

SECRETARY SHAW ON THE TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

Since Secretary Shaw has been in the Cabinet he has done more stumping speaking than any other member of it. He seems to like it, too, and it must be said of him that he has a shrewd and deceptive way of putting things which is well calculated to mislead the average person who can't tell just where the deception lies.

He doesn't want any tariff revision and he doesn't want the trusts curbed by reducing the monopoly which the Dingley tariff gives them in the home market. He so declared in his speeches previous to and during the campaign last fall and he so declares now.

He represents to do not propose to have the Dingley tariff modified if they can prevent it, and they are beginning this early to check public sentiment which is turning in that direction and are trying to nullify the efforts of those Republicans who are advocating tariff revision, at least on articles and manufactures controlled by combinations which take advantage of the protection they have to extort high prices and large profits from American consumers.

The Kikapoo Club, of Peoria, Ill., gave its annual banquet a few nights ago. Secretary Shaw was the principal speaker there. He devoted his speech mainly to the question of tariff revision, especially as a means of breaking trust monopolies. He is thus quoted in part:

"The Democratic demand for a revision of the tariff as a remedy for monopolies is not a new invention nor a recent discovery. Bills, amendments to bills, and resolutions embodying this thought have been offered without number, certainly by the score, by Democrats standing high and Democrats sitting low in the councils of that party. The remedy, however, is on a par with many others. The all-important question whether a given industry is controlled by monopoly must needs be established before the proposed remedy can be applied.

The present prohibitory law against trusts has generally been found adequate whenever the evidence attainable has been found sufficient to establish the ultimate fact. Recent legislation does not provide new methods of discovering and establishing facts and expediting judicial investigation. The Sherman law contains drastic and provisions, applicable both to persons and corporations when once proven to have combined or to have conspired for the purpose of monopolizing a business or a trade privilege.

"I would like to have our Democratic friends who are advocating this remedy to be applied to the iron, steel, glass, the paper, or any other industry has been monopolized, as is claimed, and if the producers are now robbing the American people by extortionate prices, and no one dare build factories in competition with these octopi, will American courage be extended by the removal of the tariff so as to allow the American market under protection, as under free trade. In point of fact, it happens to know independent steel plants, glass factories, paper mills, not simply protected but actually in process of construction, but I believe no one of them would be completed if the tariff were removed and they were to be placed on the free list.

This is very Shaw-like, but it is not honest. You must first establish the fact, he says, that there is a monopoly before you can apply an anti-monopoly law to it. What better proof could be asked than a combine is a monopoly than when it absorbs or strangles other establishments in the same line, either by buying them or by underselling them and driving them out of business, and then putting its own prices upon what it sells and buys because it has no competition in the buying or selling market? What better proof is needed that it is a monopoly when it ships to foreign markets where it must meet competition and sells at from twenty-five to fifty per cent. less than it sells in the home market, where it has no competition? Are not these facts known to every reader of the newspapers? And yet he talks about establishing the fact that there are monopolies before they can be proceeded against.

"The present prohibitory law against trusts," he says, "has generally been found adequate when-

ever the evidence attainable was found sufficient to establish the ultimate fact." What a big handful of dust that was to throw into the eyes of his Kikapoo friends. How many trusts were ever brought to law under the present law, or how many were ever proceeded against before acting General Knox was forced by newspaper exposures and by the evidence furnished by newspapers to proceed against the Beef Trust, and then it took him and his legal assistants about twelve months to secure an injunction to restrain the Trust from doing some things complained of.

This is not the only Trust. We have the Steel Trust, the Glass Trust, the Copper Trust, the Lead Trust, the Barbed Wire Trust, the Crockery Trust, the Sugar Trust and dozens of other trusts, trusts that control every article in common use, and yet he tells his Kikapoo audience that the present laws are sufficient to hold them down and protect the people from extortion. If they be, why not enforce them, if they be not, why does he say they are? He knows better.

