

# The Lenoir Topic.

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## WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Ten Republican Senators were Opposed to Halstead.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President and Secretary Blaine feel very much outraged at the action of the Senate in rejecting Mr. Halstead, and the Senators who voted against him will not find the atmosphere of either the White House or the State Department healthful for some time yet. A gentleman who was driving for two hours with Mr. Blaine on Saturday said that he talked of nothing else than Mr. Halstead's rejection; that he seems to feel worse over it than he did over his own defeat for the Presidency. It seems that there were several Republican Senators who did not vote for Mr. Halstead, but only four voted against him. For the benefit of the President and Mr. Blaine, the following accurate list of those who opposed the confirmation of the Field Marshal is given: Quay, Everts, Dawes, Cullom, Teller, Plumb, Ingalls, Jones, of Nevada, Stewart, and Stanford—ten in all. Those who voted against him on Saturday were Quay, Teller, Plumb and Ingalls. Everts, Dawes and Cullom were paired. Jones, Stewart and Stanford did not vote at all, but would have voted had their assistance been necessary to secure rejection. The Senators say they cannot understand why the President should show so very much feeling over Mr. Halstead's rejection. Said one:— "He has rejected our nominees, and we have just as good a right to reject his. Under the Constitution the Senate shares the responsibility of the appointing power with the President. We advise and consent that certain people shall be appointed to office. I have been up to the White House and nominated half a dozen men, and the President has rejected them all. I don't see why he should be mad because I simply oppose the confirmation of one of his nominees. There is Quay, for example. The President is going to reject his nomination for Postmaster at Philadelphia, and I reckon that Quay is a great deal more anxious than Bill Leeds should be Postmaster at Philadelphia than the President was that Murat Halstead should be Minister to Berlin. If the President refuses to advise and consent to the appointment of Bill Leeds, I don't see why he should complain if Quay refuses to advise and consent to the appointment of Halstead."

It is believed by some that the President will renominate Halstead and give him another chance. Mr. Harrison is a very obstinate man, and if Mr. Halstead desires it he will send his name to the Senate a second time. The *Washington Post* suggests that a chance be given Uncle Joe Medill to wrestle with the Senate over the Berlin mission, but as soon as he heard of the rejection of his friend Halstead Mr. Medill took the train for New York. A leading Senator who voted for Halstead said this afternoon: "The President need not be surprised if he gets into a row with the Senate, and if he does it will be his own fault. He seems to think that he is solely responsible for the good conduct of this Government, and we want a share in the responsibility. I have quit going to the White House to ask for appointments, and now when a man comes here and asks me to go with him, I always beg off and write him a letter that he can take up himself. I have been up twice to ask for appointments that I thought my State was entitled to, and what any other President would have given me without a word, but Gen. Harrison acted just as though all the offices belonged to him, and that I was there to beg, borrow, or steal one; and the President appears to be quite as independent of his Cabinet officers as he is of the members of the Senate."

The reports published so extensively after the election that Mr. Blaine was to be President of the United States were not true. These publications seem to have affected the President's backbone, and he leaves no excuse for any one to mistake the situation. There have been a number of other instances besides the nomination of Whitelaw Reid for the English mission in which Mr. Blaine has been overruled. It leaks out that he knew nothing of the selection of Robert Lincoln for that place until the very morning the nomination was sent in, and the appointment of the delegates on the part of the United States to the conference of American nations is an even more conspicuous example of Presidential independence. It was given out at the State Department on Friday that these nominations would not be made until after the Senate adjourns, and yet there was a telegram from the White House in the hands of a Senator announcing that they would be sent to the Senate on Saturday. Although Mr. Blaine claims a patent on the congress of American nations, the President appears to have taken the matter entirely out of his hands, and there are but two names in the entire list of delegates that may be attributed to Mr. Blaine, namely, those of Carnegie and William Henry Trevelick. The President consulted with no one, as far as can be learned, in making these selections.

