

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

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Published by Theodore Schoch.

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March 20, 1874-tf.

DR. J. LANTZ,

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

Will have his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that by his constant practice and the most careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, successful and skillful manner.
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth, by the use of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver, or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases possible.
Most persons know the great folly and danger of entering their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance.
April 13, 1874-tf.

DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

(Successor to Geo. W. Seip.)

Office Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., in Dr. Seip's building, residence Sarah street, next Friends new meeting house. Prompt attention to calls.

Office hours { 7 to 9 a. m.
12 1/2 to 2 p. m.
5 to 9 p. m.
April 16, 1874-tf.

JOHN BREWER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.

MOUNTAIN HOME, PA.

March 28, 74-6m

DR. J. H. SHULL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office 1st door above Stroudsburg House,
residence 1st door above Post Office.
Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 5
and 7 to 9 P. M. [May 3, 73-ly.*

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

In the office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson,
residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin street.

STROUDSBURG, PA.

August 8, 1872-tf.

DR. H. J. PATTERSON,

OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., announces that he is now prepared to insert artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner. Also, great attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. All other work incident to the profession done in the most skillful and approved style. All work attended to promptly and warranted. Charges reasonable. Patronage of the public solicited.

Office in A. W. Loder's new building, opposite Ananiam's House, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
July 11, 1873-ly.

DR. N. L. PECK,

Surgeon Dentist.

Announces that having just returned from Dental College, he is fully prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most improved method.
Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.

Office in J. G. Keller's new brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Aug 31-tf.

JAMES H. WALTON,

Attorney at Law.

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Burson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Jan 12-tf.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has leased the house formerly kept by Jacob Knapp, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, Pa., and having repaired and refurnished the same, is prepared to entertain all who may patronize him. It is the aim of the proprietor, to furnish superior accommodations at moderate rates and will spare no pains to promote the comfort of the guests. A liberal share of public patronage solicited.
April 17, 74-tf.

KIPLE HOUSE,

HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

250 Main street.

R. W. KIPLE & SON,
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DR. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of Williamsburgh, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at
HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE,
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LOCAL INSTITUTES.

BY W. W. WOODRUFF.

The public school system of Pennsylvania is, in the best sense of the word, democratic; it is of the people. It is flexible, and can be made to subserve the wants of any community, however peculiar those wants may be. It is administered by directors chosen by the people whose schools those directors are to organize and control. The branches of study required are reading, spelling, writing, grammar, and history of the United States; or, comprehensively, *language and calculation*. It would be impossible to conceive of education without some knowledge of these subjects. To what extent they are to be taught, or what other branches may be introduced, the law does not specify. This is left to the judgment of the directors of the district, without any limitation, except what may be found, practically, in the *maximum* tax. It follows, then, that our schools can never be permanently better than the directors choose to make them. The directors, as a rule, will not choose to make them any better than the people demand. The people will not demand better schools until they are convinced that it is practicable, and that it will be profitable to make them better. It is necessary, therefore, to convince the people that better schools are practicable; that better teaching talent can be secured; and that better houses, better furniture, more illustrative apparatus, and better appliances generally, would be profitable investments. We do not say that the people would always adopt and pursue what is shown to be for their highest interest. Habits, prejudices, irrational desires, or the love of money may interfere. A present inferior good will sometimes be preferred to a more remote though superior one. But it cannot be expected that the people will enter upon any course of action involving heavy expenditure, whose results lie far in the future, and pursue it steadfastly, unless they are convinced that it is wise so to do. Under our system, this result must be reached through the people. The appeal must be made to the only power that can achieve the result desired, or that can secure and sustain it when it shall be once attained. But an appeal alone will not accomplish the work. The balance of power is in the hands of those whose habits of thought are somewhat fixed. They are distrustful of new things. They incline to the adage "if true not new; and if new not true." A plain statement of the facts and figures in regard to education will not arrest attention and awaken the required interest. It will be considered simply a school report. "Seeing is believing."

