

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Sunday, at \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, \$1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

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, \$4.00; two weeks, \$7.50; three weeks, \$10.00; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid nonpareil make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per copy for its first month, 50 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hop, Picnics, 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 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transit rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be accepted by the publisher.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, one-half of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discussively and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions, Society Meetings, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for one square of one day.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their business without extra charge at transient rates.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements, one dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent him during the time his advertisement is running, he will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1893

THE ECONOMY OF GOOD ROADS.

There is not a State in this Union that does not take more or less interest in railroads and give them more or less encouragement, while there is not a State in the Union that takes half as much interest in country roads or pays half the attention to them that it should. There is not a State in the Union, as far as we know, that has a road system at all, or anything that might be called a road system.

We are told that the State of Virginia had, before the days of railroads, some of the best public highways in this country, and that they wound through the mountains in such a way, by such excellent grades, that a person riding in the stage coaches of those days would scarcely realize that he was ascending or descending a mountain. We have travelled over some of these same roads since, and saw but few traces of the fine engineering skill that made these mountain roads the admiration of the traveller.

It would be hardly fair to institute a comparison between this country and the leading countries of Europe and expect to have as good roads here as they have there, because their roads are the work of ages and they are simply keeping up systems some of which were established centuries ago. This is true, but the Government looks after the roads as a matter of public policy and public economy while our Governments do not, but let the roads take care of themselves. That's the difference.

But State Legislatures will never give a question like this serious attention until prodded up to it by the people, and, strange to say, the very people, the farmers, who are most directly interested in good roads, are the people who seem to realize this the least, and to say the least about it. They would probably be the first to protest if it were proposed to tax their property to construct good, substantial and durable highways.

One of the leading demands in its platform, and one to which its followers attached much importance, is for the "Government ownership of railroads," on the ground that if the Government owned and operated the railroads freights could be transported over them at much lower rates than they are now, and that the farmers would thus save a good deal of money. If this were practicable and all that is said were true, the saving of freights on the railroads, if the cost of transportation were put down to the very lowest figure possible, wouldn't amount to a respectable fraction of the money the farmers of the country would save if they had good, level, solid roads to wagon their products to the market town or to the railroad station. There isn't one farmer in ten in most of the States of this Union who does not now pay from two to three times as much annually to do this as he would have to do if he had good roads to do his marketing upon. When it costs a farmer \$100 in time and labor, not to speak of the hardship to himself and draft animals, to deliver his crop in market which could be done with \$50 if he had good roads, he loses just \$50, and this takes no account of what he often loses by being unable to deliver his products when the prices are highest because he cannot plow through the mud to do it.

One horse on a good hard road, with reasonable grades, can haul as much as two horses on a bad road, and two horses could haul as much as four, so that the farmer with good roads, could do his hauling with one-half the draft animals necessary to do the same amount of work over bad roads. Thus the farmer with the good roads would save the cost of the large number of horses, which the farmer with the bad roads must keep, and the cost of feeding as well, both of which would amount to a very considerable item on the average farm.

This is the statement for one farmer. Let it apply, as it does, to all the farmers on all the bad roads, and then let some one figure up what the grand aggregate of the cost of bad roads annually is, and see what a stupendous amount it will be. They don't pay it out in dollars, but they do in time and labor and extra feed of extra stock, and in the wear and tear of stock, vehicles, harness, and all this means money, for time and labor are worth money, and it takes money to make up the wear and tear.

If the money so lost were saved and put into the construction of good roads, it would not be many years before the highways of this country, which are now a disgrace to the progressive age in which we live, would be replaced by macadamized ways that would be a credit to us.

MINOR MENTION.

