

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published every Monday, at \$7.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months, \$2.50 for three months, \$1.00 for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to cities at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for six months, 50 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$6.00; two weeks, \$10.00; three weeks, \$13.00; one month, \$40.00; two months, \$75.00; three months, \$100.00; six months, \$175.00; one year, \$300.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" 50 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price. Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per line for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Two weeks, \$10.00; three weeks, \$13.00; one month, \$40.00; two months, \$75.00; three months, \$100.00; six months, \$175.00; one year, \$300.00.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only 50 cents when paid for in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of marriage or death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired. Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the advertiser, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for, unless otherwise stated, will be charged for as published. Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements. Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent extra.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of resolutions or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, or express, on the day the paper is published. Only such remittances will be at the rate of the public.

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, will not be allowed to exceed their space or address anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates. Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. The name is named the advertiser will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him, the name of the advertiser is in the advertiser will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address or to death.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1882. EVENING EDITION.

"NATIONAL HELP."

We received some weeks ago a printed copy of a "Memorial to Congress," signed by a number of ministers and teachers, among them Dr. Curry, the agent of the Peabody Fund. It is an appeal for Congressional aid in behalf of popular education, and upon a basis of illiteracy.

The memorialists set forth in tabular form certain figures that illustrate the subject in a way that must impress reflecting people generally. We cannot copy the table because of its length. In 1880, in North Carolina there were 463,975 persons over ten years of age who could not write. Of these 271,943 were colored.

The memorialists ask for help not to supersede but to stimulate State effort. The chief aid should be for common schools rather than for training schools. The South needs help at once. Say the memorialists: "The safety of the Republic is the supreme law of the land. This is the maxim which not only justifies but demands action on the part of the general government; and it should also suggest the limitations under which the action should be taken."

They urge upon Congress that as we freed the negroes and Congress gave them the right of voting, that "education alone can convert this mass of ignorance and element of danger into one of enlightened strength and safety." Of the fund proposed less than one-fourth would be on account of white illiteracy. In other words, something like three-fourths of the sum proposed would go to prepare the colored electors for a proper and safe exercise of their right to vote. It is proposed that the Congress appropriate \$3 each year per capita for the education of the illiterates. This would give North Carolina \$1,391,925, of which the negroes would receive \$815,829, and the whites \$576,096. The memorial says:

"Representing an educational work in the South chiefly for the negro race, in which have been expended about \$10,000,000, and speaking with a wide knowledge of facts, we emphatically assert the impossibility of accomplishing this great work unless the general government shall come to the assistance of those States in which this illiteracy is chiefly found."

In this connection we may refer to another memorial sent to Congress from South Carolina. It is signed by the Supreme Court Judges, the State officials, members of the Legislature, the faculties of Wofford College, of Due West College, of Claflin University and of South Carolina College, and the various public bodies of Charleston. They set forth the necessity for Government aid, and say in conclusion:

"Our memorialists, believing that the provisions of a bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education, introduced into the Senate by Senator C. Butler, are well adapted to promote the cause of public ed-

ucation, would respectfully and earnestly ask for its passage.

The National Educational Convention which met in Washington recently did not approve of Senator Blair's bill, and appointed a committee to present a bill to Congress. They ask for an annual appropriation of \$15,000,000, by which this State would receive over \$1,000,000. The State will have the distribution of the fund and Federal authority will be excluded entirely. This is right and judicious, we think. Only popular education—free schools—will be affected by this fund. The position of the State, as we tried to indicate in an editorial of some weeks since, was to accept Government aid, but not to allow Federal intervention or interference in the distribution or management of the fund. It would be a very dangerous step to allow the Federal authorities to get control of our public schools under any plea or necessity however great. Illiteracy is better than centralization. We would never favor any "National aid" that came clothed with power to regulate State schools. We fear a "strong government" far more than we do ignorant voters. Whilst there is genuine danger in having public affairs controlled by a million of ignorant sovereigns there is far greater danger to civil liberty and republican institutions in the steady growth of Federal power and a constant inroad upon those sovereign rights that are guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States to the several States.

Our objection to Senator Blair's bill is that it adds to Federal authority whilst invading the rights of the States. The late President Garfield advocated strongly Government aid, and he did so because he thought the North responsible for the extension of suffrage to the negroes. He said:

"For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the Nation and all the State and the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet the danger by the strong influence of universal education."