The whole speech as it applies to the tariff and Trusts is a piece of cunningly framed sophistry, intended to misrepresent the position of those who demand tariff revision, to misrepresent the effect that such revision would have upon our industries and the prosperity of the country, holding out the idea that our industries and prosperity are absolutely dependent not simply upon a protective tariff, but on the amount of protection which the Dingley tariff gives.

ROOSEVELT ON THE TRUSTS. At Milwaukee, where Mr. Roosevelt spent Friday, he chose as the subject of his speech the Trusts. This, like his speech in Chicago, the day before, on the Monroe Doctrine, was practically a defence of the course the administration has pursued on the trust question. It was substantially a reiteration of much that he had said in previous speeches, about the only difference being the review of the steps taken to enforce the anti-trust laws, and the new legislation enacted by the last Congress, which he thinks sufficient for the time being and about as far as that kind of legislation should be attempted for the present, at least, until it is seen how it works or whether any more may be necessary.

It is a well known fact that the legislation which has been enacted did not go as far as he thought it should have gone, but he was prevailed upon for party reasons, and for others, of a different kind in which he had a more personal interest, to accept the compromise and declare himself "satisfied." Now he says this is the best that could be done, all that ought to have been expected in the experimental stage of proceedings, and that in his opinion it meets all the present requirements, which is simply another way of telling the Trusts that they need not be apprehensive of any further hostile legislation, as a result of any recommendations that he may make hereafter.

Newton Enterprises: Strawberry growers say a good many young berries were killed by the frost last week, but new blooms are coming on every day, and they expect an early and full crop. Mr. J. P. H. Lauman and George Hutchison, of Southern Pines, and W. K. Jackson, of Carthage.

Rockingham Headlight: Quite a number of farmers tell us that they have planted some corn, and some of them have planted their entire crop corn. The country across from Carthage will be planted in corn, melons, cantaloupes, Irish potatoes, beans, and tobacco.

One of the coolest performances we have read of lately is told in a Berlin dispatch, about a bank clerk who after a service of 27 years coolly informed a meeting of the directors that he had stolen \$70,000 of the bank's money, and gave as a reason that they had lied to him three years ago when they promised to make him a director, and he was after vengeance. He compromised with them, however, on their agreeing to pay him \$6,250 cash and an annuity of \$900 for life, whereupon he went into another room and logged out the stolen \$70,000, counted out his \$6,250 and turned over the remainder.

Senator Hoar's son has risen to deny the report that his father reads dime novels. Next thing in order will be for some one to rise and deny that he has a weakness for oodfish balls.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought.

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WHAT DID HE MEAN?

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, like many of our cities, and especially cities in the West, has a large number of citizens of foreign birth, and of numerous nationalities, a circumstance of which President Roosevelt took occasion, in response to the address of welcome, to ingratiate himself with those elements of the population by making a speech on ancestry, in which he declared "we will best a country, if we draw lines of distinction between class and class, or creed and creed, or draw any other line save that which divides good citizenship from bad citizenship."

As a sentiment at first sight that may read all right, but what did he mean in the concluding declaration? Was he speaking from a purely political or from some other point of view? There was no special application of these remarks to the locality in which he was speaking for the different classes and creeds are not only recognized there politically but also socially, and hence that declaration must have had its bearing more especially on the South, where a line is drawn on color.

He virtually says there should be no such line, and that good citizenship should be the only test of treatment and recognition, which logically means not only in matters pertaining to citizenship, but in social and other matters, in other words, that there is no room for a race line, and where it exists it should be wiped out. The negro who is good enough to hold office and to whom white people must look for the transaction of official business, is good enough to associate with those white people outside of his official walks, and to be recognized by them as equals, which simply and logically means social equality between whites and blacks, as there is in the West between different classes and creeds. If it didn't mean this it was totally irrelevant and out of place on that occasion.

