

"Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Checked by influence and unshaken by gain.
Here patriot's truth has glorious prospects gleam,
Pledge to Religion, Liberty, and Law."

Several hundred prominent metropolitan business houses, including those of H. B. Claflin & Co., E. S. Jaffery & Co., David Dows, Fabyan & Co., Tiffany & Co., and Jesse Seligman, have requested Messrs. John Jacob Astor, Legrand B. Cannon, J. D. Vermilye and others, to act as a committee to designate a time and place at which the fellow-citizens of President Arthur may express their approval of his administration and their wish that he may be re-nominated for president at the republican national convention. It is believed, they say, that this is the wide-spread feeling among those who manage and control the great business interests which centre in New York and involve the prosperity of the whole country.

The advocates of Mr. Edmunds's nomination have every reason to be satisfied with the situation says the Brooklyn Union. The Edmunds men will hold the balance of power at Chicago, and the Albany Journal is justified in having "great faith in their stability." Moreover, as the Journal correctly says, "a large number of delegates will be independent, and after the first ballots will scatter." The interval that elapses between this time and the convention is favorable to the Edmunds movement, for as the Buffalo Express points out, public opinion will more strongly incline toward his nomination. As the Express well puts it: "No one can give a good reason for opposing him. Republicans generally believe he can be elected. The whole country knows he would be an admirable president."

There were more failures in New York last week than during any week since the great failures in 1873, and many large stock dealers went down. The Metropolitan bank was the only bank that went to the wall, but this resumed in a few hours and went to doing business again. The Marine bank had failed the week before, and the failure of Grant & Ward, had made the situation a little shaky in some quarters. The failures, while they indirectly affect trade and business, are only among that class of stock gamblers who manipulate stock and do the country no good. They buy the stock of some railroad or other corporation and run it up if possible, or beat it down to cramp some other fellow, and when they come short, go down. The whole business as it is carried on is dangerous and little better than gambling. The banks and great business concerns of the city are sound and no serious catastrophe is feared. A very few failures about the country have resulted from the New York disaster.

One of the compensations of the war was the discovery that the national government could easily draw a hundred millions of revenue from spirits and tobacco, without harm to any national interest,—taxes which do not interfere with state taxation and which rest on the vices of the community. The government is not yet ready to part with this revenue, and the people of New England at least, even the tobacco-growers, are not urgent to strike hands with the whisky interest for the repeal of these taxes. By the way, a government commission in Switzerland which has been inquiring into the alarming degeneration of the people by increasing intemperance, came to these conclusions: First, that the police should be empowered to interfere in cases of drinking to excess; second, that a high duty should be levied on the manufacture, commerce, and the retail selling of alcoholic liquors; third, that educational methods should be employed to combat the evil. "Civilization and morality," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "perish where brandy can be bought at a shilling a gallon."

The Caledonian in speaking of Caledonia county politics says: The law-abiding, God-fearing, temperance sentiment of Caledonia county is in the majority. Will it allow crafty men to again name the men for their suffrage without protest and revolt? We have pointed out the illusive steps they take—the calling of a mass convention and then resolving it into a delegate convention which they pack with delegates brought for that very purpose—denying the right of ballot—robbing in respectable men in St. Johnsbury to argue against the right of representation according to the number of republican votes cast—and by every kind of cheap clap-trap getting unit men nominated and then endorsed by the respectable portion of the community.

Voters of Caledonia county: If there are any men fit for our suffrages, who cannot be bought, who cannot be frightened, who have the ability and disposition to execute the laws, isn't it about time they were put in nomination and elected? Have we not had rum-sellers on the bench and rum-drinkers to execute the prohibitory law about long enough?

It is pretty well known that on Sunday May 4th Gen. Grant went to William H. Vanderbilt and asked him to loan him \$150,000, which, he said, was to help the firm of Grant & Ward tide over the affairs of the Marine bank, which, he said, needed a little aid. Mr. Vanderbilt loaned the money to Gen. Grant, and on the Tuesday following both the Marine bank and the firm of Grant & Ward failed. On Wednesday Mr. Vanderbilt had an interview with Gen. Grant, and asked him to explain the affair. The General had little to say. He had been asked to borrow the money for the firm and did it in good faith. The

failure was as much a surprise to him as to any one, and he felt his position keenly. He said that he would make all the reparation possible and be assigned all his property to Mr. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Grant including all their Newport property. Two hours before Mr. Vanderbilt sailed for Europe he sent for General Grant, handed him all the deeds that had been assigned to him and told the General that he had no use for them. Also told him to pay the \$150,000 when he got good and ready. Hoped the General would come out of his difficulties and bade him a cordial good bye.

