

What for a hog weighing 142 pounds North Carolina claims the pig prize.

WHO SAW IT?—The papers have much to say about a most remarkable meteor seen Thursday evening last. Did any one hereabouts see it well enough to describe it?

STEALING COTTON.—A band of petty thieves have been stealing cotton by the small from a Compress in Wilmington. The Star says they had got away with about ten bales; but now they are in hand and have to answer for it. Most of the cotton was recovered.

Richard Grant Waite, in the North American Review, denounces the public school system of the Northern States as a failure, chiefly on the ground that they have attempted too much, and that they have sought to give a high and general education instead of solid rudimentary results. The writer contrasts the system with that common in the South to the commendation of the latter.

The trial of Parker for the murder of Gen. Grimes, has been the occasion of large crowds attending the Court in Washington, N. C. The chief reliance of the prosecution is an evidence derived from Parker himself—confessions made to prisoners while in jail, and to one Smith before his arrest.

The trial failed on account of the sudden illness of a juror.

N. C. R. R. CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—We publish in this issue a contribution of a considerable stockholder on this subject, and in connection with it an extract from the Charlotte Democrat. It will be seen that both our correspondent and the Democrat are opposed to the proposition of issuing State bonds at 6 per cent. &c., to run forty years. We think the wisest thing the State can do is to let the bondholders take the road, and so make an end to the trouble.

And yet it must be admitted that there are two sides to every question, and this one is not an exception to the rule. Some of our contemporaries claim to see advantages to the State in issuing new bonds and letting the debt to go over to be finally paid by the next generation. We suppose the next General Assembly will thoroughly canvass the subject and shape their action by sound judgment.

For the Watchman.

N. C. Railroad Construction Bonds.

When you owe a debt and have the money or means of paying it, do so; and don't be tempted into using or lending it out with the hope of making more than you pay.

The reiteration of this truism has been brought to my mind by seeing it stated that the State of North Carolina is about to issue her 40 years six per cent. bonds to the holders of North Carolina Railroad Construction Bonds, the latter giving only part due coupons, the former giving only part due coupons, the latter giving only part due coupons, the former giving only part due coupons.

I presume these forty years bonds would readily bring in market to-day 30 per cent. premium, and they are certainly worth it. Then, why sell them at 24 per cent, and tax our posterity for forty years at six per cent, when the debt can be paid by giving to each bondholder of \$1000 ten shares N. C. Railroad stock.

Apart from the demoralizing effects of the State's continuing a partner in the Railroad Company, it is a poor financial operation to the State, but a first rate thing for the construction bondholders, and death to the State, say it is not a question of life and death, but a question of life and death, but a question of life and death.

But it is said if this is not done the State will lose control of the road. This is all a bluff, for the State has not had it for years.

It is further said, that unless this plan is adopted the bondholders, when they get the road, will freeze out the private stockholders. I can't see the difference in individuals as stockholders freeing out the private stockholders and the State doing it as a political machine. It is certainly better to have it managed by persons owning the stock and having a common interest, than by party management either Democratic or Republican.

Let the Legislature refuse to adopt the present proposition and offer the State's stock in payment of our bonds. This will do away with party management in the control of the road and relieve the State of taxes for 40 years.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The Construction Bonds.

(Charlotte Democrat.)

The proposition of the holders of what are known as the "Construction State Bonds," (Bonds issued by the State to aid the building of the N. C. Railroad, and for the payment of which the State's stock in that Road is responsible,) should not be accepted by the Legislature, even if the State Commissioners have endorsed it. It seems that the Construction Bondholders (mainly Messrs. Branch of Virginia, and New York capitalists,) ask the State to redeem the Bonds at par held by them by issuing new six per cent State Bonds, with coupons payable for taxes.

It would be unfair and unjust to do that for two reasons: The State is now settling its old public debt at 15, 25 and 40 cents on the dollar with four per cent Bonds, and it would not be right to pay par for another class of Bonds by issuing six per cent Bonds to any other class of creditors, not even to save the State's stock in the Railroad from being appropriated to pay its lawful debt. And it would be unjust at present to levy an additional tax to pay six per cent interest

on about \$2,750,000 for any purpose, at least not until the old State debt is paid according to agreement.

