

THE VATICAN IS MUCH STIRRED.

Interview With Ricotti Garibaldi, Son of the Liberator,

Has Caused Much Discussion in High Catholic Circles at Rome.

A Member of the Sacred College Asserts That With the Exception of a Few Narrow-Minded Men, Everyone Among the Higher Italian Clergy is Convinced That a Return to the Temporal Power Would Be a Calamity to the Church of Rome.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to the "Herald" from Rome says: An interview with Ricotti Garibaldi, son of the liberator, discussing the likelihood of a republican government for Italy has caused great excitement at the Vatican and much annoyance to the Cardinals belonging to the group which has not abandoned all hope of reconciliation with the monarchy.

A member of the Sacred College, who belongs neither to this nor to the opposing faction, and who was formerly a nunzio in a great capital and is thoroughly familiar with the complications and difficulties of the diplomatic position of the papacy, gave his opinion on the question raised by the interview.

"With the exception of a few narrow-minded men," he said, "every one among the higher Italian clergy is convinced that the temporal power, such as it existed before 1870, has had its day, and that an absolute restoration of the status quo would be a calamity to the Church of Rome. No, what was thirty years ago is now impossible. People are accustomed to the republican form of government, which implies many things incompatible with a clerical government. We are convinced that such a government would not last long, or exist amidst struggles such as disturbed the reign of Pius IX.

"No serious thinking man can wish the Holy See to occupy the painful position. Besides, in this matter we are obliged to consider the tendencies of the foreign episcopate. We know that the American episcopate, which is sincerely national, regards the restoration of the temporal power as dangerous and useless. The most intelligent part of the French episcopate holds similar views. The German and Austrian Bishops, whatever their private opinions, are obliged to avoid an attitude which, aiming at awakening Italy, might injure the triple alliance. Even the Polish Bishops understand the claims of Italian nationalism and would not admit that the Papacy become an instrument of torture for the Italian nation.

"Practically only the Spanish and Portuguese episcopates are uncompromising temporalists. It is no lack of respect to the most intelligent and leading forces upon which the Holy Father can reckon are to be found today in America and France, and the tendencies which have to consider those of the American and French episcopates.

"Does this mean that renunciation of the temporal power has become a possibility?"

"No. Whatever has been said or written, the Pope can only be truly free and independent in territory which belongs to him nominally, if not exclusively.

"Many Italian and foreign prelates think the practical solution of this serious problem is only to be found in a republic which, organized on federal lines, could create in Rome a system of nominal sovereignty for the Pope which would insure his effective independence without infringing on the principle of national integrity. As General Ricotti Garibaldi has well said, no compromise is possible with the Pope, who can not tolerate the presence of a crowned sovereign in Rome.

"If we had wished to negotiate with the existing regime we could have obtained good conditions. It only depended on us to accept the leonine city with Civita Vecchia made a free port.

"Even this may change and the pontiff of to-morrow might find himself in a different state of mind from that which prevails at the present time. There is nothing to lead to the conclusion that among the cardinals who will be called upon to rule the church there is a single one capable of renouncing the legitimate claims of the Holy See in favor of a usurping dynasty."

"From this point of view it might be supposed that the understanding between General Ricotti Garibaldi and

the Vatican was an accomplished fact?"

"I can say nothing precise on this point, but the reason to believe that things have not gone so far as may have been supposed. I know that Ricotti Garibaldi, before leaving for South America, saw several Cardinals who occupy the highest positions in the hierarchy, among others Cardinal Pacchioli and perhaps Cardinal Rampolla also. From these conversations arose the conviction that the Italian democracy was no longer imbued with anticlericalism and that the Italian prelate and episcopate on their side, enlightened by the teachings of Leo XIII, no longer entertain their former prejudices against republican institutions.

"From this believing that an understanding would be possible at a given time is not a great distance. I think, indeed, that an understanding will be reached, but for the moment it is no more than a pious desire shared by a great number of Catholics."

YAQUI INDIANS.

