

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.—We are in receipt, from a former resident of our county, of an interesting letter descriptive of some of the general features of the great and growing metropolitan city of the West—St. Louis—which we shall admit to publication in our next issue.

See our last paper, the Worthy Master of Chaptin Grange, Col. Taven, has organized three additional Granges in our county and installed their officers. The first—the St. Ignace Grange—was organized on Wednesday, the 7th instant, and is elsewhere referred to. The descriptive title of the second, is the Great Mills Grange, and was organized on Friday, the 19th instant, with the following officers:—Master, Dr. Thomas A. Lynch; Overseer, Thomas N. Shadrick; Lecturer, Joseph S. Allan; Steward, John Stewart; Treasurer, Robert J. Bear; Chaplain, E. H. Wilson; Treasurer, James C. Hess; Secretary, Robert M. Hess; Gate-keeper, James H. Saunders; Ceres, Mrs. Dr. Thos. A. Lynch; Pomona, Mrs. Mary H. Bacon; Flora, Mrs. Joseph S. Allan; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Mary G. Hall. The officers of the Leonardtown Grange were duly installed on Saturday last, the only change in the original officials being the substitution of Mrs. George Forbes for Mrs. J. C. Greenwell as Ceres, and Dr. Richard T. Gough for Sheriff Exwell, as Chaplain, Mrs. Greenwell and Mr. F. J. Exwell being absent from unavoidable causes at the installation. We hear of other Granges in process of formation—one, in the lower section of St. Ignace's district—another, in the Hill Stone Landing neighborhood of the Factory district—another, in the St. Clement's Bay section of this, and two in Patuxent district. In fact, the powerful impetus given to the Grange movement in our county by the earnest and energetic endeavors of the Worthy Master of Chaptin Grange, Col. Taven, is showing astonishing effects, nor is the time, in our judgment, very distant when the New Order will absorb the great majority of the landed and land-laboring population of this section of the State.

Our town was thrown into a high state of excitement on Monday night last by a report, that a number of terrible and belligerent fishermen, whose boat and seine had been lately captured by certain of our citizens and confiscated according to law, were moving upon us by way of vengeance on their captors, and, generally, "making Rome howl." A young army was improvised upon the spot, and skirmishes were thrown out, whilst the main body, armed with minnie bullets in excellent order for shooting fishermen, was held in reserve for certain contingencies. Happily, the fishermen aforesaid did not put in an appearance, and there are consequently no casualties to report. And it is, perhaps, well for the fishermen that they staid away. Many of the braves who went out to battle for our burgh on Monday night last have smelt gunpowder on the Rapidan and wax vicious when they grasp a minnie mook.

"The mild glories of the Harvest Moon" are upon us and merry are the golden fields with reaper and cradle and gleaser and binder. To drop Tenyson and metaphor, our people are, generally, wheat cutting, and we hear with regret that an indifferent yield is anticipated—indifferent only, however, so far as quantity is concerned. The grain is said to be excellent but the knowing ones insist that the yield will be short—eight bushels for one—"thar or tharabouts." The present drought, though a juvenile affair, is, telling fearfully upon plants in tobacco beds and the corn crop. The latter is at a stand-still, and the former is described on all sides, as "burning up, air, burning up." Not more than half the tobacco crop has yet been pitched.

We are in receipt from John O'Leary, Esq., present proprietor of Piney Point Hotel, of his business card, giving particulars of the terms and attractions of this favorite Potomac resort. Mr. O'Leary is favorably known as the proprietor of the Senate House Restaurant, Washington, D. C., and will, doubtless, make "Old Piney" unusually attractive to visitors.

In their recent report, the Senate Committee, which has in charge the bill allowing the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company to extend their railroad into the District of Columbia, state that the Company has been constantly at work since the spring of 1862, and has now in running order all of its road authorized by law within the District. In conjunction with the Southern Maryland, heretofore hostile, but now active in harmony with it, there has been expended on this work in Maryland nearly \$35,000 in surveys; they have graded and ready for superstructure fifty-two miles of the main stem, have in running order five miles of the road in Maryland, have enough ties on hand to lay thirty miles of track, and have contracted for the delivery of a large portion of their iron.