The most successful and legitimate method, therefore, of creating a proper public sentiment, and of giving that sentiment an intelligent direction, is to get the pupils, teachers, parents, people and superintendent together, and talk the whole subject over in all its bearings. Let it be shown then and there, by actual illustration, what the teachers are doing in their school rooms. Let various methods be presented and their merits discussed. Let the difference between good and poor teachers appear. Let all the complaints and suggestions of parents, teachers and citizens be considered candidly. Let it be shown that good schools increase the value of property; that an intelligent people is always more prosperous than an ignorant people; that improvidence and want dog the heels of ignorance; that intelligence, judging of the future by the past, anticipates events, and provides for them, and, knowing the laws and possibilities of nature, makes her minister to human well being. This can be done by means of the local institute, which should be made more a *people's* than a *teachers'* institute. The local institute is needed to supplement the county institute, which few of the directors and citizens can attend. When teachers return from the county institute, where they have been giving attention for a week to the science of education and methods of instruction, listening to the best thoughts of the most accomplished lecturers, it is often to find their pupils somewhat demoralized, and the directors and patrons annoyed, by the week's vacation. If, animated by higher purposes and renewed zeal, they attempt to introduce new topics and methods, they frequently find that neither the pupils nor the parents are in sympathy with the movement. The local institute is needed to call out the parents, children and teachers; to make them acquainted with each other; to allow an interchange of ideas, and to open the way for such changes and improvements as, when understood, will be generally approved.

Local institutes are now held in at least fourteen counties of the State. But in most of the counties they continue only one or two days; sometimes beginning Friday night and closing Saturday night, so as not to interfere with the regular sessions of the schools. Of course but little can be accomplished in one or two days. It is simply the district institute extended with the county superintendent to direct; and it is devoted, for the most part, to the matter and the methods of instruction. It does not, to any great extent, enlist the sympathies of the people; is not felt to be a *people's* institute. In two counties, Bucks and Chester, and perhaps in some others, local institutes

begin on Monday afternoon, and continue until Friday night, and are the most popular and best attended meetings held in the county, unless the annual county fair be an exception.

The idea of holding institutes in all parts of the county, each to continue for a week, originated with Dr. Franklin Taylor, in 1857, when he was superintendent of Chester county. He held some twenty-five or thirty during his term of office, and thus brought the local institute within the reach of almost every citizen of the county. His object was to make the people acquainted with the school system in its practical workings, and to suggest and illustrate the importance of better teachers, better houses and better educational appliances. The doctor had rare tact of managing a popular audience, and the interest in the institute always increased to the close. Local talent was utilized, and a small fee at the door one or two evenings, or sometimes voluntary contributions by citizens, met all expenses. Those institutes are bearing fruit in Chester county to day.

Dr. Taylor's successor held nine local institutes during the war; but the evening sessions were sometimes given up to patriotic speeches, and the enlisting of military companies, and interest in the institute waned. The late superintendent, Prof. Geo. L. Maris, revived it, organized it more perfectly than it had ever been before, and made it as attractive as ever. With the teachers he brought in the children, and had them give recitations and readings, and appear in classes. This proved an attractive feature.

