

THE TRANSCRIPT.

Friday, April 26, 1867.

Adjournment of the Senate.

The special session of the Senate adjourned on Saturday evening. There has been a considerable squabble over the distribution of offices; and the thanks of the country are due to Senators for refusing to confirm the nomination of those who are known to be rebels at heart.

The most important measure adopted by the Senate was the confirmation of the Treaty with Russia, whereby the United States is to acquire a considerable addition to our already large possessions, provided the necessary amount of money is voted.

The Austrian mission gave rise to considerable discussion. The President nominated, among others, Henry J. Raymond of the New York Times, but the nomination was laid over until December next.

If Forney's Chronicle is to be believed, there will be no occasion for an extra session in July. In his issue of Sunday morning, he says: "When the Senate adjourned last night, the impression seemed almost universal that there would be no quorum in either House on the 3rd of July next; the feeling between the Senators and the Executive was so comparatively cordial, and the intelligence from the South promising submission to the terms of reconstruction so auspicious, that very few doubted that the great measures of Congress had anticipated and foreclosed all chances of difficulty and dissension."

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.—A correspondent of Walton's Journal, in an article of considerable length, favors the nomination of Hon. John B. Page, of Rutland, as the next Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont.

Death of Henry Stinehour.

Our readers will notice under the mortuary head the announcement of the death of Henry Stinehour, Esq., of Highgate. His age and well-known characteristics justify more than a simple record of his death.

Henry Stinehour, son of George Stinehour, was the second white child born in Highgate. He was born in June, 1787, and was one of sixteen children, eight sons and eight daughters, all of whom lived to be men and women, and all of whom were married. Of these, five are now living, two males and three females.

Henry Stinehour was a tanner and carrier by trade—having been an apprentice of the late David Stevens, Senior, of St. Albans. This business he carried on extensively at Swanton Falls, for several years and afterwards at Highgate Falls, when his health being impaired he accepted a deputation under the late Timothy Foster, Sheriff of Franklin county, in which position he did a large amount of business for five years in the most thorough and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Stinehour married in early life Margaret Carrigan, niece of the late Theophilus Mansfield, Esq., who with one son and three daughters, survives him. Henry Stinehour was a prompt and thorough business man, and eminently social in his nature. He was an energetic and honest man, and left a wide circle of friends to mourn his decease.

His funeral was attended on Good Friday, April 19th, when an appropriate discourse was preached to a large concourse by the Rev. A. J. Samson of St. Albans. He was buried by his masonic brethren.

A PLEASANT ROUTE TO NEW YORK.—A very pleasant route by which to go to the great Metropolis, is by the way of the New London Northern Railroad from Brattleboro to New London, Conn., and thence by Steamer. The steamers of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company are five in number, and have excellent accommodations. We give the names of the steamers and their Captains: City of New York, Capt. Jewitt; City of Lawrence, Capt. Wilcox; City of New London, Capt. Lamphere; City of Norwich, Capt. Sturgis. Two of these steamers leave New London every night (Sundays excepted) on arrival of trains from Brattleboro at about 9 o'clock, arriving in New York at an early hour in the morning. An exchange says: "All should try this route, and after trying it once will be sure to take it always thereafter."

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The steamers of this company's line commenced their regular daily trips between Ogdensburg and Chicago on Monday of this week. The advantages held out by this company to persons going West are many. The steamers are provided with large cabins and state-rooms for first class passengers, and second cabins with cook stoves and other conveniences for those who desire to furnish their own provisions. The route is also said to be the cheapest as well as best. The fact that passengers are carried through in only six days without transhipment presents another strong inducement, which will not, we are sure, be overlooked. Persons desiring further information can readily obtain it of the gentlemanly General Ticket Agent, Geo. W. Smith, or of G. A. Eddy, Ogdensburg.

DEATH OF GOV. GILMORE.—Ex-Gov. Joseph A. Gilmore, of New Hampshire, died in Concord on Tuesday evening of last week, at the age of 56 years. He was a native of Weston, this State, and has been for many years a prominent Railroad man in New Hampshire. In politics, he was a Republican, and was Governor of N. H. in 1853-54. His funeral took place Saturday morning, and was largely attended, though there was no public display, by request of the members of his family. The body was interred in Mount Auburn.

Religious Items.

Bishop Hopkins administered the rite of baptism and confirmation to nineteen persons, in St. Paul's church, Burlington, Friday evening.