SUNDAY SERVICES. St. Thomas' church: First mass, 7 A. M.; high mass, 10:30 A. M.; vesper service, 7:30 P. M.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, Sixth and Market streets, Rev. G. Voigt, D. D., pastor: Palm Sunday services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Services every afternoon in holy week except Saturday at 4:30. Everybody cordially invited.

St. Mark's English Lutheran church, North Fourth street, Rev. C. W. Kogley pastor: Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Presiding and confirmation at 11 A. M. Services at 8 P. M. Lenten services every day this week except Saturday at 8 P. M. Every person welcome.

Good Friday, morning prayer and sermon 10:30 A. M. The Vigil at the Church, 12 M. to 3 P. M. Evening Prayer at 5:30 P. M. Easter Sunday, 7:30 A. M.

St. John's Episcopal church, 11th and S. M. streets: Divine services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M. The public cordially invited.

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IT IS YOU AND I.

A fool there was in the days of old, And, faith! he wasn't the last on earth Who bartered his place and his birth-right for a mess of pottage of dubious worth. For he was the last of his kind, I say, For ever and aye, as the seasons run And the gray earth whirrs in its old, old way, A sage is a rarity under the sun.

Who is it bartering his soul for naught? Stand in your places, or low or high— Who is it falls when to stand he thought? Join in confession: It's you and I, Who is it stumbles and falters and falls? Bow down, error, yet loving the true? Who when the Wrong wears a coronet quails? Tears for confession: It's I and you.

Who are the lips that a prayer have framed? Only in living to give it the say? Who is the one who is not ashamed, Knowing the truth, with Error to stray? Who has forgotten his youth's fair dream? The armies of Evil to meet and defy? Who has but learned to plan and to scheme? Alas! the wreckage! It's you and I.

A fool there was in the days of old, And, faith! he wasn't the last on earth Who bartered his place and his birth-right for a mess of pottage of dubious worth. For still we are fools, and we barter our souls for a mess of pottage of dubious worth. Yet will it lift his eyes on high, And say: 'I have fallen, yet rise I will! Now God be praised! It is you and I.'

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Why Pay as Much

for an inferior beer? Schlitz beer costs twice what common beer costs in the brewing. One-half pays for the product; the other half for its purity. One-half is spent in cleanliness, in filtering even the air that touches it, in sterilizing every bottle, and it pays the cost of aging the beer for months before we deliver it.

If you ask for Schlitz you get purity and age, you pay no more than beer costs without them.

Ask for the Brewery Bottling. Sole Beer & Co., 207 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

WINKLINGS Dealer—What kind of chestnut do you prefer, man's Lady—Oh, horsechestnut, by all means—Life.

—Georgiana—Oh, George, look at my new hat—and this lovely bouquet of flowers mamma sent me. George—What is the hat?—Detroit Free Press.

—Customer (to horse dealer)—You've swindled me on this horse! He lumps in one foot. Dealer—But don't you count the three sound feet anything!—Fishegg Blatter.

—Deacon Cobbs—William, if your father should have \$10 and some one should give him \$5, what would he have? William—Nothing. But ma would have a new hat.—Fuch.

—"You have great admiration for your wife's judgment," said the friend of a man who had fallen overboard. "What is the use?" calmly replied the alleged funny man of the party. "There isn't any position where you are going."—American Hebrew.

—Jones—"Hamilton is a pretty good example of what a business man ought to be." Brown—"In some ways, but then he's so terribly spendthrift! Why, I've known him to spend \$100,000 in one week on a party."—Boston Transcript.

—Correspondent—"You saw what the papers said about you this morning, I presume?" Returned millionaire (president of a great corporation)—"No, I don't recall what they said about me, but you may say for me, sir, that there wasn't a word of truth in it."—Chicago Tribune.

"Yes, sir," said the merchant, watching the evolutions of the submarine boat, "the methods of transportation are steadily undergoing improvement. Look at this latest invention, the water-submarine. I don't mind being put on record as saying that in two years' time the seahorse will be worthless, except as a curiosity."—Judge.

