

# THE ERA.

Official Organ of the United States.

W. M. BROWN, Manager.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876.

Hon. Edward McPherson, who for the past twelve years has been Clerk of the House of Representatives, retired from office with one dollar and seventy-six cents to his credit. During his term over six millions of dollars passed through his hands. Boss Tweed, a Democratic Alderman, of New York, stole over twenty million of dollars in four or five years, and his Democratic keepers finally let him get away with but slight punishment. Grant says "let no guilty man escape." Democratic leaders aid their corrupt soundreins in evading justice. Oh! Democracy, Democracy!

A man would have to be a careful observer indeed, to recognize much difference in the animus of the present House of Representatives at Washington, and that of the Confederate Congress which held sway at Richmond during the rebellion. If anything the action of the latter was the more excusable. It can be easily perceived, that the following resolutions offered by a Mr. Whyte from Maryland, a few days since, are nothing less than an attempt to commit the congress of the United States to a recognition of the right of secession and, to that extent, to cast a stigma upon the Union loving people of the nation. Can any one doubt what would be the effect, if democracy should ever again obtain complete ascendancy.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives Concurring, that the people of the several States acting in their highest sovereign capacity as free and independent States, adopted the Federal constitution and established a form of government in the nature of a confederated republic, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects for which it was formed, delegated to that government certain rights enumerated in said constitution, but reserved to the States respectively or to the people thereof all the residuary powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States; ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

**A Comparison.**  
With all the impudence that usually characterizes braggers, the Democratic press and politicians are already parading the names of their prospective candidates before the people and endeavoring to impress the public mind with the idea that their election is a foregone conclusion. It is the old game of bluff and brag for which the Democracy have already been so famous.

In reality, we believe the Democracy are discouraged. The recent elections in the different States are ominous of evil, and their leading men know it. It would not do for them, however, to acknowledge that popular sentiment is fast settling down to the conclusion that the country will continue under Republican rule for at least four years longer. But all sensible men must see that such a result is certain. Every indication points to the conclusion, that the centennial year of American Independence will be one of crowning success to the Republic party throughout the country at large.

The main question, and the more intimate one for us of North Carolina to consider, is, shall we permit our good old State to lag behind, or shall we by unusual exertion place her firmly side by side with the more favored and prosperous States of the Union.

It needs only a careful retrospect to convince any unprejudiced mind that the Nation has advanced more in the scale of civilization during the past fifteen years of Republican rule, than at any former period of its existence.

The people are happier, freer and better contented, and the Nation stronger and more highly respected than the most sanguine could have expected. Our progress under Republican rule has been truly wonderful. What is it then that prompts any portion of our people to desire a return of Democratic rule? Does any man desire the re-establishment of slavery? Does any man cherish the most remote desire for such a state of things as existed in North Carolina during the dark days of slavery agitation and its consequent results in 1861? Is there any considerable portion of our people who wish the re-enactment of the bloody scenes which for four long years brought untold misery upon our State? We should hope not. There can then be no good reason why we should relinquish the government into the hands of the Democratic party, and those who desire to do so, are prompted solely by malice, disappointed ambition and purely selfish purposes.

The Democratic party can never, from the very nature of things, be a National party. We know that in

some of the Northern States it has a foothold, but its adherents are composed mainly of the same element who pandered to Southern prejudices and feelings for power alone before the war. Democracy in the North is totally unlike Democracy South, in principle. Democrats in the North at least profess a love for the government and the Union of our fathers. Not so with Southern Democrats. We doubt whether, for instance, a dozen of their leaders in North Carolina, if placed upon oath would say that they cherished one iota of respect for the re-united government under which we live.

The Republican party is founded upon love of country. Its main and most essential feature is devotion to the Union. A Republican in Maine is the same man in sentiment as a Republican in North Carolina. Both have a common love for a common country, and both have in view the "greatest good to the greatest number."

We hope the young men of North Carolina will study carefully and without sectional prejudices the great political questions of the day. The year upon which we are just entering is one of the most important in the history of the Republic. Let every man reason with himself and let the passions and bad feelings of the past decade, give way to sober investigations of duty, without regard to narrow-minded considerations. Let the Republican party be judged by its merit and not be pre-judged merely because a certain sentiment runs in a different channel.