In our view it was as a protest against these cut-and-dried nominations that the opposition to Mr. Nichols arose, and not from any distrust of him as a man, or from any belief that, if elected governor, he would be the exponent of any ring or the tool of any corporation. In other words, the protest was against the manner in which Dr. Nichols was brought out—against its take-him-and-nominate-and-elect-him-air—and not against the man himself. We doubt if any man in Vermont has so many friends among the people in every town in the state as has Dr. George Nichols. It is within bounds to say that there are in the state thousands of men who, as members of the legislature, as town officers with business to transact at the state capital, or in some similar way, have been brought in contact with Dr. Nichols in the nineteen years that he has been secretary of state, and have had his ready assistance and felt how genuine a man he is, and are therefore to-day his staunch friends and admirers. We sincerely hope that we shall live to see the day when these friends, when the people of the state, shall take him up of their own accord, without suggestion or dictation, and make him governor.—Phoebe.

A BURSTED BUBBLE.

The failure of Grant & Ward appears to be the worst burst in stock gambling that has taken place in New York in many years. The more the true inwardness of the failure is known the worse it appears. The Grant boys not only put in all of their own money, but all that they could borrow of their relatives and friends. As young Ulysses says, they were so confident that they were making "piles of money" that they all imagined themselves millionaires. The boys do not appear to have known much about their business except to borrow all the money they could get at enormous rates of interest. They appear to have been easily duped by Ward as they were readily inflated with visions of sudden and colossal wealth.

Of course nobody supposes that Gen. Grant had much to do with the affair except to "back the boys." He was the victim of misplaced confidence, as many another great man has been. His going into Wall street was all a mistake on his own part, and his putting his boys there was a worse one. It was only a little better than setting them up in business in a den of thieves. The mistake is not Grant's alone. The whole country feels it as its own. If the Grant boys have any pure grit or any respect for an illustrious career, they will pocket their experience and get into some honest occupation a long way from New York. If Gen. Grant has not lost his simplicity and wisdom, he will retire to some retreat, where there are neither bulls nor bears, and end his days in peaceful dignity so becoming his illustrious career. The country will rejoice to see him placed on the retired list, as Senator Edmunds proposes, and will wish that in his retirement, full of honest enjoyment and comfort, he may forget his sad experience among the gamblers of Wall street.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

Washington, May 13th.

The close of the great tariff debate was so fraught with interest, and the death struggle of the issue so exciting, that the subsequent proceedings of congress have appeared rather tame by contrast. Other events however have made the past week an unusually interesting one in the capital city. The forestry congress came, deliberated, and departed. The status of John Marshall of Va., the fifth chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, was unveiled in the capitol grounds and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Both houses of congress attended, also the members of the supreme court and many other distinguished persons. Chief Justice Waite presided, the marine band played the "jurists' march" composed for the occasion, the pastor of the monumental church in Richmond, which Marshall attended offered prayer, and Mr. Rawle of Philadelphia, the orator of the occasion, delivered an eloquent tribute to Virginia's great son. He sketched the childhood and young manhood of his subject, and dwelt upon his maintenance of what he believed to be right, in defiance of the current of popular clamor. He mentioned Marshall's correspondence with Talleyrand as an evidence of his diplomatic skill. His sacrifice in going against his will as one of the envoys to France was described, also the manly course and enunciation of the phrase "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute." About thirty of Marshall's descendants and Virginia relatives were present at the unveiling.

The Siamese embassy arrived during the week and are still here, displaying as long names and more gorgeous clothes than any foreign visitors of late years. Because of their exceeding formality their reception at the White House was a little ludicrous, and just escaped being awkward. When the hour approached for their presentation, President Ar-

thur was still in business suit in his library, hearing the last words of business callers. Being admonished by the secretary of state he left applicants for office, donned his Prince Albert coat and went to the blue parlor, the members of his cabinet followed and standing in a line to his right. The royal guests made very low ceremonious bows at each introduction. The Prince then unrolled a manuscript tied with gilt cord and read his little speech with dignified solemnity. The President received a roll tied with blue ribbon from Secretary Frelinghuysen, and adjusting his eye glasses, read his reply, with several interruptions from the glasses, which would not stay in place. The orientals did not take in the ludicrous situation, but the cabinet officers frowned at each other, and tried to look anywhere except at one another in order to restrain their smiles and prevent Siamese formality from turning to American fun. At the regular cabinet meeting that took place after the departure of the embassy, there was a prologue that had no bearing on the weighty question of saving the nation. A member of the cabinet has since remarked that he hoped the fashion of wearing solid gold lace mantles would not be introduced in Washington.

