THE WESTERN EL DORADO.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT RUN UPON THE GUNNISON DISTRICT.

The Mining Fever in New York—Scenes in Delmonico's and at the Hotels—An Old Miner's Dilemma—The Latest from Gunnison City—A Snow Tunnel for a Stage Route.

The mining fever is raging in this city. Bankers and lawyers are up to their eyes in schemes for the development of newly discovered lodes. Prospectors and speculators throng the hotels, and the Sturtevant House might properly be termed a miner's camp. Lewis Leland says he recently met an unshaven veteran standing on Broadway, lost in wonderment. He had spent the best years of his life in the gulches of the Rocky Mountains, and was visiting the metropolis for the first time. "What's the matter, Uncle Jim?" Lewis asked.

"Why," replied the old man, "I'm a wondern' what all these people a runnin' up an' down this yer cañon are argoin' to campto-night."

The new Boreel building, 115 Broadway, is swarming with mining investors and bonanza kings. Each man has his pockets filled with ore. They take specimens with them to Delmonico's, and wrestle with each other over their lunch. Lewis Leland says that fully a ton of ore is scattered in the various bedrooms of the Sturtevant House. He values it at $20,000.

The fever is drawing prominent men from various parts of the country to this city. Gov. Hoyt of Pennsylvania is here dabbling in mining stock. Senator Blaine of Maine has invested in the Independence mine, one of the prominent leads in the newly-discovered Gunnison district. Mr. Woerishoffer, a Midas of Wall street, has stock in the Forest Queen, and scores of Congressmen are being drawn into the vortex. Much of the interest is centred in the Gunnison district. The comprehensive sketch of that region recently printed in THE SUN has been extensively copied, and has provoked much comment. The accounts of those who had visited Ruby Camp and other mining districts were sent to a lawyer in Denver, with a request for further information. He replied as follows:

"I read your clipping from THE SUN. It seems to be somewhat in the Queen of Sheba's condition when she beheld old Sol's glory, for the half has not been told. You can rely upon what I tell you about that country, for it is not under the influence of any excitement that I talk. What I do know I have learned from experts who have visited and examined the district and from nomadic old miners who were in the Ruby, Gothic, and Gunnison districts last season. I do not believe there are better mining properties on earth than the two you speak of. Their value is well known here, and has been for a long time. It is said by men who know that the best mines in Ruby Camp and in the Elk Mountain district will stand a stock of $50,000,000 better than the Little Pittsburgh of Leadville $20,000,000, or the Carysolite $10,000,000.

"There is no question of the wealth of the whole of Gunnison County, and there will be an awful invasion when the show melts. There will be plenty of opportunities to make a little money by getting an interest in obscure lodes, likely to prove as good as any yet discovered. A letter from Gunnison city says that all the mines that are working are improving as depth is gained. The mineral streaks are concentrating and widening. They have begun sinking on Forest Queen, and are down twenty feet. A mine near the Forest Queen is beginning to show fairly. The Tunnel site west of Forest Queen is in fifty feet, but has not reached mineral.

"Snow is fast leaving, and the tide of emigration has already begun to pour into our little city of Gunnison, and all accommodations are taken up. Parties are in Gunnison now awaiting the arrival of a large smelter, on its way to Rock Creek. Another saw mill has come in, and has started up on Ohio Creek, and lumber will reach Camp Ruby from there for $20 per 1,000. Prices rule high here to what they were last season—flour $10 per 100 pounds, eggs 60 cents per dozen, butter 75 cents, and bacon 20 cents per pound, &c.

"Three forts are building between Gunnison and Ouray, and troops will be stationed in them as a precautionary measure. There will be no Indian troubles. Washington Gulch has come into prominence. The group of mines at the head of the gulch have been bought by the officials of the Santa Fé Railroad. A party came in to try and secure a bond or purchase of two mines beyond these, but no propositions were entertained. The George Washington lode has been working day and night shifts all winter, and snow-shoeing in flour at $30 per barrel.