This is right enough, if we limit "the constitutional power of the Nation" to furnishing the money with which to educate the illiterates whilst giving the States the exclusive control of its disbursing. Our motto is—All the Government aid possible but no Federal intervention or control in its distribution.

The Philadelphia Press refers to the action of Mr. Charles Francis Adams when Minister to England in the Fenian cases in 1866. He brought England to understand that naturalized citizens could not be thrown into prison under an arbitrary law enacted to meet an emergency. He secured the release of all after a few months' vigorous effort. The Press says:

"With Mr. Adams, his solitary and constant aim was to free our citizens. If Mr. Lowell lies open to blame, it is because he has no manly object. Nobody imagines for an instant that an American citizen is not fully amenable to the laws of the land in which he dwells; but a Minister can do much, particularly in the case of political arrests, to secure special favors for foreigners, and in this Mr. Lowell has not, as the case now stands, done his full duty."

We give this for what it is worth. Coming from a staunch Republican paper and the official criticized being an equally staunch Republican, of distinguished reputation and unique literary powers, we copy it that our readers may have the mild view of the case as presented from a friendly standpoint.

Why will not the North do the graceful and righteous thing in compensating the heirs of Gen. Robert E. Lee for the very valuable property taken by the Federal authorities in the war, and known as "the Arlington estate?" The Government purchased it at a tax sale. It is time the Government had done what is demanded by law, equity and honesty. The Philadelphia Times says:

"The property was purchased at a government tax sale, and a Republican court has very properly decided that the equity of redemption could not be lost by non-access in time of war. Even confiscation had it been forced to the utmost, could not have extended beyond the life of the owner, and law, justice and common honesty now require the government to compensate the heirs of Lee for the part dedicated as a final resting place for our fallen soldiers, and return the residue of the estate or pay its just value. The Lee heirs owe the government the accumulated taxes and costs, and when they are paid the government owes to the Lees the Arlington estate."

The Government ought to pay for its use for eighteen or twenty years, and also pay a fair valuation for the part retained as a Federal burying ground. The bankrupt bill is to be changed in important points. It is now undergoing repairs in the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee. It will be reported in a week or two. It will contain features not contained in either the Lowell or Prescott bills now before Congress.

We find the following outline of the proposed changes which are important enough to be copied:

"First, that if the creditors petition to throw a debtor into bankruptcy, they shall give security and the debtor may defend against the petition and the issue may be tried by jury. If the case is found for the debtor, the same jury shall assess the damages which he has sustained by reason of the proceeding. Second, that the debtor shall not be arrested as under the old law, but that the creditors must first apply to a court to charge the debtor to show cause why he should not remain within the State, and in case of his failure to appear a warrant shall be issued for his arrest for contempt of court. Third, that a committee of bankruptcy shall be appointed instead of a registrar, who shall be ex-officio trustee in all cases where the value of the estate is less than \$1,000 and where the creditors do not apply for trustees. Fourth, that the net weight of the gold and silver coins shall be fixed by law, and the commissioners shall receive fixed salaries."

The net bullion product of the United States for 1881 was \$74,400,020. Its weight was 55 tons of gold and 1,090 tons of silver pounds avoirdupois. The following gives the States and Territories:

Colorado, \$19,249,172 Dakota, \$3,376,656 California, 18,301,128 Arizona, 2,537,790 Nevada, 17,819,909 Idaho, 1,944,303 Utah, 5,034,874 Oregon, 1,135,494 Montana, 4,719,898

The New York Star says: "Taking the divisions of the Union made by the census, we find that over 75 per cent of the gold and over 61 per cent of the silver came from the Pacific division; less than 10 per cent of the gold and about 48 per cent of the silver came from the Rocky Mountains division; and that the very small remainder, 9.72 per cent of gold and 0.12 per cent of silver, was produced in the Eastern division."

