

INTEREST IN SILK CULTURE.

The growing interest in silk culture is not confined to this State, for it is beginning to attract attention in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and in fact to a greater or less extent throughout the Piedmont belt, which the "Sericiculture and Manufacturing Company of America," has selected as the field for the inauguration of this industry.

The climate of the Piedmont section, which I call that between Washington, Atlanta and Columbus, is the ideal place to begin, but there is one reason why the native farmers of every State in the Union should not engage in silk culture, and my company offers to give them any and all information in connection with the matter, as we want every farmer to produce silk, and we shall create a market for the cocoons by our plan of establishing mills. I had an interview with Secretary Wilson, based on a long correspondence, and he has assured me that as far as was in his power he will assist the establishment of silk culture in the United States, as he has been of the opinion that silk culture could be introduced in the United States, and now has a bill before Congress asking for \$10,000 with which I believe he is going to distribute mulberry trees and eggs to all who will ask for them.

The climate of the Piedmont section of the South is similar to that of the Piedmont section of Italy and France, which this section resembles in some other respects. Silk raising is the great industry there and there is no reason why it should not be as great or a greater industry in the Piedmont section of the South. It is only a question of industry and effort and of acquiring the knowledge necessary in the business. It is the intention of this Northern company to import Italian silks, for the special purpose of silk raising and to furnish object lessons in the practical working of the industry to the surrounding people who may be inclined to engage in it.

Lyons, in France, is the great silk manufacturing city of Europe, Paterson, New Jersey, is the great silk manufacturing city of this country; but Lyons has the advantage of Paterson because it can get all the raw silk it needs from near-by localities while the Paterson mills and others in this country must import their raw material from Europe, Japan and China. Yet notwithstanding this handicap the manufacturing progress within the past twenty years, for twenty years ago there was little if any silk manufactured in this country while in 1900 they turned out goods aggregating in value \$107,356,358, showing that it has become not only a very respectable but a very important industry.

Not many years ago the industry was practically confined to Paterson, but it has branched out until there are now manufacturing in several States, including Virginia and North Carolina. The increase in the number of mills has been greater in Pennsylvania than in any other State, these mills taking the place of iron mills in some sections where for various reasons the manufacture of iron became unprofitable. The silk mills are still on the increase in that State, and yet there is probably not a pound of raw silk produced in it, certainly not enough to keep one mill running.

We do not know the quantity of raw silk our mills import, but judging from the value of the manufactured goods it must be large, but the value of the imported material, but it probably amounts annually to \$20,000,000 or more. There is no reason why the Piedmont county of the South should not furnish every pound of this when the industry of silk growing gets fairly under way, for the field is unlimited, the climate and other conditions favorable, the mulberry, and other food trees of the worms, grow with little effort in cultivation, and are in no danger of being killed by freezing weather in winter. As far as finding a market for silk is concerned there need be no fears on that score, for the factories already in operation would consume all that could be produced for years to come; the only question being as to whether the home product could be furnished at as low price as the imported, quality being considered.

It is the opinion of the president of this sericulture and manufacturing company that silk can be produced in this section not only as cheaply, but more cheaply than it can be in the silk growing sections of Europe, which is probably so, because there it is the industry on which many people are dependent, while here it would be a subordinate one, conducted in a small

way and attended to mainly by women and children, who would be thus engaged but a short portion of the year in the spring months; so that, like eggs and poultry raising, the cost would be comparatively trifling, while the product would be a source of considerable income, in comparison with the proportions of the industry and time and labor devoted to it. That there is not only a large but an increasing demand for raw silk is shown by the fact that while the silk regions of Europe, in which attention is given to that business, will raise about the usual amount, the industry is being established in other countries of the old world where heretofore no silk has been produced. Those who engage in the industry in this section have the assurance in advance that they will find a market for all they raise, for this company promises not only to purchase all the silk produced but all the cocoons.

While it requires patience and more or less skill to unravel the cocoons, those who lack either of these will find purchasers for the cocoons, which it requires no skill to produce, simply the observance of some plain rules that any one of ordinary sense can understand and follow. All the instruction required can be obtained in the bulletins on that subject issued by our State Department of Agriculture, which is taking a zealous and commendable interest in this new industry and will furnish these bulletins on application. If the efforts of the people of the State respond to the efforts of the Agricultural Department the silk-growing industry of this State ought to be worth millions of dollars in a few years, and that would mean a good many more silk mills to give employment to more people.