Many Americans Have Fallen Victims to the Savages.

DALLAS (Tex.), Aug. 2.—A special to the "News" from El Paso, Tex., says:

Reports from the Yaqui Indian country indicate that many American miners have been murdered during the last few days and that the uprising is general, with at least a thousand well-armed warriors concentrated in the mountains overlooking the Yaqui River Valley. During the skirmishes that have already occurred the troops have suffered severely, while the Indians have not only covered with slight loss. The warriors fight from ambush and are rarely ever taken in the open.

The mountains are covered with dense verdure, and afford an excellent rendezvous for the savages. Americans who have traveled among the Yaquis and are familiar with their character say that the Mexican Government is likely to have another ten years' war on its hands.

Witnesses in Dreyfus Case.

RENNES, Aug. 2.—The witnesses summoned in behalf of Captain Dreyfus included Captain Lebrun-Renaud, to whom the prisoner is alleged to have made a confession, which has since been denied; Senor Schurer-Lostner, formerly Vice President of the Senate; M. Trauxet, formerly Minister of Justice; M. Bourgeois, formerly Premier and Minister of the Interior; Major Hartman of the Twenty-second Artillery, Captain Freyesteater, Major Forzineti and other officers and journalists. It is also said that M. Labori and Demange will invite the court-martial to examine by commission all persons alleged by M. Quesnay de Beaupre to be able to prove the guilt of Dreyfus, in order to throw the fullest light upon the affair.

Glencairn Finishes First.

DORVAL (Quebec), Aug. 2.—The Glencairn and Constance started today in their fourth race for the American Cup. The Constance had already won two races and the Glencairn one. The Constance crossed the starting line at 1:55.23, and the Glencairn at 1:55.31. The Constance finished first at 4:15.15. The Constance finished at 4:20.54. The deciding race will be sailed to-morrow.

The "Oatmeal King" Wedded.

AKRON (O.), Aug. 2.—The Akron friends and relatives of Ferdinand Schumacher, the "oatmeal king," were surprised to receive to-day a telegram from San Francisco stating that "Mary and I were happily married at 10 o'clock this morning." The Mary referred to is Miss Mary Zipperlen, daughter of Adolph Zipperlen of Cincinnati. Miss Dora Schumacher, his niece, and Miss Zipperlen have been traveling together in California for several weeks.

Yellow Fever at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 2.—Four cases of yellow fever have been reported in the last four days, the victims being American civilians. One case occurred in the Cosmopolitan Club. General Wood believes that there is little danger of an increase of the disease, as nearly all the people are immune through having had the fever, or are isolated outside the town. The quarantine restrictions of the port and municipality are strictly observed. General Wood and his staff are in the city.

Tornado in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A tornado with a velocity of eighty miles and a width of three blocks passed through Elizabeth, N. J., this afternoon, doing damage conservatively estimated at \$80,000. The towers of the First Presbyterian, Third Presbyterian and Central Baptist Churches were thrown down, and the Lyceum and Star Theaters unroofed. Many other buildings and private dwellings were unroofed. No persons were seriously injured.

Hansen Beat the Record.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—Hansen finished his 1,000-mile ride at 2:54 this morning, beating the record 12 hours and 35 minutes.

General Rufus R. Dawes Dead.

MARIETTA (O.), Aug. 2.—General Rufus R. Dawes, father of Hon. Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, died at midnight, aged 61 years. He enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment in the Civil War, and was finally promoted to Brevet Brigadier General, and fought in twenty battles. He served one term in Congress in 1890-92. President McKinley tendered him the post of Minister to Persia, but he declined.

Suit Against Starch Trust.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Suit was entered to-day in Covington, Ky., by E. J. Green, State Auditor Agent for Kentucky, against the National Starch Company, a partnership known as the "Starch Trust," for \$300,000 back taxes for a period of five years. Many of the wealthy capitalists in the country are interested in the company.

Cattle Affected With Texas Fever.