If the State issues more Bonds and makes the coupons a legal tender for taxes, our State Treasurer will soon have his vault full of paper coupons, and no money to pay current State expenses. Then State taxes would have to be largely increased to pay for carrying on the State's government, or payment suspended by the Treasurer. Rather than issue more Bonds let the State's interest in the Railroad be taken possession of by the Construction Bondholders. The State has already lost control of the Road, and is now only a nominal stockholder, without power to exercise a controlling influence in its management.

If the Commissioners can make no better terms with the Bondholders than those recently announced, their further services should be dispensed with. Before the Commission was appointed to inquire what terms could be made with the Construction Bondholders, the Bonds were sold at 55 to 60 cents on the dollar—now, because our Legislature seemed willing to make some settlement of the debt, the Bondholders demand the face value of their Bonds, 100 cents.—The fact is, the Commission was appointed under the impression that the Construction Bonds could be funded at 65 cents on the dollar with a new five per cent State Bond. We do not know that the Commission favors the proposition to issue new six per cent Bonds to take up the old Construction Bonds, or that any State officer approves it; but we think we express the sentiment of nine-tenths of the tax-payers of the State when we say that we are utterly opposed to any such scheme being endorsed by the Legislature.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT R. B. HAYES' MESSAGE.

Continued opposition to the full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, conferred upon the colored people by the recent amendments to the constitution, still prevails in several of the late slaveholding States. It has, perhaps, not been manifested in the recent election to any large extent in acts of violence or intimidation. It has, however, by fraudulent practices in connection with the ballots, with the regulations as to the places and manner of voting, and with counting, been successful in defeating the exercise of the right of suffrage of all rights, the right of suffrage, which the constitution expressly confers upon our enfranchised citizens.

It is the desire of the good people of the whole country that sectionalism as a factor in our politics should disappear.—They prefer that no section of the country should be united in solid opposition to any other section. The disposition to refuse a prompt and hearty obedience to the equal rights amendments to the constitution is all that now stands in the way of a complete obliteration of sectional lines in our political contests. As long as either of these amendments is flagrantly violated or disregarded, it is safe to assume that the people who placed them in the constitution, as embodying the legitimate results of the war for the Union, and who believe them to be wise and necessary, will continue to act together, and to insist that they shall be obeyed. The paramount question still is as to the enjoyment of the right of every American citizen, who has the requisite qualifications, to freely cast his vote and to have it honestly counted. With this question rightly settled, the country will be relieved of the contentions of the past; by-gones will, indeed, be by-gones, and political and party issues with respect to economy and efficiency of administration, internal improvements, the tariff, domestic taxation, education, finance, and other important subjects, will then receive their full share of attention; but resistance to and nullification of the results of the war will unite together in resolute purpose for their support all who maintain the authority of the government and the perpetuity of the Union, and who adequately appreciate the value of the victory achieved. This determination proceeds from no hostile sentiment or feeling to any part of the people of our country, or to their interests. The inviolability of the amendments rests upon the fundamental principles of our government. They are the solemn expression of the will of the people of the United States.

The sentiment that the constitutional rights of all our citizens must be maintained does not grow weaker. It will continue to control the government of the country. Happily, the history of the late election shows that in many parts of the country where opposition to the fifteenth amendment has heretofore prevailed, it is diminishing and is likely to cease altogether if firm and well-considered action is taken by Congress. I trust the House of Representatives and the Senate, which have the right to judge of the election returns and qualifications of their own members, will see to it that every case of violation of the letter or spirit of the fifteenth amendment is thoroughly investigated, and that no benefit from such violation shall accrue to any person or party. It will be the duty of the Executive, with sufficient appropriations for the purpose, to prosecute unapprisingly all who have been engaged in depriving citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution.

It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best and surest guarantee of the primary rights of citizenship is to be found in that capacity for self-protection which can belong only to a people whose right to universal suffrage is supported by universal education. The means at command of the local and State authorities are, in many cases, wholly inadequate to furnish free instruction to all who need it. This

is especially true where, before emancipation, the education of the people was neglected or prevented in the interest of slavery. Firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the government of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, supplement the local educational funds in the several States where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have devolved upon uneducated people, by devoting to the purpose grants of the public lands, and, if necessary, by appropriations from the treasury of the United States. Whatever government can fairly do to promote free popular education ought to be done. Wherever general education is found, peace, virtue and social order prevail, and civil and religious liberty are secure.