The bill to promote sheep husbandry and suppress dogs led to a warm discussion in the State Senate Wednesday. It always does that, for the dog is one of the institutions that stands on its "rights" and will not be suppressed without being heard. It claims not only all the rights accorded to any other four-footed institution in this country but more, for it scorns to pay taxes when the hog, steer, sheep, cow, mule, horse, &c., have to trot up and report to the tax lister. But the dog never does. He is a sovereign who doesn't care a continental for the tax lister and devotes his days and nights, when not out on freebooting expeditions, to having a good, easy time. The Senator who thought "the owners of dogs had some rights" may be a humorist. We don't know whether he is or not, but we do know that the owner of the dog hasn't half as many "rights" as the dog, for if he went out and did the mischief the dog does somebody would be after him with a shot-gun, or he would be clapped into jail or sued for damages. But it isn't so much the dog that has an owner, an owner who thinks enough of him to take care of him and pay his board, but it is the dog who owns no master and boards himself by depreeding on people who can't stay up nights with a shot-gun watching him, that this law is made for. It is not a question of the rights of the owners of dogs or of the dogs at all, but of the people who pay taxes on property and have a "right" to be protected in that property as well from the dog that destroys it as they would have from the owner of the dog if he came to butcher that property and carry it home for his use without leave or compensation. Why should the dog be allowed to help himself to property which his owner has no right to touch and which he would be held to account for if he did touch? There are good, useful and valuable dogs. No one wants to suppress these. But

there are fifty trifling, worthless, destructive dogs to the one good one, and these ought not only to be suppressed but exterminated if possible.

A discussion arose in the Lower House of the Legislature Wednesday over some proposed amendments to the charter of the Raleigh and Western Railroad Company. The printing of the bill was objected to on the ground that it was a lengthy one and the printing would be expensive. The point may have been well taken and possibly was. There is a large amount of printing done by every Legislature, which is just that much money thrown away, for more than half the bills printed are killed as dead as a door nail and go into the refuse heap. The Supreme Court requires, we believe, all bills submitted to it to be in print. This is right, because it lessens the labor of the Judges, saves time, expedites work, and prevents mistakes that might occur with manuscript that was difficult to decipher, as sometimes happens when the lawyers do their own writing. Why wouldn't it be a good idea for the Legislature to follow the example of the Supreme Court, and require all corporations, companies, or individuals asking charters or for the passage of bills in which they are solely or especially interested, and which do not concern the public at large, to have them printed at their own expense? If the legislation asked is of sufficient importance to them to ask it, they could certainly not complain at being required to present their requests in printed shape, and save the State the expense of doing it for them.

The Senatorial question to California was settled Tuesday by the election of Stephen M. White, Democrat, of Los Angeles. He has the reputation of being one of the ablest men in public life on the Pacific slope, and a Democrat of the first order. This adds one to the Democratic column of Senators and takes one from the Republican column, and makes it impossible for the Republicans to hold a majority. They can't elect a Republican from Kansas although they are making a desperate attempt to get control of the Legislature, for the Democrats have the balance of power, however, the contest may be decided between the Republicans and Populists, and they will not be very apt to help in the election of a Republican. There will be such an understanding between the Democrats and Populists as will result in the election of a Democrat or a Populist.

CURRENT COMMENT.

After while when the Indian hasn't got an inch of soil left him and gets indignant over it some patriot will be on hand to ask what grounds he has for complaining.—Philadelphia Times, Ind.

PERSONAL.

—Louisia and Joseph Galiano, of Hartford, Conn., have been twice married and twice divorced from each other.

—Mrs. Robert G. Ingorsoll receives almost as many letters as her husband, and most of the letters inclose religious tracts.

—Mrs. S. G. Grubb is superintendent of the Salem (Ore) public schools, at a salary of \$1,200 a year. Out of a force of thirty-four teachers, all but five are men.

—Mrs. Dr. Haviland, Dr. Eva Harding and Mrs. Dr. Howe of Atkinson, Kan., are said to be the only family in the United States whose women members are all doctors.

—The Chinese emperor's English studies advance rapidly, much to the disgust of the conservative court officials opposed to western ideas. His majesty is also learning French.

—The two editors of the Topeka (Kan) Lance were married the other day and their names now appear at the top of the column: "Eugene L. and Zora Cook Smith, editors and publishers."

—Mrs. Chaloner, a Newmarket, (Eng) woman, has a license from the jockey club, and personally conducts a horse training establishment, perhaps the only one in existence that is run by a woman.