The Woodstock Standard says: The Vestry of St. James church, in this village, have extended a call to Rev. R. S. Howard of Rutland. Salary offered, one thousand dollars and parsonage, or about eleven hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Howard has tendered his resignation to the society in Rutland over which he is pastor.

Rev. Mr. Wainwright has resigned the rectorship of Immanuel church, Bellows Falls, and closed his labors at that place last Sabbath.

Easter Sunday was appropriately observed this year throughout the country, more especially by the Episcopalians, Unitarians and Catholic Churches, as is always the case.

Rev. Dr. Lord is delivering a course of lectures, on Sunday evenings, to the young men of Montpelier. His subject on last Sunday evening was "Life's business and the way to do it."

Wm. N. Start has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Congregational church in Benson, with a view of accepting a call to the pastorate of the first Congregational (Rev. Ray Palmers) church, Albany, New York.

Personal.

Ira O. Miller, a graduate of the University of Vermont, has been appointed by Gov. Fenton, one of the tax commissioners of New York City—a very lucrative position.

Francis Fowler, Esq., of New York, has been appointed to the chair of English Literature in the Pennsylvania Agricultural college, now organizing with an ample endowment, and full classical and scientific department. Mr. Fowler is a gentleman of fine culture, a nephew of Hon. G. W. Benedict of Burlington, and has labored long in the editorial staff of the N. Y. Times.

Matthew Hale, Esq., of Elizabethtown, N. Y., has been nominated as one of the Republican candidates from Essex county, for a member of the Constitutional Convention.

R. J. McNice, of Topsham, has been appointed orator for class day at Dartmouth college.

Wm. Warner of Detroit, well known in Vermont, has been elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. He is an able and popular legislator.

Gen. Sweeny, of Fenian notoriety, after considerable delay, has been confirmed as Major of the Sixteenth Infantry.

The Burlington Times says that Patrick Hogan, formerly a brave cavalryman in the "First Vermont" holds a responsible position as a clerk in the Land Office at Washington, through the friendly offices of Judge Poland. "Patrick" is just now home on a furlough, and we are glad to know that his "morits" as a gentleman and a clerk is soon to give him a promotion in his department. Mr. Hogan always gives a good account of himself wherever he goes.

Brig. Gen. John B. McIntosh, who has command of the troops at Plattsburgh, is a graduate at West Point, and served with great gallantry during the war as a cavalry officer. While leading his brigade of cavalry in the battle of Opequan, Sept. 19th, 1864, he lost his leg, and is therefore assigned to duty with the Veteran Reserve troops of the regular army.

Gen. De Witt C. Clark, Executive Clerk of the United States States, and formerly editor of the Burlington Times, will sail for Europe in a few weeks to visit the Exposition.

Items from Washington.

The ante-room of the White House, telegraphs Parley to the Journal, was crowded on Monday with Senators, politicians and recently commissioned office-holders, who desired to pay their parting respects to the President. Mr. Johnson is said to have been in excellent spirits, and he remarked to a Bostonian that he had almost determined to spend a week in New England, passing the 17th of June at Charlestown, then going to New Hampshire for two or three days, and returning to attend the dedication of the Masonic Temple in Boston.

Secretary Seward left Washington on Monday evening for his home at Auburn, N. Y.

Read Admiral Bell, Commodore Drake and Lieut. Commander Abbott, of the navy, have been placed on the retired list. Commander Wm. W. Low has been detached from ordnance duty at Boston and ordered to duty as inspector of ordnance at Pittsburg, in place of Commodore Taylor, who is waiting orders.

Hols-in-the-Day, the Chippewa chief, who was lately in Washington, carried home with him a white wife from a laundry in that city. It may not be generally known that active steps are now in progress by the freedmen of America for the

tion of a monument to the immortal Lincoln in Washington, to be called the freedmen's memorial.

The Historian Bancroft has been in Washington to stand Godfather at the baptism of a grandchild. The President dined him Monday.

General Howard has advised from the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau at the South, that they are supplying relief to all actually in want of food. The ration issued is one bushel of corn and eight pounds of meat per month for each adult person, and one half the above amount of corn and meat for each child between 1 and 14 years of age; and this issue of food will be discontinued as soon as early vegetables and fruits shall be grown.

Among other legal questions growing out of the rebellion which will be brought before the Supreme Court next winter, will be the individual responsibility of rebel officers for acts performed by them under military authority during the war. A suit has already been commenced in the United States Circuit Court in Tennessee, in which Gen. Gideon Pillow is the defendant, and his counsel filed a plea setting forth the existence of martial law as a justification. The Court held that this plea was not good, and gave the defendant until August to file one, but the counsel on both sides expressed their desire to have the case sent to the Supreme Court here.