In a word, let the intelligent people of North Carolina judge for themselves and not be led astray by old political hacks and disappointed schemers. If this is done, we have no fears for our complete success.

## Communications.

### Party Patronage.

To the Editor of the Era:  
The following words of the great Edmund Burke should not be forgotten by those who have public patronage to bestow:

"Party is a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavors the national interest, upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed. For my part, I find it impossible to conceive that any one believes in his own politics, or thinks them to be of any weight, who refuses to adopt the means of having them reduced into practice. It is the business of the speculative philosopher to mark the proper ends of government. It is the business of the politician who is the proper means towards those ends, and to employ them with effect. Therefore every honorable connection will avow it is their first purpose to pursue every just method to put the men who hold their opinions into such a condition as may enable them to carry their common plans into execution with all the power and authority of the State. As this power is attached to certain situations, it is their duty to contend for these situations. Without a proscription of others, they are bound to give to their own party the preference in all things; and by no means, for private considerations, to accept any offers of power in which the whole body is not included; nor to suffer themselves to be led or to be controlled, or to be over-balanced in office or in council, by those who contradict the very fundamental principles on which their party is formed, and even those upon which every fair connection must stand."

It cannot be denied that Republicans are "overbalanced in council by those who contradict their fundamental principles," and places are given to Democrats, while Republicans, equally competent, are overlooked.

### A REPUBLICAN OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

#### Fair at Wilmington.

To the Editor of the Era:  
The Colored Industrial Fair held last week in the city of Wilmington, was an event which should have excited a deep and widespread interest, inasmuch as it was a prominent exhibition of negro capacity and an exposition which works the design of mental and material progress which the colored people of North Carolina have made since their emancipation. Nothing other than a Fair of this kind could be taken as a true and satisfactory exemplification of their advancement and attainments. The fact, therefore, that the Fair was a success beyond the expectations of the most sanguine supporters and friends, that its most prejudiced enemies, even, eventually conceded the point of its complete success, is one which should enliven and confirm the hopes of those who have faith in the success, stability of the negro to American civilization, and forever seal the lips of those unreasonable persons who are wont to dilate upon his incapacity for progress and development. Nature seemed to smile upon the efforts of the colored people to bring successfully and conspicuously before the State and country the achievements of their hand and brain; for during the five days through which the exposition extended the weather was simply unexceptionable.

The facilities for conducting the

Fair were quite ample. The large three story brick edifice, known as the Gibben Lodge, (built and owned by the colored masons of Wilmington) and its inclosure were extemporized into an exhibition building and grounds, the latter being extensively enlarged by the generous offer of a gentleman owning adjoining lots to place there at the disposal of the Industrial Association.

The agricultural department was well represented, containing the finest specimens of the staple products of the State.

There were cotton stalks with upwards of seventy-five large and fully opened bolls. There were various assortments of corn, one specimen being a part of nineteen barrels raised on one acre of ground. There were rice, tobacco, peas and cereals of a very superior quality, and turnips, potatoes and other vegetables of mammoth size.

In the department of live stock and poultry, we noticed some of the largest and best breed of hogs and fowls that can be found within the borders of the State.

The mechanical department presented an exceedingly fine display of wagons, buggies, carriages, plows and various farming implements, together with numerous creations of skillful artisans. Among the objects attracting particular attention in this department was a carriage constructed by James Lowrey, Esq., of Wilmington, which for elegance and substantiality combined has rarely been surpassed by any similar vehicle ever exhibited at any of our State Fairs.

An uncommonly handsome open-topped buggy, of which the entire iron work with the exception of the springs were made by hand, and the whole put up in the space of two weeks was also much admired and praised by competent white judges. Other interesting specimens of negro skill and genius were a patent steam-saw mill, a patent mule trap, a patent staircase, plaster ornaments, &c., all of which reflect the highest credit upon their authors, and furnish incontrovertible proof that colored men have the capacity to become great and famous as inventors, machinists and architects.

In the department of fine arts, the oil paintings and sketches were many and quite fine. In some of these drawings there was plainly perceptible artistic talent of a very high order.