He Got Ambitious. "I had a man on my place," said the Wyoming ranch owner, "who turned out to be so lazy and worthless that I gave orders to have him discharged. He came to me about it, and I said: 'Jim, you've got to go. You are not worth your salt. Take you all in all, I say, I can't do anything with you.' "Then you believe I'll ever amount to anything?" he asked. "You'll never be fit for wolf bait." "He went away looking very dejected, and I saw no more of him for three days. Then he rode up on a horse and called me out and said: 'Major, I just stopped to let you see how mistakes you see. I've robbed the bank for the sum of \$400, stolen this horse, broke into a post office, and cleared out three Chinamen in the last three days, and now I'm off to help rob a passenger train. So long, major—so long!'"

A Dispensation. "I never really understood what was meant by a dispensation of Providence until I bought a summer boot a few years ago," said the colonel. "How did that elucidate the question?" was asked. "Why, I ran through the season at a loss of \$10,000." "Well?" "Then it burned down during the winter, and I raked in \$24,000 insurance."

M. M. Austin, of Winchester, Ind., knew what to do in the hour of need. His wife had been ill for years by indigestion, and he had tried all the doctors and all the remedies, but nothing helped her. He thought of the "Struck" or "rally" walk-out, and he decided to try it. He had a box of "Struck" or "rally" walk-out, and he decided to try it. He had a box of "Struck" or "rally" walk-out, and he decided to try it.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. (Quoted officially at the closing by the Chamber of Commerce.) STAR OFFICE, April 4. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. ROSIN—Market firm at \$1.90 per barrel for strained and \$1.95 per barrel for good strained. TAR—Market firm at \$1.65 per barrel of 280 pounds. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$2.40 per barrel for hard, \$4.00 for dip.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm at 45c; rosin firm at \$1.10; tar firm at \$1.20; crude turpentine quiet at \$1.35 @ \$2.50. COTTONS. Spirits turpentine 11; Rosin 25; Tar 25; Crude turpentine 10. Receipts same day last year—8 casks spirits turpentine, 50 barrels rosin, 4 1/2 barrels tar, 4 barrels crude turpentine.

Market firm on a basis of 9 1/2c per pound for middling. Quotations: 202 Good ordinary 8 1/2; 201 Good middling 8 1/2; 200 Middling 8 1/2; 199 Same day last year, market firm at 8 1/2c for middling. Receipts—10 bales; same day last year, 109.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 65c; extra prime, 70c; fancy, 75c; per bushel of twenty-eight pound Virginia—Firm, 20c; Spanish (new), prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Spanish (old), 55c @ 70c. CORN—Firm, 65c @ 67 1/2c per bushel for white. BAACON—Steady; hams 14c @ 15c per pound; shoulders, 10 1/2c @ 12c; sides, 12c. EGGS—Dull at 19 1/2c @ 19c per dozen. CHICKENS—Firm. Growers, 20c @ 25c; springs, 15c @ 20c. TURKEYS—Firm at 18 1/2c @ 19c per live.

