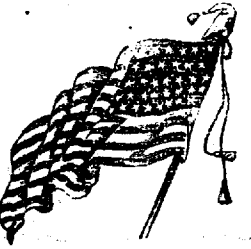


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

Republican County Committee.

The Dauphin County Republican Committee will convene at my office in Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 3d of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. I have made the following appointments to supply vacancies in the committee.

- W. W. Boyer, Second Ward, Harrisburg, in place of Jacob D. Hoffman removed. John W. Witmoyer, Swatara township, in place of Capt. John P. Rutherford in the army. H. O. ALLEMAN, Chairman. West Londonery township, John Kalper. Conewago township, John M. Shenk. Derry township, Dr. Jacob Shope. South Hanover township, George Marks. East Hanover township, Dr. Selfer. West Hanover township, John Kramer. Lower Paxton, John Focht, Jr. Susquehanna township, Jacob Halbach. Dauphin township, Isaac Nace. Middle Paxton township, Christian Sheasley. Reed township, Jacob Johnson. Halifax township, John Byrds. Jefferson township, Solomon Buffington. Jackson township, Simon Daniel. Washington township, Josiah Buffington. Wisconsin township, Daniel Kaiser. Rush township, John Mauss. Lykens township, Amos Hoffman. Gratz township, W. J. Yobe. Millin township, Aaron P. Lark. Upper Paxton, John S. Muser. Millersburg, Col. W. H. Moore.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, May 31, 1862.

ONE OF THE STARTLING FACTS of the present crisis, is that which shows itself in the condition of politics in the loyal and disloyal States. In the latter, the Democratic party is thoroughly organized: The man who would proclaim himself opposed to a Democratic organization, would at once be arrested as an enemy to the Confederacy, and either whipped or choked to death, as it would be convenient for the mob. In the south, Democracy means slavery, treason, rebellion, murder, arson and theft. It implies all these, because the men who are in the lead of that organization in that locality, admit of no opposition to Democracy—no opposition to it however the dogmas may conflict with religion, truth, justice or liberty. On the other hand, the Democracy of the north are without organization, and yet there are few men who proclaim their adhesion to that party who are not prolific in arguments to prove that the traitors are not responsible for the position they now occupy—that they were forced to rebel in self-defence—that as slavery could not keep pace with the progress of free labor, it had a right to ask for an increase of Constitutional privileges—and what the institution lost by its own inactivity, its sloth, and the reckless extravagance of its upholders, the country in justice was bound to make up in acts of special legislation, or the concession which any of the millions of slavery might demand. The Democratic leaders in the north maintain their identity with that party by either openly or secretly sympathizing with treason. The moment any man expresses a willingness to support the war, or when any man is heard to declare himself in favor of the policy of the national administration, that moment these same Democratic leaders announce that man's abolition tendency. In the same spirit, when a lukewarm Republican, either too cowardly to avow his real feelings or too ignorant to comprehend his relations to a great political organization, when such a Republican evinces a spirit of opposition to any of the fixed principles of that party, or circulates his own opinions as more worthy of respect than the convictions of the ablest and best men in the land, just that moment such recreancy is hailed by these same Democratic leaders as sound patriotism and devotion to the Constitution. Like the Romans who were constantly polluting their altars with the orgies of licentiousness and lust, and who, when most corrupt claimed to be most pure, the Democratic leaders imagine that when they cry out for the Constitution, the people will heed that cry as a voice emulous and brave for its defence. As the Romans polluted their altars, so the Democracy pollute the Constitution. The first compromise of that instrument was dictated by slavery and yielded by Democracy. Yet in the north, these same leaders still cry for the Constitution, even while they are giving all their sympathy and encouragement to the men who are banded and armed for its destruction; to men, in fact, who have renounced its injunctions with oaths.

This position of the Democratic party, north and south, is an open question. Any man of common observation can discover the extreme to which both divisions are forced. The one demoralized and without organization, seeking to hide while it yet aims to give force to its sympathies for treason, while the other struggles to exhibit while it is falling to carry out its full purposes of treason. It never had nor never will have a parallel in the political history of the country.