Floral Hall was beautiful in the excellent taste with which every thing was arranged, and gorgeous in the richness, profusion and variety of the articles on exhibition. Here was combined the useful with the ornamental. Flowers, real and artificial, cloaks, wrappers, quilts, specimens of embroidery and other fine needle work filled and adorned the spacious hall wherein they were exhibited. The colored ladies of North Carolina who labored to contribute this magnificent feature to the exposition rest assured that they have acquitted themselves nobly, and let them bear the proud reflection that they are entitled to the thanks of the Industrial Association and of every visitor at the Fair for these products of their ingenuity, dexterity and industry.

On Monday, the first day of the Fair, the Masons, Odd Fellows and Fire companies turned out in full uniform, and after parading the principal streets, marched to the fair grounds where an address was delivered by Gen. Robt. B. Elliott, the colored orator and leader, of South Carolina. On Tuesday was witnessed a grand contest among the four military companies of Wilmington, for a handsome prize, Col. Geo. M. Mason's company proving the successful contestant. There was also a trial of skill between the Wilmington and Charlotte Fire companies, victory perching in the end on the banner of the Charlotte boys. In the evening, Hon. O. H. Dockery delivered an address before the Industrial Association. The most interesting feature of Wednesday was the Tournament. A Mr. Murray, of Wilmington, carried off the first prize—a gold watch and chain and Mr. Stephen Nelson, of the same city, bore off the second prize which consisted of a set of lady's jewelry.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who lent dignity and honor to the Fair by their presence, we noticed Judges Henry and Russell, Col. Roger Moore, C. J. David Heaton and Gen. S. H. Manning. The number of visitors in attendance was very great. Large excursion parties arrived during the week from Charlotte, Fayetteville and Charleston, and at times the crowd on the grounds was estimated at from three thousand to four thousand persons.

One of the chief attractions of the Fair was the performance of the children connected with the colored department of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind of this city. Seven of the blind pupils and six of the deaf mutes, accompanied by their matron, Mrs. Maria Harrison, and their principal, Mr. W. F. Debnam, attended on the Fair and gave exhibitions daily. The singing of the blind and the

various exercises of the mutes excited the admiration and astonishment of those who heard and saw; and drew large and anxious audiences on each occasion, only the few persons who chance to visit one or the other departments of our institution become fully acquainted with the wonderful attainments possible for this class of unfortunate to make, and what they learn they can but faintly impress upon others. We dare say, therefore, that the entertainments given by these children in Wilmington has done more for the honor and reputation of the institution than could have been done through any other means. Mr. Debnam who is a thorough teacher and an able and efficient supervisor in the colored department did credit alike to himself and the institution which he represented by his full and clear exposition before the people of the system of instruction pursued with the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

It were an injustice to close this communication without reference to Joseph C. Hill, Esq., of Wilmington, President of the Industrial Association, and the man who almost single-handed instituted the Fair and conducted it through many discouragements to a most gratifying success. Mr. Hill is a young man, being only about thirty years of age. He is of unmixed African blood, of large physique, and of noble and commanding presence. His whole appearance and bearing indicate a strong intellect and a rugged energy that enables him to overcome with seeming ease obstacles that would appal and dismay men of more feeble purpose. He is a genuine example of the self-made man. Though born a slave and never blessed with the advantages of a school, he has managed to obtain a good education. Mr. Hill has been repeatedly honored in his native city and county with various offices of public trust, and were he politically inclined he could undoubtedly command the highest position within the gift of his people. The idea of instituting a Fair originated with him about three months ago, and it is all the more creditable to him and his efficient co-workers that so much was accomplished within so brief a time.

We understand that the colored Industrial Association will endeavor to make this Fair annual in character. We hope so. Competition is the soul of prosperity, and nothing is so well calculated to excite an honorable ambition and a just spirit of competition among our colored people engaged in the various pursuits of life as an annual Industrial Fair.

W. R. H.

### Curing Hams and Pork.

When a slice from a ham has to be parboiled, or soaked over night, it was not properly cured; this treatment makes it dry and hard, deprives it of all its flavor. I have had many years experience in curing large quantities of hams, and have had the reputation of knowing "how to do it." For one hundred pounds of meat take seven pounds ground rock salt; five pounds pure salt petre; half ounce pearl-ash or saleratus, and four gallons pure soft water. Put all in a proper vessel over the fire, and before it comes to a boil, commence skimming, and continue until all impurities have risen to the surface; when done properly, the pickle will be perfectly clear and pure. If a potato or an egg will float in it, it is all right, if not add more salt.

Hams should be left undisturbed for three or four days after killing, hung up in an airy place.