FINANCIAL MARKETS. NEW YORK, April 4.—Money on call was steady; all loans were at 8 per cent; time money steady—30 days, 5 1/2c @ 5 3/4c; 60 days, 5 1/2c @ 5 3/4c; 90 days, 5 1/2c @ 5 3/4c; 6 months, 5 1/2c @ 5 3/4c; 1 year, 5 1/2c @ 5 3/4c. Prime mercantile paper, 6 1/2c @ 6 3/4c per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 1/2c for demand and at 48 3/4c @ 49c for sixty day bills. The posted rates were 48 1/2c @ 49c for demand, 48 3/4c @ 49c for sixty day bills. Bar silver 49c. Mexican dollars 38 1/2c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S. 4 1/2c; 5 1/2c; 6 1/2c; 7 1/2c; 8 1/2c; 9 1/2c; 10 1/2c; 11 1/2c; 12 1/2c; 13 1/2c; 14 1/2c; 15 1/2c; 16 1/2c; 17 1/2c; 18 1/2c; 19 1/2c; 20 1/2c; 21 1/2c; 22 1/2c; 23 1/2c; 24 1/2c; 25 1/2c; 26 1/2c; 27 1/2c; 28 1/2c; 29 1/2c; 30 1/2c; 31 1/2c; 32 1/2c; 33 1/2c; 34 1/2c; 35 1/2c; 36 1/2c; 37 1/2c; 38 1/2c; 39 1/2c; 40 1/2c; 41 1/2c; 42 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 44 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 46 1/2c; 47 1/2c; 48 1/2c; 49 1/2c; 50 1/2c; 51 1/2c; 52 1/2c; 53 1/2c; 54 1/2c; 55 1/2c; 56 1/2c; 57 1/2c; 58 1/2c; 59 1/2c; 60 1/2c; 61 1/2c; 62 1/2c; 63 1/2c; 64 1/2c; 65 1/2c; 66 1/2c; 67 1/2c; 68 1/2c; 69 1/2c; 70 1/2c; 71 1/2c; 72 1/2c; 73 1/2c; 74 1/2c; 75 1/2c; 76 1/2c; 77 1/2c; 78 1/2c; 79 1/2c; 80 1/2c; 81 1/2c; 82 1/2c; 83 1/2c; 84 1/2c; 85 1/2c; 86 1/2c; 87 1/2c; 88 1/2c; 89 1/2c; 90 1/2c; 91 1/2c; 92 1/2c; 93 1/2c; 94 1/2c; 95 1/2c; 96 1/2c; 97 1/2c; 98 1/2c; 99 1/2c; 100 1/2c; 101 1/2c; 102 1/2c; 103 1/2c; 104 1/2c; 105 1/2c; 106 1/2c; 107 1/2c; 108 1/2c; 109 1/2c; 110 1/2c; 111 1/2c; 112 1/2c; 113 1/2c; 114 1/2c; 115 1/2c; 116 1/2c; 117 1/2c; 118 1/2c; 119 1/2c; 120 1/2c; 121 1/2c; 122 1/2c; 123 1/2c; 124 1/2c; 125 1/2c; 126 1/2c; 127 1/2c; 128 1/2c; 129 1/2c; 130 1/2c; 131 1/2c; 132 1/2c; 133 1/2c; 134 1/2c; 135 1/2c; 136 1/2c; 137 1/2c; 138 1/2c; 139 1/2c; 140 1/2c; 141 1/2c; 142 1/2c; 143 1/2c; 144 1/2c; 145 1/2c; 146 1/2c; 147 1/2c; 148 1/2c; 149 1/2c; 150 1/2c; 151 1/2c; 152 1/2c; 153 1/2c; 154 1/2c; 155 1/2c; 156 1/2c; 157 1/2c; 158 1/2c; 159 1/2c; 160 1/2c; 161 1/2c; 162 1/2c; 163 1/2c; 164 1/2c; 165 1/2c; 166 1/2c; 167 1/2c; 168 1/2c; 169 1/2c; 170 1/2c; 171 1/2c; 172 1/2c; 173 1/2c; 174 