Political.

At an immense meeting, recently held by citizens of Darien County, Georgia, resolutions sustaining Congress were adopted.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Virginian is trying hard to scare the colored voters. It declares that a prudent course on their part "will enable them to retain the friendship of the white race in the South, but if they band with parties and oppose themselves to the whites, they will engender bitter hatred, will lose their employment, and the time will come when not a black face will be seen in all this land." No panic, at the last accounts, was visible among the freedmen.

Gen. Ord, who has just arrived in Washington, represents political matters as in a hopeful condition in Arkansas.

Reverdy Johnson has written a letter to a Georgia gentleman saying that the proper course for Southerners "is to organize under the Reconstruction act at once and in good faith."

Solon Robinson, who is on a Southern tour, writes from Richmond that the men who calculate on the negro vote of the South in the interest of slavery, are foolish. He adds that the harvest is ripe for the Republicans, and all they have to do is to thrust in the sickle and reap.

Alexander H. Stephens assumes inaction in his State. But John Forsyth and the other "respectable people" of Mobile have concluded that it is wisest to hold a public meeting to assure the colored men of their political good will, to begin organizing the State and to express confidence in Gen. Pope. The world keeps moving.

Frank Moore's "Women of the War."

This best of the books of the war yet published, is now offered to the public by the canvassers. We feel sure it will be found to be a work of real merit. It seeks no ephemeral popularity from highly colored and Muncheausenish stories of impossible adventures by doubtful females figuring as dashing couriers in our armies or "spies" in the Confederate camps. But its records are the truthful histories of more noble lives. No character is here introduced that was not known to be pure. Here we have the experiences of women who forsook the comforts of elegant homes, for the wild scenes, the miseries and the dangers of army life, actuated solely by the desire to minister to the suffering soldiers. And what scenes they encountered! Sometimes in the thick of battle, amidst plunging shot and bursting shells, succored the fallen soldier, regardless of their own peril; often seen at the hospital cot, bathing the brow of the sufferer, attending to his wounds, and cheering him in his loneliness and agony with some saving delicacy that only the thoughtful heart and ready hand of woman ever brings. How many owe their lives to-day to the ministrations of these self-sacrificing women? Margaret Breckinridge, Mrs. Fanny Rickers, Mrs. Mary Brady, Mrs. Belle Reynolds, Mrs. Mary Morris Husband, and many more in this noble list—they are names that deserve to live. Only by reading the facts of their lives in the army—facts oftentimes more thrilling than any romance—can we be led to realize the beauty and nobility of woman's soul, or the true heroism, and the unselfish, faithful devotion of which women are capable. This is the true field for material for an interesting book; and the author has done his work well. Thousands of our soldiers who will see this book, will take it eagerly to their hearts and homes, for the grateful and undying memories with which its characters are associated in their own breasts. The work is splendidly published.

Nothing comparable with it in elegance and beauty has before been brought out, of all the books devoted to our war literature. The portraits of these women, on steel, are in the very highest and costliest style of the art. We hear it is meeting with a great sale. It deserves it. Mr. J. C. Ayres is canvassing for this book in this vicinity.

WAR IN EUROPE.—Peace between France and Prussia it would appear from recent cable despatches, is almost hopeless. The Prussians are quietly arming, as also are the French.—The Great Powers of Europe have renewed their appeal to Prussia in the hope of averting a war, so imminent.

THE BANE OF BETHLEHEM.—Such is the title of a beautiful engraving from a painting of the scene described in the second chapter of Luke, we have received from the publishers, B. B. Russell & Co., of Boston. J. W. Simmonds, whose advertisement may be found in another column, is the agent for this State.

Good Advice.