In my former annual messages I have asked the attention of Congress to the urgent necessity of a reformation of the civil service system of the government. My views concerning the dangers of patronage or appointments for personal partisan considerations, have been strengthened by my observation and experience in the Executive office, and I believe these dangers threaten the stability of the government. Abuses so serious in their nature cannot be permanently tolerated. They tend to become more alarming with the enlargement of administrative service, as the growth of the country in population increases the number of officers and places to be filled.

I recommend an appropriation of \$25,000 per annum to meet the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the President in accordance with the terms of this section, whose duty it shall be to devise a just, uniform and efficient system of competitive examinations, and to supervise the application of the same throughout the entire civil service of the government.

I also recommend such legislation as, while leaving every officer as free as any other citizen to express his political opinions and to use his means for their advancement, shall also enable him to feel as safe as any private citizen in refusing all demands upon his salary for political purposes. A law which should thus guarantee true liberty and justice to all who engage in the public service, and likewise contain stringent provisions against the use of official authority to coerce the political action of private citizens or of official subordinates, is greatly to be desired.

Believing that to reform the system and methods of the civil service in our country is one of the highest and most imperative duties of statesmanship, and that it can be permanently done only by the cooperation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, I again commend the whole subject to your consideration and attention.

It is the recognized duty and purpose of the people of the United States to suppress polygamy where it now exists in our Territories, and to prevent its extension. Faithful and zealous efforts have been made by the United States authorities in Utah to enforce the laws against it. Experience has shown that legislation upon this subject, to be effective, requires extensive modification and amendment. The longer action is delayed, the more difficult it will be to accomplish what is desired. Prompt and decided measures are necessary.

Our relations with all foreign countries have been those of undisturbed peace, and have presented no occasion for concern as to their continued maintenance. I sincerely hope that the basis may be found for a speedy adjustment of every serious divergence of views in the interpretation of the treaty of Washington, which, as the correspondence between the two governments stood at the close of the last session of Congress, seemed to be irreconcilable.

There is reason to believe that the obstacles which so long prevented rapid and convenient communication by railroads between the United States and Mexico, are on the point of disappearing, and that several important enterprises of this character will soon be set on foot, which cannot fail to contribute largely to the prosperity of both countries.

The efforts of the Department of State to enlarge the trade and commerce of the United States, through the active agency of consular officers and through the dissemination obtained from them, have been unremitting. The interest in these efforts, as developed in our commercial communities, and the value of the information secured by this means to the trade and manufactures of the country, were recognized by Congress at its last session, and provision was made for the more frequent publication of consular and other reports by the Department of State. The first issue of this publication has now been prepared, and subsequent issues may regularly be expected. The importance and interest attached to the reports of consular officers are evidenced by the general demand for them by all classes of merchants and manufacturers engaged in our foreign trade. It is believed that the system of such publications is deserving of the approval of Congress and that the necessary appropriations for its continuance and enlargement will commend itself to your consideration.

The prosperous energies of our domestic industries and their immense production of the subjects of foreign commerce invite, and even require, an active development of the wishes and interests of our people in that direction. Especially important is it that our commercial relations with the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America, with the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, should be direct, and not through the circuit of European

systems, and should be carried on in our own bottoms. Whatever modifications of our regulations of trade and navigation may be necessary or useful to meet and direct these impulses to the enlargement of our exchanges and of our carrying trade, I am sure the wisdom of Congress will be ready to supply. One initial measure, however, seems to me so clearly useful and efficient that I venture to press it upon your earnest attention. It seems to be very evident that the provisions of regular steam postal communication, by aid from government, has been the forerunner of the commercial predominance of Great Britain on all these coasts and seas, a greater share in whose trade is now the desire and the intent of our people.

The condition of the financial affairs of the government, as shown by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is very satisfactory. It is believed that the present financial situation of the United States, whether considered with respect to trade, currency, credit, growing wealth, or the extent and variety of our resources, is more favorable than that of any other country of our time, and has never been surpassed by that of any country at any period of its history. All our industries are thriving; the rate of interest is low; new railroads are being constructed; a vast immigration is increasing our population, capital, and labor; new enterprises in great number are in progress, and our commercial relations are improving.