There are 1,967 mines and 325 placer mines reported in the census of 1880. The production of iron and steel is immense. Tons, 7,265,140; value, \$298,557,685, or nearly four times greater than the production of gold and silver. What a motley Cabinet is the one now advising Stalwart Arthur. Henry M. Teller was born in New York in 1830. He hails from Colorado. William C. Chandler was born in New Hampshire in 1835. Teller is so-so—"a respectable border Grant politician," according to the Philadelphia Press. Rep. Chandler is a cunning, unprincipled, small-bore fellow. The New York Press says: "Mr. William C. Chandler is as smart as chain lightning—in his own range. What he doesn't know of the ins and outs of politics is not worth the trouble of learning. He is a cunning, unprincipled, small-bore fellow. The Democrats in Washington are said to be in high glee over the recent Western elections and the veto of the Chinese bill. Every Democrat voted for it and twenty-one Republicans against, besides the paired. But it is not so certain that the veto will do the damage hoped for. The foreign element may not be so swift to sustain the twenty years' law as is believed. Time will show the true importance of what has occurred."

There is very marked improvement in the safety of steamboat travel. The decrease in accidents is 29 per cent, although the increase of travel is 59 per cent. This is owing to inspection and granting certificates.

PERSONAL.

—Madame Outrage, wife of the ex-Minister of France to Washington, has arrived at her cottage, Clover Patch, Newport, R. I.

—The newspapers sneeringly speak of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. He was certainly as good as any of the Vanderbilts. —New Haven Register.

—Longfellow wrote upon the book of the Raven Inn at Zurich: "Dearest of the Raven of Zurich: 'Two-bird of men ill, With an ugly, useless nest, And a very, very long bill.'"

—Attorney General Brewster rides in a yellow wheeled carriage with all the armorial bearings and fittings of the national coat of arms, and advancing years. Mr. Brewster should Americanize himself immediately. —Richmond Star.

—A dozen years ago Mr. Longfellow wrote to a young student, who had asked him for a rule which might serve as a guide in writing: "It is difficult to give advice, even when we know persons and positions. With strangers it is impossible. I can only say in general terms: Be yourself; work out your own individuality."

POLITICAL POINTS.

—President Arthur's Cabinet as reconstructed is a political curiosity. —Philadelphia Times, Ind.

—As to "the mean man" of the Senate, it is a toss-up between Sherman and William Pitt Kellogg. —Utica Observer.

—Abram S. Hewitt and Secretary Fulger are gubernatorial dark horses in New York. They are not groomed in the same stable, however. —Boston Post.

—Henry Watterson, writing to his paper from Washington, advises all Democrats to be on their guard. "Demochingos about the Capitol a mist that rises into a dense fog the more one seeks to penetrate its gloom, which is at once distressing to the moral eye-sight and depressing to bodily sensibilities."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

—Senator Vest, of Missouri, started life as a Louisville reporter.

—Senator Mahone, who, more than any other living man, worked to excite race prejudice and keep up the color line now poses as the Moses of the colored race. He is the Moses of the colored man, who imposes on the colored man as his Moses. —Richmond Star.

—The regret at the determination of Prof. Price, of Charlottesville, Va., to accept the position offered him by Columbia College, is universal among students and professors. Beside this, he is greatly fitted for the position he occupies, his geniality rendered him personally popular.

COTTON.

New York Commercial Chronicle. New York, April 7.—The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (April 7), the total receipts have reached 44,467 bales, against 54,035 bales last week, 61,919 bales the previous week, and 57,454 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1881, 4,335,107 bales, against 5,176,322 bales for the same period of 1880-81, showing a decrease since September 1, 1881, of 841,215 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 84,365 bales, of which 55,734 were to Great Britain, 18,735 to France, and 9,896 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 794,826 bales.

The continued small movement of the crop caused on Tuesday an advance, owing to a demand to cover contracts; but it was more than lost on Wednesday, under an absence of demand and the anxiety of holders to place stocks, together with strikes in New England and dull trade accounts generally. Yesterday the market was slightly better, but closed dull and unsettled. Yesterday the market was steady, middling uplands closing at 12 1/16c.

UTAH. The Mormons and the Edmunds Bill.—A New Pressure to be Brought to Bear on the Gentiles. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) SALT LAKE CITY, April 9.—The Mormon Spring Conference adjourned to-day. There has been much talk of former persecutions of the Saints, always resulting, they say, to their advantage in the end. From this they draw strength to meet the persecution, as they call it, contemplated by the Edmunds bill. There is a new pressure which the Mormons propose to bring to bear—not to trade with the Gentiles. A secret meeting of business men was held yesterday, at which the strongest pledges to that effect were given.