The superintendent of Bucks county, H. B. Eastburn, Esq., has within the last two years, held eight local institutes, each continuing a week. These have been among the most attractive meetings ever held in the county. In nearly every instance no hall was found large enough to hold the people who would come, in some instances, eight or ten miles to attend the institute. Once, on account of the numbers in attendance, it was found necessary to organize a second institute in another hall. Prof. F. A. Allen, of Mansfield, who has, probably, attended more teachers' institutes than any other man living, was employed at all these institutes, and the people seemed never tired of listening to him day or night. The drill in vocal music, using the Music-Page Supplement of *The School Journal*, proved one of the most attractive features. Among the lecturers and readers for the evening exercises were Drs. Willetts and Warren, Daniel Dougherty, Esq., and Prof. H. V. McCully, of Philadelphia. The leading features of the Chester county plan, as originated by Dr. Taylor, and systematized by Prof. Maris, were adopted by Mr. Eastburn, with such modifications as the new circumstances required. The mode of procedure was substantially as follows: The institutes were appointed on consecutive weeks, and the time and place of each announced in the county papers some weeks in advance. The superintendent then visited as many schools as possible in the vicinity of the localities where the institutes had been appointed, arranging with teachers for writing essays on specified or appropriate topics, and for preparing their scholars, without interfering with the regular routine of school duties to take part in the exercises of the institute. He consulted the directors, teachers and citizens, and either himself, or through them made all the necessary local arrangements. The consent of the board of directors had to be obtained before the teachers and pupils could adjourn to the institute. The effect was, for a month or more previous to the institute, to invest all the regular school exercises with an unwonted interest and attraction. The opening session of the institute, Monday afternoon, was occupied almost exclusively by the children in reading, reciting and singing. This arrangement always secured a full house at the beginning, without regard to the weather; *as the children must attend*. They had been preparing for it, and anxiously looking forward to it for long weeks. The schools were in regular session in the forenoon, and at noon the parents and citizens took the children and teachers from their school houses to the institute in wagons or sleighs. The greater number of children in attendance the greater the number of parents to hear them, until standing room was at a premium. Everybody was surprised to see everybody else there; and all were surprised and delighted to find the institute at once so popular. The superintendent embraced the opportunity to state the character of the local institute, and to enumerate the principal topics that would be discussed. He spoke of defects and needs, and of what he desired and hoped to accomplish by means of the institute. He invited all to come together for a week, and discuss with the most perfect freedom all matters relating to the educational interests of the community. All who had complaints or suggestions to make in reference to the school system, or its administration, or in reference to modern modes of instruction, or of school management, were promised a full and patient hearing. Some interesting subject would be briefly discussed, but was generally dropped, like Sam Weller's valentine, at just such a point as to make the audience "wish there was more."

The principal topics of interest considered during the week were methods of teaching the different branches of study, illustrated by the teachers and pupils of the different schools present; uniformity of school books; mode of furnishing books; furniture; apparatus; irregularity of attendance; truancy; parental co-operation; studying at home; classification of pupils; longer school term; local supervision; grading salaries; care in selecting teachers; to what extent arithmetic shall be taught; what new studies are needed; school houses; ornamenting school rooms, etc. On many of these topics teachers or others had prepared essays which were read as an introduction to a discussion of the subject. The discussion of these themes awakened the greatest interest, which was sustained and intensified to the end.
The evening lectures were upon more general subjects; but all of the them related more or less directly to the subject of education. This narration is here given as a practical illustration of the only way in which our school system can be made efficient, viz: by showing the people what a powerful instrumentality is in their hands, and teaching them how to use it. Other methods may be better adapted to other localities. But substantially, and to a good degree, what has been done and is now doing in the two counties named, can be done in many other counties of the state, if not in all, with proper wisdom and effort. It is the testimony of Prof. Maris, and of the present superintendent of Bucks county, Mr. Pierce, that the good effects of the local institutes are apparent in the schools of the vicinity where they have been recently held. Among these they specify better houses, better furniture, greater uniformity in books, greater solicitude for good teachers, the establishment of successful graded schools, an increase of the professional spirit among the teachers, and a better appreciation of the school system.
The work in Bucks county is full of promise, and some fruit has already appeared. But it must be borne in mind that Bucks has had but eight local institutes, and they reach back only two years, while Chester has had about sixty, and they cover a period of nearly seventeen years. Time is, of course, an element in the question. Give the local institute a fair opportunity and time, and then let it be judged by the fruit.
If any apology is necessary for introducing the names of several county superintendents in this article, it is deemed sufficient to say that many of the thoughts expressed have been obtained from listening to their elucidation, and witnessing their practical application in connection with the official labors of the gentlemen named.—*School Journal*.

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CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG'S SOLDIER LOVER.