The following extract from a letter by J. Q. A. Fellows, Esq., a prominent lawyer of New Orleans, a native of Vermont and a graduate of the University of Vermont, addressed to the New Orleans Times, contains excellent advice:

"Many, most I may say, propose to accept and act under the terms of the military bill, thereby acknowledging with myself the mistake in our former policy. But let us beware how and in what spirit we thus act. The only thing which can induce us as a people thus to act is the hope of ending the controversy—of finally ending it. We should in this remember, bear in mind, the great question of the war, and act so that all shall be convinced of our sincerity in giving up our side of that question, forever giving it up. The question then now is, not simply shall we accept and act under this bill, but the manner of acting. It will do us no good but only add to our present evils to take it with a protest, to keep it in the letter, but at the same time say that we do so only on compulsion, and will repudiate it as soon as we can safely do so. This will do us no good. We will have accepted the bill, but with such grace that we shall more than ever be believed to be sincere, and which may lead to other measures much more objectionable. If we accept it at all, then let us do so in real good faith in every act and word. If we cannot do that we had better let it alone. If we can bring our minds to do so let us accept it and act, under the provisions of the law, in this spirit as well as letter, with a determination to adhere to them in all future time, and show by our acts, with a force, too, to carry conviction, that the idea in the late great strife, that we are not one people, but a confederation of peoples, was a mistake and has been forever repudiated and abandoned. If we act with this determination our acceptance of the bill will be beneficial; if not, we had better let the whole affair alone and prepare for the consequences certain to follow."

Ex-Governor Israel Washburn, Jr., spoke at some length upon the proposed route from this city via Fryburg, Conway and the notch of the White Mountains to St. Johnsbury and Montpelier, Vermont, and thence, connecting with Ogdensburg. He said the visit of the gentlemen from Vermont some two months since, and their conversation, had led him to look into the matter, and the more he looked at it the more was he in favor of it. If the measure was carried out it would be of greater importance to the merchants of Portland and to the prosperity of the city than any road that had ever been thought of—even more than the Grand Trunk road.—Gov. Washburn spoke at some length upon the route, its advantages, its cost, and of the comparatively few engineering obstacles to be met with.

The road, when completed, would be under the control of one company, and in the interests of the city.—Freight can be laid down from Chicago, at Portland, cheaper than it can be at any seaport in the United States. Chicago and Portland would be one—Portland would be the outlet for shipments from Chicago. It would be the largest freight road in the Union, exceeding even the Great Western.

Responsible parties stood ready to lease the road when completed, and to pay six per cent. interest upon it. It was for the people of Portland now to secure this important road to their own interests. There is a tide in the affairs of cities, as well as men, which, if taken at its flood, leads to fortune, and now is the time for Portland to take advantage of this tide.

Col. C. Q. Clapp inquired who the parties were that would lease the road. Gov. Washburn said he was not authorized to name the parties. He appealed to Mr. Fairbanks of Vermont, whether his statement was not correct.

Mr. Fairbanks said it was, and that the offer came from responsible parties.

Col. Clapp said he understood it was the Vermont Central Company that had offered to lease the road.—Col. Clapp then spoke at some length in favor of the Portland and Rochester road. The route of the proposed road through the Notch he did not consider as feasible. He would cheerfully vote to loan the credit of the city to this road to go to Fryburg or Conway N. H., but he did not believe they could get further than the latter place, unless at an immense cost.

Mr. Linsley, of Vermont, a civil engineer, at the request of Governor Washburn, made some statements as to the feasibility of the route through the Notch of the White Mountains.—The surveys had not been completed, but he had examined the route and was satisfied that the route could be constructed easier and with better grades than through the passes of the Green Mountains. The road would run along on the side of the mountain, and, therefore, those obstacles that appear so insuperable in the traveled road would be avoided; the grades would not exceed 65 feet to the mile. He thought the road could be built from here to Montpelier for \$25,000 per mile.

Senator Wilson in Richmond. Senator Wilson, who is making a trip South, made a speech at Richmond on the 22d inst., which seems to have been well received. We give the telegraph report: Senator Wilson addressed a crowd of about 6000 persons from the Capitol steps this afternoon. Nearly all those present were colored, though all classes of whites were represented. He was introduced by Gov. Pierpont, and after alluding to the fact that he visited Richmond upon the invitation of several members of the Legislature, he proceeded to give the history of the Reconstruction bill. He then recited the events at the close of the war to show that President Johnson's policy, adopted against the will of the nation, had caused more unhappiness than the work of any one man in America. It again excited the men who had been more than willing to accept the terms of Congress. The Reconstruction bill was not passed to humiliate the people of the South, but to meet the needs of the whole country. The question now before the Southern States is whether they will elect men to State offices and Congress who are in favor of an honest acceptance of the policy of the nation, not men who still mourn over a lost cause and who still hope that something may turn up to overthrow that policy and restore old ideas and measures. Patriotism demands that the latter class shall never more be permitted to participate in the management of the general government. The apostasy of Andrew Johnson had made the Republican triumph at the next Presidential election certain. The speaker wanted all classes of men, the colored, the white, the loyal and those who had abandoned the wicked heresy of secession, to stand together on the national platform of the Republican party. As for the colored vote of Virginia he had no fear of its being combated by secessionists. He appealed to the old Whigs of Virginia and the followers of Henry Clay, who declared that slavery was a grievous wrong, that no contingency could make it right, to seize the occasion and unite their fortunes with the Republican party. Now was their day and hour to carry Virginia by an overwhelming majority. To that class who are disfranchised for participating in the rebellion, he would say that by speaking and working for the national policy they would show their countrymen that disabilities now imposed on them ought to be removed, and a country that had proved its generosity would not forget them.