EMPORIA, Aug. 2.—A herd of 250 cattle from Clarendon, Texas, have been quarantined on the Holar ranch at Clements, Kansas, on the advice of the State Sanitary Board, on the claim that Texas fever has been found among them. These are the first Texas fever cases found in Kansas this year.

German Satisfied With Osborne.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A dispatch received to-day from Apia, Samoa, under date of July 27th, says that the Germans there are satisfied with the appointment of United States Judge General Osborne as acting Chief Justice, and regard it as a pledge of impartial administration of justice.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

A Revolt Against the Head of the Democratic Ticket.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), Aug. 2.—A political revolt in Kentucky was inaugurated here to-day. The anti-Goebel conference here for the purpose of calling a State convention and nominating another Democratic State ticket, or part of one, was, in some respects, perhaps the most remarkable political gathering ever held in Kentucky. The conference was composed of leading farmers and professional men, only a few politicians being in the assembly.

It was manifest from the beginning that the feeling was not against the whole ticket, but against its head, and although other nominations may be made against those of the Louisville convention, the main opposition will be directed toward the defeat of William Goebel.

The gathering was larger than expected. There were 720 men by actual count in the auditorium. Thirty counties were represented.

A Committee on Resolutions, composed of one for each district and two for the State at large, was appointed. When this committee retired to draft resolutions John Young Brown was escorted to the platform and made a vigorous, impassioned speech in denunciation of the course of the Louisville convention.

The Resolutions Committee's report recommended the endorsement of Bryan and the Chicago platform, and the method of the Louisville convention to secure the nomination of William Goebel; declared that the report of the Committee of Credentials of the Louisville convention was secured by shameful and fraudulent tactics, denounced the "McKinsleys" and other national affidavits that a convention held in Lexington on Wednesday, August 10th, to declare principles and nominate candidates for the November election.

Each county or legislative district was urged to send delegates to the convention, each county to send one vote for every 200 votes or fraction over 100 votes cast for William Bryan in 1896.

It was further resolved that Major P. Johnson is now the regular and legal Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, and he was urged to take legal steps in accordance with this position.

DISORDERS IN KENTUCKY.

The Governor of the Blue Grass State Discusses the Matter.

FRANKFORT (Ky.), Aug. 2.—The recent disorders in Clay County are discussed in a message to the press and public, issued to-day by Governor Bradley.

The message was prompted by newspaper criticisms of the Governor, urging a declaration of martial law, the arrest and summary punishment of the belligerent citizens of Clay County, the calling of a special session of the legislature to deal with the outbreaks, and numerous other courses of procedure.

Governor Bradley states that while the trouble in Clay County is bad enough, it has been greatly magnified. He recounts that there have been seven killings in something more than a year, that the slayers of all these men, except three, have been indicted, and that the cases are now pending in the courts.

In reply to his critics the Governor states that the summary measures proposed would be clearly in violation of the State Constitution and the State law, and says: "The law is the law, and it is my duty to enforce it. I am not a party to the trouble in Clay County is absurd. The whole fault in Clay County is a vitiated public sentiment and a failure of the civil authorities to do their duty. The laws are intended to enable the Governor to apply a remedy, and the remedy has been in progress more or less for years, and no Governor of the State has ever been able to quell them. They have terminated only when their force was spent by one side or the other being killed or moving out of the country."

BOLD ROBBERY.

Four Men Held Up Five Hundred People at Curry, Pa.

BUFFALO (N. Y.), Aug. 2.—A special to the "Express" from Curry, Pa., says: A bold highway robbery took place in this city at 1 o'clock this morning when patrons of the Pannee Bill show were returning to their homes. Four armed men held up 500 people.

The robbery took place on Center street. The robbers first destroyed the arc light, leaving the road in darkness, and with drawn revolvers they proceeded to stop the people and carriages, blocking the street until at least 500 people were held until Charles Patton, a hackman, made an attempt to drive on. The four men opened fire upon him, but none of the bullets took effect. The people in the rear of the crowd, hearing the shots, became panic stricken, and made a rush for their lives.