The following comes from a very gracefully written sketch of the great American prima donna, from the pen of Lucy Hamilton Hooper. A singular and mournful little romance is connected with the earlier portion of the fair singer's career. During the last year of the war, and after one of the last great battles, the chaplain of one of the Massachusetts regiments, was rendered the last services to the dying, when he came across a young lieutenant, lying by the roadside, and evidently desperately wounded. The chaplain proposed to summon medical aid, but the young man declined the offer, saying that he was dying, and that he preferred to be left to pass away without further suffering. After doing what he could to make the sufferer more comfortable in his last moments the chaplain asked the dying man if he wished to send any message to his relatives or friends. "No, he had neither—he was alone in the world." "Was there no one," persisted the chaplain, "to whom he would like to send a word of farewell?" The young officer hesitated. "Yes," he answered, "there is one—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg. She does not know me, nor have I ever met or seen her off the stage. But she is the one, the only woman that I ever loved. I saw her in opera repeatedly when I was last in Boston, and the effect she produced on me was instantaneous and ineffaceable. And I should die happier did I know that she would one day learn that I had existed, and that I had loved her." A few brief lines were penciled by the failing hand on a leaf of the chaplain's note-book, a single dark curl was severed from the locks already growing damp with the dews of death, a word or two of thanks were faintly spoken, and then the dim eyes closed, and the brief romance and the young soldier ended together. In due course of time the letter and the lock of hair were placed in Miss Kellogg's hand; and if the spirit of the sender, at the moment of receiving them, was hovering near, he had at least the joy of knowing that, though unknown to his fair lady love, he had not died unwept by her.

Phoebe Couzine, the young St. Louis lawyer, appears in court dressed in heavy silk with a polonaise rightly trimmed with black lace, roses in her bosom, white frills around her neck, and a sparkling aigrette in her hair. While pleading she wears a modest jacket, with black velvet hat and plumes, which she often removes when speaking.

It is pleasant to see a young creature come into a horse car, seat herself for admiration, look happy for five minutes, and then wake up to the miserable consciousness that there is a rip in the middle finger of her right glove.

Companionship and Health.

To be perfectly healthy and happy one must have friends. They need not be in large numbers but one, two or three kindred spirits with whom one can commune, share joys and sorrows, thoughts and feelings. In choosing friends great care is necessary. There must be some common bond of sympathy. It may be moral, intellectual or social; but even these bonds are not sufficient. A weakly person, an invalid, needs healthy friends; a timid one, brave friends. Those who are blessed with good friends are healthier and happier than those who have none.

He Learned It.

A firm dealing largely in coal in one of our Western cities had in their service an Irishman named Barney. One day the head of the firm, irritated beyond endurance at one of Barney's blunders, told him to go to the office and get his pay, and added, "You are so thick headed I can't teach you any thing." "Begorra," said Barney, "I learnt wan thing since I've been wid ye!" "What's that?" asked his employer. "That sivinteen hundred make a ton" Barney was re-taunted.

A Righteous Judgement.

Last week a young German girl named Amelia Donnerschlag, having a truthful confidence in the laws of her country, especially as expounded by Bayon, went before that justice and began a suit for \$200 against August Behrens for breach of promise. She would have sued for more, but \$200 is the limit of jurisdiction of a justice, and that is the reason why she stopped at that figure, not but what she esteemed her lover worth a much higher sum. A warrant was issued, and the cause came up yesterday. All the parties were in attendance.

The complainant stated that she had known the defendant in Germany, and had become engaged to him there. He had emigrated to this country in order to earn a home, and she had followed him in the course of a year. Soon after her arrival, finding him in good circumstances, she pressed him to fulfill his promise but he refused to do so. Hence the suit.

The justice asked the young man if he had anything to say in his behalf, and he stated he had.

Mr. Behrens—As the young lady says, your Honor I was engaged to her in Germany, where she was living with her father. I came to Chicago and boarded at the house of her sister and mother who were living on Division street, and I lived with them for nine months. During that time I had many opportunities to watch the ways of this young lady's mother, and I was not pleased with them at all.

At this point the brow of the justice unbent. His manner which had been particularly gloomy, began to change, and he looked with some thing of friendliness upon Mr. Behrens.