"The snowfall has been twenty-nine feet this winter. The depth in the gulches has ranged from five to six feet. But at Gunnison at no time has it been greater than fourteen inches. There is no frost in the ground, and the snow is fast disappearing. Stock has suffered considerably, and a good bit of it will die. It has had the hardest winter to weather for many a year. Our last season's estimates of what the emigration this season would be (50,000) will be largely exceeded." The writer continues:

"I never heard such unanimity of expression upon any matter as upon the merits of the Gunnison district, on my late visit to Leadville, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Cañon City. I believe one-half of their population will stream into our camps this summer. Well, they will be surprised, but not unsupported.

THE SUN of Feb. 16 gave a fair, general reference to some of the leading properties of Copper Creek, East River, Rustler, Maroon, Rock Creek, and Camp Ruby, but did not refer to Slate River and Washington Gulch, two important gulches between Camp Ruby and East River. The first mines of the district were taken from Washington Gulch in 1861-62. Large amounts of gold were taken from placer claims on Washington Creek. These placers are still washed with profit. In 1876 George McKay located the first quartz lodes, and has been developing them ever since. These properties have been secured by the officials of the Santa Fé Railroad and capitalized at the small figure of $1,000,000 and divided into 40,000 shares at $25 each, non-assessable, and to be sold not below par. It is an influential organization for the district, and their properties are said to be very valuable. Dr. N. Jennings & Co. located, in 1877, the Betsy and Jersey Blue lodes at the head of this gulch, important fissures of carbonates and galenas. They are now owned by N. Jennings, C. S. Boutcher, E. A. Jones, J. H. Haverly, and J. L. Bonsall. Other locations in this gulch have been made by various parties.

On Slate Creek, the gulch between Ruby Camp and Washington Gulch, many locations have been made. The veins so far located are galenas, and carry from 40 to 100 ounces of silver to the ton, and high up in lead. An assay from one of the latest locations, recently made by Prof. Ricketts, Columbia School of Mines, gave 43¾ ounces silver to the ton, and 60 per cent. of lead.

Some of the mill run tests of the district are said to be as follows:

Mines.	Time.	Per ton.	Works.
Silverite	Oct. 16	$1,919	Pueblo.
Forest Queen	Sept. 22	1,239	Denver.
Lead Chief	Sept. 5	803	Crested Butte.
George Washington	Sept. 5	296	Crested Butte.
Bullion King	Jan. 24	963	Denver.

The Silverite Mine has been capitalized at $4,000,000 in New York, with Samuel D. Allerton as President and John D. Warner Secretary. The stock is held by about twenty parties, and it is not the purpose to put it on the market.

The Forest Queen is owned by Col. Dodge, B. F. Woodward, and Gen. Palmer of the Rio Grande Railroad; B. W. Woolbury, editor of the Denver *Times*; Charles Worrishoffer of New York; Col. Hunt of Colorado Springs; James B. Caird of Edinburgh, George Cornwall and Lee Thompson of Camp Ruby. It is capitalized at $1,000,000.

The Lead Chief was bonded to some Denver parties, and is said to have been bought, Jan. 31, by Amy & Co., Dr. Sanborn, and others of New York city.

The Bullion King and Monte Cristo are owned by C. S. Boutcher of Easton, Pa., and are being worked privately.

The strong galena lode of Camp Ruby, the Independence, has been sold, and is now being capitalized, with the Hon. James G. Blaine as one of the chief owners.

The Evening Star, on Copper Creek, near the Silverite, has also been capitalized at $1,000,000, with Calvin Goddard, Lewis Leland, and others of New York in the management. Edgar Eastman, of Colorado Springs, has also capitalized some good properties in Camp Ruby at a no test figure.

Daniel Harris & Co. of Leadville have been building the superstructure for a 100-ton smelter on Rock Creek all winter, and the machinery for the same is now on its way from Alamosa. This company have bought the Terror and Highlide, cuts said to be strong lodes.

So far the precious metals alone are attracting attention in the Gunnison district, but it will not be long before the coal, iron, and timber with which nature has so lavishly supplied this district will command attention.

The South Park Railroad is pushing vigorously for the Gunnison country. It proposes to reach here by the 1st of next September. Meantime there will be three lines of stages running, Barlow, Sanderson & Co. are now excavating and timbering a snow tunnel 500 feet long through the Cottonwood Pass. The snow roof is about thirty feet deep. They will run their coaches from Buena Vista, the present terminus of the South Park Railroad, by this, the shortest route to the district.