—Thomas R. Brown, of Northampton, Fulton, N. Y., celebrated his 103rd birthday on Wednesday. His claims that he is the oldest Mason in that State may be regarded as respectable at least.

—Mrs. Yates, wife of a teamster at Springfield, Ohio, has just given birth to her twenty-fourth child. There are five sets of twins. She was married at 14. The oldest child is 27, and thirteen of them are living.

TWINKLINGS.

"I see," said one real estate dealer to another, "that you still have a vacant house on your new row."

"Yes," was the reply, "it is last but not leased."—Wash. Star.

"Mistress (angrily)—See, Bridget, I can write my name in the dust?"

"Bridget (affronted)—O, mum, that's more than I can do. There's nothin' like education, after all, is there mum?"—Wander.

"Jobbins—That must have been a 'song without words' you gave us just now, Miss Vokal."

Miss Vokal—No, there are words to it, Jobbins—O, excuse me. I didn't hear any when you sang it.—Chicago News Record.

—He—But surely it was not such an awful crime—just to steal one kiss? She—You do not seem to appreciate the situation. You not only stole the kiss, but you deprived me of the pleasure of giving it to you.—Indianapolis Journal.

—Cholly (disconsolately)—Yaas, she welsed me and she lawied at me too. If it wasn't for one thing I'd drown myself.

Cholly—No, but the watah would take the wreeses out of my twousers, you know.—Good News.

—"Sir," said the missionary, "you have no right to impact my character. I did not come here to be grossly and gratuitously insulted."

"Insulted!" exclaimed the cannibal. "Yes, I overheard you. You said I was so tough you wouldn't have anything to do with me."—Washington Star.

Wilmington District, Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Appointments of Rev. W. S. Rone, Presiding Elder: Wilmington, at Fifth street, January 23.

Scott's Hill circuit, at Rocky Point, January 28 and 29.

Carver's Creek circuit, Wayman, February 4 and 5.

Bladen circuit, Bethlehem, February 11 and 12.

Clinton circuit, Goshe, February 18 and 19.

Elizabeth circuit, Elizabethtown, February 25 and 26.

Onslow circuit, Tabernacle, March 4 and 5.

Columbus circuit, Cerro Gordo, March 11 and 12.

Wentworth circuit, March 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Carthage Blade: Mr. Henry V. Hales died at his home, three miles south of Carthage, on Tuesday morning last, of typhoid fever, aged about 30 years. He had been sick since last October.

—Raleigh Chronicle: George Allen, colored, was killed Saturday in Boston's Creek township by Roxanna Keith, colored. The weapon used was a pistol, the ball entering near the ear. Allen died Sunday from the wounds. The woman surrendered herself to Magistrate Perry of Oak Grove township, claiming the killing was accidental.

—Hendersonville Herald: A report reaches us of a serious accident that occurred at Powell's mill, about two miles from town, this afternoon. The report has it that Mr. Ollie Powell was scraping ice from the cog wheel, when mill suddenly started up, his arms being caught in the wheel and terribly mangled.

—Charlotte News: Mr. Chas. E. Bell, father of Mr. Ed. Bell, of Charlotte, died at his home in Sharon township, at 8 o'clock last evening. Mr. Bell was 67 years of age, and was one of Mecklenburg's most prominent men. He was the father of sixteen children, and his first death in his family was that of his son, Dr. Bell, in Matthews, a year or so ago.

—Burlington Herald: Many of the wells, especially in the eastern part of the city are drying up and there is a little danger of a water famine. This is an unusual occurrence for this season of the year but is accounted for by the fact that there were but six days of rain in November and December. The ice crop in this section will be the greatest seen in years. Already many of our citizens have taken advantage of it to fill ice houses and ice should be cheap next season.

—Greensboro Record: Daisy Boswell, white, aged about 14 years, an operative in the Crown Cotton Mills, and living near there, ran over to a neighbor's house this morning. As she went up to the fire she threw her shawl which had fallen partly from her shoulders, over her back towards the fire. As she threw it was not on her moment, but as soon as she saw it she ran into the yard and towards her own residence. Of course this served to make matters worse and before the flames could be extinguished, she was frightfully burned on the shoulders and back.

