

The Charlotte Observer. CHAS. R. JONES, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883.

Gov. Stephens' last official act was signing the pardon of a convict.

There are over 110,000 Germans permanent residents of the city of Paris.

Wiggins promises us the biggest kind of a storm next Friday.

"Doctor, you hurt me," were the last words that Alexander H. Stephens uttered.

When an Illinois doctor spells it "pizen" the other doctors think it sufficient cause for his expulsion from a medical society.

It is said that Senator Sherman recently declined the presidency of a telegraph company with a salary of \$25,000 a year.

An elephant killed a dog in Washington a few days ago, and yet there are some persons who can't see any use for an elephant.

Since the Pennsylvania iron manufacturers have got the tariff through, they are talking about reducing the pay of their workmen.

Colonel Harry Gilmer, the gallant ex-Confederate cavalry leader, died at his residence in Baltimore Sunday from cancer in the face.

Grain speculators in this country are anticipating high prices for grain in consequence of the unpromising prospects of the crop in England.

It is reported that an Irish secret society has been discovered in the North of England numbering 6,000 men, amply provided with funds and revolvers.

We are under obligations to commissioner McGehee for a copy of the Hand Book issued by the Department of Agriculture. A valuable compendium of the resources and industries of the State.

Mrs. Haran, mother of the Marchesa Caraletti and aunt of the American beauty of Rome, the Marchesa Fedulli, has recently died. She was born in Kentucky July 6, 1802, but she had lived in Rome for the last twenty years.

Senators Tabor, of Colorado, and Saunders, of Nevada, went around the Senate chamber, during the closing hours of the session, with huge albums under their arms getting the autographs of the Senators.

J. J. Jennings, the London correspondent of the New York Journal, writes that emigration from Great Britain to the United States will be greater the ensuing season than it has been any time since the discovery of gold in California.

In England, under the new election laws, each party is obliged to file accounts of its expenses, and if they are unlawful, it vitates the return, which is triable before a judge of one of the law courts. It would appear that similar enactments might diminish the usefulness of such patriots as the Hon. Jay Abel Hubbell.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Among the alleged "infant" industries loom up the Williamson Lumber Company, which paid 95 per cent. upon its capital in 1882. This is a very lusty infant, but it says it can't walk yet and must have some "more subsidy." Poor little thing! Only making a profit of 95 per cent., and yet complaining.

The new revenue act lessens the amount of internal taxes to an estimated amount of forty million dollars, but it does not diminish to the extent of a dollar the cost of collecting the remainder. It was a question with the majority in Congress how to reduce the revenues while retaining the army for collecting them, and they have succeeded in solving the problem very neatly.

There is a great outcry in the city of New York against the high rents of dwelling houses and flats in apartment houses. The rents of these latter vary from \$1,500 to \$5,000, according to the number of alleged rooms in the flats. Dwelling houses in fashionable localities, near Fifth Avenue, rent unfurnished, at about \$12,000; and furnished, at about \$20,000. Offices in eligible business houses fetch about \$4 a square foot, and the erection of new buildings appears to increase rather than decrease prices.

Another pension bill passed by the United States Senate. It makes the pension for the loss of a hand or foot or an equivalent injury \$24 per month, and for the loss of an arm above the elbow or a leg above the knee \$30 per month.

On the seventeen year theory of high water and cholera, some St. Louis people are apprehensive for this spring. They had cholera in 1849 and 1860, the epidemic in each case being preceded by unusually high water in the Mississippi.

Henry Kimber, a solicitor of London, has lent \$25,000 to the English colony at Rugby, Tenn. The residents of the colony think that the sum is sufficient to place the enterprise on a good basis.

The question as to whether a husband has a right to exact that his better half shall build the fire to be settled in Indiana. A minister's wife has raised the issue in a suit for divorce.

The Black Hand is the name of the secret society which is now spreading in Spain.

The Philadelphia Press, nominates Senator Edmunds for President in '84.

There are said to be 400,000 opium eaters in the United States.

The conference tariff bill passed the Senate by a vote.

A Chattanooga Failure.

CHATTANOOGA, March 6.—Miller & Co., dealers in queensware and crockery, have failed for \$8,400. Their creditors are principally in the cities of Pittsburg, New York and Trenton, New Jersey.