He certainly did not consult with Mr. Frye, who introduced the bill in the Senate and secured its passage, nor with Mr. McCready, of Kentucky, who managed the measure in the House. Mr. Frye understood from the State Department that the appointments were not to be made at this session, and Mr. Blaine is reported to have assured certain Senators who have candidates that there was no immediate necessity to present their names. As one Senator expressed it, the President has used this congress of American nations as a dumping ground for whom he could not find foreign mission.

An interesting story is being told privately and confidentially among the Ohio men, which goes to show that time does not soften the feelings of Uncle John Sherman toward the members of his party who thwarted his ambition to be President. When the Senate, in executive session, was considering the question of confirming the appointment of Whitelaw Reid to be Minister to England, the debate at one time developed much bitterness in opposition, and it became evident that there was danger of the defeat of Mr. Reid. Mr. Sherman saw that this was the situation, and appeared in the debate. He had not taken any part up to that time. He rallied the Republicans and secured the nomination by making an eloquent appeal for confirmation. The next evening Mr. Walter Phelps and Mr. Whitelaw Reid were at the Normandie, and Reid deputed Phelps to go as his ambassador to Senator Sherman and tender his (Reid's) heartfelt thanks. Mr. Phelps went over on his mission to Mr. Sherman's house in Franklin Park. He was shown in and informed that the Senator was in his office. The office is up stairs at the rear of the house. Mr. Phelps passed up the long staircase and entered the lair of the grim Senator. After usual greetings Mr. Phelps cleared his throat and said:— "Senator, I have come from Mr. Reid to extend to you his heartfelt thanks for the action you took in the Senate in his behalf, to assure you of his sincere sense of gratitude, and say to you that you have placed him under deep obligations."

The Senator frowned, and, in his cold way, said:— "Mr. Reid is under no obligations to me—none at all. What I did was done strictly in my line of duty. The President, chosen by my party, had selected Mr. Reid for an important office. That was sufficient for me, and through that idea and no other I took the course I did. I had no other sentiment in the matter, and Mr. Reid is emphatically under no obligations to me."

Mr. Phelps heard the plunk of the mercury in the bulb and felt the goose pimples crawl on his body. He shifted uneasily through a minute or two of painful silence, and began again:— "Well, Senator, Mr. Reid certainly feels under deep—or at least feels very grateful, for he had not quite expected you to champion his cause so heartily, you know."

"Why hadn't he?" asked the Senator with a faint show of interest. "Well, you see, Senator, that he supported—or rather, that is, he—in fact he felt it his duty to support Mr. Blaine as a candidate."

"What?" snapped the Senator, turning upon Mr. Phelps with a suddenness that almost knocked the Jerseyman out of his chair. "So Mr. Blaine was a candidate, was he? I thought he wasn't a candidate, and that the *Tribune* was free to support others. Were we not so assured from responsible people? But he was a candidate, after all, and Mr. Reid was unable to favor the candidacy of any other man."

Mr. Phelps shook himself together and remarked: "He wasn't exactly a candidate, you know, and I am sure that Mr. Reid will do anything for you."

Mr. Phelps paused as the tall Senator rose up over him, and the two assumed the appearance of the famous picture entitled "And Don't You Forget It." The Senator, with upraised finger, glared down upon the Jerseyman, and said, with slow emphasis:— "I have told you that what I did was purely through a sense of duty. I owed Mr. Reid nothing. He owed me nothing. He is under no obligations to me and I am under none to him. I never was and never shall be. He has never done anything to put any man of his native State under obligations. He has never failed to put stumbling blocks in their way. I have not been the only Ohio man his paper has treated with indifference, or openly or covertly opposed. Speaking for myself, I ask and grant nothing in his case, and I believe the leading Ohio Republicans would largely agree with me in this expression."

**Nominations by the President.** WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations: Capt. Geo. B. White, United States Navy, to be chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Department of the Navy, to fill a vacancy; L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, N. M., to be Governor of New Mexico; Louis

A. Walker, of Helena, Mont., to be Secretary of Montana; James E. Kelly, of Nebraska, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Bloomington, Neb.; Geo. H. Shields, of Missouri, to be Assistant Attorney General; vice Mr. Montgomery, resigned; Drury J. Britchett, of Kentucky, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Kentucky; James M. Huston, of Indiana, to be Treasurer of the United States; Elias H. Roberts, of New York, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York city; Wm. F. Wharton, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

## COLLYER'S TRIBUTE TO JOHN BRIGHT.

Friend of his Boyhood and Wonder of a Lifetime.