Worth Remembering.

From the Boston Post.

There are a few Democratic papers scattered here and there that are so anxious to become conspicuous and to be quoted by the Republican press that every now and then they cry out that "the Democratic necessity will be neither Mr. Tilden nor any man having a Tilden small-bore argument."

Mr. Tilden may not be the Democratic candidate; he may not, in the opinion of the National Convention, be the most available man to nominate, but these few Democratic papers, hereon referred to, ought to bear in mind that the only Democratic Presidential candidate who has given the party victory in twenty years had considerable of a Tilden smell about his garments.

TARIFF ON PAPER PULP.

Messrs. George Jones and Erastus Brooks Before the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The hearing before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, in regard to the removal of the twenty per cent. duty on wood pulp was very interesting. The newspapers were represented by Erastus Brooks of the New York *Evening Express* and George Jones of the New York *Times*, and the paper manufacturers by Mr. Smith of Lee, Mass., W. A. Russell of Lawrence Mass., and Warren Miller of Herkimer, N. Y. The two latter are members of Congress, and the largest owners of the Voter patent for the manufacture of ground pulp. The statement of Mr. Miller was very interesting, because it was largely a recital of his personal experience as a paper manufacturer. He has ability, and is a very energetic and capable man of business. The manufacturers had decidedly the best of the argument, simply because they were thoroughly posted about their own business, while the representatives of the consumers did not know as much as they ought about paper and paper making. The ad captandum argument was forcibly against them, both by the paper manufacturers and certain members of the committee. For instance, Mr. Frye of Maine wanted to know if, while paper was very low, the newspapers reduced their price, and the manufacturers replied: "Of course not; they were making money while we were losing." Again Frye asked whether there was any paper manufactured which did not make money enough to give $100,000 to a charity fund, and the reply was: "We have nearly all been bankrupted." The newspaper representatives did not reply that they sold newspapers for a fraction more than the cost of white paper. Again, the manufacturers said they represented 40,000 laborers employed in their industry. The representatives of the press might have replied that they represented more than a quarter of a million of people, all of them skilled artisans—brain workers, who were supported by the manufacture and sale of newspapers. But they didn't say anything of the kind. They might have said, also, that it was the weak, the struggling newspapers that were chiefly interested, but they didn't. They might have said that it was the country newspapers, the weekly press, the home organs of Congressmen, that felt the advance of price in white paper the most, but nothing of the kind was said. The manufacturers harped upon the advance in the price of chemicals and rags, but the representatives of the press did not ask them what the proportionate cost of chemicals entering into the production of wood fibre paper was to the cost per pound of the paper itself. The fact was not brought out that the renewal of the patent for ground wood pulp was smuggled through the House, accomplished by trick and falsehood.

Mr. Brooks of the New York *Express* said that in behalf of the 3,000 newspapers of the country he desired a proper construction to be placed upon the law of 1870, by which it was intended "that all paper stock, crude of every description, including all grasses, fibres, esparto, Spanish grass, and other grasses and pulp for the manufacture of paper, including poplar pulp," should be free of import duty. This law, he claimed, including poplar pulp, certainly included pulp made of wood, and that the construction placed upon the law by which a duty of 25 per cent. was imposed on wood pulp was erroneous. The duty of 20 per cent. he desired should be removed. He said that it was owing to the advance of from 25 to 50 per cent. in the price of pulps and the combination of paper manufacturers, chiefly in the West, that the price of paper had advanced from 5½ to 6 cents a pound (the price of last year) to 9½ to 10 cents, now charged. Mr. Brooks said that the great desideratum was stability in price, and that the removal of this duty would tend to secure it.

Mr. George Jones of the New York *Times* urged the importance of removing the 20 per cent. duty on wood pulp. He said that it was the same combination of paper makers that forced the price of paper to 26 and 28 cents a pound in the war that had now caused an advance of above 50 per cent., and that, if no restrictions were placed upon them, they might force the price even to the war figures.

Upon the other side of the question, Mr. Smith of the Smith Paper Company of Lee, Mass.; Mr. Dunton of Bulkley, Dunton & Co.; the Hon. William A. Russell of Lawrence, Mass.; the Hon. Warner Miller of Herkimer, N. Y., and several other representatives of prominent paper manufacturers were present, and took part in the discussion.