They have secured, with trifling exceptions, the right of way from Bladensburg to Point Lookout. The total expenditure for the road is \$1,000,000 and the total subscription of \$1,752,000. The Committee also report that the road will be completed in all respects by the summer of Washington and Georgetown, the most influential and wealthy business men and property-holders of the latter city having petitioned Congress to pass the bill this session. The road enters the District from the north-eastern boundary, north of the Soldier's Home, and follows thence down the valley of Piney Branch to Rock Creek; thence in the Valley of Rock Creek, and by a tunnel west of the P Street Bridge through the hill to Water Street, Georgetown, the only street which it crosses or passes upon in that city. The Company, wherever it crosses a public road in the county is required to bridge or tunnel it, as may be approved by the engineer in charge of the public buildings and grounds.

A curious spectacle was presented in Washington on Sunday, showing the great superiority of moral over legal means for the accomplishment of an object. The congregation of St. Augustine's Church (colored Catholics) had invited all the organized Catholic societies in the District of Columbia to parade with them on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of their elegant new church edifice on 15th street, near M., and about a thousand white men accepted the invitation and formed a most imposing line, the members of both the white and colored societies being dressed in glittering regalia. They marched in the order of the organization of their societies; first the Irish and American organizations; then colored societies; then German and American associations, and then more negroes. The whole line was gay with splendid banners and flags and seven or eight bands of music lentened the march, and in one Irish society alone three hundred men appeared. At the church the spectacle was equally remarkable. There are no colored priests in the United States, but Archbishop Bayley, who laid the corner stone, was attended by twenty colored boys in purple sashes and white surplices, and these bore the great lights, &c., while the immense crowd that encircled the building was made up of people of every nation and of every hue. It was the universal remark of the spectators that no civil rights bill which could be devised could produce, in a century, a sight such as that which faith in the unity of the human race, and a common brotherhood in religion, was then exhibiting among elements naturally the most discordant in the country.

The Colorado bug, which has been steadily travelling southward, has at last reached Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, and is causing great havoc among the potato vines. The entire crop has been destroyed in Maine, but by the application of Paris green its ravages are being checked somewhat in this State. As to the fatal effect of Paris green on all varieties of insects, no one who has ever tried it will have the slightest doubt. It makes short work of roaches, and all other household pests. Chrome green has been palmed off by some dealers for the genuine article, and whilst the demand is so great, care should be taken to obtain it only from the most reliable and responsible houses. The Agricultural Department at Washington calculated that this bug was travelling southward at the rate of sixty miles a year, and would not reach Maryland until 1880, but it has evidently stolen a march upon the scientists.

A correspondent of the Wilmington, Delaware, Commercial thus gives his experience with the use of Paris green:—Yesterday I went out to Plumgrove Farm, Mill Creek Hundred, and found millions of this bug eating the leaves of the potato. I had plenty of Paris green with me, and we mixed it with plaster, one pound of the poison to one bushel of plaster, and dusted the vines with it. Then I watched the intruders with a strong magnifying glass. They curled up, and seemed completely overcome.

The whole press of the country are unanimous in denouncing the malignant as well as unengaged dodge of Senator Carpenter to revenge himself upon the newspapers for their charges against him. The New York Tribune has the following paragraph on the failure of the scheme. The Judiciary bill, in the words of Messrs. Carpenter and Conkling, have tucked away even their little scheme for 'getting even' with the newspapers, by means of the provision that process against a publisher may be served anywhere upon an agent or correspondent, came up in the House Judiciary Committee on Tuesday, and found a strong champion in the gentleman who describes the power of the press as forty times larger than his own. On motion of Mr. Trueman the section upon which the two great statesmen had set their hearts was stricken out, and the scheme came to grief.

We learn from the Baltimore Sun that the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., Col. Clarence Peters, will go into summer encampment at Point Lookout. The committee, who made the selection, consider Point Lookout the best adapted for the purpose out of seven or eight places previously

proposed. The hotel at Point Lookout, owned by James Milburn & Bro., is a very good one, and the committee have selected it for the purpose. This is the first time that the hotel has been opened since the late war, and the committee are all anxious to see it in all respects completed, the price is clear, with amply bottom, good fishing, &c. The regiment will leave Baltimore on the 2nd of July, and remain in camp until the 8th.