Governor Pierpont, after Mr. Wilson had concluded, made a brief speech, advising the colored people to work and make the old State bloom again. Messrs. Hunnicutt and Tucker followed in short addresses. The Governor announced his intention of appealing immediately to the military tribunal, against the attacks of the Richmond press.

SINGULAR CASE.—The Oxford (Maine) Democrat tells the following story of a man who lives in Turner, in that State: Samuel D. Wing, aged about 30, a soldier, was wounded in the battle of Spottsylvania. His right arm was raised at the moment, and the ball entered near the elbow, passed up and entered the right lung, where it lodged. Ten months after he coughed up a piece of his blouse 1 inch by 1-2 in size, and a piece of the lining 1-8 by 3-4 inches. Two years and 9 months after he raised a piece of bone 3-4 by 1-8 inch, a piece of shirt 1-4 by 3-4, and a piece of blouse 1 inch by 1-8. He can feel the ball sometimes in the lung now. He has not been able to go from his room since the wound until recently, but is now improving in health and gaining strength.

NEW YORK MILLIONAIRES.—William B. Astor is sixty-five years old, worth fifty millions, a round face, pleasant, quiet-mannered gentleman, owns two thousand dwellings, and is a lenient landlord. A. T. Stewart is sixty, thin, nervous, dignified, worth thirty millions, and liberal in cases of benevolence which appeal to his sympathies. George Opydyke, five millions, fifty, but looks younger, an agreeable gentleman. James Gordon Bennett, five millions, seventy-three years old, dignified, in manner, broad Scotch accent, benevolent to the poor. Augustus Belmont, twenty millions, coarse, stout, fifty, and very German. Commodore Vanderbilt is white haired, red checked, seventy, worth four millions, drives fast horses, keeps a fast boat, controls two fast railroad companies with fast men, and gives away his money very lavishly.

In General.

—The scarlet fever rages in Hartford.

—The worst organ-grinder is a low-low tooth.

—Flowers and folly are in full bloom at Norfolk.

—On the first day of next January the London Times will complete its eightieth year; its first number bears date January 1, 1788.

—The value of the Queen's portrait presented to Mr. Peabody is \$70,000.

—The Detroit Tribune has been sued for \$50,000 for libel.

—A negro man in New Albany has been gradually turning white for a few years.

—Gov. Gilmore's life was insured for \$25,000.

—The dying words of Bishop Timon were "Jesus, I love thee! Jesus, I adore thee! Jesus, Mary and Joseph, pray for me!"

—Which was the longest day that Adam saw?—The day that had no Eve.

—A woman in Ohio avers that she has lived solely on vegetable diet for fifteen years.

—The Irish citizens of Chicago are about to establish a paper.

—The tobacco trade of New York city amounts to over \$100,000,000.

—A fashionable party has been called "laughtercultural show."

—A young lady must make a list if she dislikes to be a miss.

—A wife asked her husband if druggists kept dyestuffs for sale. He replied, "Most druggists keep little else but dye stuffs."

—"How odd it is," said Pat, as he trudged along on foot, one hot sultry day, "that a man never meets a cart going the same way as he is."

—Naturalists have now settled the fact that every cow once wears calfskin boots.

—Why is a billiard player like a thief in a crowd? Because he aims for the pockets.

—Madder colors red. This is the reason why the madder you get the redder you grow.

—A woman is sometimes much struck with a man before marriage, and very often by him afterward.

—A foppish fellow being asked what two things he loved best, replied, "My lasses and lunkhead cakes."

—"I do not wish to say anything against the individual in question, said a quiet old man, "but I would remark, in the language of the poet, that to him 'truth is stranger than fiction.'"

—Petroleum has been discovered in Italy, and four different associations have been formed for working contemplated wells. The King of Italy is said to take a great interest in these petroleum discoveries, and the Italians will no doubt soon rejoice in a shoal of bogus oil companies.