Mr. Russell denied the existence of any combination among newspaper manufacturers to enhance the price of paper, and said that the advance in price was entirely regulated by the law of supply and demand.

Mr. Brooks, resuming his argument, urged that the rise in the price of paper was entirely disproportionate to the rise in the price of commodities, and was due to a combination of Western manufacturers. He believed that the removal of the present duty on wood pulp would result in a reduction of at least 2 cents a pound on printing paper; that unless some action of this kind was taken by Congress there could be no guarantee that paper might not be forced to most extortionate prices. He said that no duty was imposed on wood pulp in England, where it entered largely into the manufacture of paper; and the fact that the price of paper remains in London about the same as six months ago, while it advanced in this country from 6 to 9 cents a pound, was advanced as a still further argument.

Mr. Frye—You don't recognize the power of the press in Congress.

Mr. Brooks—No, sir. I have a pretty well-defined view of my own, which is that the newspaper editor follows than lead public opinion; and, while I am speaking of the press, let me add that I have had forty-one years' experience in journalism in New York city, and during that time I have seen the birth and death of 125 daily papers in that city, and there are to-day but three papers in existence there that were being published in 1837.

Mr. Russell—Did they have the Associated Press news?

Mr. Brooks—There was no Associated Press then; but, sir, I would say the monopoly of the Associated Press does not approximate the monopoly of these paper manufacturers and pulp men.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

A New Outlet for the Iron Mines of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley.

NEWBURGH, March 12.—The Warwick Valley Railroad has been consolidated with the Wawayanda Railroad of New Jersey. About 3,700 shares of the former were voted in favor of the consolidation, and only eighteen against. Seven-eighths of the capital stock of the latter company, all that was represented at the meeting, voted for the proposition. The articles of agreement provide that the new organization shall be known as the Warwick Valley Railroad Company, which new company assumes full control of all the franchises and privileges of the two old companies, and agrees to pay all their bonded and other liabilities. The combined bonded indebtedness of the two roads amounts to only $210,000. The certificates of stock of the two companies are to be surrendered and new certificates issued by the new company to an amount not to exceed $340,000. The directors of the new organization are: Grinnell Burt, John R. Brown, R. Wisner, James Burt, W. C. Sheldon, Homer Ramsdell, John L. Welling, D. B. Halstead, A. B. DeKay, Ezra Sanford, C. H. Demarest, J. C. Houston, S. C. Welling. The officers are: Grinnell Burt, President; James Burt, Vice-President; Cass. R. Demarest, Secretary; Thos. Burt, Treasurer.

The new line will run from Greycourt, on the main line of the New York, Lake Erie and Western, to McAfee in New Jersey, going through Warwick village, the former terminus of the Warwick Valley road. Eleven miles of the track of the extension of this road has just been laid between McAfee and Warwick, leaving only half a mile more to be laid to complete the connection between the old line and the new. This will be finished in a few days. Then there will be a through all-rail route between the Hudson and Delaware rivers. The road will be open for business on the 1st of April, and regular schedule trains will be run about the middle of that month. This road will form a new outlet for the iron furnaces of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley, and already mining companies and individuals are making preparations for extensive mining operations. Early this spring work will be pushed to complete the branch line from Warwick to the iron mines. This will be another outlet for the miners in New Jersey.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens in Ill Humor.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

There has been a studied effort to keep the matter quiet, but, notwithstanding, the fact leaks out that Alex Stevens of Georgia is grievously offended with his party. A few days ago his ire had reached that climax wherein he threatened to resign his seat in Congress.

As a preface, it will be remembered that, during the debate on the adoption of the report made by the Committee on the Revision of the Rules of the House, Stephens and three or four other Democratic kickers joined hands with the Republicans to defeat the twenty-first rule, which was the rule through which it became possible to inaugurate and carry out Democratic economy on appropriation bills.