There is no economic subject in which the people are more vitally interested than in good roads, but strange to say, there is no economic subject in which, as a mass, they seem to take less interest. There is more talk about good roads now in the South than there has been for years, and much light has been thrown upon the subject, and much valuable information given to the people through the various good roads conventions that have been recently held in this and in adjoining States. These have stimulated a good deal of interest in the subject and have resulted in the organization of good roads associations in some portions of this State which will work for the betterment of the roads with something like system. A good roads convention was recently held at Charlottesville, Va., which suggested the following, which we clip from the Richmond Dispatch:

"New Jersey was the first State to give money for highways, it is said, and it is still giving with that object in view. It has this year set aside about \$800,000 for good roads, it is stated. Massachusetts is placed second among the States in the good roads movement, and it has appropriated more than \$2,500,000 for road improvement. New York followed the example of the other two States, and Michigan is reported as about to change the Constitution of that State so that money can be used for the improvement of roads, and it is believed that it will not be long before public sentiment in the various States will favor national funds for highway purposes. The average cost of the gravel and macadam roads in Massachusetts is \$10,000 per mile, it appears. In some places the cost is as low as \$5,000, while in other places it runs up to \$30,000 per mile. In Connecticut the cost of the gravel roads averages about \$20,000 per mile, and the macadam road is constructed at an average cost of \$5,000 per mile. It is thus seen that good roads cost money. That fact will have to be accepted in the outset of any good roads movement. But the improved roads will for themselves many times over in a comparatively few years."

There is not a State, as far as we know, which has entered upon the work of road improvement which has not kept it up and spent money freely upon it, because experience proved that it paid. It pays not only the farmers and others who have occasion to use the roads, but it pays the State by the enhanced value of the property for taxation, frequently doubling and quadrupling the value in a few years. This is not simply a temporary but a permanent increase. But in addition to this it stimulates increased new industries and thus adds to the wealth of the people and of the State. Next to railroads good public highways are the great industrial developments.

The latest proposed engineering scheme is the conception of a Frenchman, who is planning for a railroad along the north Pacific to connect with the trans-Siberian railway, part of the scheme being a tunnel under Behring Strait. All of which he says is feasible, and he believes will be accomplished within six years. There is nothing impossible in that. The only question is "would it pay." If capitalists can be convinced of that the job will be done sometimes as chemical as it may seem.

A North Dakota judge has refused citizens' papers to an applicant because although he had never learned to speak English. But may be lived in one of those backwoods where English is spoken only by the wayfarer.

For Whooping Cough use OBENEY'S EXpectorant. For sale by Hartman's Palace Pharmacy.

HELPING THE RURAL SCHOOLS.

Friends of popular education are taking a good deal of courage from the spirit shown at and the results of the educational convention held at Greensboro last week. The object of this convention was to devise some system for helping the rural schools by securing the cooperation of the towns. Greensboro was chosen, perhaps, because it was one of the first towns in the State to show a marked interest in popular education and the first town to establish the graded school system, in 1876, when it was a small and a poor town compared with what it is now.

At this meeting there was a proposition to duplicate the sum of \$4,000 offered by the General Educational Board, making \$8,000, to aid the rural schools and the \$4,000 was raised in an hour or so and could have been made \$5,000 if that had been the proposition. The people of that town took the right view of it, for they know that the city is interested not only in the education of her own people, but in the education of the people of the surrounding country, with whom the people of the city are industrially and otherwise identified. A little help from the town will be a great help to the rural districts, most of which are poor and perhaps do the best they can for the education of their children. A little more added to the amounts they pay, money which the towns would not feel, would enable them to have better and more attractive houses, employ better teachers and have school longer terms, instead of the cheap teachers, poor school houses and few months that so many of them have now.