MEMPHIS. The Golden City Disaster—Two More Bodies Recovered. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) MEMPHIS, April 9.—Two bodies, among those lost by the steamer Golden City disaster, were recovered this afternoon. One has been identified as that of Mrs. W. H. Stowe, wife of W. H. Stowe, who, together with his two children, were lost. The other body is that of John Jones, colored, one of the deck crew. Neither of the bodies shows signs of being burnt. They had evidently jumped overboard from the burning steamer, and were drowned. Mrs. Stowe's body is held subject to orders from her relatives.

TEXAS. A Railway Train Entered by Masked Men and the Passengers Robbed. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) LITTLE ROCK, April 9.—A Dallas special says the north bound train on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, was stopped and robbed Friday night, at a water station, called Blum, by six masked men, who entered the train with cocked revolvers and forced the passengers to give up their money and valuables. No resistance was offered, and the robbers escaped with from five to thirteen hundred dollars.

WASHINGTON. The Star Route Indictments Decided Good and Sufficient. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) WASHINGTON, April 10.—In the Criminal Court to-day Judge Wylie decided that the Star Route indictments are good and sufficient. A motion to quash was overruled and the indictments stand.

Rev. H. S. DeForest, President of Talladega College, Ala., addressed a large congregation at De Wint Memorial Church, New York city, Sunday evening, on the condition and prosperity of the college.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FOREIGN. Prince Gortschakoff Relieved of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Russia. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company, from St. Petersburg, says that an Imperial ukase has been published, stating that, in deference to the wish of Prince Gortschakoff, the Czar has relieved him of the functions of Minister of Foreign Affairs, on account of ill health, and advancing years. Prince Gortschakoff will still retain the dignity of Imperial Chancellor and a member of the Council of the Empire. On the Imperial rescript, which was delivered to Prince Gortschakoff, the Czar wrote with his own hand, "With the sincere esteem of your grateful Alexander." In a second ukase M. Degiers is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Officers of to-day, referring to the case of Dr. Lamson, says: "If the Americans are to ask a respite for Dr. Lamson, because there is evidence in America proving his insanity, the English government might, with equal justice, demand a respite for Guiteau, on the ground that certain persons in England are convinced that he is not responsible for the crime he committed."

DUBLIN, April 9.—The Castle officials are considering the course of action to be recommended for adoption by Parliament in regard to renewal or repeal of the coercion act. All Irish law advisers of the town and several magistrates and county inspectors are in Dublin, and the Castle officials take the gloomiest view of the state of the country.

LONDON, April 9.—Denis Florence McCarthy, the poet, is dead.

PARIS, April 9.—The death is announced of Charles Alfred Bestaud, a member of the Senate, and author of several works on legal subjects.

HONG KONG, March 14.—A report was current in Shanghai, March 4, that the Emperor had died. The news is not confirmed, but serious intrigues have been discovered in the Palace.

DUBLIN, April 10.—Mr. Parnell was released from prison this morning, and is now on his way to England.

PHILADELPHIA.

ASTONISHING CASE OF FATALITY—Three Sisters Die Within Half an Hour from Natural Causes. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—An astonishing case of fatality, in which three sisters died within half an hour, was reported to the coroner to-day. About 10 o'clock last night Mrs. Winsmore went to her bedroom to retire for the night, when she heard a noise in her sister's room. Upon reaching her room Mrs. Winsmore found Mrs. Watson in a dying condition. Medical assistance was promptly summoned, and Mrs. Smith was also sent for. The physicians found Mrs. Watson in a comatose condition and administered ammonia, but she did not recover, and expired in a few minutes. Before they had recovered from their astonishment Mrs. Winsmore overcame and fell to the floor in an unconscious state and in ten minutes she died; and ten minutes later Mrs. Smith, the third sister, was a corpse. All are supposed to have died from natural causes.

LOUISIANA. The Flood Situation at Morgan City and Berwick. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—The Times-Democrat's Morgan City special says: "Tonight's gauge stands 40 inches above 1874. March 23d it stood 40 inches below. AF. fails in Berwick are similar to those in Morgan City; only six houses have their basements above water. An infant of Mrs. McAllis was drowned Friday. A colored child with small-pox was caught in the flood on the railroad three miles west of Berwick and drowned. John Lane and wife, an aged couple, were swept away in their boat on the Bayou, on the 7th inst., and drowned. The water from the Teche is sweeping over Contraville in a five-mile current."