The medical convention which came and went during the week created quite a revival in society matters, so many were the courtesies extended to the members. It was the largest meeting of the kind ever held in this country, there being about two thousand doctors in attendance. At the White House, so great was the crowd, that many of those who were invited to meet the healing body, were overcome by the crush, and needed the services of some of them. Many society ladies who cling to the idea that dresses made of gauze are indispensable for a presentation to the president, reached his presence that evening with their flimsy gowns nearly pulled to pieces. A well attended reception was given the doctors at the Corcoran art gallery, by its founder Mr. Corcoran. Another was given them at the medical museum, and also one at the capitol which was illuminated from ground to dome in honor of guests. Speaker Carlisle and Senator Edmunds, President of the Senate acted as hosts, in full evening dress. The doctors who attended half a dozen other special entertainments tendered them, can never whisper a doubt as to Washington's hospitality.

STATE NEWS ITEMS.

Hon. E. S. Dana of New Haven, who has been seriously ill since November, is gradually failing.

F. W. McGurtick of St. Albans has been appointed inspector of Grand Army posts for Franklin county.

Colonel Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro has drawn arrears of pension amounting, it is said, to about \$2,100.

Joshua Fletcher of Chester, Vt. was fatally injured by being thrown from his carriage recently at Ludlow, his horse being frightened by a bicycle.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Royce, of Perkinsville, were recently thrown from their carriage by the jumping of the horse. Mrs. Royce had one hip broken, and Mr. Royce one leg.

The Supreme Court of Caledonia county was begun and ended at St. Johnsbury on Tuesday. Only three Judges were present—Chief Justice Royce and Judges Veazey and Rowell.

Mr. Cokerill in announcing a pair in the Senate with Mr. Morrill of Vermont on Tuesday, said that it was the first day that Mr. Morrill had been absent from his seat in 29 years.

The troubles in the First Baptist church in Burlington, in relation to which there has been a good deal of talk about town, have culminated in the expulsion from the church of seven of its members.

Albion N. Merchant, editor of the Rhode Island Democrat, died recently at Providence, after a brief illness, in his forty-first year. He had previously published the Democrat and Sentinel of Burlington.

The Vermont delegation to the republican national convention at Chicago will have their headquarters at the Palmer house, the parlor and rooms assigned to them being adjacent to the quarters occupied by the state delegation in 1880.

Senator Morrill has offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of war for a report as to the damage done to the breakwater in the harbor of Burlington by the recent storm.

A. W. Edson, principal of the state Normal School for a number of years, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present term. He has accepted the position of superintendent of schools at Attleboro, Mass., which has over fifty teachers and two thousand three hundred scholars.

The New York and New England Box Manufacturers' association held its annual meeting at Burlington on Tuesday evening. About a dozen firms were represented, who are the consumers of about 300,000 feet of lumber per year. They report their business as good, and the prospects for the coming year very encouraging, but the supply of stock is short. The following officers were elected: A. L. Brown, President; D. C. French, Secretary and Treasurer.

There was a fight and stabbing affray near the hotel at Enosburgh Falls, the 5th, the result of an old feud between Jim Brown and Joel Whitney. Brown stabbed Whitney twice, once in the face and in the back, cutting a gash six inches long through his clothes, but injuring him only a little. Whitney then got possession of the knife and pounded Brown until his cries for help awoke the neighbors, and they were separated. No arrests as yet. Brown has served one term in State's prison and is a hard character.

The disease which has attacked so many horses in the western part of the state is spreading, and causes much alarm to horse men. Its nature is peculiar, as it is confined exclusively to the feet. The first symptom is lameness, and in a few hours a small sore is discovered near the fetlock. This sore is of an ulceroous nature, and grows rapidly absorbing tendons and tissues, and when the ulcer reaches its height the dead flesh sloughs off, the animal absorbs poison from the sore and dies. There is no specific yet discovered that will arrest the disease. It is thought to be caused by a parasite and is contagious.

There was a narrow escape from a terrible accident at Mrs. John T. Drew's house the other day. A boarder had just vacated his room and in making the usual clearing up three large sticks of gun-

powder was found. No one knew, however, what it was, and the little girl, passing through it into the stove. Mrs. Drew asserted, but suggested that it would be well to wait until certain, other things were done. These accomplished, Mrs. Drew was on the point of tossing the explosive into the stove, when fortunately enough a telegram was received from the boarder, giving caution about the gun powder. There was a sufficient quantity of the terrible explosive to blow up nearly the whole Fifth ward and had the telegram been only a few moments belated there would certainly have been a dreadful casualty.—Burlington Free Press.