A letter to the New York Times, from Charleston, says that from official records of the Prosecuting Attorneys of the different circuits in South Carolina, it will be seen that one-third of the number of persons holding minor positions have been indicted for some offense committed during their term of office, and a much larger proportion in charged with crimes of various kinds prior to their election or appointment. Charleston county is perhaps worse in this particular than any other portion of the State. From the highest to the lowest State officer in this district nearly all have been charged with, and many convicted of one or more offenses. Among the ones cited by the Times is that of R. H. Cain, Congressman at large, who is charged with fraudulent transactions, but has not been prosecuted because he was high justice of the State Government.

Mr. Joe. Davis, in the Rural World, an experienced breeder, says that kerosene oil is a cure for chicken cholera. It may be administered in various ways, so that the chicken suffering with this disease eats of the food mixed with a plentiful quantity of the above oil. The writer positively asserts that it is the most efficacious remedy he has ever applied, and speaks for its infallibility in effecting a speedy cure of this ravaging disease. This remedy being so simple, and within the reach of all our farmers and poultry breeders, will be of so little importance to be in possession of, and is well worthy a trial—for only by trying different remedies are we enabled to continually discover new and more valuable cures for the various diseases that our poultry is subject to. Oftentimes the most simple remedies have been found the most efficient in eradicating numerous diseases.

A correspondent writes at some length to the World to say that hydrophobia is a purely imaginary disease, which may be extirpated by effecting the same from all records and books, in! by this remarkable memory of the so-called disease, deprive people of the stimulant to the imagination, in which alone, according to his belief, the danger lies.

From William T. Hamilton, U. S. Senator from this State, will accept our thanks for a copy of the Congressional Record containing his speech on the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of F. W. Sikes, contestant, against G. E. Spencer, the sitting Senator from Alabama. Also, for a copy of the speech of the Hon. Thomas M. Norwood, of Georgia, on the Civil Rights Bill.

The Charleston Courier, of the 9th, makes a summary of South Carolina officials under indictment, as follows: Governor, 1; county treasurers, 3; sheriffs, 2; school commissioners, 1; trial justices, 1; county commissioners, 34.

CAPTURE OF SEINE AND BOAT.—Information was received here on Thursday last, that a boat was hauling the seine on the Potomac River in violation of the Fishery Laws of the State. The boat was seen in the morning anchored off Blakistone's Island. A posse of young men was summoned and repaired to the island, at which place they arrived about 6 o'clock, p. m. too late, however, to capture the boat, as she had made sail up the river about 4 o'clock in the evening. The posse determined to follow, and reached Cobb's Point about 2 o'clock at night. They were attracted by a brilliant light of Cobb's Point and steered their course for that place. Reaching there they discovered that the light proceeded from two vessels lying side by side. Several tacks were made around the vessels, and in one of the boats the party met a seine boat and crew coming from the direction of the St. Mary's shore. With some little resistance they were captured and brought into Leonardtown before Justice Hammett, who fined the parties and gave a judgment of forfeiture against the boat, seine, &c. There were quite a number of fish in the boat at the time, which were sold at auction to the citizens of the town. The crew of the seine boat consisted of six men—three white and three colored. The white men were all named France. The boat and seine have been placed in a place of safety to avoid re-capture, and will be sold by the Sheriff on the 30th day of June, inst.

LAND SALE.—It is announced as to notice at the proper time, that Dr. Thos. A. Lynch, of the 2nd election district, had sold at private sale his valuable patrimonial estate, known as "Green's Rest," located on the St. Mary's river and containing 500 acres of land, to Nicholas Popplein, of Baltimore, for \$13,000.

A man in San Francisco has boldly started the theory that it hurts a Chinaman to be stoned to death.

COMMUNICATED.—My wife has been very ill, and I have been very anxious to get her well. I have tried many remedies, but have not succeeded. I have seen your advertisement in the paper, and I have bought a bottle of your medicine. I have given it to her, and she is now well. I am very much obliged to you for your medicine. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, BENJ. G. HARRIS.