Now take one gallon of sweet molasses, two ounces saltpetre, and four quarts fine ground salt, thoroughly mix them, and with a wooden paddle cover the hams, skin and flesh side alike. Lay them skin down for three or four days, and not touching each other, if it can be avoided. At the end of this time they will be ready for the pickle. Put in the bottom of a good sweet barrel, a layer of rock salt, half to three quarters of an inch deep, pack the hams closely, cover with pickle, and weight down. Serve pork in the same way, but put a sprinkling of salt between the layers. Hams weighing ten to fourteen pounds, should remain in pickle about five weeks, those from fifteen to twenty pounds, six or seven weeks.

In smoking use corn cobs, hickory, maple or beech. Now take marlin, or tarred rope yarn, tie one piece around the shank, another around the thick part, and passing still another lengthwise, looping to each. Make a loop to hang up by with shank down—this prevents cracking in a great degree, and retains the juices inside the skin. I need hardly say that no heated smoke should reach the hams. I believe this rock salt possesses preservative qualities not found in common sea salt. It costs about 80 cents per bushel. This last statement would be better expressed by saying that sea salt contains substances which rock-salt does not.—*American Agriculturist.*

### How to get Eggs in Winter.

We will not say that the farmer who leaves his poultry to roost in the apple tree at the corner of the barn, and to pick up their living at the pigs' trough and in the barnyard, may not occasionally get an egg in winter. But as a matter of fact there is on most farms a great dearth of eggs from November to March. With a warm shelter, and suitable feed, pullets that begin to lay in the fall will continue to lay through the winter. It is mainly a question of feed. The staple feed is Indian corn, especially in the west, because it is the most plentiful and the most convenient. It furnishes plenty of fat, and keeps up the heat of the fowls, but is poor in albumen and the phosphates. They want a variety of grains and vegetables, and to do their best, one feed daily of warm cooked meal and vegetables. Most farmers have milk, and if this can be added, it will be all they need. Butchers' scrap cake is good, and may safely be kept in the poultry yard where the fowls can help themselves at pleasure. Boiled potatoes or turnips, mashed and mixed with Indian-meal, make an excellent feed for laying hens. Fowls are particularly fond of cabbages and turnips at all stages of their growth, and eat them raw greedily every day, if they can get them. We have found so good results from feeding cabbages to laying hens, that we always lay in a large supply for the winter. Refuse from the butchers, and offal from the fish-market, also furnish good material for making eggs. These are accessible to most villagers, and can be had at small cost. A hen is only a machine for producing eggs. If you want the finished product you must put the raw material into the hopper. It should not be forgotten that there is a liberal grinding going on in the gizzard, and the laying bird should have free access to gravel with sharp grit, broken oyster and clam shells, which assist in reducing the grains and forming egg-shells. With a plentiful supply of egg-producing food, hens will lay well in winter when eggs bring the highest price.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Afraid to Swear Alone.

The wicked practice of swearing, which is so common as to offend the ear in every hotel, and almost in every street is mere bravado. Boys think it sounds manly to be profane, and men think it gives force and character to their sayings. Unlike most other vices it is done openly, and it is by the swearer for other people's ears.

"I will give you ten dollars," said a man to a profane swearer, "if you will go into the village graveyard at twelve o'clock to night and swear the same oaths you have just uttered when you are alone with God."

"Agreed," said the man, "an easy way to make ten dollars."

"Well, come to-morrow and say you have done it and you shall have the money."

Midnight came. The man went into the graveyard. It was a night of great darkness. As he entered the cemetery not a sound was heard; all was still as death. Then came the gentleman's words to his mind. "Alone with God!" rang in his ears. He did not dare to utter an oath, but fled from the place, crying: "God be merciful to me a sinner!"

FRANKNESS IN LOVE.—One of the most essential things in all love affairs is entire and perfect frankness. Both parties should be frank—true to themselves and truthful to each other. How many uneasy, troubled and anxious minds, how many breaking and how many broken hearts there are to-day in which content and happiness might have reigned supreme but for want of frankness! Repentance inevitably comes for all these things, but it often comes too late, and only when the evil produced is incurable. In love, as in every thing else, truth is the strongest of all things, and frankness is but another name for truth. Then always be frank. Avoid misunderstandings; give no reason or occasion for them. They are more easily shunned than cured; they leave scars upon the heart. You are less likely to be deceived yourself when you never deceive others. Frankness is like the light of a clear day in which every thing may be plainly perceived.