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FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market—Weak and Lower.

New York, April 11 A. M.—The stock market opened weak and 4 1/4 per cent lower than Saturday's closing prices, Indiana & Bloomington, Western Union and Missouri Pacific being prominent in the decline. In the early dealings an advance of 4 1/4 per cent took place, in which Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, Louisville & Nashville and Colorado Coal were the most conspicuous. This was followed by a reaction of 4 1/4 per cent, Colorado Coal, Northern Pacific common, Omaha common, Wabash preferred and Lake Shore being prominent in the downward movement.

OHIO.

Forty Thousand Dollar Fire at Hamilton. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) CINCINNATI, April 10.—A fire at Hamilton, Ohio, last night, destroyed a heavy stable, the Hull agricultural works, with lumber and steam engines, owned by Nashville parties; the O'Brien wheel works; Black & Clawson's warehouse, and a city building. Loss about \$40,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, April 10, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 60 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 75 casks at 59 cents.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1 9/24 for strained, and \$1 9/74 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at \$3 35 for Hard, \$4 00 for Yellow Dip and \$3 20 per bbl. for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin), with sales as offered.

COTTON.—Market quiet and steady, with small sales on a basis of 1 1/4 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 8 15-16 cents @ lb
Good Ordinary, 10 5-16
Low Middling, 11 3-16
Middling, 12 1/16
Good Middling, 12 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 288 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 181 casks
Rosin, 2,478 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 410 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORK, April 10.—Money strong at 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. State bonds dull and a fraction higher. Governments irregular and quiet.

Commercial.

Cotton steady, sales of 1,142 bales; middling uplands 12 1/16c; Orleans 12 5/16c. Futures—Berwick quiet and steady at \$16 1/2 @ 17.00. York quiet and steady at \$16 1/2 @ 17.00. Land 17 1/2 @ 18.00. Spirits turpentine 65 1/2 @ 66.00. Rosin 42 1/2 @ 43.00. Freights dull and weak.

Charleston Naval Stores Market, April 8.