THE GRANGE MOVEMENTS.—German Granges are being organized in Wisconsin. The day is passed when there is a question possible as to the permanence or the power of the Order. Its best friends feel that the immense power of the Order requires careful attention—that it must be directed with vigor and care. The Patrons all work under the same charter, the same constitution and by-laws, peaceably and in order, and they work systematically and harmoniously, and with a unity of purpose, that makes them the most powerful organization in the world.

If any doubt has existed in men's minds, hitherto, as to the possibility that the Patrons of Husbandry would reach any measure of success as a national movement, that doubt must now be quite effectually removed from the mind of every reflecting man. A Mississippi Grange is offering twenty-five dollars for the best corn and the largest number of bushels from one acre of land; fifteen dollars for the best and largest number of stalks; one acre of cane, and ten dollars for the largest and best hog of any age raised in Winston county.

If Patrons of Husbandry have determined not to ask credit when they can manage to get along without it, and to labor assiduously and practice economy in order that their income shall return a balance over expenses, they are moving in the right direction, and will soon—special misfortunes excepted—reach a position in which they will be able to pay their debts in full. Briefly the Patrons do not posture, do not take time to bring around and establish so radical a change; but agriculturalists are thoroughly alive to the importance of the subject, and are evidently determined by economy and thrift to place themselves in a position to enjoy its benefits at the earliest day possible.

We believe it has been the experience of Patrons throughout the land that great advantages are to be derived from the association of Granges in County or District Councils. Properly organized and well managed, the Council holds the same relation to the subordinate Grange that the Grange holds to its individual members. The more Granges that can be represented in a Council of this kind the better, provided the place of meeting be not too remote, and the facilities for transacting large business inadequate. A well-organized Council, comprising a large

number of subordinate Granges, with a judicious and competent agent located at the place of meeting, would be found to be of great advantage in forwarding the objects of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. It will be readily seen that by talking orders to a large number of Granges, the Council can do more for the Order than the agent, though he be located in very limited quantities. But the question of purchases is not the only one which the Council can satisfactorily settle. Whatever it is desired to accomplish on the co-operative plan may be more easily and thoroughly accomplished through a strong organization. By a strong organization we do not necessarily mean one representing large territory; for 'tis clear that no Council could be so much territory that the interests of the members would be at variance with each other, and consequently render the operations of the Council inharmonious.

We regard this matter of considerable importance, and firmly believe that the good of the Order would be promoted by the formation of Councils as above indicated; but, like all questions, it probably has less sides, than we would suppose to be pleased to hear from any who may take a view of this subject different from ours. Northern Granger.

The Pharmacological Journal for July contains a list of topics, which it would be difficult to compile for the maintenance and instruction of its many readers. The matter is at once fresh, reasonable, crisp, and earnest. Without the following:—F. V. Hayden, the Geologist, with a fine portrait; The Dean of Chester, England, with portrait; Vice and Crime—a clear consideration of man's negligence of the natural law; The Primal Race Double-Barred—a curious essay, yet founded on some not unground premises; Eyes: their Differences and Significance—an elaborate and fascinating paper; Whistling and its Varieties, a story, which will interest a party of thirty enjoying themselves in the Rocky Mountains, and giving numerous other points of a noble character; How to Govern and Train Children—'Shell We Whip'—valuable suggestions to parents; Prof. David Swing, with portrait—shows up that Chicago divan; Portrait and Sketch of J. Edgar Thomson. A humorous cartoon, hitting a certain faction, closes the number pleasantly. Price, 30 cents; \$3 a year. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

MARRIED.—On the 23rd inst. by the Rev. Mr. Starr, GURNELSBURG to MARY E. MILBURN.

On Friday last, after a lingering illness, at his residence in Chaptin district, JOHN E. FARRIS, aged about 45 years. May he rest in peace!