OBJECTING TO THE TARIFF BILL. It seems that the iron men in the North are not entirely satisfied with the tariff bill passed by Congress because it don't give them as much protection as they demanded, and say that the only way they can keep running is by cutting down the wages of their workmen. Having gotten the tariff bill passed in the main pretty much as the protectionists dictated it, these iron men are now looking for an excuse to reduce the wages of the men they employ and the tariff bill affords such excuse.

But taking it for granted that their complaint is well founded, are the iron manufacturers to be forever dependent upon tariff protection for success, must the government by its bounty forever support them? They have had the benefit of a protective tariff for years and to-day they are as clamorous for it as they were ten years ago, and as feeble "infants" now, as their piteous wailing for nourishment would indicate, as they were when first taken under the fostering care of protective legislation.

The trouble is they expect to keep up a business and make it profitable regardless of the laws of demand and supply, and if they glut the market, or the demand for their manufactures from any cause falls off, they beg for more protection. Practically speaking they have closed American ports against the importation of foreign manufactures, and the next thing they will be crying out against will be the advantages held over them by rival establishments in other sections, which for certain reasons can do a profitable business and still undersell them. This is what the Southern iron makers are doing and will do to a greater extent by-and-by, when they get fairly underway and can control the capital to enable them to work on a larger scale. That capital is going to them and the time is not far distant when some of the largest iron mills in this country will be found in the South.

The influx of Chinese into Mexico in the wake of American enterprises has aroused the fears of the natives, and the press are unanimous in asserting in the strongest language that if foreigners think they can buy up tracts of land and import the Chinese barbarians to cultivate it they most certainly mistake the character of the people of Mexico. Such operations will lead to bloodshed. Mexicans say that no race of barbarians shall rob them of participation in the fruits of the new era of progress which has dawned upon them. Nevertheless, the insinuating Celestial will no doubt push his way in Mexico as everywhere else where he obtains a foothold. The Chinese already have a monopoly of the restaurant and laundry business in Northern Mexico.

When the Texas Legislature passed what is known as the fifty cent act four years ago, speculators seized upon the public domain in almost million-acre blocks, so that it would now, says a Texas paper, "take the eye of a fox and the wing of a wild goose to find any lands not surveyed in Texas." Every alternate section was, however, set aside for school and educational purposes, so that there are now 30,000,000 acres of school lands left.

New Orleans is fast becoming the great grain depot of the country. As an evidence of this, a steamer recently left St. Louis for that city with six barges in tow, loaded with 273,000 bushels of grain—52,000 wheat, and 221,000 corn. Since the opening of navigation 712,000 bushels of grain have been shipped from St. Louis in barges alone.

Statistics from New England collection districts show that the cost of collecting each \$100 was as follows last year at the places named: Castine, Me., \$1.98; Kennebunk, Me., \$4.45; Saco, Me., \$2.09; York, Me., \$3.93; Barnstable, Mass., \$1.48; Edgartown, Mass., \$2.43; Nantucket, Mass., \$6.71; Bristol, R. I., \$1.52.

An analysis of the final vote on the revenue tariff bill as reported by the committee of conference shows that of the 152 affirmative votes 17 were Democrats, 2 Greenbackers and the remainder Republicans. Of the 116 negative votes 13 were Republicans, 4 Greenbackers and the remainder Democrats.

An English paper which has been studying American affairs says that when they go to building a railroad in America the first thing done is to break ground, which is done with a great deal of ceremony, and the next thing is to break the stockholders, which is done without ceremony.

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THE APPROPRIATION BILLS. The aggregate amount of all the appropriation bills passed at the last session of Congress is \$229,377,511.36, made up as follows: Pension, \$86,575,000; Military Academy, \$318,657.50; Fortifications, \$670,000; Consular and Diplomatic, \$1,296,755; Navy, \$15,894,434.23; Army, \$4,881,350; Postoffice, \$44,489,520; Indian, \$5,362,855.91; Legislative, \$20,464,296.22; Sunday Civil, \$23,906,147.47; District of Columbia, \$1,069,867.23; Deficiency, \$2,313,187.80; Agriculture, \$406,640; miscellaneous bills involving appropriations of money, \$750,000.

