

Matthews, and her sister, Miss Flore

the poorer classes—cabmen, tradesmen

Matthews, and her sister, Miss Flore



Matthews, are also to be presented on the same occasion. Mrs. Barlow's court dress is in white faille and point lace, and that of her sister in white satin and tulle. Both dresses were furnished by Worth, who has also made several other magnificent dresses for Mrs. Marshall O. Robert, of which a silver-grey satin trimmed with priceless old point de Venise, was among the most remarkable. A very exquisite costume for morning receptions and garden parties was in cream-white satin-striped gauze lined throughout with pale yellow satin.

# **THE PAPER**

**THE GLEANER.**  
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**THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1886.**

## **THE PRINCE WILLIAM RAILWAY.**

We do not desire to detract in the slightest degree from any credit which attaches to Mr. Temple in connection with the subsidy to the proposed railway from Fredericton to Prince William, but we note from the discussion as reported in *Hansard*, that the premier based the granting of a demission subsidy upon the fact that there was a local subsidy, and we know that the application of the local subsidy to this part of the proposed railway is due to Mr. Blair and to no one else. This recognition of the importance of the railway by the local legislature was more influential in obtaining the needed aid than all Mr. Temple's influence, of which our neighbor, the Farmer, speaks in such high terms. We note, indeed, that according to *Hansard* so far as Mr. Temple spoke at all he was largely saty. For instance, he stated the usual length of the season of navigation between Fredericton and Woodstock to be six weeks. He also stated that the proposed line would be a short line from St. John to Rivers du Loup, which is not correct, as the Gibson route is shorter. But on the whole he advocated the project fairly well. The Farmer represents Mr. Weldon as opposing the subsidy. This is quite incorrect, and the very extract from *Hansard*, which the Farmer makes, proves it to be incorrect. Mr. Weldon asked: "When was the local subsidy granted?" "Has any survey been made?" and "How far up?" This is alleged by the Farmer to be a "belittling of the importance and necessity of the road." It will strike most people that they are reasonable questions, and indeed as one reads the report it looks as though if Mr. Weldon had not asked them Mr. Temple would not have made any speech at all. We are very glad that the subsidy has at last been obtained. Mr. Temple is only a year behind Mr. Blair, but better late than never. True the subsidy is only for a part of the road, but no government will refuse to subsidize the remainder. It is rather a matter of surprise that the whole road was not subsidized at once. New Brunswick only receives a very small part of the last lot of subsidies, and the addition of \$100,000 or thereabouts for the remainder of the line would not have jeopardized the success of the measure. It is possible that the withholding of the remainder is due to Mr. Temple himself, who will doubtless argue in his next canvass that as he obtained part of the subsidy he will be able, if elected, to get the balance. As a matter of fact the balance is bound to come, and if it were not for political considerations it would all have been granted this year.

## **IMPROVING THE HORSE STOCK.**

The high prices paid at yesterday's sale for the services of the horses imported by the government prove two things, that the animals were selected with judgment and that the alleged demand on the part of the farmers for improved horse stock has a real existence. Under these circumstances the announcement made at the sale by Mr. Lugin that the government expected to import a number of horses so as to be able to supply all parts of the province another season, possesses a great deal of interest and will be gladly received by the public. So important a part of agriculture and its kindred industries play in this province that anything which a government can do to advance it is sure to be popular as it certainly is wise. In regard to horses more particularly, much may be done in this province. Our out-fed animals are very highly esteemed by purchasers who aim at getting a horse with plenty of bone and muscle. Some