New York Herald.

The Rev. Robert Collyer took John Bright as the subject of his discourse yesterday in the Church of the Messiah. He took the sixth verse of the first chapter of John to illustrate his theme—"There was a man sent from God whose name was John"—and after sketching the home and early life of the great Commoner, said:—"Finding a vast concern in his heart, when a man of twenty-one, touching the curse of strong drink, and joining with a small band like-minded to organize a temperance society to warn, rebuke and persuade, he made his first public speech. A nervous young fellow he was then, and sore afraid when he stood up, but he was able to worry through. His second effort was made in a Methodist school room. He had made careful preparation for that. He intended to bring in the up tree as his choicest utropher, but forgot its name, and had to ask a friend what the thing was. He found his heart leaping at the ripple of laughter which went round the room, brushed aside the preparation and began to talk right from the heart of him and the good, sound head of him. He won his hearing and the good will of his hearers, and that was his second speech."

"Still there was a trouble he could not overcome. He was the people's man, sent from God for a witness to them to bear witness of the light, but it shone as yet through a clouded glass. It was then that he found a working man in his father's mill, who had caught this noble secret of speaking to the people in their own tongue. He sat at the feet of this working man to learn, and then asked him what was the trouble with his darkened glass. 'It needs more directness, more simplicity, was the reply. 'These words of one and two syllables, master, such as the folk use, and homely figures, like what they are used to. Not so many bends and flowers and things cut and dried before you begin. Let them bloom and sing as they come and go on the wings of your thought, master.'"

"So the years come and go, and they are busy years in this fast era. He was in the mills all day long in Manchester attending the market of a quick young fellow and clever of his hands and head. The only thing he was slow about was paying the hands. He had many questions to ask them about the life they were living and suggestions as to how they should steer, and then the overtime was given in the best way to help them, and all England with them, and the world."

## CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

"For those were dark days in the old motherland. Small children like myself were compelled to work in the factories. I was eight years of age and John Bright was touching his majority. The children worked thirteen hours five days in the week and eleven on Saturdays, and now let a poor factory boy, looking back through fifty-five years at that time, lay his wreath on John Bright's grave this day and kiss the new made mound, because he fished his maiden sword—the young White Knight of the people—in that ugly monster, the factory system of long ago."

"John Bright went to a meeting in Manchester fifty-one years ago, and was one of the orators of the Anti-Corn Law League, through which he won the first great jewel in his crown. He summoned an open air meeting again in his own town of Rochdale, and said, 'The taxes must be taken off the poor man's loaf. This is not a party question, but a pantry question, and a question between the working millions of England and the lords of the land. We must insist first of all on the repeal of the Corn Laws, that the people may have bread.'"

population was not on the verge of starvation, but right in it, and must die if something is not done. Five thousand men were walking the streets of Burnley and begging for work on any terms that would keep them alive. "John Bright and Richard Cobden set England ablaze. The League sent out winged messengers from the press of the five million and money began to pour into the treasury."

## A GREAT BATTLE.

"It was a wonderful time. The people were arrayed against the long enduring tyranny. It was the battle of life for life. 'Norman hand in English dish' the old distich ran. The men of the old race were saying or rather growling, 'Hands out, and hands off.' We did not see it in that light then, but 1666 was flashing out her fires to 1845. Doomsday Book was to be revised. The man was to have his chance against the lord. Two men stood great and clear against the lurid light for all England to see—John Bright and Richard Cobden. Two voices moved and charmed above all the rest. And one of those voices held me in the stronger and sweeter spell—John Bright's. It was so hearty and English, so musical even on the printed pages and so affluent of life and life's worth. The good cause prevailed, the sin and shame of shriving the poor man's loaf in that way, in any case, was blotted out of the book of England's life, and this man sent from God, whose name was John, for a witness to bear witness to the light, bore beyond all other men the spark of white fire from heaven that burned up the barriers of 800 years. He let in the sun in the spring grain by which the loaf was grown and then baked, in which the working forces of England rejoice today."