### Material for Manure Making.

Take extra pains at this season to have an abundance of litter in your pig-pen, cattle yards and sheep sheds. Also to the gathering up of the dead leaves, road scrap, turf parings, &c., which if left to lie as eye-sores during the winter. Economize the ashes, and the chamber slops. Look at the drainage of the manure pile, and do not allow the best part to be leached out by every rain that falls upon it. Let the slope be towards the pile, and incorporate in the manure all the materials we have named and such other as have fertilizing qualities.

### How to get rid of Straw.

Many farmers in "the west," and some in what we call "the east," are troubled as to what they shall do with the piles of straw which lie about their fields. Upon the same farms with these nearly useless straw piles, many head of stock are kept, and many more might be kept, which could be made useless in reducing the straw to a condition in which it would serve as manure. If the already urgent necessity for manure upon the western and southern fields were realized, there would be little hesitation in taking measures to remove the difficulty. The chief obstacle is, that these involve either personal or hired labor; the first is objectionable to many, and the second cannot be had for want of the money necessary to pay for it. The least laborious method of using this straw and making it serve the double purpose of a shelter for stock, and a fertilizer for the field upon which it has been grown. Some poles are set in the ground, and rails or other poles are laid upon them so as to form a sloping roof. This is made near or around the place chosen for thrashing the grain. The straw from the thrashing machine is heaped upon the rails making a long stack, which forms three sides of a square, with the open side towards the south, and leaving a space beneath it in which cattle may be sheltered from storms. In this enclosure some rough troughs or racks may be placed, from which to feed corn. Here the cattle will feed and lie or will lie at nights under shelter, while feeding during the day upon corn in the field. As the straw that is given them becomes tramped and mixed with the droppings, a further supply thrown down from the stack. The accumulation may be removed and spread upon the field to be plowed in when it is so required, and the stakes pulled up and carried to another place, where they may be needed for the same purpose. Such a shelter as this would be very serviceable for the purpose of making manure, even where straw is scarce, as in parts of the southern states. There pine boughs may be made to serve as a covering, and leaves, pine straw, dry pond muck, swamp muck, "trash" from cotton fields, corn stalks, or pea vines, and any other such material may be gathered and thrown from time to time beneath the cattle. Cotton seed meal, straw, and coarse hay, would keep stock in excellent order, and although there be little snow or ice during the winter months in those states, yet the animals will be very much better for even this rude but comfortable shelter. In many other places such a temporary arrangement will be found useful in saving the hauling of straw, stalks, or hay, from distant fields, and the carting of manure back again to them. It will be found vastly easier to keep a few young cattle in such a field, and go thither daily to attend to them during the winter when work is not pressing, than to haul many loads of hay or straw to the barn at harvest time, or to haul many loads of manure in the busy weeks of spring.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Wholesale Cash Prices.