Charleston News and Courier. There was a firm market with limited sales of rosins at \$2 00 per bbl for C.D. \$2 05 for E. F. \$2 10 for G. \$2 15 for H. \$2 20 for I. \$2 25 for J. \$2 30 for K. \$2 35 for L. \$2 40 for M. \$2 45 for N. \$2 50 for O. \$2 55 for P. \$2 60 for Q. \$2 65 for R. \$2 70 for S. \$2 75 for T. \$2 80 for U. \$2 85 for V. \$2 90 for W. \$2 95 for X. \$3 00 for Y. \$3 05 for Z. \$3 10 for AA. \$3 15 for BB. \$3 20 for CC. \$3 25 for DD. \$3 30 for EE. \$3 35 for FF. \$3 40 for GG. \$3 45 for HH. \$3 50 for II. \$3 55 for JJ. \$3 60 for KK. \$3 65 for LL. \$3 70 for MM. \$3 75 for NN. \$3 80 for OO. \$3 85 for PP. \$3 90 for QQ. \$3 95 for RR. \$4 00 for SS. \$4 05 for TT. \$4 10 for UU. \$4 15 for VV. \$4 20 for WW. \$4 25 for XX. \$4 30 for YY. \$4 35 for ZZ. \$4 40 for AAA. \$4 45 for BBB. \$4 50 for CCC. \$4 55 for DDD. \$4 60 for EEE. \$4 65 for FFF. \$4 70 for GGG. \$4 75 for HHH. \$4 80 for III. \$4 85 for JJJ. \$4 90 for KKK. \$4 95 for LLL. \$5 00 for MMM. \$5 05 for NNN. \$5 10 for OOO. \$5 15 for PPP. \$5 20 for QQQ. \$5 25 for RRR. \$5 30 for SSS. \$5 35 for TTT. \$5 40 for UUU. \$5 45 for VVV. \$5 50 for WWW. \$5 55 for XXX. \$5 60 for YYY. \$5 65 for ZZZ. \$5 70 for AAAA. \$5 75 for BBBB. \$5 80 for CCCC. \$5 85 for DDDD. \$5 90 for EEEE. \$5 95 for FFFF. \$6 00 for GGGG. \$6 05 for HHHH. \$6 10 for IIII. \$6 15 for JJJJ. \$6 20 for KKKK. \$6 25 for LLLL. \$6 30 for MMMM. \$6 35 for NNNN. \$6 40 for OOOO. \$6 45 for PPPP. \$6 50 for QQQQ. \$6 55 for RRRR. \$6 60 for SSSS. \$6 65 for TTTT. \$6 70 for UUUU. \$6 75 for VVVV. \$6 80 for WWWW. \$6 85 for XXXX. \$6 90 for YYYYY. \$6 95 for ZZZZ. \$7 00 for AAAAA. \$7 05 for BBBBB. \$7 10 for CCCCC. \$7 15 for DDDDD. \$7 20 for EEEEE. \$7 25 for FFFFF. \$7 30 for GGGGG. \$7 35 for HHHHH. \$7 40 for IIIII. \$7 45 for JJJJJ. \$7 50 for KKKKK. \$7 55 for LLLLL. \$7 60 for MMMMM. \$7 65 for NNNNN. \$7 70 for OOOOO. \$7 75 for PPPPP. \$7 80 for QQQQQ. \$7 85 for RRRRR. \$7 90 for SSSSS. \$7 95 for TTTTT. \$8 00 for UUUUU. \$8 05 for VVVVV. \$8 10 for WWWW. \$8 15 for XXXXX. \$8 20 for YYYYY. \$8 25 for ZZZZZ. \$8 30 for AAAAAA. \$8 35 for BBBBBB. \$8 40 for CCCCCC. \$8 45 for DDDDD. \$8 50 for EEEEE. \$8 55 for FFFFF. \$8 60 for GGGGG. \$8 65 for HHHHH. \$8 70 for IIIII. \$8 75 for JJJJJ. \$8 80 for KKKKK. \$8 85 for LLLLL. \$8 90 for MMMMM. \$8 95 for NNNNN. \$9 00 for OOOOO. \$9 05 for PPPPP. \$9 10 for QQQQQ. \$9 15 for RRRRR. \$9 20 for SSSSS. \$9 25 for TTTTT. \$9 30 for UUUUU. \$9 35 for VVVVV. \$9 40 for WWWW. \$9 45 for XXXXX. \$9 50 for YYYYY. \$9 55 for ZZZZZ. \$9 60 for AAAAAA. \$9 65 for BBBBBB. \$9 70 for CCCCCC. \$9 75 for DDDDD. \$9 80 for EEEEE. \$9 85 for FFFFF. \$9 90 for GGGGG. \$9 95 for HHHHH. \$10 00 for IIIII. \$10 05 for JJJJJ. \$10 10 for KKKKK. \$10 15 for LLLLL. \$10 20 for MMMMM. \$10 25 for NNNNN. \$10 30 for OOOOO. \$10 35 for PPPPP. \$10 40 for QQQQQ. \$10 45 for RRRRR. \$10 50 for SSSSS. \$10 55 for TTTTT. \$10 60 for UUUUU. \$10 65 for VVVVV. \$10 70 for WWWW. \$10 75 for XXXXX. \$10 80 for YYYYY. \$10 85 for ZZZZZ. \$10 90 for AAAAAA. \$10 95 for BBBBBB. \$11 00 for CCCCCC. \$11 05 for DDDDD. \$11 10 for EEEEE. \$11 15 for FFFFF. \$11 20 for GGGGG. \$11 25 for HHHHH. \$11 30 for IIIII. \$11 35 for JJJJJ. \$11 40 for KKKKK. \$11 45 for LLLLL. \$11 50 for MMMMM. \$11 55 for NNNNN. \$11 60 for OOOOO. \$11 65 for PPPPP. \$11 70 for QQQQQ. \$11 75 for RRRRR. \$11 80 for SSSSS. \$11 85 for TTTTT. \$11 90 for UUUUU. \$11 95 for VVVVV. \$12 00 for WWWW. \$12 05 for XXXXX. \$12 10 for YYYYY. \$12 15 for ZZZZZ. \$12 20 for AAAAAA. \$12 25 for BBBBBB. \$12 30 for CCCCCC. \$12 35 for DDD