When the debate had waxed hot, and there was danger of the Democrats being worsted by their wily opponents, Stephens asked the House to give him the floor, and, upon its consent, to make a ten minutes' speech in favor of the adoption of the twenty-first rule. It ought to be added right here in parenthesis that on all occasions where in a similar request had been made by Stephens, his party, as well as the Republicans, accorded him the courtesy. Upon this occasion, however, there was objection, on the Democratic side, and it was only after a shrewd parliamentary skirmish by the Republicans that Stephens was granted the favor he coveted. It appears, by subsequent developments, that the Georgia statesman took umbrage at his party because it had not allowed him to throw his firebrand into the camp.

The next day there was a joint meeting of the Democratic members of the Committee on Rules. Stephens was invited to attend, he being a member of the House Committee on Rules. Instead, however, of putting in an appearance, he wrote a letter to Randall, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Rules, stating that, in view of the treatment he had received at the hands of his Democratic colleagues, he did not care to meet with the committee, and therefore, he and there decided that if Mr. Stephens chose to go off, like a blackbird, and pout all alone, he had the privilege, but that it was not the policy or the bounden duty of the Democracy to humor him in his pout.

It happens that Stephens heard of the matter, and he wrote a second letter to Randall, threatening to resign his seat in Congress. Since writing this second letter, however, Stephens has attended the sessions of the House. It is not known whether the Democratic leaders have placed the Georgia kicker or not; but of one thing there is an assurance, and that is that hereafter the Georgia member will not receive the distinguished consideration which has heretofore been accorded him.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales March 13.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN $1,000s).

10 U. S. 6s, '81, c	103½	25 N. C. 6s, ex. tax	4
100 U. S. 5s, '81, c	103½	5 Va. 6s, def	9
70 U. S. 4½s, '91, c	107½	3 Mo. 6s, '86, H. &	
18 U. S. 4s, 1907, c	109½	8 Ju. 1s	107
6 La. consol. 3s	83½		

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

60 Bos. H. & E. 1st	86½	10 L. & W. R. con. sk	68
12 Bur., C. R. & N. 8s	95½	S L. E. & West.	
15 Ches. & O. ss.	68½	1st mtg.	90½
B 6s	68½	32 L. S. & M. S.	
5 Ches. & O. cur.		inc.	96½
int. def.	44	2 Lake Sh. 2d 7s	117
5 Ch. & N. W. con.	122½	3 Long Island 7s	102
1 C., C. C. & I. con.	110	5 Lou. & N. R.	110
24 Can. So. 1st	91½	5 Lou. H. & St. L.	70
5 Del. L. & W. 7s	120	M. & P. 1st, C. & M.	115
3 Cent. Pac. 7s	105½	2 Mor. & Es. 1st	131
10 C. & A. 1st,		3 Mob. &	
T. Un. ex. ss.	84	con.	105½
10 C. & A. 1st T.		44 Mob. Jk. 1st	102½
Co. cor. sub	84	45 Mob. & O. 1st	
25 C. & I. C. inc.	41	Deb.	75½
1 Chi. & So. cor.		1 Mob. & O. 2d Deb.	49
by C., C. & I.	106½	7 N. J. Cent. con.	
7 Del. & H. 1st		7s	108½
91	98½	222 N. Y., L. E. & W.	
36 Den. & R. G.		2d ss.	90½
1st	101½	26 N. Y., L. E. & W.	
1 Erie 3d	105	2d ss.	89½
1 Erie con. 1st	108	1 N. Y. Cent 6s, '83	101
3 Ft. & Kok. 1st	90	2 North. & West.	113½
2 Ill. West 2d	104½	5 N. Y. Elev.	117½
3 Ind. B. 2d	100	7 Ohio & Miss.	
4 H. & S. Jo. ss.	103½	1st	114½
1 Iron Mt., Ark. R.	106	21 Ohio & Miss.	
1 Iron Mt. C. & P.	101	2d	47½
1 Iron Mt. C. A. T.	103½	1 Ohio & Miss.	
10 Iron Mt. 2d	100½	Spec.	80
5 Iron Mt. 1st pf.		4 Ohio & N. Co.	50
int.	91½	11 Ohio & Pa. 1st	91
10 Iron Mt. 2d int.	82	1 Ohio Cen. inc.	50
10 Kan. Pac. 1st con.	96½	50 Pacific of Mo.	
5 Kan. Pac. inc. No. 10	50	1st	75½
29 Kan. Pac. D. G.		1 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	101
c. c. ss.	100½	8 St. L. & S. E. 1st	104
4 Kan. Pac. D. G.		2 St. L. & S. E. inc. B.	76
int.	100½	24 Tol. & Pac. 1st	
15 Kan. & Tex. con.		2d	79½
ss.	102½	1 Tol. & Wab. 2d	104½
95 Kan. & Texas		15 Un. Pac. 1st	112½
2d	65½		

RAILROAD AND OTHER STOCKS.