A man named Smith, a peanut vendor, was relieved of about \$80. From a stranger who would not give his name was taken about \$200. The highwaymen were not caught.

Walking Upstairs.

A physician who declared that few people know how to walk upstairs properly, was asked to describe how it should be done. He said: Usually a person will tread on the ball of his foot in taking each step. This is very wrong and wears on the muscles, as it throws the entire suspended weight of the body on the muscles of the legs and feet. You should in walking or climbing stairs seek for the most equal distribution of the body's weight possible.

Walking Upstairs.

In walking upstairs your feet should be placed squarely down on the step, heel and all, and then the work should be performed slowly and deliberately. In this way there is no strain upon any particular muscle, but each one is doing its duty in a natural manner. The person who goes upstairs with a spring in his step, and who is excited to a more rapid action, it is desirable that the lungs should have full play. The crouching position interferes with their action, the blood is imperfectly aerated, and there is trouble at once. Give the lungs a chance to do their work everywhere and at all times.

The Best Prescription for Malaria and Fever is a Bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chino.

and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chino. It is simply iron and quinine in a pleasant form. No cure—no price. 50c.

An Insurance Agent's Waterloo.

"Is this Mr. Gwilliams?" inquired the caller, a smug personage of self-possession, and businesslike aspect, addressing himself to the somewhat angular, elongated man seated at the roll-top desk.

"Yes, sir." "My glad to know you, Mr. Gwilliams. My name is Scorjell—Godfrey Scorjell. I see you are busy, and I'm not the one to take up another man's time without some good reason for it. I want Mr. Gwilliams."

"Yes, sir." "I represent the Unpuncturable Mutual Life Association, a company, which takes up the unexpected contingencies of the economy of the fractional insurance orders. It guarantees to furnish absolutely reliable protection at actual cost. We pay no fancy salaries, Mr. Gwilliams. The officers of the Unpuncturable, Mr. Gwilliams—our four best men, Mr. Scorjell?"

"Oh, yes, thank you. I will furnish the best insurance at actual cost. What is your age, Mr. Gwilliams?" "My age? Well, suppose you put it down at thirty."

"H'm—I should have guessed you were considerably over that. However, on the basis of—let me see—here it is at thirty it would cost you, on each \$1,000 only \$9.00, Mr. Gwilliams. Figuring on the basis of—of forty-five, let us say, it would cost only \$17.35 a year, or a little over \$89 a year on \$5,000. I defy the world, Mr. Gwilliams, to equal those figures."

"No, I'm not exactly a member. I attend church pretty regularly, though. I believe in churches and all that, of course. I've taken the applications of hundreds of church members. In fact, the Unpuncturable almost makes a specialty, you might say, of insuring that kind of people. It pays bigger dividends, Mr. Gwilliams, than any company."

"What is your first name, Mr. Scorjell?"

"Godfrey."

"I never saw you."

"Handsome old town. Some of the best people I have ever known came from McConnellsville. If ever you have the chance, Mr. Scorjell, you must visit McConnellsville without fail."

"Yes, I certainly will. How much life insurance do you say you were carrying, Mr. Gwilliams?"

"I didn't say, Mr. Scorjell. I said I was carrying all the life insurance I wanted to carry, Mr. Scorjell."

"I know, of course, how it always strikes a man when anybody talks life insurance to him. If he's asked straight up and down if he wants any insurance, he says 'No.'"

"By the way, Mr. Scorjell, did you ever take up oxygen as a special study?"

"I can't say I ever did." "It's a wonderfully fascinating subject. The air we breathe, Mr. Scorjell, as you may be aware, is composed of about twenty-one parts of oxygen and seventy-nine parts of hydrogen. With every breath you draw, you take the air to lose about 5 per cent of its oxygen. If we suppose you breathe twenty-six cubic inches of air at each inspiration and breathe eighteen times a minute, you cause 408 cubic inches of air to pass through your lungs every minute, and in an hour you breathe—let me figure a little—you breathe—let me figure a quantity of air equal to—"

"It wouldn't take me two minutes, Mr. Gwilliams, to take me two minutes."