A six year-old son of Frank Wells of West Lebanon, N. H., was drowned in the Connecticut river May 13. Efforts for recovering the body have been unavailing.

James A. Crawford of North Littleton, aged 29, was drowned May 11 while rowing Eugene Sunbury across the Connecticut river in a small boat. Sunbury swam ashore.

It was stated in political circles in Concord recently that Hon. Edward H. Rollins had decided to be a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Henry W. Blair of Manchester.

The side wheel steamer City of Portland and St. John, struck on Gridstone Ledge Thursday morning of last week, and is a total loss. She had on board ten passengers, who were all rescued. The cause of the accident has not developed. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

A despatch from Decatur, Ill., says: A broken rail 10 miles south of this city on the St. Louis division of the Wabash railroad, threw a passenger coach and two sleepers into a ditch injuring about 30 persons several very seriously, but all excepting 12 were able to proceed on their journey.

A west-bound train collided with a gravel train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad one mile east of Connorsville, Pa., recently, and 13 laborers and a fireman of one of the engines were killed and 12 laborers were wounded. The scene of the disaster is a sharp curve just west of the Speer sand-works.

The secretary has issued the one hundred and twenty-seventh call for bonds. The call is for \$10,000,000 three per cent bonds, issued under the act of congress approved July 12, 1883, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest will be paid at the treasury of the United States on the 20th day of June, 1884, and that the interest will cease on that day.

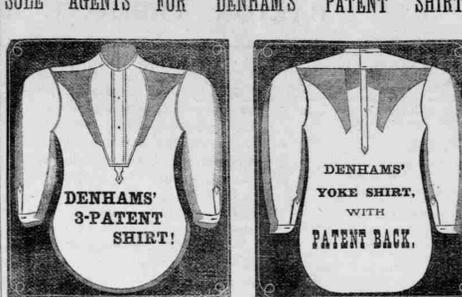
The Chicago Farmer's review has crop reports from 700 points in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. The winter wheat reports from many points in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, indicate almost uniformly very promising. With the exception of Kansas, the indications now are that the remainder of the winter wheat belt will be more or less spotted.

INDISPUTABLE FACTS.

There has been much discussion recently in reference to the question as to which mode of setting milk and raising cream produces the best flavor to the butter, and imparts butter that will retain the fresh flavor the longest. There are a few theories which claim to be the best, and the positive statement that there is but one way in which butter can be made, and that is in shallow pans. "They are the best," say the sons for their theories; but these reasons are always accompanied with an "if" and this "if" is the very reason why but a small fractional part of the butter at the present time is made from cream set in shallow pans. It is not denied that there is now and then a dairyman who can make the butter in shallow pans, but this depends upon his having a dairy room so located that he can keep the atmosphere pure and free from all odors, and must have complete arrangements for controlling the temperature; but where there is one dairyman who has such accommodations, there are hundreds who have not got them, and whose dairy rooms receive the fumes from the barnyard or pig pen with every breeze that blows; or, if the milk is set in the house near the kitchen, the cream is then injured by odors arising from the cooking of food. If set in the cooler, the cream is injured by the odors arising from the vegetables, etc., etc. These odors will permeate any open vessel, except those in which the milk vessel is submerged or water sealed. Shallow pans are as much behind the times to-day in the dairy, as the scythe is in the hay field. A few use them, and that few is growing less and less each year. Look at the facts, and see how the celebrated butter-makers of the country are setting their milk. The Ogden farm, Newport, R. I., whose butter has brought as high as \$1.25 per pound, uses the Cooley Creamer. The Edinboro farm, Littlefield, Conn., whose butter has also sold as high as \$1.25 per pound, uses the Cooley Creamer. Mr. Bowditch, Cranston, Mass., whose butter now brings eighty cents per pound, uses the Cooley Creamer. Alfred Rodman, of Dellham, Mass., whose butter now brings eighty cents per pound, uses the Cooley Creamer. Hiram Smith, Sheboygan, Wis., whose butter was awarded the Highest Silver Medal at the New York, 1876, uses the Cooley Creamer. George S. Camp, Oswego, N. Y., awarded the Aston Silver Medal of \$25 at the same fair uses the Cooley Creamer. N. W. Morley, Baraboo, Wis., who was awarded the Sweepstakes at same fair in 1879, uses the Cooley Creamer. John S. Murray, Delhi, N. Y., whose butter was awarded the Gold Medal for the best American butter at the great Dairy Exposition at London, England, uses the Cooley Creamer. L. B. Halsey, Mahwah, N. J., whose butter sells for seventy cents per pound, sets his milk in a Cooley Creamer. The Premium for the largest per cent. of yield in butter of any factory in the world in the great dairy state of Iowa, 1880, was awarded to P. G. Henderson, Central City, Iowa, who set the milk at his factory in Cooley Creamers. The highest quality of the greatest value of manufactured product obtained from 1,000 pounds of milk at the National Dairy Exposition, December, 1882, was awarded to H. Smith, Sheboygan, Wis., who sets his milk in the Cooley Creamers. At the same fair the Premium for the best butter in the world was awarded to Cooley butter. At the same fair the Premium for the best butter made in August was also awarded to the Cooley butter. All the above celebrated butter-makers do not hesitate to pronounce them an improvement on the open deep setting. More than 90 per cent. of the high priced butter sold in the markets of this country is made from cream raised in the Cooley Creamer. These are facts that cannot be set aside by any theory or theorist. Every dairyman who is anxious to realize the largest product from his dairy with the least outlay, should not hesitate to examine into these facts, and to adopt the system, which has done more for those who have adopted it than anything else they have ever purchased and placed on the farm. The testimony of hundreds and thousands who have used the Cooley Creamer for years, more than substantiates the above claims. We further claim, and our claims are backed up by thousands who are using them, that the Cooley Creamer uniformly gives better results, with less labor, than any milk-setter apparatus that is now in use. Celebrated tests at Amherst, Mass., in October, 1882, when the skin milk from the various milk-setting apparatus was analyzed, showed that the Cooley Creamer, of Massachusetts Agricultural college, when it was demonstrated that the Cooley not only equalled the quality of the butter, but was having less than one-fourth of one per cent. fat left in the milk, nearly all of the factories started in New England have now replaced the Cooley Creamer and are now getting from thirty-five to forty cents per pound for their butter. For full details of the Dairy see the Dairyman. Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bel- lows Falls, Vt.