THE PRESIDENT.

There is no official in the country of whom we have a poorer opinion as regards his ability as a statesman, his integrity or patriotism, than we have of President Lincoln.—The Clinton Democrat.

We have often referred to the fact that the spirit of opposition to the administration of Abraham Lincoln, was engendered in a determination to aid and comfort the slave-holders of the south in their rebellious efforts to destroy this government. We have frequently pointed to the fact, that a certain class of what once formed a great party under the name of Democracy, was engaged in this work, and it is to such paragraphs as the above quoted from a rank secession-sympathizer Democratic organ, that we now refer as corroborative of all that we have ever written or printed on this subject. The President of the United States is assailed for want of ability as a statesman, and lack of integrity and honesty as a man, because he is untiring in his efforts to put down rebellion. The reader must remember that it is not the man who is thus denounced. The rebel spirit which thus seeks the disgrace of Mr. Lincoln, would attack any other individual officer supporting the same policy. It is the principle which is aimed at; that principle of unyielding antagonism to wrong which enlists every feeling of the human heart in opposition to slavery. If the President of the United States, during the present as in the last administration, could be forced to agree to any arrangement dictated either by the rebels themselves or their friends, such journals as the Clinton Democrat would not question his ability as a statesman or integrity as a man. Both would be unexceptionable and exalted, both pure and patriotic. But President Lincoln spurs the sophistry with which the imbecile Buchanan sought to conciliate the spirit of Democratic treason; he repels the dogmas that slavery has any rights which exempt it from obedience to the "higher power" of the federal authority, and is even now vigorously engaged in the prosecution of a war to vindicate the Constitution and laws, for the destruction of which a coterie of Democrats organized rebellion. Before the Clinton Democrat seeks to degrade the authority invested in the Chief Magistrate of the Union, it would be well for its proprietors to impress these facts on its readers as the best lesson of truth and loyalty they ever received through its columns.

In this connection, we cannot refrain from writing a word, personally, of Abraham Lincoln, the man, the patriot, and the statesman. We do not believe that he is immaculate. We will not claim for him all the Christian virtues or all the amiable qualities which ever descended from Heaven to bless any mortal. But surely, we have a right to accord to him what he has earned, the title of an honest man, a pure man, aiming at the good of his country, though he is sometimes constrained to sacrifice a personal opinion, and yield frankly to the judgment of others, when his discretion teaches him there is wisdom in the council of his friends. The man who could act otherwise in the position which Abraham Lincoln now occupies, would deserve only the title of Tyrant. Some day it will be written to the enduring memory of Abraham Lincoln, in the gratitude of future generations, that he was the first of American statesmen to place himself between a band of armed traitors and the existence of the Union of States. That while late made Washington the Father of his country, destiny indicated Abraham Lincoln as its preserver. With President Lincoln, "Steady!" is the word. But his forbearance must not be trifled with. It will be the verdict of the world that those who shall do so will deserve neither forgiveness nor mercy. The long-suspended bolt looses none of its power of momentum. When it falls, it crushes whatever impedes its progress as surely as if it had never been delayed in its mission. The President is solemnly sworn to restore the Union—if with slavery, well. But if not, then will his march against it be as prompt and as effective as his march against Norfolk. Men of Mr. Lincoln's temperament seldom strike; but when they do, their blows fall with trip-hammer velocity and power. His recent proclamation—kind and thoughtful and patriotic in the highest degree—is his way of saying to rebel slaveholders: "Stop your war upon the rebel slaveholders in the world, and accept compensation for the freedom of your slaves; and do it quick. If not, the rebellion and slavery will be crushed out together. So, gentlemen, be persuaded to take a friend's advice, and stand forth under it!"