The aggregate of the appropriations for last year, including \$18,738,875 for the River and Harbor bill, was \$295,509,639; and for the preceding year, including \$11,441,300 for River and Harbor bill, \$219,367,983.38. An analysis of the figures for the past three years shows that the appropriations for the current expenses of the government, irrespective of the amounts for pensions, aggregate less than either of the two preceding years. The regular pension bills for the fiscal years 1882, 1883, and 1884, aggregate \$252,575,000, the bill just passed being \$20,575,000 in excess of the bill passed two years ago and \$13,225,000 less than the bill of last year. Of the deficiency bill just passed only about \$500,000 is on account of the current fiscal year.

The appropriations bills were based on estimates aggregating \$271,394,444. As reported from the House committee on appropriations they aggregated \$220,082,758, as passed by the House, \$226,430,208; as reported by the Senate committee on appropriations, \$231,115,015; as passed by the Senate, \$230,662,541; and as finally passed by both houses, after adjustment by conference committees, \$229,377,511.36, an increase of \$9,244,738.18 over the amounts originally recommended by the House committee on appropriations. The River and Harbor bill, which passed the House, but failed to become a law, appropriated \$87,047,000.

Fleeing from the Rising Waters. HELENA, Ark., March 6.—Those dependent upon the Long Levee have become alarmed and are moving their stock and goods. The entire bottom population are fleeing to the high land, carrying all their valuables with them. The rising water has struck them and hurrying hither and thither seeking places of security. The iron mountain railroad track and Langville bridge are submerged. Transfers by boat enable them to continue running. Desperate efforts are being made to maintain the levees intact. The general opinion now prevails that the flood of last year will be exceeded by water now in sight, which is sure to come. The citizens of Helena consider the situation critical.

The Fitzhugh Levee Break. ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Dispatches from Helena, Ark., say that the breaking of the Fitzhugh levees 5 miles below town will probably break the Helena levee, but should the backwater threaten the place the culvert in the Midland railroad embankment will be closed which will insure safety. About one hundred men are at Helena, and it is probably overflooded by the breaking of the Fitzhugh levees. This section was flooded last year and no crops of any consequence were made on it after the water subsided. The owners of the levee are generally in debt prior to that time.

Exceptions in the Revenue Bill. WASHINGTON, March 4.—While the provisions of the act "to reduce revenue" goes into effect generally on and after July 1, 1883, exception is made in respect of the tariff duties upon sugar, which take effect June 1, and the internal revenue provisions relating to the reduction of the taxes on tobacco after July 1, 1883, and the reduction of the special license taxes, which go into effect May 1, with a provision that all claims for drawback on unbroken packages of tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigars held by manufacturers or dealers at that date, must be presented before July 1.

They Don't Like It. CHICAGO, March 6.—Iron masters here, on being interviewed, say that the session of Congress on the tariff bill is more injurious to the iron interests than any legislation within half a century, and that the only means of keeping the mill open will be by a sweeping reduction in wages, putting them at such a point that the laborers in turn must have cheaper food. Pittsburg iron masters express substantially the same opinions.

Sleeping Rabbit Captured. ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Late advice from the Indian Territory are to the effect that Gen. Porter's military expedition against the Creek Nation, recently captured Sleeping Rabbit, second in command and influence of the rebel faction, headed by Spichac and some half a dozen leaders of the same party and now has them in confinement. This will probably break the back bone of the rebellion.

The Indian Territory Raiders. KANSAS CITY, March 6.—Captain B. L. Kander, President of the Kansas City Oklahoma colony, which left here for the Indian Territory, returned last night. He says other members are also coming home, and announces his intention of organizing again as soon as practicable. He reports that the remnant of Payne's band are in camp near Kansas city, and that they contemplate another raid.

Weather. WASHINGTON, March 6.—Middle Atlantic, rain followed by clearing weather, warm southwest veering to cold, northwest wind, falling followed by rising barometer.

South Atlantic, cloudy weather, with rain, westerly generally shifting to northerly winds, stationary or light temperature, followed by rising barometer.

A Double Shooting. CINCINNATI, March 6.—Peter Goff, Henry Thompson and James Spiney all summed up, last night, quarreled over Goff's wife. Thompson made a remark which incensed Goff who shot Thompson dead and was threatening Spiney when the latter shot Goff killing him instantly.