very good sales of horses have recently been made. Among them was the sale of a half-bred Percheron by Mr. Fairweather, of Sussex, for \$650. This is probably the highest price ever paid in New Brunswick for a horse-bred horse, and it shows a direction in which a good deal of money is to be found by careful breeders. Of course there are and always will be different opinions as to the relative value of the different breeds of horses, but perhaps the best test is the price they bring. Yet no one would argue in favor of breeding Percherons altogether. They have their weak points, but if there is a demand for horses of this breed at good prices there is money in supplying it. Probably the majority of our people favor the Clydesdale as a heavy horse, and unquestionably he is almost, if not quite, without a peer in his class. Some prefer what is known as the English shire horse, but they would likely be found to be too large for our purposes. Some of them weigh as high as 2,500 lbs. A few animals of this breed could, no doubt, be selected in England which would be found very useful here. Leaving the subject of draft horses we come to that of coach horses. This is a line in which the province is very weak. The breeding of coach horses has received great attention in England. The present stock is founded upon the famous Cleveland bays, and through crossings with thoroughbreds, has resulted in a large showy class of horses very nearly thoroughbred. In comparatively rare instances horses very strongly representative of the old Cleveland stock can be found. The introduction of such animals into the province would be of great advantage to the farmers and the public generally. Some few persons object to the government taking this course because they say that private enterprise ought not to be interfered with. Every consideration possible ought to be shown private enterprise, but it is a very great question of the government, by importing such animals as are above mentioned, are not doing more to aid private enterprise than they could in any other way, and indeed it may be doubted if it will be found that they are interfering with private enterprise at all. The more the attention of the country can be directed to the value of good horse stock the better for everybody, even for those who fear that their enterprise may be interfered with. We are quite satisfied if the government places in the hands of the people a fine class of horses next year in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements of all parts of the province they will do an act which will meet with the hearty approval of the great majority of the people.

## **Canada's Commercial Interests.**

(Canada Gazette.)  
 The commercial interests of Canada are already being threatened by the tariff play. During the past week very large orders are reported by various Canadian firms, including organs, spring mattresses, and various manufactured goods. Representatives of the London school board are among recent importers, with a view to large purchases of school desks, seats, and general appliances, while deputations with a similar object have come from as far north as Halifax in York shire.

## **Commercial Convention Between England and Spain.**

(Canada Gazette.)  
 An examination of the full text of the commercial convention between England and Spain confirms the impression formed from the statement made a few weeks since by Lord Rosebery and Mr. Bryce. To the colonies the new arrangement should prove decidedly advantageous, and to Canada not the least amongst them. For the dominion will in future enjoy from Spain the "most favored nation" treatment, and thus a much desired stimulus will be given to trade between the dominion and the Spanish possessions. Australia, as we have pointed out before, will also benefit by the revision of the alcoholic scale.

## **The New King of Spain.**

London Daily News, May 15.  
 It is perhaps not unduly sanguine to hope that with the birth of a king a new era may be opening for Spain. The country is sorely in need of repose and of internal reforms. The terrible outbreak of cholera which recently devastated it disclosed a shocking condition of medical and sanitary science, as well as of popular ignorance and prejudice. The doctors did their duty nobly. But they were scouted as malignant magicians, and indeed their skill left much to be desired. The governor of Senor Sagasta, which is perhaps as liberal as Spain will at present bear, has just concluded with the government of Mr. Gladstone a commercial convention, which it is expected that the Cortes will ratify. A similar arrangement was made some little time ago between Spain and Germany. The merchants of Catalonia, where Spanish protectionists are strongest, have protested less vigorously than was anticipated against granting to England the benefit of the most-favored nation clause, and it is justifiable to infer from their comparative acquiescence that the value of foreign trade is becoming more obvious to the Spanish people. Spain has

certainly suffered in the past from want of intercourse with the rest of the world. The late ingenious Mr. Buckle believed that her liability to earthquakes and other physical catastrophes made her superstitious and narrow-minded. More easily remediable causes have probably done more to account for the phenomenon. A nation which chooses to isolate itself from the general current of affairs, and to resist the intrusion of new ideas, naturally lags behind in the march of progress. There are signs that Spain is now throwing off her lethargy, and casting the spirit of exclusiveness away from her. She is as quick as ever to resent affronts to her national pride, as the dispute with Germany for the right to the Caroline Islands showed plainly enough eight months ago. But there is no opposition between patriotism and enlightenment, nor will an increase in the importation of English cotton impair the sensitive honor of the Spanish race. The traditions of the old Spanish nobles are fading away. The power of the priests in secular matters has happily declined. The child of Alfonso XII. will grow up, so far as can be foreseen, among liberal and humanizing influences. His mother has never been involved in the wretched family squabbles which troubled Spain for a half a century. His birth gets rid of the ominous precedent of Queen Isabella, whose long minority was the prelude to a disastrous reign. The best thing the Spaniards can do is to help their new king to emancipate himself from the trammels of their old constitution.