"Excuse me," said the judge, "I should like to ask you a few questions: Did this woman say that she intended to live with you after you were married? Did she inform you that she was ready to take all the care of the household of your hands? Did she ask you to let her save up your money? Did she say that she could take care of it a great deal better than you could?"

"Yes," said Mr. Behrens.
"Go on," said the judge.

Mr. Behrens—When this young lady came over here from Germany she did ask me to marry her, and I was ready and I told her I was. But she said that her mother must live with us and keep house for us. I told her I had watched the ways of her mother, and that I was not pleased with them; that I loved her very deeply and was ready to marry her, but did not wish to marry her mother also, who was a woman of lordly and unpleasant habits, and insisted upon feeding me too much on cabbage, a vegetable I have always had a dislike for. I am ready, your Honor, to marry her now, providing that she will leave her mother out in the cold; but I will not marry the old woman. I have made up my mind to that, no matter what comes.

The Justice—Now, let me ask you, my young friend, which would you rather do, pay down \$200 or marry the young lady and have her mother live with you?

Mr. Behrens (firmly)—I will pay the \$200.

The Justice—Allow me to shake hands with you. I envy your firmness. There was a period in the life of this Court, when it was placed in circumstances somewhat similar to your own. If it had had the moral courage you possess, it would have saved about twenty years of misery and unhappiness. The alternative was presented to this Court whether it would marry a young lady and her mother, or whether it would pay \$125 in gold. The Court was poor at the time. It was earning an unsatisfactory living at the restaurant business. It yielded. It took the young woman and the mother-in-law and kept the \$125. For a quarter of a century this court regretted its hasty action. It is glad to meet a man who cherishes happiness more than he does money. The order of the Court is that the defendant stands discharged, and the complainant, who has been trying to bring a man into slavery to a mother-in-law be fined \$10 and costs.—*Chicago Tribune*.

AN ACT

Relative to the issuing of warrants to survey vacant lands.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every applicant for a warrant to survey any of the vacant lands of this Commonwealth, shall produce to the Surveyor General a particular description of the land applied for, with an affidavit of a disinterested witness, made before a justice of the peace of the township or borough in which the land applied for or the greater portion of it is situated, or if there be no justice of the peace in such township or borough, before a justice of an adjoining township or borough, specifying whether the land be improved or not, and if improved how long since the said improvement was made, that interest may be charged as now provided by law. The applicant for such warrant shall declare, upon oath or affirmation, before a justice of the township or borough in which the land or the greater portion of the same is situated, or if there be no justice in such township or borough, before a justice of an adjoining township or borough, that he verily believes that no warrant or other office right has previously issued for such land, has one issued, after giving full particulars in relation thereto, shall deposit that he verily believes it has been abandoned; and if at any time thereafter it shall appear that the person or persons depositing as aforesaid, or any of them, shall knowingly have sworn falsely, such person or persons shall suffer all the pains and penalties of perjury.

SECTION 2. No warrant shall issue for any tract or piece of land on which settlement is made, or which may be either in whole or in part cleared and fenced, or otherwise improved, used or occupied and held by defined boundaries, unless to such person or persons respectively, who have made the settlement, clearing, fencing or improvement, their legal representatives or assigns, upon proof of ownership of such settlement or improvement right, and if any warrant shall issue otherwise than as aforesaid it shall be void: *Provided* That this section shall not apply to abandoned improvements.

SECTION 3. Every applicant for a warrant to survey vacant land shall, after filing his or their application for such warrant, and depositing the amount of the purchase money and fee with the Surveyor General, give at least thirty days' notice of the filing of said application, with a full description of the land as set forth in the application by publication, once a week for three successive weeks, in one or more newspapers of the county in which the land is situated and nearest its location, and shall furnish proof that such notice has been given before a warrant shall issue: *Provided*, That if any events or events shall have been entered against issuing such warrant, the same shall not issue until directed by the board of property; and if the board of property, after a hearing upon a citation issued in pursuance of any caveat shall decide against issuing the warrant, the purchase money shall be returned to the applicant.

SECTION 4. This act shall not apply to applications for warrants filed with the Surveyor General before its passage.