There is a mutuality of interest between the town and the country that all do not realize, and Greensboro has shown the right spirit in so substantially recognizing that and in setting the example she has to other cities. Cablegrams announcing the renewed activity of the Mad Mullah in Afghanistan receive little attention in the English papers. Since England grabbed the "Borneo" nest, mosquitoes like the Mad Mullah are not even interesting. — Norfolk Landmark, Dem.

We observe that another party has gotten itself born under the name of the Allied People's party of the United States. This is one of the most harmless of pastimes. A half-dozen men, anti-social in a Cause, and a room to meet in, furnish all the requisites for launching a new political party on a "geological career." The ash-heap furnishes all the requisites for taking care of its finish. — Norfolk Virginia-Pilot, Dem.

Dr. Allen, in the excellent work he is doing against food and drink adulteration, has found a buttermilk and oleomargarine coloring which is so poisonous that the bottles containing it are labeled "keep out of the reach of the children." And yet there are some people who feel outraged because Dr. Allen's interference with their "right" to dye their butter yellow. — Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

It would be the climax of political hypocrisy to deny the insular territories of the United States free trade and confer upon them free silver coinage. It was had enough to break through the mesh of constitutional limitations in order to keep them outside of our tariff barriers; but to arrange to pay them for what they have to sell in a depreciated silver and require gold for what we shall sell them would be adding pillage to pillage. — Philadelphia Record, Dem.

Wilmington District—Second Round. Market Street, April 6. Town Creek, Gay's Chapel, April 6. Bladen Street, April 9. Green's Chapel, April 9. Waccamaw, Bethesda, April 16. Shalotte, Andrews Chapel, April 17. Creek, Grant's Chapel, April 19. Bladen County, Center, April 26-27. Elizabeth, Union, May 3-4. Elizabethtown, May 10-11. Clinton, Kendall, May 17-18. Jacksonville, May 24-25. Kenawau, Warraw, May 31. Onslow, June 7-8. District Conference at Fair Bluff, April 1-3. R. B. JOHN, P. E.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN. You Know What You Are Taking When You Take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing that it is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price, 50c.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Smithfield Herald: There are quite a number of Democrats in this county who have not yet paid their poll tax for 1901. —Charlotte News: Farmers in the city-to-day inform us that in their section of the county has not been a single day of frost since the 1st of March. The peach trees, in most instances, are in full bloom, but as the ground was wet there was little if any ice, the damage will be slight.

—Newbern Journal: The Buckeye Company, previously incorporated by Cleveland, Ohio, parties for the development of 10,000 acres of land in Craven county, has amended its charter, increasing its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$120,000. —Fremont Rural Visitor: The directors of the cotton seed oil mill are meeting the 2nd of this week and elected officers. \$21,000 stock has been subscribed and books are still open for subscriptions. They want to increase the capital to \$32,000.

—Charlotte Observer: Mr. A. M. Pittman was found dead on the railroad near Rockingham early Tuesday morning, having been killed by a train. His body was found on Tuesday and drinking all day. It is thought that he stopped on the railroad and went to sleep, and thus met his fate. His body was found in pieces and his arm was cut off. The dead man was about 50 years old, and had a large family who work in Stone Mountain.

—Concord Standard: The Monzite mill in South Shelby is quite a curiosity. Monzite resembles brown sand and might easily be mistaken for it by novice. It is brought to the mill mixed with iron pyrites and garnet. The milling consists in separating the monzite from these adulterants. The monzite is a powerful magnetic mineral, the pyrites and garnet being attracted by a little bit of iron which is thrown off into a receiving tank. The monzite is a large tortoise from the old sardine cans. —Tiny Toy Automobile. The little son of Mr. George Hillan of Midway, N. C., is happy in his possession of what perhaps the smallest automobile in the world. It was made by Mr. Hillan, who is a jeweler, and it is only ten inches long and eight inches in height, weighing only two pounds.