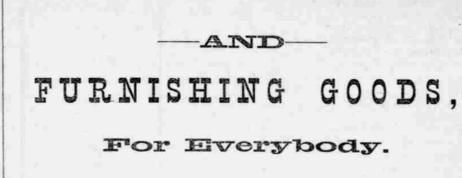
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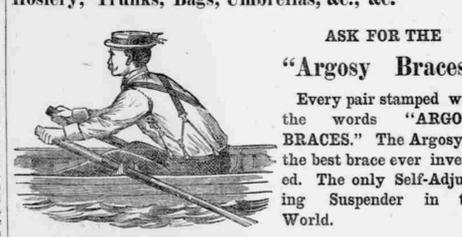


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The above set shows style and number of pieces in any EUREKA CHAMBER SET, which is the best one for the money ever offered in New England. In making this set I have taken great care to make it first quality as regards workmanship and finish. It is made of Selected White Basswood and is finished by our new process of enameling, which gives it a good imitation of the different kinds of wood without the use of paint. This is a great success, as it has all the advantages of Ash, Cherry and Walnut, without the cost. We built it in three styles, namely: 1. Black Walnut with bird panels, gold striping and artistic Japanese work. 2. A beautiful Cherry, with gold striping and artistic Japanese work. 3. Finished in wood with Walnut bird panels, two-color stripes, and artistic Japanese work in transparent brown—looks as well as maple. I especially recommend this set for hotels and boarding houses, or to any one wanting a good and stylish set. Beletted and dressing case stands six feet three inches high, and glass is framed by twenty-six inches. Send for circulars of other specialties to:

C. F. PERCIVAL, Barton, Vt.

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The Safety Fund System of protection has this home endorsement by the citizens of Hartford and of Connecticut. We are indebted to the Underwriter for a statement of the new business done by the Life Insurance Companies of Connecticut in that State:

Table with columns: H. L. & A. Policies Issued, No., Amount, and Total. Includes entries for H. L. & A., Charter Oak, Conn. General, Conn. Mutual, Phenix Mutual, and Continental.

Showing that the Hartford Life and Annuity secured in its own state nearly as much business as was done by the seven other companies of Connecticut. No better answer than this can be needed to inspire the more distant patrons of the Company with confidence in its own standing at home, where it is, of course, best known.

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Children's Suits, \$2, \$3, \$3 1/2.

Boys' Suits, \$2.75, \$4, \$5.

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Have got a Good Business Suit for men, dark colored goods, stylish, and bang up cloth to wear, for the astonishing low price of \$5.00. Another line of

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If you do call in and get one. What about

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IN HOSIERY, I have a hundred different styles to show you, and all of them will be sold at very low prices, till after the 30th. Finest Line of

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Do you want a new GOWN to wear (on that day?) if so, I can suit you. How about

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