80 Atl. Exp.	113½	120 Nor. El.	117½
100 Atl. & T. H.	22½	300 Nor. Pac.	32½
200 A. & A. T. H. pref.	64½	400 Mob. & O.	21½
400 Burl. C. R. & N.	74	100 Ohio & Miss.	48½
Ches. & Ken.	56½	100 Ohio & Miss. pref.	98½
1000 Al. & P. Tel.	4½	7700 N. Central	87
100 Pacific of Ind.	9	1000 N. Y. & Harlem	140
200 Bos. W. E.	2½	1000 N. Y. & N. H.	215
400 C., C. C. & I.	70½	100 N. Y. & N. H.	215
2300 C. & A. 7s	120	1000 N. Y. Prot. Tel.	30½
50 Illinois Cen.	126	1000 N. Y. Sus. & W.	2½
100 Lake Sh.	93½	1000 N. Y. & Ind.	1½
1000 Lake S. & M. S.	40	1000 Ontario Tel.	31½
1000 Lou. & Nash.	99½	21 W. U. Tel.	103½
1200 Lou. N. A.	30½	21 W. U. Tel. old	103½
1000 Manh. B.	15½	1200 West U. Tel.	113½
300 Marietta & Cin. 1st pf.	75	Unlisted, 100 shares	
400 Marietta 2d	45		

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, '80, c	102½	104	Manhattan El.	53	55½
U. S. 6s, '81, c	103½	104	Metro. El.	110½	112
U. S. 6s, '81, r	103½	104	Mich. Cent.	91½	92
U. S. 5s, '81, c	100½	101	Mil. & St. P.	26	26½
U. S. 5s, '81, r	100½	101	Mil. & St. P. pf.	65	65½
U. S. 4½s, '91, c	107½	108	Mobile & Ohio	21½	22
U. S. 4½s, '91, r	107½	108	Morris & Essex	105½	106
U. S. 4s, 1907	109	109½	Nash. & Chat.	85	90
U. S. 4s, 1907, r	109	109½	N. J. Central	37½	38
U. S. Cur. 6s, '95	125	126	N. Y. C. & Hud.	110½	110¾
U. S. Cur. 6s, '96	126½	127	N. Y. Elev.	117½	118
U. S. Cur. 6s, '97	128½	129	N. Y. L. E. & W.	9	9½
Am. Dist. Tel.	75	76	Nor. Pac.	32½	33
At. & Pac. Tel.	4½	5	Nor. Pac. pf.	56½	57
Canada South.	66½	67½	Northwestern	94½	94¾
C., C. & I. C.	127	128	Northwest. pf.	130½	131
Chi. & Alt.	150	155	Ohio & Miss.	21½	22
Chic. R. & Q.	131½	132	Ohio & Miss. pf.	48	48½
Chic. & Nor. W.	104	107	Pacific Mail	31	31½
Chic. & Nor. W. pf.	136	137	Pacific of Mo.	37	37½
Del. L. & W.	135½	136	Pacific of Mo. pf.	67	67½
Erie Railway	45½	46	Pacific of Ind.	9½	10
Erie Railway pf.	45½	46	Pacific of Ind. pf.	21½	22
Kan. & Tex.	25½	26	Pacific of Ill.	50	55
Kan. & Tex. pf.	65½	66	Pacific of Ill. pf.	75	80
Lake Shore	93½	93¾	Pacific of Mo.	37	37½
L. E. & W.	35	35½	Pacific of Mo. pf.	67	67½
Lake Shore	109	109½	Pacific of Ind.	9½	10
			Pacific of Ind. pf.	21½	22
			Pacific of Ill.	50	55
			Pacific of Ill. pf.	75	80
			Pacific of Mo.	37	37½
			Pacific of Mo. pf.	67	67½