—Raleigh News and Observer: Gov. Holt yesterday pardoned Alfred Gibson convicted in Guilford county of burning a mill and sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary. He was convicted in 1880. Gov. Holt, yesterday pardoned George Brooks, convicted of larceny in Halifax in the Spring of 1887 and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. The prisoner was indicted for burglary, which was withdrawn, when through his counsel he submitted to larceny. He having served six years, the Judge, Solicitor, witnesses and the party from whom the articles were stolen, now recommended pardon.

—Winston Sentinel: An erroneous report had that T. S. Evenson, the supposed murderer of Polly Watson, alias Polly Eaton, near Danbury, was caught by Sheriff Fulton and ex Sheriff Dalton. The Sentinel learns that the capture was made a few days before New Year's by J. E. Davis and young J. Joyce, of Danbury, who made the arrest at Joe A-bby's. They made Evenson take his hands out of his pockets and then they took away his pistol, which Stevenson was ready, as he afterwards stated, to shoot at Mr. Davis. The man made no further resistance after the pistol was taken from him.

—Greensboro Patriot: This community was greatly shocked last Monday by the awful and sudden death of Mrs. L. McDonald, a teacher in the Normal Training and Industrial School of this place. It seems she was taking a walk and while on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad about opposite the new cotton factory she stepped aside to let the 2 p. m. train pass and was by some means drawn under the wheels of the passing train. Her tracks in the opening showed that she had stepped off the railroad track, and breaking the collar and fell or was drawn by the suction of the passing train will never be known, as no eye saw the manner of her death, the engine having passed before she was struck by the train.

—Laurinburg Exchange: Capt. Joseph A. Parker died at his residence in this town, on Monday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock. He had been in feeble health for some time, and on Tuesday, the 10th inst., he was taken violently ill until the end came. Capt. Parker was born in Nansemond county, Va., February 1st, 1825, and for more than twenty years has been a citizen of Laurinburg.

—On Friday, the 4th, Mr. John Robinson, blinded by steam from an engine in the round house, stepped into a pit about four feet deep and sprained his left arm, breaking the collar bone.

—Died, on last Friday morning, of heart disease, in his 67th year, Mr. John T. McKenzie, of this township. Mr. McKenzie's death was quite unexpected. We had seen him on our streets in his usual health only a few days before.

—Greenville Reflector: The town of Griffin can lay claim to more division of land perhaps any small place on the continent. It is situated in two counties, three townships, two Congressional districts, two senatorial districts, and two judicial districts. The creek running through the center of the town is the dividing line between Pitt and Lincoln counties.

—The feveres of last week caused navigation to be suspended on the river. Large quantities of ice gathered against both the railroad and county bridges, and the river was full of floating pieces. From Pactolus to Washington the entire river was frozen over.

—While driving a log cart through the woods last Thursday, Mr. W. W. Thomas, of Carolina township, met with an accident in which one of his legs was broken. The cart had turned over and in trying to get it back one wheel fell off and striking him below the knee broke both small bones of the leg. He says in the words half an hour before his call for help were heard.

—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night last week the barns, stables and buggy house of Mr. W. A. Darden, of Greene county, were destroyed by fire. It is believed that the buildings were set on fire. The loss is estimated at \$1,500, upon which there was no insurance.

Plano Tuned for Two Dollars

By Prof. J. N. BAKER, 30 N. Front St. Satisfaction guaranteed. Aug. 10, 1892.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 19. [Holiday. Produce Exchange closed and business suspended.]

[By Telegram to the Morning Star.]

Financial. NEW YORK, January 19—Evening. Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 3 per cent., and closing offered at 2 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet and firm; post-dated 487 to 489. Commercial bills 485 1/2 to 487 1/2. Government bonds dull but steady. Southern bond dull but firm; North Carolina loans 98 1/2; North Carolina sixes 123. Railroad bonds active and firm.