—The Man (savagely) were you making all that noise out in the hall? The Boy—No, sir, please, it was the janitor. The Man (moeckly)—Oh, that's different. —Puck. —The folks who take their flannels off before the wash tub, say, "My son." —Baltimore American. —Hotel Clerk (to Col. Outer of Kentucky)—Will you have a pitcher of water sent to your room? The Colonel—What for? The Clerk—I don't see any fire escape. —Indianapolis News. —A Doubter: Lamb—Speaking of Santos Dumont and his airship, I don't believe there is any money in it. Putnam—What's the matter with you? I've taken risks on the stock market myself. —Life. —Church—When you see a fellow in an automobile with a fur coat, fur gloves, and a hat, and a leather cap, what would say? Gotham—Why, I would say "It's the early bird that catches the worm." —Casey's Case—This hot. If you want to keep your head above water these days, you can't let my grass grow under my feet. —Mishler Dennis. —Detroit Free Press. —"It's an Al display," said Mr. Pitt, at the dog show. "It's a first-class exhibition," replied Mr. Penn. "How so?" "I saw a dog named 'K.'." —Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph. —"Do you believe the Charleston fair will go ahead of your Pan-American Exposition?" asked the New York man. "Well, don't you know it?" replied the Buffalo citizen. "You know we lost over \$2,000,000 on our show?" —Yonkers Statesman.

Food changed to Poison. Patrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expels the poisons from the clogged bowels gently and surely, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Headaches, Fevers and all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

To ACCOMMODATE those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying medicine for colds, coughs, croup, catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm, a remedy including the spraying tube. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Ely's Liquid Cream Balm, and take no other kind.

Now They Don't Speak. Ethel—If ten men were to ask you to marry them, what would you be? Ethel—What would it be? Ethel—A tender. Amy—And if one should ask you what would that be? Ethel—I don't know. What? Amy—A wonder.—London Fun.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS. Toys from tin cans. How an Ingenious Frenchman Got an Idea for Little Toys. Near the close of a long and fierce war between France and several other nations of Europe, when the Prussians were trying to get entrance to Paris, the French soldiers were in the city, and that they might have enough to eat and drink the persons who owned shops and bakeries were forced to give them wine and large help of empty champagne corks found their stores empty, and various ways were invented to keep their children from starving.



TOYS FROM TIN CANS.

At this time a wine seller named Ding was in sad distress. His wine shop was ruined and empty, and he knew not how he could secure bread for his family. In the yard at the back of his shop was a large heap of empty champagne corks found their stores empty, and various ways were invented to keep their children from starving.

Not stopping at this, Mr. Ding hired a number of ragpickers to go around the city and gather up all the sardine cans they could find. While experimenting another idea came to him that the tin of the cans could also be used in making toys for children. The sardine cans were cleaned, the labels made and sold. In after years Mr. Ding built factories in other parts of France. Millions of children's toys are now sent out from these shops each year, and the world has been made fortunate from the old sardine cans.

—Her Point of View. Mrs. Hiram Offen—How long were you in your last place? Applicant—Oh was there just a month, ma'am. Mrs. Hiram Offen—A month? What was the trouble with that place? Applicant—The trouble was, ma'am, that it was too quick. An O'Connell'd get away any sooner.—Philadelphia Press.

—His Ideal. "Gracious! You don't mean to say you are going to move out to Bogville?" "Indeed I am, I consider it an ideal place." "How! You ought to read the paper. There's more sickness there than in any other town in this vicinity." "I know it. I'm a physician."

Building Superstitions. In remote times a sacrifice of some kind was always offered at the completion of a building, either public or private. Sacrifices were not only offered to the gods, but to the spirits of all kinds. The foundations themselves were usually laid in blood, whether the structure was a castle, bridge, cottage or church. Originally, tracing the subject back to the Greeks, the custom of offering was offered to the god under whose protection the building was placed. In Christian times the bloody rite was retained, but was given another meaning, and it was the blood of the generally believed that no edifice would stand unless the cornerstone was laid in mortar mixed with blood. Usually the blood was obtained by sacrificing a dog, a pig, a wolf, a black cock or a goat, and not unfrequently some malefactor's blood was poured out to make the ceremony more impressive.

Clark Russell's Start. When a young man of one and twenty, Mr. Clark Russell, the well known novelist, was present at the trial of a dozen men who had been accused because the food provided for them was of the most abominable description. He was disgusted to find that the mutineers were actually sentenced to several weeks of imprisonment for refusing to be poisoned with the provisions dealt out to them. From this sprang the idea of a story of mutiny caused entirely by the shipment of bad food for the crew. The result was "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," by which Mr. Clark Russell made his name.