A Decline in Virginia Consols. BALTIMORE, March 6.—At the stock exchange yesterday Virginia consols opened at 84 1/2 and sold down to 81; today they declined to 41 1/2 and ten forty to 83. A large amount of issues are said to be held in this city. The fall was the result of the declaration of the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday.

The Madagascan Envoy. WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Envoy of Madagascan arrived here today. They will be the guests of the government. They will probably be presented to the President to-morrow. Their mission is to cement the relations of friendship and amity between the United States and Madagascar.

The Whirligig. The President is giving a great many dinners this year, but we do not notice Mr. Dost's name among the guests. It was not always so. The best part of the chicken was not too good for Dorsey.

A Problem for Students of the Common Schools. To the Editor of the Observer: Early in December, 1882, the secretary of Trinity church, in the county of Mecklenburg, handed to A. B. C. an order to publish a list for the repairing of the church, with an appointment to meet at the church on the sixteenth of the month. On comparing the lists of the subscribers, he discovered that the list of A had the smallest subscription, and that B and C had an equal subscription, and that D had the largest subscription. The subscription on A's list was six hundred and fifty cents, and equal to thirty-three, three hundred and eleven (33-11) of the whole subscription, and less than the subscription of B and C forty-three, three hundred and eleven (43-11). The subscription of D was less than the sum of the subscriptions of B and C twenty-six, three hundred and eleven (26-11) of the whole subscription. The sum of A's and D's subscription was less than the sum of A and D's subscription seven, three hundred and eleven (7-11) of the whole subscription. A part of the subscription was paid in advance, and the balance of the subscription was paid in advance. The sum of A's and D's subscription was equal to thirty-nine, three hundred and eleven (39-11) of the whole subscription. The subscription on A's list is given at sixteen dollars and fifty cents. What is the subscription on B's list? What is the subscription on C's list? What is the subscription on D's list? What is the sum of the subscription on the four lists? What is the sum paid in advance? SANTS, CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 6.

Painters Strike. ST. LOUIS, March 6.—About 100 ornamental painters, employed in the Pullman car works, struck this morning. A Chinese youth was placed in the shop by the superintendent to work preparatory to a course of study, but a school of mechanics which he will be sent a year hence. This was fully explained to the men but they objected.

Death of Col David Coleman. RALEIGH, March 6.—Col David Coleman, one of the most prominent lawyers in the State is dead.

Twenty Years Ago. In 1863, Mr. Wilson, now of Lawrence, Mass., in the city of Boston, was taken with a violent soreness of the throat. Several Army Surgeons examined him, and decided that it was a case of diphtheria, and that it was hopeless. He died in the city of Boston, on the 11th of May, 1863. DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. The next day the state began to come off his throat, and in two or three days he was well.