1/2c; 175 1/2c; 176 1/2c; 177 1/2c; 178 1/2c; 179 1/2c; 180 1/2c; 181 1/2c; 182 1/2c; 183 1/2c; 184 1/2c; 185 1/2c; 186 1/2c; 187 1/2c; 188 1/2c; 189 1/2c; 190 1/2c; 191 1/2c; 192 1/2c; 193 1/2c; 194 1/2c; 195 1/2c; 196 1/2c; 197 1/2c; 198 1/2c; 199 1/2c; 200 1/2c; 201 1/2c; 202 1/2c; 203 1/2c; 204 1/2c; 205 1/2c; 206 1/2c; 207 1/2c; 208 1/2c; 209 1/2c; 210 1/2c; 211 1/2c; 212 1/2c; 213 1/2c; 214 1/2c; 215 1/2c; 216 1/2c; 217 1/2c; 218 1/2c; 219 1/2c; 220 1/2c; 221 1/2c; 222 1/2c; 223 1/2c; 224 1/2c; 225 1/2c; 226 1/2c; 227 1/2c; 228 1/2c; 229 1/2c; 230 1/2c; 231 1/2c; 232 1/2c; 233 1/2c; 234 1/2c; 235 1/2c; 236 1/2c; 237 1/2c; 238 1/2c; 239 1/2c; 240 1/2c; 241 1/2c; 242 1/2c; 243 1/2c; 244 1/2c; 245 1/2c; 246 1/2c; 247 1/2c; 248 1/2c; 249 1/2c; 250 1/2c; 251 1/2c; 252 1/2c; 253 1/2c; 254 1/2c; 255 1/2c; 256 1/2c; 257 1/2c; 258 1/2c; 259 1/2c; 260 1/2c; 261 1/2c; 262 1/2c; 263 1/2c; 264 1/2c; 265 1/2c; 266 1/2c; 267 1/2c; 268 1/2c; 269 1/2c; 270 1/2c; 271 1/2c; 272 1/2c; 273 1/2c; 274 1/2c; 275 1/2c; 276 1/2c; 277 1/2c; 278 1/2c; 279 1/2c; 280 1/2c; 281 1/2c; 282 1/2c; 283 1/2c; 284 1/2c; 285 1/2c; 286 1/2c; 287 1/2c; 288 1/2c; 289 1/2c; 290 1/2c; 291 1/2c; 292 1/2c; 293 1/2c; 294 1/2c; 295 1/2c; 296 1/2c; 297 1/2c; 298 1/2c; 299 1/2c; 300 1/2c; 301 1/2c; 302 1/2c; 303 1/2c; 304 1/2c; 305 1/2c; 306 1/2c; 307 1/2c; 308 1/2c; 309 1/2c; 310 1/2c; 311 1/2c; 312 1/2c; 313 1/2c; 314 1/2c; 315 1/2c; 316 1/2c; 317 1/2c; 318 1/2c; 319 1/2c; 320 1/2c; 321 1/2c; 322 1/2c; 323 1/2c; 324 1/2c; 325 1/2c; 326 1/2c; 327 1/2c; 328 1/2c; 329 1/2c; 330 1/2c; 331 1/2c; 332 1/2c; 333 1/2c; 334 1/2c; 335 1/2c; 336 1/2c; 337 1/2c; 338 1/2c; 339 1/2c; 340 1/2c; 341 1/2c; 342 1/2c; 343 1/2c; 344 1/2c; 345 1/2c; 346 1/2c; 347 1/2c; 348 1/2c; 349 1/2c; 350 1/2c; 351 1/2c; 352 1/2c; 353 1/2c; 354 1/2c; 355 1/2c; 356 1/2c; 357 1/2c; 358 1/2c; 359 1/2c; 360 1/2c; 361 1/2c; 362 1/2c; 363 1/2c; 364 1/2c; 365 1/2c; 366 1/2c; 367 1/2c; 368 1/2c; 369 1/2c; 370 1/2c; 371 1/2c; 372 1/2c; 373 1/2c; 374 1/2c; 375 1/2c; 376 1/2c; 377 1/2c; 378 1/2c; 379 1/2c; 380 1/2c; 381 1/2c; 382 1/2c; 383 1/2c; 384 1/2c; 385 1/2c; 386 1/2c; 387 1/2c; 388 1/2c; 389 1/2c; 390 1/2c; 391 1/2c; 392 1/2c; 393 1/2c; 394 1/2c; 395 1/2c; 396 1/2c; 397 1/2c; 398 1/2c; 399 1/2c;