A Cockney's Steeple. The steeple of one parish church at Chesterfield, England, is often called the "cocksteep," for it has got quite a high twist. This is due to the action of the sun on the wooden and iron materials, and the warping is pronounced in the case of Chesterfield church than in any other church in England. Barnstable and Bristol and one or two other towns have leaning steeple, but their tendency is decidedly to "lean" and not to "twist." The church at Chesterfield is the nearest rival in the United Kingdom to the leaning tower at Pisa.

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OUR WIVES, MOTHERS, AND DAUGHTERS.

Too Many of Them are Nervous, Weak, Pale and Anaemic.

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND

Reaches the Root of Every Female Trouble and Makes our Women Strong and Vigorous.

It is a most regrettable fact, and a calamity, too, that our women, young and old, are numbered amongst the most unhealthy of females in the civilized world. For delicacy of beauty, intellectual capacity, and for all graces that adorn the sex, they stand peerless; but it is doubtful if one in ten can be found who is functionally and organically well. This absence of feminine health and vigorous vitality is due to a neglect of nature's warning laws. Immediate reformation is necessary if our nation would have women who will become true wives and mothers with an offspring that will prove a strength to the country. For the special weakness to which women are now victims, Paine's Celery Compound is the surest and safest remedy. The wonderful strengthening and building-up properties of this marvelous prescription devised by that eminent medical expert, Prof. Edward R. Paine, M. D., LL. D., and its specific action in correcting disorders of the female organism, are well known to the medical profession and to the tens of thousands of women who have been raised from weakness and disease to health and physical happiness. Paine's Celery Compound quickly gives the true health tint to pallid and bloodless faces; it gives life and light to the eyes; it gives pure, clean blood to course through the body; it gives natural appetite, sweet sleep, and that blessed cheerfulness that is the delight of men. Try a bottle or two of Paine's Celery Compound, dear suffering and run down sister. Your condition, your family interests, and the welfare of society demand this effort on your part.

—A Hard Law. A traveler getting outside of St. Petersburg discovered when he tried to re-enter the city that he had left his passport in the bedroom of his hotel. The guards refused to let him pass and refused to send for the passport. "According to you," said he, "the only thing for me to do is to throw myself in the Neva." "No," said the sentry, "suicide in Russia is strictly against the law."

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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

(Quoted officially at the clearing of the Produce Exchange.) STAR OFFICE, April 7. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. ROBIN—Market steady at \$1.10 per barrel for strained and \$1.15 per barrel for good strained. TAR—Market firm at \$1.20 per barrel of 300 pounds. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at \$1.25 per barrel for hard, \$2.50 for dip, and \$1 for virgin. Quotations same day last year—SPIRITS turpentine steady at \$2.94; rosin nothing doing; tar firm at \$1.30; crude turpentine steady at \$1.10@1.15.