## AN UNCROWNED KING.

"That grand battle made John Bright the darling of the people. 'He might have rested on the honors he had won as their uncrowned King, crowned only in their hearts. He was not the man to rest. He had forty years of good life in him. He said, 'I have work to do and how am I straitened until it be accomplished and it is done?'"

"All that he did after may be told in the words I read you from the lips of the great old prophet, for no man in his generation in England might more truly say, 'The spirit of the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek. He hath sent me to bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captive and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.'"

## JOHN BRIGHT'S RELIGION.

"And if you ask me what his faith was I answer, 'It was a sure faith in God first through the inward light, as he had been taught to believe in God—in justice, and in judgment in the truth, no matter in what garb she appears. He clung to the end to the plain, old fashioned ways of Friends, and loved a broad brimmed hat. The circumstance is well remembered of the devoting week in Durham, when he was elected the first time to the Parliament, but was home all the same by Sunday to his place as doorkeeper in the Friends' meeting. He cared rather to open than close the doors. But beyond and above this, as well as by it, his religion lay in his great and holy mission to proclaim liberty to the captives and to the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound. It was a great and generous heart and mind which is now laid in the dust.'"

## The Century for April.

The April *Century* is a centennial number, one-half of its pages being to this subject. The frontispiece is a picture of I. R. Wiles, "Washington Taking the Oath as President." The first article is a historical sketch of "The Inauguration of Washington," written by Mr. Clarence W. Bowen (Secretary of the Centennial Committee). This is followed by two articles from the pen of Mr. Burton Harrison: "Washington at Mount Vernon after the Revolution," and "Washington in New York in 1789." Mr. Charles Henry Hart, of Philadelphia, one of the best authorities on this subject in the country, describes the "Original Portraits of Washington," and McMaster, the historian, writes concerning "A Century of Constitutional Interpretation." Mr. Bowen's article, Mrs. Harrison's two papers, and the brief paper by Mr. Hart, are all illustrated with authentic portraits of persons, places and objects pertaining to Washington and his times. Mr. Bowen's paper is accompanied by a portrait of Washington by Joseph Wright, which has never before been engraved; the original is in the possession of Mr. Bowen himself. Stuart's original studies for his portraits of General and Martha Washington are reproduced, and other portraits are engraved for this number which, it is thought, have not before been seen the light. Besides this profusion of Centennial material, the magazine treats of a variety of subjects: Mrs. Foote's novel, "The Last Assembly Ball," is continued; George Kennan has a chapter on "The Russian Police";

Remington, the artist, writes and illustrates an article on the colored United States troops of the West; Mr. Harry S. Edwards, author of "Two Runaways," gives a characteristic story—"A Born Inventor;" the Lincoln History treats of "Retaliation, the Enrollment, and the Draft;" a new writer, Miss Viola Roseboro, has an illustrated story, "A Jest of Fate;" and one of T. Cole's exquisite engravings, in the Old Master series, is printed without any type on the back—the artist this month being Ambrogio Lorenzetti.

The special commissioner, Mr. George H. Bates, sent by the United States to Samoa in 1886, prints a brief but extremely timely paper on "Some Aspects of the Samoan Question." "Topics of the Time" treat of "The First Inauguration," "Constitutional Amendments," "The Coast and the Navy," "Republicanism in France." In "Open Letters" there is a group of brief papers under the general head "A Trained Military Reserve," the special subject being "Our Disbanded Veterans," "Suggestions for Organization," "Need of practical Training," "A plea for Social Interests in the Guard," "General Suggestions," "Annual Cost of a National Guardsmen." There are "Open Letters" also on "Railroad Relief Association," "The University and the Bible, and "Imperial Federation."