## **COLONIAL EXHIBITION.**

Interview with Prof. Macoun on the Butter and Cheese Exhibits.

"But, Professor Macoun, this agricultural section is not exclusively devoted to cereals?"  
 "Oh dear no! To leave out the butter and cheese exhibits would be to omit one of the leading and one of the most hopeful industries of the dominion, allied as it is with the great cattle trade, of which it is hardly within my scope to speak here. There cannot be a moment's doubt that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec are exceptionally suited to these industries, and yet they have not been developed there to anything like an extent commensurate with their possibilities of growth. Like Ontario, which is the great centre for the trade, these eastern provinces are amply provided with valleys and hill-sides where the spring water is clear and good and the grass luxuriant. Indeed, I am firmly convinced that the future of these four provinces is bound up in the great cattle industry and in the manufacture of butter and cheese, rather than in wheat growing. This will be their forte, while the northwest will supply the needs of the outside world in wheat. You know how successfully the Canadian cheeses compete with the Americans in British markets. We have every advantage in the way of climate, and of natural conditions generally, while we understand cheese as well as they do how to make the best article. The same can hardly be said of butter. This is truly no reason why our butter should not be first-class, equal to the very best of Dutch butter, but our buttermakers can only gain this point by making nothing but the best article. There is no reason why Canada should not participate in the supply of butter in hermetically-sealed cans to hotter countries. In fact, the room for development is great, and I sincerely hope we may soon see an educated to the great fact that, with the Colonies at her back, she can supply all her wants and defy the world."  
 "Ah, Mr. Macoun, you are an enthusiast, I may say."  
 "Enthusiasm may be and doubtless is, but my enthusiasm is brief of conviction. I have reason for the faith that is in me."

## **Labouchere on Tupper.**

London Truth.  
 As to Sir Charles Tupper. Fortunately, his speech was made while the guests were at the supper table, so they could peacefully eat the good fare that was provided for them, and drink the good wine, without paying the slightest attention to his harangue. But why he should have thought it incumbent upon him to rant at the top of his voice for a lengthy period on subjects having but little connection with the occasion that had brought his hearers together, and which were of no interest to any one but himself, I am at a loss to understand. He was asked to perform what should have been an easy and pleasant duty—viz., to thank Mr. Harris for taking the initiative in welcoming the various representatives of the colonies who were over in this country in connection with the exhibition. This he ought to have been able to do in a few simple words; but he was so delighted at finding himself upon the Drury Lane stage that he bored his hearers, and made himself absurd, by a lengthy address which (out of respect, I presume, for the place in which it was delivered) combined the dullness of a tragedy with the literary worth, the absurdity of a comedy, and the wit, and the comeliness of a pantomime without its cleverness. When will such people understand that they are not invited to such entertainments for their own gratification and self-advertisement?