—The London Times declares that it is "the intention of the Queen's Government to withdraw at no distant time all British troops from the American continent."

Stock Markets. New York, April 24. Gold opened, 120 1/2. New York, April 24. ST. ALBANS MARKET—April 23, 1867. Apples, 60¢; Butter, 20¢; Eggs, 15¢; Flour, 100¢; Pork, 25¢; Beef, 30¢; Mutton, 25¢; Lamb, 25¢; Veal, 25¢; Chicken, 25¢; Turkey, 25¢; Geese, 25¢; Ducks, 25¢; Corn, 25¢; Wheat, 25¢; Oats, 25¢; Hay, 25¢; Straw, 25¢; Wood, 25¢; Coal, 25¢; Oil, 25¢; Soap, 25¢; Candles, 25¢; Sugar, 25¢; Tea, 25¢; Coffee, 25¢; Rice, 25¢; Beans, 25¢; Peas, 25¢; Potatoes, 25¢; Turnips, 25¢; Carrots, 25¢; Onions, 25¢; Cabbages, 25¢; Lettuce, 25¢; Cucumbers, 25¢; Tomatoes, 25¢; Peppers, 25¢; Apples, 25¢; Pears, 25¢; Plums, 25¢; Cherries, 25¢; Strawberries, 25¢; Raspberries, 25¢; Blackberries, 25¢; Currants, 25¢; Grapes, 25¢; Figs, 25¢; Dates, 25¢; Raisins, 25¢; Prunes, 25¢; Walnuts, 25¢; Almonds, 25¢; Pistachios, 25¢; Macadamia, 25¢; Brazil, 25¢; Coffee, 25¢; Tea, 25¢; Sugar, 25¢; Flour, 25¢; Pork, 25¢; Beef, 25¢; Mutton, 25¢; Lamb, 25¢; Veal, 25¢; Chicken, 25¢; Turkey, 25¢; Geese, 25¢; Ducks, 25¢; Corn, 25¢; Wheat, 25¢; Oats, 25¢; Hay, 25¢; Straw, 25¢; Wood, 25¢; Coal, 25¢; Oil, 25¢; Soap, 25¢; Candles, 25¢; Sugar, 25¢; 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Onions, 25¢; Cabbages, 25¢; Lettuce, 25¢; Cucumbers, 25¢; Tomatoes, 25¢; Peppers, 25¢; Apples, 25¢; Pears, 25¢; Plums, 25¢; Cherries, 25¢; Strawberries, 25¢; Raspberries, 25¢; Blackberries, 25¢; Currants, 25¢; Grapes, 25¢; Figs, 25¢; Dates, 25¢; Raisins, 25¢; Prunes, 25¢; Walnuts, 25¢; Almonds, 25¢; Pistachios, 25¢; Macadamia, 25¢; Brazil, 25¢; Coffee, 25¢; Tea, 25¢; Sugar, 25¢; Flour, 25¢; Pork, 25¢; Beef, 25¢; Mutton, 25¢; Lamb, 25¢; Veal, 25¢; Chicken, 25¢; Turkey, 25¢; Geese, 25¢; Ducks, 25¢; Corn, 25¢; Wheat, 25¢; Oats, 25¢; Hay, 25¢; Straw, 25¢; Wood, 25¢; Coal, 25¢; Oil, 25¢; Soap, 25¢; Candles, 25¢; Sugar, 25¢; Tea, 25¢; Coffee, 25¢; Rice, 25¢; Beans, 25¢; Peas, 25¢; Potatoes, 25¢; Turnips, 25¢; Carrots, 25¢; Onions, 25¢; Cabbages, 25¢; Lettuce, 25¢; Cucumbers, 25¢; Tomatoes, 25¢; Peppers, 25¢; Apples, 25¢; Pears, 25¢; Plums, 25¢; Cherries, 25¢; Strawberries, 25¢; Raspberries, 25¢; Blackberries, 25¢; Currants, 25¢; Grapes, 25¢; Figs, 25¢; Dates, 25¢; Raisins, 25¢; Prunes, 25¢; Walnuts, 25¢; Almonds, 25¢; Pistachios, 25¢; Macadamia, 25¢; Brazil, 25¢; Coffee, 25¢; Tea, 25¢; Sugar, 25¢; Flour, 25¢; Pork, 25¢; Beef, 25¢; Mutton, 25¢; Lamb, 25¢; Veal, 25¢; Chicken, 25¢; Turkey, 25¢