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

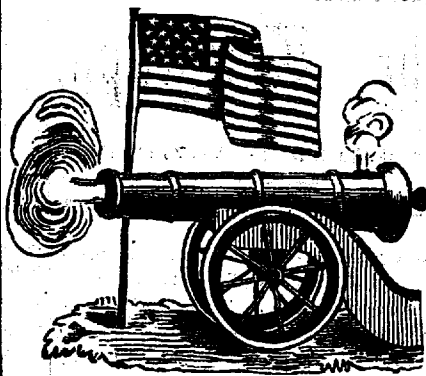
The announcement has been officially made that Thomas A. Scott has signified his intention, in a formal manner, to retire from the War Department at the end of the present month. This announcement has already elicited the regret of the country, because the position thus occupied is not one which any man can fill, and which it will puzzle the President again to fill by one as competent as Col. Scott. His duties in the War Department were entirely original and discretionary. He had in charge, from the day that he became Assistant Secretary of War, all the vast details attending the transportation of troops, the freightage of horses and material of war, with such a supervision over the operations of the different bureaus as at once to give him a commanding position and force him to the assumption of the greatest responsibilities. There is scarcely a man in the country that could estimate the labor thus performed by Col. Scott; and while it was appreciated by the President and the entire cabinet, those services were of a character too general and varied ever to result in any other personal benefit to the individual himself, save the satisfaction which every honest and patriotic man derives from the reflection of having faithfully served his country in the hour of its peril.

Col. Scott retires from the War Department more to assume his duties in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad. As the Vice President of that road, his presence and his co-operation with the Board of Directors are essentially necessary to the prosperity of the corporation. While the country will regret the retirement of Col. Scott from the War Department, the people along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Philadelphia to

Pittsburg, and those directly interested in the road, will hail the return of Col. Scott with a welcome such as nations are not so prompt in bestowing upon those who serve the government in a public position.



From Gen. Halleck's Army.



THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH CONFIRMED.

The Union Army in Possession of the Town.

The Roads Strewed with Knapsacks, Haversacks and Canteens.

THE ENEMY'S ARMY THOROUGHLY DEMORALIZED.

Two Thousand Rebel Deserters Brought In.

EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

MEMPHIS ALMOST WHOLLY DESERTED.

Corinth in Direct Telegraphic Communication with Washington City.

PARTICULARS OF THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

THE REBELS RETREATING EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

THE UNION ARMY IN PURSUIT.

AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY THE REBELS.

It is well ascertained that the evacuation commenced the night before last. The enemy were retreating southwardly until the railroad bridge was burned, when they went to the Grand Junction, and from thence south by the Memphis and New Orleans road. Some ladies and citizens remained here. The citizens inform us that Richmond is evacuated, and Memphis almost wholly deserted; all the stores being closed, with the exception of a few groceries. It is ascertained that Van Dorn has a band of Indians under him. Col. Jackson reports finding the road for several miles strewn with knapsacks, haversacks, arms and canteens, showing great demoralization. The woods are full of stragglers, who are being brought in as fast as possible; probably from two to three hundred have been brought in, and almost the entire 18th Louisiana are now within our lines, from those who have deserted and the recently captured. The U. S. telegraph line was completed here to-night. THE PARTICULARS.

GEN. HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 30.

During nearly all last night the moving of cars and the suppressed sound of steam whistles betokened that some movement was going on in the enemy's camp; but, this not being an extraordinary occurrence, it was not considered worthy of more than passing notice. About five o'clock this morning, several explosions were distinctly heard. Immediately afterwards skirmishers were thrown out, and a general advance of the United States army commenced, when it was found that the enemy had left his western stronghold and fled. A very large amount of railroad iron was left untouched. There being some twelve or fifteen tracks of railroad running from the depot to the entrenchments, with side tracks and switches, the enemy was enabled to move off with great rapidity.

From all information that can be gleaned from the prisoners taken, it is thought that the evacuation was commenced at sundown, last night, the enemy retreating in three directions—east, west and south.

Beauregard stated to the citizens of Corinth, last night, that he intended to throw himself on both our flanks.

At this hour, Corinth is held by our army as an outpost. Our cavalry are seeking for the enemy. The force sent from Gen. Pope's command came upon, and dispersed, the enemy, eight miles below Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, while in the act of burning the bridge at that point. Forty prisoners were captured.