The ordinary revenues, from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were: From customs, \$186,522,064.60 From internal revenue, \$124,009,373.92 Total ordinary receipts, \$333,526,010.52 The total ordinary expenditures for the same period were, \$267,642,957.73 Leaving surplus revenue, \$65,883,052.81

The amount due the sinking fund for this year was \$37,841,643.55. There was applied thereto the sum of \$73,904,617.41, being \$35,922,973.86 in excess of the actual requirements for the year.

The aggregate of the revenues from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was \$383,526,010.52, an increase over the preceding year of \$30,000,000. The receipts thus far, of the current year, together with the estimated receipts for the remainder of the year, amount to \$350,000,000, which will be sufficient to meet the estimated expenditures of the year; and leave a surplus of \$90,000,000.

It is fortunate that this large surplus revenue occurs at a period when it may be directly applied to the payment of the public debt soon to be redeemable. No public duty has been more constantly cherished in the United States than the policy of paying the nation's debt as rapidly as possible.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the treasury, and exclusive of accruing interest, attained its maximum of \$2,756,431,571.43, in August, 1865, and has since that time been reduced to \$1,885,019,504.65. Of the principal of the debt, \$105,758,100 has been paid since March 1, 1877, effecting an annual saving of interest of \$6,107,522. The burden of interest has also been diminished by the sale of bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and the application of the proceeds to the redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate. The annual saving thus secured since March 1, 1877, is \$14,200,453.50.

The continuance of specie payments has not been interrupted or endangered since the date of resumption. It has contributed greatly to the revival of business and to our remarkable prosperity. The fears that preceded and accompanied resumption have proved groundless. No considerable amount of United States notes have been presented for redemption, while very large sums of gold bullion, both domestic and imported, are taken to the mints and exchanged for coin or notes. The increase of coin and bullion in the United States since January 1, 1879, is estimated at \$227,389,422.

There are still in existence, uncancelled, \$346,631,016 of United States legal tender notes. These notes were authorized as a war measure, made necessary by the exigencies of the conflict in which the United States was then engaged. The preservation of the nation's existence required, in the judgment of Congress, an issue of legal tender paper money. That it served well the purpose for which it was created is not questioned, but the employment of the notes as paper money indefinitely, after the accomplishment of the object for which they were provided was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. These notes long since became like any other pecuniary obligation of the government—a debt to be paid, and when paid to be cancelled as mere evidence of an indebtedness no longer existing. I therefore repeat what was said in the annual message of last year, that the retirement from circulation of United States notes, with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress towards a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the people.

The two great rivers of the North American continent, the Mississippi and the Columbia, have their navigable waters wholly within the limits of the United States, and are of vast importance to our internal and foreign commerce. The permanency of the important work on the South Pass of the Mississippi River seems now to be assured. There has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of the maximum channel during the six months ended August 9, last. This experiment has opened a broad, deep

highway to the ocean, and is an improvement upon the permanent success of which congratulations may be exchanged among people abroad and at home, and especially among the communities of the Mississippi Valley, whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel to and from the sea.

A comprehensive improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is a matter of transcendent importance. These great ways comprise a system of inland transportation spread like a net-work over a large portion of the United States and navigable to the extent of many thousands of miles. Producers and consumers alike have a common interest in such unequalled facilities for cheap transportation. Geographically, commercially and politically, they are the strongest between the various sections of the country. These channels of communication and interchange are the property of the nation. Its jurisdiction is paramount over their waters, and the plainest principles of public interest require their intelligent and careful supervision, with a view to their protection, improvement, and the enhancement of their usefulness.

I commend to the attention of Congress the great services of the Commander-in-Chief of our armies during the war for the Union, whose wise, firm and patriotic conduct did so much to bring that momentous conflict to a close. The legislation of the United States contains many precedents for the recognition of distinguished military merit, authorizing rank and emoluments to be conferred for eminent services to the country. An act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a Captain General of the army, with a suitable provision relating to compensation, retirement and other details, would, in my judgment, be altogether fitting and proper and would be warmly approved by the country.

The suggestion of the Postmaster General, that it would be wise to encourage, by appropriate legislation, the establishment of American lines of steamers by our own citizens, to carry the mails between our own ports and those of Mexico, Central America, South America, and of trans-Pacific countries, is commended to the serious consideration of Congress.