## **CAPITAL AND LABOR.**

Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop and Bishops of Milwaukee Province.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—The pastoral letter of the Archbishop and the Bishops of the Catholic province of Milwaukee, assembled in the first Provincial Council, to the laity in their charge, has been made public. It defines the position of the Church upon the school question and capital and labor. On the latter the letter says: "We have indeed a sacred duty to fulfill toward our fellow-creatures as witnesses of God's truth in their midst. Mere human wisdom will ever prove unable to solve permanently and satisfactorily the social problems which on all sides are crowding in upon us. The Church of God alone, with unerring, because divinely assisted judgment, can guide society through the labyrinth of passion and selfishness into the serene regions of justice and charity. The question which we to-day call that of capital and labor is the old difference emphasized in the Gospel between the rich and the poor. Was to the rich and blessed are the poor, are maxims established by the Divine Judge, who shall come to render absolute justice to those who have rejected His absolute law of love. When capitalists follow the heathen rule to lay labor in the cheapest market, God is not with them; and when laborers imagine that all men should have an equal share in the comforts and enjoyments of this earthly life, Divine Providence has ruled otherwise. Industry and sobriety have always proved more profitable to human nature and to society than wealth and extravagance. To commit an injustice is always to incur a sin, and to sin is to incur a punishment. Retaliation is never allowed; but the Church has during the middle ages united the workmen into guilds, and the industry which they endure now was unknown before the sixteenth century. The condition of things would improve very soon were the rich to meditate upon the rule, 'With what measure you have measured it shall be measured to you again.' (Matt. vii, 29) and were the poor to follow the advice, 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His justice and all things shall be added unto you.' (Luke xii, 31.)"

## **BLAINE AND SALISBURY.**

The London Daily News Talks Plainly to Mr. Blaine.

LONDON, June 5.—The Standard says in an attack on Blaine for his attack on Salisbury in his Portland speech:—"We must try to believe that it was a false view of Lord Salisbury's speech which was adopted without inquiry by the American politician, who for personal reasons cultivates the Irish vote." The News (Ministerial) commenting on the same topic says:—"We have been told to do with Mr. Blaine. He belongs to a far from admiral class of politicians. We can do very well without his opinion of this country, and his advice is not printed in the management of our concerns. Whether he misrepresented the Marquis of Salisbury or not we do not know and do not care."

## **The Fishery Dispute.—A New Bill in the House.**

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Representative Davis, of Massachusetts, offered the following bill yesterday:—"Whenever the present shall be satisfied that American vessels are denied the privilege of purchasing supplies, bait, or any other articles, or of landing in any port or ports of any foreign country, he may by proclamation prohibit vessels of such country or of any designated district, port, colony or dependency thereof, or any class of such vessels from entering American ports or from exercising such commercial privileges therein as he may in such proclamation define, for such period as he may prescribe, and on and after the date named in such proclamation for its taking effect, if master, officer or agent of any such vessel of such foreign country excluded by said proclamation from the exercise of any commercial privileges, shall do any act prohibited by said proclamation, or the violation of any such provisions of such proclamation, or on account of such vessel, such vessel and its rigging, tackle, furniture and boats, and all goods on board, shall be liable to seizure and to forfeiture to the United States, and any person opposing any officer of the United States in the enforcement of this act, or aiding and abetting any other person in such opposition shall forfeit \$800 and shall be guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years."

## **A DEFIANT MORON.**

"I Will Never Obey the Law of Man, Prison or No Prison, Life or Death." Says LACE COTT, June 4.—The latest cases of sentences for unlawful obstruction are those of Jens Hansen and Geo. C. Wood. Hansen, in reply to a question as to his intention in respect to obeying the law, said he would obey just so far as his conscience would permit. He received the maximum penalty of the law, Wood, already under sentence of five years' imprisonment for polygamy, was convicted last month of carrying a dangerous year old girl last January. He was very defiant, interrupting the Court from time to time. In reply to the usual question as to whether he would in future obey the law he said: "No, sir. It is my intention to obey the

law of God, though I be imprisoned for life. I know I'm in the right, and I will never obey the law of man, prison or no prison, life or death."

## **A Word to the Men.**

If the wife does the buying, she should have placed in her hands at the beginning of the week or the month the sum of money that has been decided upon for this expenditure. No man need fear to trust this to his wife, for the very responsibility will make her more careful and more capital. Pennywise, she comes most often to families where the husband treats his wife like a child and does not allow her to have the money herself to make the necessary purchases. One finds in training children that nothing develops the judgment or the moral sense so quickly and so surely as giving the child some responsible task, some care for which it should be answerable. So give the housekeeper the money in her hand to do with, letting her fully understand and appreciate the fact that it is the utmost that the family income will allow, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the domestic affairs will be judiciously and wisely administered by this house-hold minister of finance. Winning an income is by no means the most difficult thing; it is making the income do the necessary providing for the family that requires the most thoughtful care and the most wise prudence. As a rule, women are good managers; they know how to make the most out of the least, and, with very few exceptions, wives will enter fully into sympathy with their husbands' financial position, and help loyally in the work of making the "heckle meet the strap."—Mrs S J White.