OBITUARY.—Died, at the residence of her father, Mr. J. Bryan, in Westmoreland Co., Va., SARAH A. RILEY, wife of J. J. Joy, of St. Mary's Co., aged 22 years. "Gone is sad, oh! God how true," "Lonesome, lonesome, every spot," "I have been neglected, and I am weary for we hear it here." Yes, bright angels quickly bore her "Upward, heavenward, home to God, While we broken-hearted e'er her, Bow beneath the chastening rod." God of love send us some token From the spirit world above That these hearts all crushed and broken May be healed by heavenly love. G. B. H.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.—Wheat.—The receipts of Maryland Wheat are very light, and the market is consequently quiet and dull in tone, although prices are nominally higher. The entire sales reported were 200 bushels common white at 141 cents, and 2,200 do. No. 1 spring at 128 cents. Corn.—There has been a good business in Corn during the past week, but the market has had a weakening tendency, and prices have declined 4 cents for Southern white, 2 cents for do. yellow, and 30 cents for Western mixed. The offerings of Southern to Thursday, inclusive, amounted to 42,000 bushels, and the sales were as follows: 25,000 bushels prime white at 91 down to 87 cents; 15,000 do. yellow at 82 down to 80 cents; 2,000 do. mixed white at 85 cents; 100 do. mixed white at 85 cents; 100 do. mixed white at 85 cents; 100 do. mixed white at 85 cents.

Flour.—The sales reported amounted to 30,000 bushels at 100 cents, and 150 do. at 95 cents, and we note price closed at the latter figure after a day or two without trading buyers. Tobacco.—There is more activity in the markets for Leaf Tobacco and the feeling generally is firmer for all descriptions. For Maryland we note a good demand for medium and good grades, which are readily taken as opened for the French and German markets, but the lower grades are doing but poorly. The sales of Ohio snuff, which were taken by a speculator at an average of 35 cents, and the balance for District and Bremen at very tall prices. We note the market for Ohio snuff and firm, with prices hardening, particularly for color descriptions. There is no movement in Virginia, reported, but we learn of sales of about 150 lbs. Kentucky logs for exports, and note the market firm, with more inquiry for leaf also. The reports during the week were 927 bbls. to Rotterdam, 725 bbls. to Amsterdam, 671 bbls. to Bremen; 26 bbls. to Liverpool, and 14 bbls. to Demerara—total 2,434 bbls. We note price today at 100 cents for No. 1.

Grain.—Common frosted, \$2.00 @ 2.50; medium do., 2.00 @ 2.50; No. 1 do., 2.00 @ 2.50; No. 2 do., 1.50 @ 2.00; No. 3 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 4 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 5 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 6 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 7 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 8 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 9 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 10 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 11 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 12 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 13 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 14 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 15 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 16 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 17 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 18 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 19 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 20 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 21 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 22 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 23 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 24 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 25 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 26 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 27 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 28 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 29 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 30 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 31 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 32 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 33 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 34 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 35 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 36 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 37 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 38 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; 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No. 158 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 159 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 160 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 161 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 162 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 163 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 164 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 165 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 166 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 167 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 168 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 169 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 170 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 171 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 172 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 173 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 174 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 175 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 176 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 177 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 178 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 179 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 180 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 181 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 182 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 183 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 184 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 185 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 186 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 187 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 188 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 189 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 190 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 191 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 192 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 193 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 194 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 195 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 196 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 197 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 198 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 199 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 200 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 201 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 202 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 203 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 204 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 205 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 206 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 207 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 208 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 209 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 210 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 211 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 212 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 213 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 214 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 215 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 216 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 217 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 218 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 219 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 220 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 221 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 222 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 223 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 224 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 225 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 226 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 227 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 228 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 229 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 230 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 231 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 232 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 233 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 234 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 235 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 236 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 237 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 238 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 239 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 240 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 241 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 242 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 243 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 244 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 245 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 246 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 247 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 248 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 249 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 250 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 251 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 252 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 253 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 254 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 255 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 256 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 257 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 258 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 259 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 260 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 261 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 262 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 263 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 264 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 265 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 266 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 267 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 268 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 269 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 270 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 271 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 272 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 273 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 274 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 275 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 276 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 277 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 278 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 279 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 280 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 281 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 282 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 283 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 284 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 285 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 286 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 287 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 288 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 289 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 290 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 291 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 292 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 293 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 294 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 295 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 296 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 297 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 298 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 299 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 300 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 301 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 302 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 303 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 304 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 305 do., 1.00 @ 1.50; No. 306 do., 1.0