The attention of Congress is also invited to the suggestions of the Postmaster General in regard to postal savings. The necessity for additional provision to aid in the transaction of the business of the federal courts becomes each year more apparent. The dockets of the Supreme Court, and of the circuit courts, in the greater number of the circuits, are encumbered with the constant accession of cases. In the former court, and in many instances in the circuit courts, years intervene before it is practicable to bring cases to hearing.

The Attorney General recommends the establishment of an intermediate court of errors and appeals. It is recommended that the number of judges of the circuit court in each circuit, with the exception of the second circuit, should be increased by the addition of another judge; in the second circuit that two should be added and that an intermediate appellate court should be formed in each circuit to consist of the circuit judges and circuit justice, and that in the event of the absence of either of the three judges the place of the absent judge should be supplied by the judge of one of the district courts in the circuit. Such an appellate court could be safely invested with large jurisdiction and its decisions would satisfy suitors in many cases where appeals would still be allowed to the Supreme Court. The expense incurred for this intermediate court will require a very moderate increase of the appropriations for the expenses of the Department of Justice. This recommendation is commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

It is evident that a delay of justice, in many instances oppressive and disastrous to suitors, now necessarily occurs in the federal courts, which will in this way be remedied. The Commissioner of Agriculture expresses the confident belief that his efforts in behalf of the production of our own sugar and tea have been encouragingly rewarded. The importance of the results attained have attracted marked attention at home, and have received the special consideration of foreign nations. The successful cultivation of our own tea and the manufacture of our own sugar would make a difference of many millions of dollars annually in the wealth of the nation.

The Commissioner of Education reports a continued increase of public interest in public schools generally throughout the country are well sustained. Industrial training is attracting deserved attention and colleges for instruction, theoretical and practical, in agriculture and the mechanical arts, including the government schools recently established for the instruction of Indian youth, are gaining steadily in public estimation.

LOVE POWDERS.—A few days ago a runaway swain stepped into one of our drug stores and asked for some "love powders." The druggist weighed him out some pink chalk, and was paid 25 cents by the young man who went away satisfied that he had the dead wood on his gal this time.—Winston Sentinel.

LOVE POWDERS.—A few days ago a runaway swain stepped into one of our drug stores and asked for some "love powders." The druggist weighed him out some pink chalk, and was paid 25 cents by the young man who went away satisfied that he had the dead wood on his gal this time.—Winston Sentinel.

LOVE POWDERS.—A few days ago a runaway swain stepped into one of our drug stores and asked for some "love powders." The druggist weighed him out some pink chalk, and was paid 25 cents by the young man who went away satisfied that he had the dead wood on his gal this time.—Winston Sentinel.

LOVE POWDERS.—A few days ago a runaway swain stepped into one of our drug stores and asked for some "love powders." The druggist weighed him out some pink chalk, and was paid 25 cents by the young man who went away satisfied that he had the dead wood on his gal this time.—Winston Sentinel.

LOST Shares of Stock in Salisbury Gas Company.—Notice is hereby given, that I shall at the proper time make application to have issued to me certificates for Two Shares of Stock in the Salisbury Gas Company, in lieu of a certificate for the same amount which has been lost. ANDREW MURPHY, Adm'r of T. G. Haughton, dec'd. Dec. 13, 1880.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS. And Board of Directors of the Yadkin Railroad Company. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Yadkin Railroad Company will be held in the town of Salisbury on Tuesday the 21st day of December, 1880, for the purpose of re-organizing said company, and for other purposes. At the same time and place will be held a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company. A full attendance of Stockholders and Directors is earnestly desired. N. N. HELIG, President. Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 9, 1880.

PATENTS. Obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Patents, Infringements, Trade-Marks, and all patent business promptly attended to. Inventions that have been Rejected may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposed to the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in Patent Business Exclusively, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington. When Inventors send model or sketch, we make search in the Patent Office, and advise as to its patentability free of charge. Correspondence confidential; fees reasonable; and No Charge Unless Patent is Obtained. We refer by permission to the City Postmaster, and to the Superintendent of the Post Office Money Order Division in Washington. For special references, circulars, advice, terms, &c., address—C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C. 817

HOGS PENNED! Considering that I am entitled to protection against stock under the general Stock Laws and ordinances of the town of Salisbury, I have been under the necessity, for the protection of growing crops, to pen up a number of hogs, and will continue to do so as they come upon my premises. Persons missing hogs, may come and see if they are in my pen, pay charges and take them away. S. R. HARRISON. 737