The enemy's rear guard destroyed the railroad depot at Corinth and a church, and intended to destroy the entire village, but the inhabitants saved some fifty of the houses. A few bales of cotton were consumed. They also broke open many of the stores and burned the contents. A large force of United States cavalry, under Col. Elliott, was sent out on Wednesday morning by a circuitous route to destroy a bridge on the Mobile and Ohio railroad south of Corinth. Though the expedition has not yet returned, we learn from the prisoners that it was known in Corinth last night that a large bridge had been destroyed, forty miles south, by a body of our cavalry. They also state that one of the twenty-pounder Parrott shells, fired from General Pope's

column, exploded in their camp, killing eighty men and a hundred horses, and that a thirty-pounder Parrott shell thrown into Corinth as an experiment by General Pope, destroyed a locomotive and killed its engineer. It is thought among military men that the destruction of the bridge south of Corinth, the uncomfortable proximity of our falling shells, and the possibility of a federal success on the Mississippi, were the causes of the evacuation. The enemy's works were certainly of very great strength and capable of a stout resistance.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following dispatch was received this morning at the War Department. HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP NEAR CORINTH, May 30, '62. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong, and he cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, wagons, tents, &c.

For miles out of the town, the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his flying troops. A large number of prisoners and deserters, have been captured, estimated by Gen. Pope at two thousand.

Gen. Beauregard evidently distrusts his army or he would have defended so strongly a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized. In all their engagements of the last few days their resistance has been weak. (Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding.

FROM NORFOLK.

ARRIVAL OF COL. HAWKINS.

Direct Communication, by an Inland Route with Gen. Burnside.

CONTEMPLATED UNION DEMONSTRATION.

TWO THOUSAND CITIZENS TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Petersburg, Va., Evacuated by the Rebels.

ARRIVAL OF FUGITIVES FROM RICHMOND.

NORFOLK, May 30. Col. Hawkins, of the Ninth New York regiment, with 20 men arrived here from Port Royal last night, having left Roanoke Island yesterday morning and passed up by way of Gumtack Sound, and thence by canal to Elizabeth river. Thus the inland route is opened by which Gen. Burnside's Department may communicate with the capital without the risk of the passage outside of Easterns. Col. Hawkins is not the first to arrive here by the canal, several schooners flying the American flag having already come through and been allowed to proceed to Baltimore.

There was no late news from Newbern or other points in the Department of North Carolina. Preparations are making on an extensive scale for a grand Union demonstration here shortly.

The oath of allegiance has been administered up to this time to nearly two thousand citizens. They offer themselves in large numbers every day to take it voluntarily, and it is not made compulsory upon any one.

If the sentiment of the proposed meeting should be satisfactory to Gen. Wool, it will probably induce the President to open the port.

A report comes in from our scouts who are advanced some miles beyond Suffolk that the city of Petersburg is to be or has been evacuated by the rebels.

The Seaboard and Roanoke railroad it has been ascertained, is in good order as far as Blackwater river.

When Craney Island was evacuated, the sutler loaded his goods on a sloop and endeavored to save them. The sloop was found to-day in the rocks, a few miles below the Island, upon the beach. The property, supposed to be worth three or four thousand dollars, was taken charge of by the provost marshal.

Two fugitives arrived here yesterday direct from Richmond. They report the army as being about 1000 strong in that city, among whom 250 officers and men great distrust of the rebels. They were on half rations, bacon and hard bread.

The fugitive states that Jeff. Davis had been heard to say that he would make the streets of the city run with blood before surrendering. By the special invitation of the officers of the British war steamer Rinaldo, General Viele, Military Governor of this city, paid a visit to that vessel yesterday. He was received with the greatest kindness and courtesy, and with honor, salutes of seventeen guns and manning of the yards. An American ensign was displayed at the fore, and no doubt could remain of the sympathies of the officers in the suppression of the rebellion.

FROM MISSOURI.