Commercial. NEW YORK, January 19—Evening. Cotton quiet; prices, middling uplands 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; middling Orleans 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; sales 500 bales; consolidated net receipts 13,466 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,061 bales; to the Continent — bales; to France — bales; stock 1,069 bales.

Cotton—Futures closed steady, with sales of 159,500 bales: January 9.33c; February 9.41c; March 9.51c; April 9.60c; May 9.68c; June 9.76c; July 9.81c; August 9.88c; September 9.95c; October 9.91c; November 9.80c.

Southern flour dull and weak. Wheat dull and nominally lower, options closing firm; No. 2 red 80 1/2 to 80 3/4 in store and at elevator and 81 1/2 to 81 3/4 afloat; options opened strong at 1/2 c advance, reacted and declined 1/2 to 1/4 c, closing 80 1/2 to 80 3/4 under yesterday; No. 2 red January 79 1/2; February 79 1/2; May 83 1/2; Corn dull and lower, closing steady; No. 2, 52 1/2 to 53 1/2 at elevator and 53 to 53 1/2 afloat; steamer mixed 5 1/2 c, options dull but steady at 1/2 to 1/4 c; de-January 52 1/2; February 52 1/2; May 53 1/2; steamer mixed 5 1/2 c. Oats dull; options quiet and easier; mixed active; January 33 1/2; May 30 1/2; No. 2 white January 43 1/2 to 43 3/4; spot process—No. 2, 38c; do, white 41 1/2 c; No. 2 do, 38 1/2 to 39c; do, white 44 1/2 c; mixed Western 38 1/2 to 40 1/2 c. Coffee—options opened steady and 5 to 15 points higher and closed steady at 5 to 15 points advance from yesterday; January \$16 70; February \$16 00 to 16 25; May \$16 20 to 16 50; September \$16 25; November \$16 50; spot Rio firm and quiet; No. 7, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4; Sugar—raw firm and dull; refined steady; Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans fairly active. Rice active. Petroleum dull. Cotton seed oil quiet and weak; crude 42c; yellow 46 1/2 c. Pork quiet and firm. Beef quiet; beef hams firm and quiet; tinned beef steady. Cut meats quiet; pickled bellies 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; middles quiet. Lard quiet; strong; Western steam closed \$11 15; city \$10 75; January \$11 05; February \$10 90 bid; March \$10 90; refined quiet and firm. Freights to Liverpool steady; cotton 5-64d; grain 1 1/2 d.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 74 1/2 c; No. 2 red 74 1/2 to 74 3/4 c; Corn—No. 2, 43 1/2 c; Oats—No. 2, 30 1/2 to 31c; Mes. pork—per box, \$17 35 to \$18; Lard—per 100 lbs, \$10 75; Short ribs—per 100 lbs, \$9 60 to \$9 65; Dry salted shoulders—per 100 lbs \$9 87 1/2 to \$10. Short clear sides—per 100 lbs, boxed, \$10 20 to \$10 30. Whiskey \$1 35.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening and closing: Wheat—No. 2, January 76 1/2 to 76 3/4; February 76 1/2 to 76 3/4; March 76 1/2 to 76 3/4; July 76 1/2 to 76 3/4; August 76 1/2 to 76 3/4; September 76 1/2 to 76 3/4; October 76 1/2 to 76 3/4; November 76 1/2 to 76 3/4; December 76 1/2 to 76 3/4.

—No. 3, January 43 1/2 to 43 3/4; February 43 1/2 to 43 3/4; March 43 1/2 to 43 3/4; July 43 1/2 to 43 3/4; August 43 1/2 to 43 3/4; September 43 1/2 to 43 3/4; October 43 1/2 to 43 3/4; November 43 1/2 to 43 3/4; December 43 1/2 to 43 3/4.

—No. 2, January 30 1/2 to 30 3/4; February 30 1/2 to 30 3/4; March 30 1/2 to 30 3/4; July 30 1/2 to 30 3/4; August 30 1/2 to 30 3/4; September 30 1/2 to 30 3/4; October 30 1/2 to 30 3/4; November 30 1/2 to 30 3/4; December 30 1/2 to 30 3/4.

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