H. H. MCORMICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. B. STRANG,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
J. F. HARRIS,

ROWING FOR THE GIRL HE LOVED.

A young man of this city, being at an up river town a few days ago, took a skiff to row to the next town down stream. About the time he put out, he noticed a man and woman in a similar boat on the opposite side of the Ohio, the man pulling with all his might down stream. The Evansville youth did not want to be beaten by a man who had a load while he had an empty skiff, so he bent himself to his work with great energy. Row as hard as he might, the oarsman on the other side kept ahead of him, until the young man made up his mind there was something wrong with the current, and he tried to cross.

This seemed to give additional energy to the other oarsman, whose "feathered oar" was plied with such a will that he gained sensibly, and our Evansviller dropped back, but still kept the couple in sight.

After half a day's row the single oarsman stopped at a town, rested and did such business as he found, and took the next steamer for home. On the way down the steamer was hailed, and the couple from the skiff got aboard. The young man, after a short time, approached the chafon oarsman and remarked: "Well, you beat me, didn't you; but I tried hard to get ahead."

"Thunderation!" exclaimed the man, "Was that you a pullin' after us. I tho't it was Lize's dad, an' I jest lit in with all my might, but it's no use now; we's married for good now, stranger, an' I wouldn't row that hard even if the old man was to heave in sight."—*Evansville Journal*.

Is a man with corns eligible to membership as a Granger?

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J. F. HARRIS,

ROWING FOR THE GIRL HE LOVED.

A young man of this city, being at an up river town a few days ago, took a skiff to row to the next town down stream. About the time he put out, he noticed a man and woman in a similar boat on the opposite side of the Ohio, the man pulling with all his might down stream. The Evansville youth did not want to be beaten by a man who had a load while he had an empty skiff, so he bent himself to his work with great energy. Row as hard as he might, the oarsman on the other side kept ahead of him, until the young man made up his mind there was something wrong with the current, and he tried to cross.

This seemed to give additional energy to the other oarsman, whose "feathered oar" was plied with such a will that he gained sensibly, and our Evansviller dropped back, but still kept the couple in sight.

After half a day's row the single oarsman stopped at a town, rested and did such business as he found, and took the next steamer for home. On the way down the steamer was hailed, and the couple from the skiff got aboard. The young man, after a short time, approached the chafon oarsman and remarked: "Well, you beat me, didn't you; but I tried hard to get ahead."

"Thunderation!" exclaimed the man, "Was that you a pullin' after us. I tho't it was Lize's dad, an' I jest lit in with all my might, but it's no use now; we's married for good now, stranger, an' I wouldn't row that hard even if the old man was to heave in sight."—*Evansville Journal*.

Is a man with corns eligible to membership as a Granger?

SECTION 2. No warrant shall issue for any tract or piece of land on which settlement is made, or which may be either in whole or in part cleared and fenced, or otherwise improved, used or occupied and held by defined boundaries, unless to such person or persons respectively, who have made the settlement, clearing, fencing or improvement, their legal representatives or assigns, upon proof of ownership of such settlement or improvement right, and if any warrant shall issue otherwise than as aforesaid it shall be void: *Provided* That this section shall not apply to abandoned improvements.

SECTION 3. Every applicant for a warrant to survey vacant land shall, after filing his or their application for such warrant, and depositing the amount of the purchase money and fee with the Surveyor General, give at least thirty days' notice of the filing of said application, with a full description of the land as set forth in the application by publication, once a week for three successive weeks, in one or more newspapers of the county in which the land is situated and nearest its location, and shall furnish proof that such notice has been given before a warrant shall issue: *Provided*, That if any events or events shall have been entered against issuing such warrant, the same shall not issue until directed by the board of property; and if the board of property, after a hearing upon a citation issued in pursuance of any caveat shall decide against issuing the warrant, the purchase money shall be returned to the applicant.

SECTION 4. This act shall not apply to applications for warrants filed with the Surveyor General before its passage.

H. H. MCORMICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. B. STRANG,
Speaker of the Senate.

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