WMA OFFICE, January 12th, 1876.  
General Market.  
COTTONS.  
Dull—1844 1/2. 1845 1/2. 1846 1/2. 1847 1/2. 1848 1/2. 1849 1/2. 1850 1/2. 1851 1/2. 1852 1/2. 1853 1/2. 1854 1/2. 1855 1/2. 1856 1/2. 1857 1/2. 1858 1/2. 1859 1/2. 1860 1/2. 1861 1/2. 1862 1/2. 1863 1/2. 1864 1/2. 1865 1/2. 1866 1/2. 1867 1/2. 1868 1/2. 1869 1/2. 1870 1/2. 1871 1/2. 1872 1/2. 1873 1/2. 1874 1/2. 1875 1/2. 1876 1/2. 1877 1/2. 1878 1/2. 1879 1/2. 1880 1/2. 1881 1/2. 1882 1/2. 1883 1/2. 1884 1/2. 1885 1/2. 1886 1/2. 1887 1/2. 1888 1/2. 1889 1/2. 1890 1/2. 1891 1/2. 1892 1/2. 1893 1/2. 1894 1/2. 1895 1/2. 1896 1/2. 1897 1/2. 1898 1/2. 1899 1/2. 1900 1/2. 1901 1/2. 1902 1/2. 1903 1/2. 1904 1/2. 1905 1/2. 1906 1/2. 1907 1/2. 1908 1/2. 1909 1/2. 1910 1/2. 1911 1/2. 1912 1/2. 1913 1/2. 1914 1/2. 1915 1/2. 1916 1/2. 1917 1/2. 1918 1/2. 1919 1/2. 1920 1/2. 1921 1/2. 1922 1/2. 1923 1/2. 1924 1/2. 1925 1/2. 1926 1/2. 1927 1/2. 1928 1/2. 1929 1/2. 1930 1/2. 1931 1/2. 1932 1/2. 1933 1/2. 1934 1/2. 1935 1/2. 1936 1/2. 1937 1/2. 1938 1/2. 1939 1/2. 1940 1/2. 1941 1/2. 1942 1/2. 1943 1/2. 1944 1/2. 1945 1/2. 1946 1/2. 1947 1/2. 1948 1/2. 1949 1/2. 1950 1/2. 1951 1/2. 1952 1/2. 1953 1/2. 1954 1/2. 1955 1/2. 1956 1/2. 1957 1/2. 1958 1/2. 1959 1/2. 1960 1/2. 1961 1/2. 1962 1/2. 1963 1/2. 1964 1/2. 1965 1/2. 1966 1/2. 1967 1/2. 1968 1/2. 1969 1/2. 1970 1/2. 1971 1/2. 1972 1/2. 1973 1/2. 1974 1/2. 1975 1/2. 1976 1/2. 1977 1/2. 1978 1/2. 1979 1/2. 1980 1/2. 1981 1/2. 1982 1/2. 1983 1/2. 1984 1/2. 1985 1/2. 1986 1/2. 1987 1/2. 1988 1/2. 1989 1/2. 1990 1/2. 1991 1/2. 1992 1/2. 1993 1/2. 1994 1/2. 1995 1/2. 1996 1/2. 1997 1/2. 1998 1/2. 1999 1/2. 2000 1/2. 2001 1/2. 2002 1/2. 2003 1/2. 2004 1/2. 2005 1/2. 2006 1/2. 2007 1/2. 2008 1/2. 2009 1/2. 2010 1/2. 2011 1/2. 2012 1/2. 2013 1/2. 2014 1/2. 2015 1/2. 2016 1/2. 2017 1/2. 2018 1/2. 2019 1/2. 2020 1/2. 2021 1/2. 2022 1/2. 2023 1/2. 2024 1/2. 2025 1/2. 2026 1/2. 2027 1/2. 2028 1/2. 2029 1/2. 2030 1/2. 2031 1/2. 2032 1/2. 2033 1/2. 2034 1/2. 2035 1/2. 2036 1/2. 2037 1/2. 2038 1/2. 2039 1/2. 2040 1/2. 2041 1/2. 2042 1/2. 2043 1/2. 2044 1/2. 2045 1/2. 2046 1/2. 2047 1/2. 2048 1/2. 2049 1/2. 2050 1/2. 2051 1/2. 2052 1/2. 2053 1/2. 2054 1/2. 2055 1/2. 2056 1/2. 2057 1/2. 2058 1/2. 2059 1/2. 2060 1/2. 2061 1/2. 2062 1/2. 2063 1/2. 2064 1/2. 2065 1/2. 2066 1/2. 2067 1/2. 2068 1/2. 2069 1/2. 2070 1/2. 2071 1/2. 2072 1/2. 2073 1/2. 2074 1/2. 2075 1/2. 2076 1/2. 2077 1/2. 2078 1/2. 2079 1/2. 2080 1/2. 2081 1/2. 2082 1/2. 2083 1/2. 2084 1/2. 