13 Stop Organs, Sub Bass and Coupler Only \$65—Best in the U. S. OPEN YOUR EYES BEFORE you send North for instruments. Spread eagle advertisements on the walls always tell the exact truth. GET THE instruments at some of our low prices had never before. See these offers: ORGANS—15 \$25.00, 4 sets \$10.00, 5 sets \$12.00, 6 sets \$14.00, 7 sets \$16.00, 8 sets \$18.00, 9 sets \$20.00, 10 sets \$22.00, 11 sets \$24.00, 12 sets \$26.00, 13 sets \$28.00, 14 sets \$30.00, 15 sets \$32.00, 16 sets \$34.00, 17 sets \$36.00, 18 sets \$38.00, 19 sets \$40.00, 20 sets \$42.00, 21 sets \$44.00, 22 sets \$46.00, 23 sets \$48.00, 24 sets \$50.00, 25 sets \$52.00, 26 sets \$54.00, 27 sets \$56.00, 28 sets \$58.00, 29 sets \$60.00, 30 sets \$62.00, 31 sets \$64.00, 32 sets \$66.00, 33 sets \$68.00, 34 sets \$70.00, 35 sets \$72.00, 36 sets \$74.00, 37 sets \$76.00, 38 sets \$78.00, 39 sets \$80.00, 40 sets \$82.00, 41 sets \$84.00, 42 sets \$86.00, 43 sets \$88.00, 44 sets \$90.00, 45 sets \$92.00, 46 sets \$94.00, 47 sets \$96.00, 48 sets \$98.00, 49 sets \$100.00, 50 sets \$102.00, 51 sets \$104.00, 52 sets \$106.00, 53 sets \$108.00, 54 sets \$110.00, 55 sets \$112.00, 56 sets \$114.00, 57 sets \$116.00, 58 sets \$118.00, 59 sets \$120.00, 60 sets \$122.00, 61 sets \$124.00, 62 sets \$126.00, 63 sets \$128.00, 64 sets \$130.00, 65 sets \$132.00, 66 sets \$134.00, 67 sets \$136.00, 68 sets \$138.00, 69 sets \$140.00, 70 sets \$142.00, 71 sets \$144.00, 72 sets \$146.00, 73 sets \$148.00, 74 sets \$150.00, 75 sets \$152.00, 76 sets \$154.00, 77 sets \$156.00, 78 sets \$158.00, 79 sets \$160.00, 80 sets \$162.00, 81 sets \$164.00, 82 sets \$166.00, 83 sets \$168.00, 84 sets \$170.00, 85 sets \$172.00, 86 sets \$174.00, 87 sets \$176.00, 88 sets \$178.00, 89 sets \$180.00, 90 sets \$182.00, 91 sets \$184.00, 92 sets \$186.00, 93 sets \$188.00, 94 sets \$190.00, 95 sets \$192.00, 96 sets \$194.00, 97 sets \$196.00, 98 sets \$198.00, 99 sets \$200.00, 100 sets \$202.00, 101 sets \$204.00, 102 sets \$206.00, 103 sets \$208.00, 104 sets \$210.00, 105 sets \$212.00, 106 sets \$214.00, 107 sets \$216.00, 108 sets \$218.00, 109 sets \$220.00, 110 sets \$222.00, 111 sets \$224.00, 112 sets \$226.00, 113 sets \$228.00, 114 sets \$230.00, 115 sets \$232.00, 116 sets \$234.00, 117 sets \$236.00, 118 sets \$238.00, 119 sets \$240.00, 120 sets \$242.00, 121 sets \$244.00, 122 sets \$246.00, 123 sets \$248.00, 124 sets \$250.00, 125 sets \$252.00, 126 sets \$254.00, 127 sets \$256.00, 128 sets \$258.00, 129 sets \$260.00, 130 sets \$262.00, 131 sets \$264.00, 132 sets \$266.00, 133 sets \$268.00, 134 sets \$270.00, 135 sets \$272.00, 136 sets \$274.00, 137 sets \$276.00, 138 sets \$278.00, 139 sets \$280.00, 140 sets \$282.00, 141 sets \$284.00, 142 sets \$286.00, 143 sets \$288.00, 144 sets \$290.00, 145 sets \$292.00, 146 sets \$294.00, 147 sets \$296.00, 148 sets \$298.00, 149 sets \$300.00, 150 sets \$302.00, 151 sets \$304.00, 152 sets \$306.00, 153 sets \$308.00, 154 sets \$310.00, 155 sets \$312.00, 156 sets \$314.00, 157 sets \$316.00, 158 sets \$318.00, 159 sets \$320.00, 160 sets \$322.00, 161 sets \$324.00, 162 sets \$326.00, 163 sets \$328.00, 164 sets \$330.00, 165 sets \$332.00, 166 sets \$334.00, 167 sets \$336.00, 168 sets \$338.00, 169 sets \$340.00, 170 sets \$342.00, 171 sets \$344.00, 172 sets \$346.00, 173 sets \$348.00, 174 sets \$350.00, 175 sets \$352.00, 176 sets \$354.00, 177 sets \$356.00, 178 sets \$358.00, 179 sets \$360.00, 180 sets \$362.00, 181 sets \$364.00, 182 sets \$366.00, 183 sets \$368.00, 184 sets \$370.00, 185 sets \$372.00, 186 sets \$374.00, 187 sets \$376.00, 188 sets \$378.00, 189 sets \$380.00, 190 sets \$382.00, 191 sets \$384.00, 192 sets \$386.00, 193 sets \$388.00, 194 sets \$390.00, 195 sets \$392.00, 196 sets \$394.00, 197 sets \$396.00, 198 sets \$398.00, 199 sets \$400.00, 200 sets \$402.00, 201 sets \$404.00, 202 sets \$406.00, 203 sets \$408.00, 204 sets \$410.00, 205 sets \$412.00, 206 sets \$414.00, 207 sets \$416.00, 208 sets \$418.00, 209 sets \$420.00, 210 sets \$422.00, 211 sets \$424.00, 212 sets \$426.00, 213 sets \$428.00, 214 sets \$430.00, 215 sets \$432.00, 216 sets \$434.00, 217 sets \$436.00, 218 sets \$438.00, 219 sets \$440.00, 220 sets \$442.00, 221 sets \$444.00, 222 sets \$446.00, 223 sets \$448.00, 224 sets \$450.00, 225 sets \$452.00, 226 sets \$454.00, 227 sets \$456.00, 228 sets \$458.00, 229 sets \$460.00, 230 sets \$462.00, 231 sets \$464.00, 232 sets \$466.00, 233 sets \$468.00, 234 sets \$470.00, 235 sets \$472.00, 236 sets \$474.00, 237 sets \$476.00, 238 sets \$478.00, 239 sets \$480.00, 240 sets \$482.00, 241 sets \$484.00, 242 sets \$486.00, 243 sets \$488.00, 244 sets \$490.00, 245 sets \$492.00, 246 sets \$494.00, 247 sets \$496.00, 248 sets \$498.00, 249 sets \$500.00, 250 sets \$502.00, 251 sets \$504.00, 252 sets \$506.00, 253 sets \$508.00, 254 sets \$510.00, 255 sets \$512.00, 256 sets \$514.00, 257 sets \$516.00, 258 sets \$518.00, 259 sets \$520.00, 260 sets \$522.00, 261 sets \$524.00, 262 sets \$526.00, 263 sets \$528.00, 264 sets \$530.00, 265 sets \$532.00, 266 sets \$534.00, 267 sets \$536.00, 268 sets \$538.00, 269 sets \$540.00, 270 sets \$542.00, 271 sets \$544.00, 272 sets \$546.00, 273 sets \$548.00, 274 sets \$550.00, 275 sets \$552.00, 276 sets \$554.00, 277 sets \$556.00, 278 sets \$558.00, 279 sets \$560.00, 280 sets \$562.00, 281 sets \$564.00, 282 sets \$566.00, 283 sets \$568.00, 284 sets \$570.00, 285 sets \$572.00, 286 sets \$574.00, 287 sets \$576.00, 288 sets \$578.00, 289 sets \$580.00, 290 sets \$582.00, 291 sets \$584.00, 292 sets \$586.00, 293 sets \$588.00, 294 sets \$590.00, 295 sets \$592.00, 296 sets \$594.00, 297 sets \$596.00, 298 sets \$598.00, 299 sets \$600.00, 300 sets \$602.00, 301 sets \$604.00, 302 sets \$606.00, 303 sets \$608.00, 304 sets \$610.00, 305 sets \$612.00, 306 sets \$614