Mr. B. Carraway, Newbern, N. C., writes: "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters the best tonic I have ever used."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. MARCH 6, 1883. DOMESTIC. NAVAL STORES. CHARLESTON—Spirits Turpentine nominal, sales at 45c. Rosin easy; strained and good strained at \$1.00-\$1.05. WILMINGTON—Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 45c. Rosin firm, at \$1.35 for strained; \$1.40 for good strained Turp. steady, at \$1.60. Cude spirits quiet, at \$1.75 for hard; \$3.00 for yellow dip. PHOSPHORUS. ST. LOUIS—Hrgs. higher and active; light \$3.85-\$4.00; heavy \$4.25-\$4.50; heavy \$4.25-\$4.50; receipts—head; shipments—head. BALTIMORE—Rice—Floor, quiet; Howard Street and Western super \$3.00-\$3.25; extra \$4.37-\$4.50; family \$5.25-\$5.50; City Mills super \$3.25-\$3.50; extra \$4.50-\$5.00; No. 1 \$5.00-\$5.25; No. 2 \$5.25-\$5.50; Western—Southern steady; Western dull and easy; Western red \$1.20-\$1.25; amber \$1.25-\$1.30; Maryland—No. 1 \$1.25-\$1.30; No. 2 \$1.20-\$1.25; Western—Southern steady; Western dull and easy; Southern white; yellow \$5.50-\$6.00. BALTIMORE—SUGAR—Oats, higher and firm; Southern \$2.25-\$2.50; Western \$2.25-\$2.50; Pennsylvania \$2.25-\$2.50; the changed; mess pork, \$20.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders \$10.00; clear rib sides 12; hams \$12.00; Bacon—shoulders \$8; clear rib sides 12; hams \$12.00. Lard—refined 12 1/2; C. F. \$11.00. Eggs—common to fair \$8.00; Sweet \$11.00. Fruit—Whiskey—steady, at \$1.18-\$1.21. Fruit—unchanged. CINCINNATI—Flour, steady and unchanged; family \$4.00-\$4.25; fancy \$4.50-\$4.75; Wheat—No. 1 \$1.10; No. 2 \$1.05; No. 3 \$1.00; No. 4 \$0.95; No. 5 \$0.90; No. 6 \$0.85; No. 7 \$0.80; No. 8 \$0.75; No. 9 \$0.70; No. 10 \$0.65; No. 11 \$0.60; No. 12 \$0.55; No. 13 \$0.50; No. 14 \$0.45; No. 15 \$0.40; No. 16 \$0.35; No. 17 \$0.30; No. 18 \$0.25; No. 19 \$0.20; No. 20 \$0.15; No. 21 \$0.10; No. 22 \$0.05; No. 23 \$0.00; No. 24 \$0.00; No. 25 \$0.00; No. 26 \$0.00; No. 27 \$0.00; No. 28 \$0.00; No. 29 \$0.00; No. 30 \$0.00; No. 31 \$0.00; No. 32 \$0.00; No. 33 \$0.00; No. 34 \$0.00; No. 35 \$0.00; No. 36 \$0.00; No. 37 \$0.00; No. 38 \$0.00; No. 39 \$0.00; No. 40 \$0.00; No. 41 \$0.00; No. 42 \$0.00; No. 43 \$0.00; No. 44 \$0.00; No. 45 \$0.00; No. 46 \$0.00; No. 47 \$0.00; No. 48 \$0.00; No. 49 \$0.00; No. 50 \$0.00; No. 51 \$0.00; No. 52 \$0.00; No. 53 \$0.00; No. 54 \$0.00; No. 55 \$0.00; No. 56 \$0.00; No. 57 \$0.00; No. 58 \$0.00; No. 59 \$0.00; No. 60 \$0.00; No. 61 \$0.00; No. 62 \$0.00; 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No. 317 \$0.00; No. 318 \$0.00; No. 319 \$0.00; No. 320 \$0.00; No. 321 \$0.00; No. 322 \$0.00; No. 323 \$0.00; No. 324 \$0.00; No. 325 \$0.00; No. 326 \$0.00; No. 327 \$0.00; No. 328 \$0.00; No. 329 \$0.00; No. 330 \$0.00; No. 331 \$0.00; No. 332 \$0.00; No. 333 \$0.00; No. 334 \$0.00; No. 335 \$0.00; No. 336 \$0.00; No. 337 \$0.00; No. 338 \$0.00; No. 339 \$0.00; No. 340 \$0.00; No. 341 \$0.00; No. 342 \$0.00; No. 343 \$0.00; No. 344 \$0.00; No. 345 \$0.00; No. 346 \$0.00; No. 347 \$0.00; No. 348 \$0.00; No. 349 \$0.00; No. 350 \$0.00; No. 351 \$0.00; No. 352 \$0.00; No. 353 \$0.00; No. 354 \$0.00; No. 355 \$0.00; No. 356 \$0.00; No. 357 \$0.00; No. 358 \$0.00; No. 359 \$0.00; No. 360 \$0.00; No. 361 \$0.00; No. 362 \$0.00; No. 363 \$0.00; No. 364 \$0.00; No. 365 \$0.00; No. 366 \$0.00; No. 367 \$0.00; No. 368 \$0.00; No. 369 \$0.00; No. 370 \$0.00; No. 371 \$0.00; No. 372 \$0.00; No. 373 \$0.00; No. 374 \$0.00; No. 375 \$0.00; No. 376 \$0.00; No. 377 \$0.00; No. 378 \$0.00; No. 379 \$0.00; No. 380 \$0.00; No. 381 \$0.00; No. 382 \$0.00; No. 383 \$0.00; No. 384 \$0.00; No. 385 \$0.00; No. 386 \$0.00; No. 387 \$0.00; No. 388 \$0.00; No. 389 \$0.00; No. 390 \$0.00; No. 391 \$0.00; No. 392 \$0.00; No. 393 \$0.00; No. 394 \$0.00; No. 395 \$0.00;