Orders Respecting Guerrillas and Marauders.

St. Louis, May 31. Brigadier General Scheffeld commanding the reserve State militia has issued a general order relating to heretofore all guerrillas and marauders in the State when caught in arms engaged in their unlawful warfare will be shot down on the spot, and all citizens who give shelter and protection to these out-laws, or who fail to give all the assistance in their power to the military authorities in detecting and bringing them to punishment, will be regarded and treated as aiders and abettors of the rebellion.

FROM MISSOURI.

Arrival of a Brazilian War Steamer.

Fortress Monroe, May 30. The Brazilian war steamer Parana, with the Brazilian Minister on board, arrived in the harbor this morning.

This morning the minister and commander paid their respects to Gen. Wool, and salutes were exchanged at 5 o'clock this afternoon, the Parana wearing the American ensign at the fore.

The U. S. steamer Minnesota, which got around Cape Cod, is on the way to Norfolk, Va. this morning.

From Shenandoah Valley.

FRONT ROYAL AGAIN IN OUR POSSESSION.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK.

Union Loss Eight Killed and Five Wounded.

SIX REBEL OFFICERS AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PRIVATES CAPTURED.

RECAPTURE OF UNION PRISONERS.

TWO ENGINES AND ELEVEN RAILROAD CARS CAPTURED.

BANKS' VICTORS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

WASHINGTON, May 31. A dispatch received this morning at the War Department states that a brigade of our troops preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island cavalry, under Major Nelson, entered Front Royal on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, and drove the enemy, consisting of the 8th Louisiana, four companies of the 12th Georgia, and a body of cavalry.

Our loss was eight killed, five wounded and one missing, all being of the Rhode Island cavalry. We captured six officers and one hundred and fifty prisoners. Among the officers are Capt. Beek with west of the Forty-eighth Virginia, First Lieutenant Gammel of the Eighth Kentucky, Lieutenant J. D. Dickson of the Twelfth Georgia.

We recaptured eighteen of our troops taken by the enemy at Front Royal a week ago, among whom are Major Wm. F. Collins, first Vermont cavalry; George H. Griffin, Adjutant Fifth N. Y. cavalry; Lieutenant Durica, Fifth N. Y. cavalry and Frederick Farr, Adjutant Md. Infantry.

We captured a large amount of transportation, including 2 engines and 11 railroad cars. Our advance was so rapid that the enemy was surprised, and therefore was not able to burn the bridge across the Shenandoah.

A dispatch from the associated press reporter gives the names of our killed as follows, all of the Rhode Island Cavalry: Capt. Wm. Laxman, Capt. John C. Babcock, Corporal D. B. Bernard, Ed. K. Barnard, Ben. Lashware, and E. B. Allen.

The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, but is said to be large, as our Cavalry cut in among them in splendid style.

FROM NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

COL. CORCORAN STILL RETAINED AS A HOSTAGE.

New York, May 31. The steamer Cosack has arrived with 81 released Union prisoners belonging to the New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut regiments. Col. Corcoran is among the prisoners still detained at Salisbury as hostages.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Colonel Kenley at Winchester—Wounded.

BALTIMORE, May 31. A despatch just received here says Colonel DeForest with his regiment of the 1st Maryland Cavalry has advanced beyond Martinsburg and reports this morning that Col. Kenley is at Winchester wounded.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30. Flour dull and unsettled, small sales of superfine at \$4 5/8 @ 4 7/8, extra \$4 5/8 @ 4 7/8—receipts small. No change in the flour or corn meal. There is a fair inquiry for wheat and 6,000 bus. sold at \$1 20 for good red, and \$1 30 @ 1 35 for white. Rye is steady at 95c. Corn in active demand, and 10,000 bus. yellow sold at 54c., float and 68c. in store. Oats are in demand at 38 @ 38 1/2. Coffee is firm, sales of Rio at 16 1/2 @ 21c., and Laguardia at 21c. Provisions dull—pork declined 25c. per barrel, 500 lbs. mess at \$12 25; hams in salt at \$4 @ 4 1/2; beef steady at 8 1/2c. 500 lbs. whiskey sold at 24 1/2 @ 25c.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS.