## **New Advertisements.**

New Brunswick Liberal Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Liberal Association of New Brunswick, will be held at FISHER'S BUILDING, FREDERICTON, COMING ON

THURSDAY, 24th JUNE

YOUNG LIBERALS!

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBERAL CLUB WILL BE HELD

TO-MORROW [FRIDAY] EVENING, IN THEIR CLUB ROOMS OVER J. & J. O'BRIEN'S STORE, COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

NOTICE! EXCELSIOR

Tire Tightener!

NEW BARBER SHOP!

AT GIBSON.

W. H. WHITE'S STORE.

Albert Wilson, GIBSON.

W. H. TISDALL & SONS.

Fine Sporting Guns

Gun Implements!

W. H. TISDALL & SONS.

City of Fredericton

Is the name of my new special brand. It is a high grade Canadian patent and comes in paper lined barrels, thus preventing dust or dirt getting in the flour.

I have sold considerable of this brand lately and hear nothing but the greatest praise from those who have purchased it.

JAMES HODGE.

PHILADELPHIA

Lawn Mowers.

FOR SALE LOW AT Neill's Hardware Store.

## **The Mutual Life Insurance Co'y OF NEW YORK. ESTABLISHED 1843.**

Assets from 1845 to 1886.  
 1845 - \$97,490.34  
 1855 - 2,850,077.66  
 1865 - 12,235,407.88  
 1875 - 72,446,970.06  
 JAN. 1, 1886 - 108,908,987.61  
 (Reckoning a period of every ten years from 1845.)

## **THE LARGEST AND BEST PROFIT PAYING COMPANY IN THE WORLD.**

WILLIAM B. BOLLIES, Astoria, N. Y.

POLICY, No. 5,900.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers.

## **First Instalment of ROOM PAPER.**

A Fine Assortment of Gilt & Bronze Papers with Borders to Match.

Also: 10,000 Rolls Cheap Paper.

To be Sold Wholesale and Retail.

BOOKS, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS.

W. T. H. FENETY,

Opp. Officers' Barracks, Queen St.

Have Opened this Day

1 CASE

3,000

YARDS of

Stanhope

DRESS LAWNS!!

In all the

NEW SHADES

Colorings

AT THEIR USUALLY

LOW PRICES.

Dever Bros.

City of Fredericton

Is the name of my new special brand. It is a high grade Canadian patent and comes in paper lined barrels, thus preventing dust or dirt getting in the flour.

I have sold considerable of this brand lately and hear nothing but the greatest praise from those who have purchased it.

JAMES HODGE.

PHILADELPHIA

Lawn Mowers.

FOR SALE LOW AT Neill's Hardware Store.

J. NEILL

June 2







# LILIAN, THE BIRDRESS.

"I wonder what we shall do all day," says Guy, suddenly, in tones of the deepest melancholy. Whereupon Taffy, who has been betting on Cyril, and Chesney, who has been lying on Lilian, are naturally, though secretly, indignant. "Just what we have been doing all the rest of the day—nothing," replies Lilian, lazily, "could anything be more desirable?"

"I hope it will be fine to-morrow," says Mr. Musgrave, in an aggrieved voice. "But it won't, I shouldn't wonder, just because the meet is to be at Belairs, and one always puts in such a good day there?"

"I haven't got enough pluck to think of to-morrow," says Guy, still melancholy. "to-day engrosses all my thoughts. What is to become of us?"

"Let us get up a spelling bee," says Miss Beauchamp, with cheerful alacrity, "they are so amusing."

"Oh, don't! please, Miss Beauchamp, don't! entreats Taffy, tearfully—unless you want to disgrace me eternally. I can't spell anything, and, even if I could, the very fact of having a word hurled at my head would make me forget all about it, even were it an old acquaintance."