"But passing by the mere question of figures, Mr. Scorjell, let us consider the oxygen in relation to the blood. The oxygen is taken up by the lungs and carried off in the arterial circulation, imparting to the blood the bright red color."

"Now there's no use of your trying to have fun with me, Mr. Gwilliams. I don't like to mention it, Mr. Scorjell, but I have been chewing a wooden toothpick ever since you came in. I may be unduly fastidious, but the habit offends me. A man who goes around chewing a toothpick—thanks, you know better now—will run his hand behind a girl's elbow and grab her street skirt, and so on."

"Then I suppose, Mr. Gwilliams, it's no use to—"

"Not the least in the world, Mr. Scorjell. The girl doesn't need to be supported in that manner."

"I think you're smart, don't you, Mr. Gwilliams?"

"Beg pardon, Mr. Scorjell, but if you interrupt me in this way how can I tell you what I think of a man who wipes his face with his handkerchief and then looks at the handkerchief to see the result?"

"That kind of a blamed old!"

"The right, Mr. Scorjell! Swear and call names, Mr. Scorjell! I don't mind if you half-civilized boy. I used to it. If I were not the most patient man since Job I'd be in hot water all the time, for somebody is always trying to irritate me. But I won't be irritated, and I don't want to be. I don't want to be irritated. Some men would get up and kick you or do anything else, but I won't. Show this man the nearest way to the elevator, will you?"—Chicago Tribune.

Walking Upstairs.

A physician who declared that few people know how to walk upstairs properly, was asked to describe how it should be done. He said: Usually a person will tread on the ball of his foot in taking each step. This is very wrong and wears on the muscles, as it throws the entire suspended weight of the body on the muscles of the legs and feet. You should in walking or climbing stairs seek for the most equal distribution of the body's weight possible.

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COMMERCIAL.

WHEAT ON CALL STEADIER, BUT SPOT UNCHANGED.

Barley Continues to Decline—Oats Fairly Steady Under Light Offerings.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Wheat on call was steadier this morning, as the Chicago market had a firmer tone. The local spot quotations were unchanged at yesterday's reduction. The Chicago market opened dull, but prices were firmer, owing to the unexpected steadiness of the Liverpool market, which was bid higher on news of unfavorable weather. Barley in the local market continued to decline. The spot quotations were as follows: Bakers' Extra, \$3.00; Bakers' Standard, \$2.90; Bakers' Choice, \$2.80; Bakers' No. 1, \$2.70; Bakers' No. 2, \$2.60; Bakers' No. 3, \$2.50; Bakers' No. 4, \$2.40; Bakers' No. 5, \$2.30; Bakers' No. 6, \$2.20; Bakers' No. 7, \$2.10; Bakers' No. 8, \$2.00; Bakers' No. 9, \$1.90; Bakers' No. 10, \$1.80; Bakers' No. 11, \$1.70; Bakers' No. 12, \$1.60; Bakers' No. 13, \$1.50; Bakers' No. 14, \$1.40; Bakers' No. 15, \$1.30; Bakers' No. 16, \$1.20; Bakers' No. 17, \$1.10; Bakers' No. 18, \$1.00; Bakers' No. 19, \$0.90; Bakers' No. 20, \$0.80; Bakers' No. 21, \$0.70; Bakers' No. 22, \$0.60; Bakers' No. 23, \$0.50; Bakers' No. 24, \$0.40; Bakers' No. 25, \$0.30; Bakers' No. 26, \$0.20; Bakers' No. 27, \$0.10; Bakers' No. 28, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 29, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 30, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 31, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 32, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 33, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 34, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 35, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 36, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 37, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 38, \$0.00; 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Bakers' No. 242, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 243, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 244, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 245, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 246, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 247, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 248, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 249, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 250, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 251, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 252, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 253, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 254, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 255, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 256, \$0.00; Bakers' No. 257, \$0.