CABBAGE PLANTS. 8 cents per dozen; 25 cents per bushel. \$2 50 per thousand.

TOMATO PLANTS,

10 cents per dozen, 75 cents per hundred, \$7 50 per thousand.

VEGETABLES.

SEED POTATOES.

Davis' Seedling per bushel, 70 cents; Peach Blows, 50 cents.

EVERGREEN SWEET CORN.

Per bushel, ears, 50c; Per bushel, shelled, 40c; Per quart, shelled, 25c.

THE BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

A. HUMMEL,

D dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES.

DESCRIPTION and all PRICES.

Next door to the Court House, MARKET STREET.

A. C. SMITE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET.

B. J. HARRIS,

Fin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufacturer, NO. 112 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

WE always on hand a full assortment of Tin and Japanese Ware, Cooking and Baking Stoves, and all the best manufactured Goods, such as Gas and Galvanized Iron Cornish, manufactured and warranted at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to.

VANILLA BEANS.

WE are offering for sale a splendid quality of Vanilla Beans at low prices, by the pound, ounce or singly. KILLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market Street.

New Advertisements.

5,000 CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received at HARRISBURG, CHICAGO, AND INDIANAPOLIS,

by the officers of the QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

stationed at these places respectively, until the 5th day of June next,

for the delivery on or before the THIRTIETH OF THAT MONTH (JUNE) OF Two thousand Five Hundred CAVALRY HORSES,

AT PERRYVILLE, MARYLAND. One thousand Five Hundred CAVALRY HORSES,

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. And One thousand CAVALRY HORSES,

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

The horses to be sound—not less than 15 nor more than 18 years old—not less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to Cavalry Service.

None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the government.

The ability of the bidder must be guaranteed by two responsible persons—who will sign the bids as guarantees in their own writing—and bidders must state their residence and post office address, and be ready to respond immediately to their bid.

By order of the Department, E. C. WILSON, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

WM. A. PARK HILL, PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER.

Third Street, next door to the Telegraph Printing Office.

STORES, dwellings, churches, public buildings, factories, &c., fitted up with gas, iron pipes in a workmanlike manner. Electric, Water, Gas, Bath Tubs, Lifts and Force Pumps, Water Closets and Iron Pipes for water, gas and steam. A large quantity of public patronage is respectfully solicited. All work promptly attended to. my28-29

PLANTS! PLANTS!!

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS.

CABBAGE PLANTS. 8 cents per dozen; 25 cents per bushel. \$2 50 per thousand.

TOMATO PLANTS,

10 cents per dozen, 75 cents per hundred, \$7 50 per thousand.

VEGETABLES.

SEED POTATOES.

Davis' Seedling per bushel, 70 cents; Peach Blows, 50 cents.

EVERGREEN SWEET CORN.

Per bushel, ears, 50c; Per bushel, shelled, 40c; Per quart, shelled, 25c.

THE BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

A. HUMMEL,

D dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES.

DESCRIPTION and all PRICES.

Next door to the Court House, MARKET STREET.

A. C. SMITE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET.

B. J. HARRIS,

Fin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufacturer, NO. 112 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

WE always on hand a full assortment of Tin and Japanese Ware, Cooking and Baking Stoves, and all the best manufactured Goods, such as Gas and Galvanized Iron Cornish, manufactured and warranted at reasonable rates. Repairing promptly attended to.

VANILLA BEANS.

WE are offering for sale a splendid quality of Vanilla Beans at low prices, by the pound, ounce or singly. KILLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market Street.

FOR SALE.

Col. Wm. G. Murray's War Horses at J. H. Hoffman's Livery. For information apply to J. H. Hoffman, corner of Third and State Streets, my28-29

BAKER'S Cocoa and Sweet Chocolate.

Prepared by JOHN BAKER, Third and Walnut Streets, my28-29