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FOR LITTLE FOLKS. Toys from tin cans. How an Ingenious Frenchman Got an Idea for Little Toys. Near the close of a long and fierce war between France and several other nations of Europe, when the Prussians were trying to get entrance to Paris, the French soldiers were in the city, and that they might have enough to eat and drink the persons who owned shops and bakeries were forced to give them wine and large help of empty champagne corks found their stores empty, and various ways were invented to keep their children from starving.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, April 7.—Flour market was unsettled but firm at steady prices. Bye flour at 95¢; extra at 98¢; No. 3 red 93¢ at elevator. Wheat—No. 2 85¢; No. 3 82¢; No. 4 78¢; No. 5 75¢; No. 6 72¢; No. 7 68¢; No. 8 65¢; No. 9 62¢; No. 10 58¢; No. 11 55¢; No. 12 52¢; No. 13 48¢; No. 14 45¢; No. 15 42¢; No. 16 38¢; No. 17 35¢; No. 18 32¢; No. 19 28¢; No. 20 25¢; No. 21 22¢; No. 22 18¢; No. 23 15¢; No. 24 12¢; No. 25 8¢; No. 26 5¢; No. 27 2¢; No. 28 0¢; No. 29 0¢; No. 30 0¢; No. 31 0¢; No. 32 0¢; No. 33 0¢; No. 34 0¢; No. 35 0¢; No. 36 0¢; No. 37 0¢; No. 38 0¢; No. 39 0¢; No. 40 0¢; No. 41 0¢; No. 42 0¢; No. 43 0¢; No. 44 0¢; No. 45 0¢; No. 46 0¢; No. 47 0¢; No. 48 0¢; No. 49 0¢; No. 50 0¢; No. 51 0¢; No. 52 0¢; No. 53 0¢; No. 54 0¢; No. 55 0¢; No. 56 0¢; No. 57 0¢; No. 58 0¢; No. 59 0¢; No. 60 0¢; No. 61 0¢; No. 62 0¢; No. 63 0¢; No. 64 0¢; No. 65 0¢; No. 66 0¢; No. 67 0¢; No. 68 0¢; No. 69 0¢; No. 70 0¢; No. 71 0¢; No. 72 0¢; No. 73 0¢; No. 74 0¢; No. 75 0¢; No. 76 0¢; No. 77 0¢; No. 78 0¢; No. 79 0¢; No. 80 0¢; No. 81 0¢; No. 82 0¢; No. 83 0¢; No. 84 0¢; No. 85 0¢; No. 86 0¢; No. 87 0¢; No. 88 0¢; No. 89 0¢; No. 90 0¢; No. 91 0¢; No. 92 0¢; No. 93 0¢; No. 94 0¢; No. 95 0¢; No. 96 0¢; No. 97 0¢; No. 98 0¢; No. 99 0¢; No. 100 0¢; No. 101 0¢; No. 102 0¢; No. 103 0¢; No. 104 0¢; No. 105 0¢; No. 106 0¢; No. 107 0¢; No. 108 0¢; No. 109 0¢; No. 110 0¢; No. 111 0¢; No. 112 0¢; No. 113 0¢; No. 114 0¢; No. 115 0¢; No. 116 0¢; No. 117 0¢; No. 118 0¢; No. 119 0¢; No. 120 0¢; No. 121 0¢; No. 122 0¢; No. 123 0¢; No. 124 0¢; No. 125 0¢; No. 126 0¢; No. 127 0¢; No. 128 0¢; No. 129 0¢; No. 130 0¢; No. 131 0¢; No. 132 0¢; No. 133 0¢; No. 134 0¢; No. 135 0¢; No. 136 0¢; No. 137 0¢; No. 138 0¢; No. 139 0¢; No. 140 0¢; No. 141 0¢; No. 142 0¢; No. 143 0¢; No. 144 0¢; No. 145 0¢; No. 146 0¢; No. 147 0¢; No. 148 0¢; No. 149 0¢; No. 150 0¢; No. 151 0¢; No. 152 0¢; No. 153 0¢; No. 154 0¢; No. 155 0¢; No. 156 0¢; No. 157 0¢; No. 158 0¢; No. 159 0¢; No. 160 0¢; No. 161 0¢; No. 162 0¢; No. 163 0¢; No. 164 0¢; No. 165 0¢; No. 166 0¢; No. 167 0¢; No. 168 0¢; No. 169 0¢; No. 170 0¢; No. 171 0¢; No. 172 0¢; No. 173 0¢; No. 174 0¢; No. 175 0¢; No. 176 0¢; No. 177 0¢; No. 178 0¢; No. 179 0¢; No. 180 0¢; No. 181 0¢; No. 182 0¢; No. 183 0¢; No. 184 0¢; No. 185 0¢; No. 186 0¢; No. 187 0¢; No. 188 0¢; No. 189 0¢; No. 190 0¢; No. 191 0¢; No. 192 0¢; No. 193 0¢; No. 194 0¢; No. 195 0¢; No. 196 0¢; No. 197 0¢; No. 198 0¢; No. 199 0¢; No. 200 0¢; No. 201 0¢; No. 202 0¢; No. 203 0¢; No. 204 0¢; No. 205 0¢; No. 206 0¢; No. 207 0¢; No. 208 0¢; No. 209 0¢; No. 210 0¢; No. 211 0¢; No. 212 0¢; No. 213 0¢; No. 214 0¢; No. 215 0¢; No. 216 0¢; No. 217 0¢; No. 218 0¢; No. 21