"But, my dear fellow," says Cyril, laying down his "Temple Bar," with all the air of a man prepared to argue until he and his adversary are black in the face, "that is the fun of the whole matter. If you spelled well you would be looked upon as an avenger. The greater mistakes you make, the more delighted we shall be, and if you could only succeed like that man in 'Globe' in spelling character with a K, we should give you ten or three rounds of applause. People never get up spelling bees to hear good spelling; they do so to hear bad spelling."

"Tremendously. Nevertheless, I fling myself upon your tender mercies, Miss Beauchamp, and let us go in for spelling."

"Then let us have an historical bee," substitutes Florence, amiably; she is always tender where Taffy is concerned. "The very thing," declares Cyril, getting up an expression of the strongest hope. "Perhaps, if you do, I shall get answers to two or three important questions that have been tormenting me for years. For instance, I want to know whether the 'Globe's' bowl we read of was made of Wedgwood or Worcester, and why our ancestors were so uncomfortable as to take their tea out of 'dishes.' It must have got very cold, don't you think to say nothing at all of the inconvenience of being obliged to lift it to one's lips with both hands?"

"It didn't mean an actual dish," replies Florence, forgetting the parrot's rosy rosy for a moment, in her desire to correct his ignorance. "It was merely a term for what we now call cup."

"No, was it?" says Cyril, with an affectionate intonation of astonishment, "where upon they all laugh."

"Talking of tea," says Lady Chetwode, "I wonder where it is. Taffy, my dear, will you bring the bell?"

"Tea is brought, tea is consumed; but still the rain rains on, and their spirits are at zero."

"I shall go out, hail, rain, or shine," says Cyril, springing to his feet with sudden desperation.

"So shall I," declares Guy, "to the stable. Taffy, will you come with me?"

"As nobody wants me," says Lilian, "I shall make a point of wanting somebody. Archie comes and have a game of billiards with me before dinner."

"My dear Guy, does it not still rain very hard?" protests Florence anxiously. "Very," laughing.

"You will get wet," with increasing anxiety, and a tender glance cleverly directed.

"What he will get drenched," exclaims Cyril, "he will probably get his death of cold, and die of inflammation of the lungs. It is horrible to think of it! Guy, be warned; accept Florence's invitation to stay here with her, and be happy and dry. As sure as you go out to-day, you may be prepared to shed this mortal coil."

"Forgive me Florence, I must go or suffocate," says Guy, refusing to be warned, or to accept Miss Beauchamp's delicate hint, and together he and Musgrave sally forth to inspect the stable, while Lilian and Archibald retire to the billiard-room.

When they have played for some time, and Archibald has nearly allowed Lilian to win all the games under the mistaken impression that he is thereby cajoling her into staying with him longer than she otherwise might have done, she suddenly destroys the illusion by throwing down her cue impatiently, and saying, with a delicious little pout:

"I hate playing with people who know nothing about the game! there is no excitement in it. I remark when I play with you I always win. You're a regular muff at billiards, Archie; that's what you are."

This is a severe blow to Archie's pride, who is a first class hand at billiards; but he grins and bears it.

"If you will give me a few more lessons," he says, humbly, "I dare say I shall improve."

"No, I can't afford to waste my time, and you are too tiresome. Let us go into the drawing-room."

"Rather let us stay here for a while," he says, earnestly. "They are all out, and I have something to say to you."

[To be continued.]

## Frederick Market Rates.

Pork, per lb.	0	\$0 00	00
Beef, " "	0	00	00
Sausages, " "	0	00	00
Lard, " "	0	00	00
Butter, " "	0	00	00
Mutton, " "	0	05	00
Veal, " "	0	05	00
Chickens, per pair	0	00	00
Geese, each	0	00	00
Ducks, " "	0	00	00
Turkeys, per lb.	0	00	00
Hay, per ton	0	20	00
Straw, " "	0	00	00
Wheat, per bush	0	40	00
Barley, " "	0	40	00
Oats, " "	0	05	00
Carrots, " "	0	05	00
Turnips, " "	0	05	00
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