2085 1/2. 2086 1/2. 2087 1/2. 2088 1/2. 2089 1/2. 2090 1/2. 2091 1/2. 2092 1/2. 2093 1/2. 2094 1/2. 2095 1/2. 2096 1/2. 2097 1/2. 2098 1/2. 2099 1/2. 2100 1/2. 2101 1/2. 2102 1/2. 2103 1/2. 2104 1/2. 2105 1/2. 2106 1/2. 2107 1/2. 2108 1/2. 2109 1/2. 2110 1/2. 2111 1/2. 2112 1/2. 2113 1/2. 2114 1/2. 2115 1/2. 2116 1/2. 2117 1/2. 2118 1/2. 2119 1/2. 2120 1/2. 2121 1/2. 2122 1/2. 2123 1/2. 2124 1/2. 2125 1/2. 2126 1/2. 2127 1/2. 2128 1/2. 2129 1/2. 2130 1/2. 2131 1/2. 2132 1/2. 2133 1/2. 2134 1/2. 2135 1/2. 2136 1/2. 2137 1/2. 2138 1/2. 2139 1/2. 2140 1/2. 2141 1/2. 2142 1/2. 2143 1/2. 2144 1/2. 2145 1/2. 2146 1/2. 2147 1/2. 2148 1/2. 2149 1/2. 2150 1/2. 2151 1/2. 2152 1/2. 2153 1/2. 2154 1/2. 2155 1/2. 2156 1/2. 2157 1/2. 2158 1/2. 2159 1/2. 2160 1/2. 2161 1/2. 2162 1/2. 2163 1/2. 2164 1/2. 2165 1/2. 2166 1/2. 2167 1/2. 2168 1/2. 2169 1/2. 2170 1/2. 2171 1/2. 2172 1/2. 2173 1/2. 2174 1/2. 2175 1/2. 2176 1/2. 2177 1/2. 2178 1/2. 2179 1/2. 2180 1/2. 2181 1/2. 2182 1/2. 2183 1/2. 2184 1/2. 2185 1/2. 2186 1/2. 2187 1/2. 2188 1/2. 2189 1/2. 2190 1/2. 2191 1/2. 2192 1/2. 2193 1/2. 2194 1/2. 2195 1/2. 2196 1/2. 2197 1/2. 2198 1/2. 2199 1/2. 2200 1/2. 2201 1/2. 2202 1/2. 2203 1/2. 2204 1/2. 2205 1/2. 2206 1/2. 2207 1/2. 2208 1/2. 2209 1/2. 2210 1/2. 2211 1/2. 2212 1/2. 2213 1/2. 2214 1/2. 2215 1/2. 2216 1/2. 2217 1/2. 2218 1/2. 2219 1/2. 2220 1/2. 2221 1/2. 2222 1/2. 2223 1/2. 2224 1/2. 2225 1/2. 2226 1/2. 2227 1/2. 2228 1/2. 2229 1/2. 2230 1/2. 2231 1/2. 2232 1/2. 2233 1/2. 2234 1/2. 2235 1/2. 2236 1/2. 2237 1/2. 2238 1/2. 2239 1/2. 2240 1/2. 2241 1/2. 2242 1/2. 2243 1/2. 2244 1/2. 2245 1/2. 2246 1/2. 2247 1/2. 2248 1/2. 2249 1/2. 2250 1/2. 2251 1/2. 2252 1/2. 2253 1/2. 2254 1/2. 2255 1/2. 2256 1/2. 2257 1/2. 2258 1/2. 2259 1/2. 2260 1/2. 2261 1/2. 2262 1/2. 2263 1/2. 2264 1/2. 2265 1/2. 2266 1/2. 2267 1/2. 2268 1/2. 2269 1/2. 2270 1/2. 2271 1/2. 2272 1/2. 2273 1/2. 2274 1/2. 2275 1/2. 2276 1/2. 2277 1/2. 2278 1/2. 2279 1/2. 2280 1/2. 2281 1/2. 2282 1/2. 2283 1/2. 2284 1/2. 2285 1/2. 2286 1/2. 2287 1/2. 2288 1/2. 2289 1/2. 2290 1/2. 2291 1/2. 2292 1/2. 2293 1/2. 2294 1/2. 2295 1/2. 2296 1/2. 2297 1/2. 2298 1/2. 2299 1/2. 2300 1/2. 2301 1/2. 2302 1/2. 2303 1/2. 2304 1/2. 2305 1/2. 2306 1/2. 2307 1/2. 2308 1/2. 2309 1/2. 2310 1/2. 2311 1/2. 2312 1/2. 2313 1/2. 2314 1/2. 2315 1/2. 2316 1/2. 2317 1/2. 2318 1/2. 2319 1/2. 2320 1/2. 2321 1/2. 2322 1/2. 2323 1/2. 2324 1/2. 2325 1/2. 2326 1/2. 2327 1/2. 2328 1/2. 2329 1/2. 2330 1/2. 2331 1/2. 2332 1/2. 2