The poems of this number including those in "Bric-a-Brac," are by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Christopher P. Crouch, Chas. Henry Webb, Walter Learned, Louise Morgan Smith, Kemper Bockock, Edward A. Oldham, and William Zachary Gladwin.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

To the Editor of *The Lenoir Topic*:

The duties of the Vice-President are not burdensome. Considerable dignity attaches to the office, and there is always a great responsibility before the occupant of the position, but he has very little actual power. The only authority he can claim is that of making the distinguished gentlemen of the upper house of Congress conduct themselves in a dignified and becoming manner, under the parliamentary rules governing that body. The patronage he can dispense as absolutely his own is the position of department telegraph operator for the Senate and his own private secretaryship. He can appoint to these two positions, and those are the only official acts he can perform that are not merely perfunctory. But if a Senator tries to speak when it is not his turn or, speaking in proper time, uses improper language or attempts to discuss the solemn secrets of executive session before the galleries have been cleared of the too-inquisitive public, the Vice-President can call him to order, and can enforce respectful obedience to the rules of the Senate. The President *pro tem* of the Senate is usually the party leader. He takes a leading part in party caucuses, and takes an active interest in and exercises a positive influence over legislation. He votes and makes speeches on the floor of the Senate and is a positive power. He is a member of the Senate, chosen to that position on account of his prominence in the party. He is always in sympathy with the majority of the Senate. He has all his ordinary duties in the Senate, is chairman of a committee, and has, altogether, as much as he can attend to.

But the Vice-President has none of these duties. The position of presiding officer of the Senate appears to have been assigned to him merely to give him something to do while waiting to see the administration safely through. While his duties are neither complicated nor gravely important, the Vice-Presidency is, of course, a very honorable and important office, and, as the constitution provides, the man to hold this position must possess all the qualifications for the presidency. The subject of a residence for the President of the United States entirely separate and apart from the place in which he transact his business has often been agitated, and it is a matter which should be taken in hand and disposed of promptly after the fifty-first Congress meets. Since the election of Gen. Harrison as the chief executive, the inadequate and inconvenient accommodations of the White House as a family residence has been made more manifest than ever.

Mrs. Harrison is quoted as having said that she could not see what particular advantage it was for a woman to give up a house with nine bed-rooms in it in Indianapolis for one with only five in Washington. This epigrammatic remark tells the whole story. There are dozens and perhaps scores of houses in this city that have ampler accommodations and more modern conveniences than the residence in which the chief executive and his family live. When the President has several children they must be disgracefully crowded. In the present instance President and Mrs. Harrison would doubtless like more room, and what is perhaps of even more importance greater

privacy. This they cannot obtain so long as they live in an office, for that is all the White House really is. Every time Mrs. Harrison or her daughter goes out she must necessarily pass through a crowd of office seekers and politicians, and such a thing is not pleasant. It would conduce to the health and comfort of the President to have a separate residence, for then when he left his office he would be free from all official care and his seclusion could not be disturbed.

Two Southern gentlemen were standing in the House corridor recently in conversation with a member of Congress, when one of them placed the sole of his shoe against the wall. A member of the Capitol police force, who feels it his duty to regulate everything within the scope of his observation, rushed at him to stop this awful desecration, and in a tone of thunder told him to put his foot down. The gentleman looked at the spot where his foot had been, and discovered that the wall was stained knee high with tobacco juice for about ten feet in each direction, thanked the officer for the hint.

It was awful kind of that fellow to keep me from soiling my shoes, wasn't it?" he remarked to his unassured friend, who fully understood that the policeman had intended to administer a withering rebuke. Good judges estimate that it has taken somewhere in the neighborhood of five tons of plug tobacco and four tons of fine cut tobacco this portion of the wall the beautiful stuff-brown that now distinguishes it.

Among the select sixteen ladies of distinction that have been chosen to lead in the dance at the approaching grand centennial ball in New York, April 30th, are Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Hayes. All, or nearly all the others are ladies of distinction, and connected directly or indirectly to some of the distinguished leaders of the Revolution. But we notice that none of them are chosen from the South, where we suppose as much good Revolutionary blood remains, as at the North. Some such descendants no doubt, might have been found in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina—ladies of noble birth and accomplished manners as any in the country. But the select committee of "400" couldn't see it; and, we suppose, didn't care to see it, and selected the whole sixteen from the North.

## DEAL & DEAL.

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