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THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1892.

Senatorial Convention.

A delegate convention of the republicans of the 3rd senatorial district of Kansas consisting of the counties of Clay and Dickinson, will be held in the town of Industry, Kansas, on the first day of September, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m.

A party generated by old Union Labor howlers cannot thrive in Kansas.

What will go into the ground in good shape. Kansas is preparing for another year of prosperity.

The political complexion of Dickinson county was modified a little two years ago but it is clear now.

This is a year of record breaking. The Republican party will do it in the way of increased majorities in November.

John M. Thurston is to make speeches just as Taubeneck said he would only he is to make them for Harrison.

The Peoples Party ticket put in the field will run. Oh yes, it will run but the rate made by a hobbled mud turtle will be rapid in comparison.

Prof. D. F. Shirk has done much to build up the County High school and his educational qualifications are the highest. He will make a model superintendent.

When a comparison is made between E. C. Little and Bobby Kane to look after the legal interests of the county there is not a very flattering outlook for Bobby.

There is a glorious heritage for Kansas this fall. Her fields are teeming with prosperity and her ballot boxes will reflect a wish for prosperity's continuance.

E. C. Little is known throughout Kansas as one of the State's best attorneys and most able orators and will be elected county attorney of Dickinson county by a big majority.

Ben Peck made a model officer when he occupied the bench as judge of the probate court. The interests of the orphan and the widow were safe in his hands and he will care for them properly again.

Did you ever notice that the Republican papers that grumble and growl about using the phrase, "Stand up for Kansas" are usually of the kind that have their Republicanism marked as "doubtful"?

What sort of an elastic reversible brain does a Democrat down in the Seventh district have when he supports Lewelling, Weaver and Simpson under the impression that he is working for Democratic principle?

The candidacy of C. Hoffman for Representative is winning much praise throughout the county. In his hands the affairs and interests of Dickinson county will be safe. He is a business man and a pioneer whom it will do to trust.

Herrington presented a good name when it asked unanimously for P. H. Halleck's nomination for district clerk. He is a member of the young crowd but has proved his ability to look after business matters well. Mr. Halleck is a winner.

C. Rohrer has lived in Southwest Dickinson for many years. His record as an upright, prosperous, business-like, successful farmer is known to all men. He will make a model commissioner for the Third district and should have a large majority.

The Senatorial convention which meets at Industry next Thursday will make no mistake if it nominates O. L. Thisher for State Senator. Mr. Thisher is one of the men who have made Kansas great. What the State needs most is thousands more like him.

It has always been the policy of the people of Dickinson county to elect for officers men who have made their homes here and been identified with the county's growth. The Weavers seem to hanker for outsiders to govern them but won't get their wish.

Labor and Law. The time has come when the American people should realize the importance of the labor problem that demands solution. The events the past month—at Homestead, at Buffalo and in Tennessee—have brought home to this Nation the magnitude of the matter with which it has to deal.

Two Pension Records. Just at this time when so much interest is being aroused in pension matters a little comparison from official sources is timely. "The Comparative Report of the Bureau of Pensions" shows that from March 1, 1885, to June 30, 1888, which covers the first three years of Cleveland's administration, business was transacted as follows:

Number of calls, relative to pensions, on the War Department, 567,259. During the like term of Harrison's administration, from March 1, 1889, to June 30, 1892, the number of such calls was 855,872.

Pieces of mail matter, relative to pensions, received 7,532,295. During Harrison's first three years the number was 15,126,871.

During Cleveland's first three years pension certificates were issued as follows: Invalid original, 173,420; Widows, original and increase, 100,087.

During Harrison's three years they stood thus: Invalid original, 468,216; Widows, original and increase, 291,287.

During Cleveland's administration the average cost of salaries in issuing each pension certificate, was \$24.24. During Harrison's it has been \$11.10.

During Cleveland's administration 624 pension bills were vetoed. During Harrison's nearly 1500 have been signed.

Mr. Cleveland's Presidential record will be acceptable to the Democrats of South Carolina and Mississippi. Mr. Harrison's record is likely to be approved by Democrats who went to the war themselves, or whose near relatives went. It is needless to say that it will be approved by all Republicans.

More Abuse of Kansas. The people of the Seventh district have had more than enough of the clown Simpson. At Wichita last week the villain of Kansas received a scathing but a righteous. Simpson denied his utterances and an investigation has been made proving him a liar as well as a demagogue. The article signed by Simpson appeared in the National Watchman, an Alliance paper, of issue May 2 last. From one feature of the article describing the unfortunate people the following is taken:

"The poor privilege of producing wealth is graciously granted with the understanding that they surrender the products of their toil to those lords of the Nation and thousands denied this poor privilege go clothed in rags while the necessities of life. Under these conditions life becomes a fierce and terrible struggle. Men sell their honor, women their virtue, children become criminals and outcasts in a land where the forces for producing wealth are so enormous that if the people could obtain access to this vast 'storehouse which could feed the world and then 'have abundance left'."

The article is dis-inflamatory matter appearing in the French Revolutionary times. One of the editors of the Watchman says Simpson was requested to write an article and in response he brought this in with his name to it. The same issue shows a number of contributors from various parts of the country giving the situation in their respective localities. Simpson's article, appearing in this connection, does not liberate itself from the idea that it was intended to cover his section of the country.

Thank heaven Kansas is to be afflicted but a short time longer by its present gang of villainers. The Junction City Tribune sandwiches between its calamity editorials choice quick patent medicine local prescribing cures for ringbone, spavin, consumption, heart failure, etc. It is very kind of Mr. Davis to do this. It enables his readers to know how to cure the afflictions that are apt to attack them after reading the editorial rot that the paper carries.

The Fifth district is to have its affliction of old John Davis soon. He is on his way home from Washington to tell the people what starving serfs they are. If he works off any of his calamity rot in Dickinson county he will deserve being hoisted off the rostrum. Only clean, gentlemanly discussion of real issues goes this year.

Prof. Shirk has been actively engaged in school work in Dickinson county for ten years, being employed in the most responsible and important positions. He will fill the office of county superintendent with credit and lift our schools to their old time standing.

All the speakers at the old soldiers' reunion were selected with a view of helping the G. O. P. If the speeches converted one Democrat or Peoples Party old soldier nobody was able to find him.—(Wichita Beacon)

You poor dupe, there wasn't any such thing as a "Democrat or Peoples Party old soldier" on the ground to convert.

The women of America must be greatly in love with Russia. Their clothing is being modeled on Russian patterns until soon they will look like subjects of the Czar.

If Nancy Hanks could trot on Abilene's track she would knock off another second of her time.

The REFLECTOR predicted months ago that if the Democratic-Weaverite fusion went through in Kansas the Republican majority would be larger than it would otherwise be. Indications every day point to the complete carrying out of our prediction.

The one great issue in Kansas is this campaign is the preservation of the good name and material interests of the State. To secure this, loyal and self respecting Democrats can well afford to work with Republicans for one campaign.—(Topeka Sentinel).

Jerry Simpson says he was afraid to make a speech at the Wichita reunion for fear he would be hung. We fail to see where it is anything to the credit of a Congressman to come from Congress and have so conducted himself that he is afraid to make a talk to the veterans who saved the Nation. "Something's wrong."

When Peffer was last in Abilene he promised much hard work for the dear farmers when he got to Washington. Instead he spent a lazy winter at the capital accomplishing absolutely nothing and is summing at Cape May, the fashionable resort. Senator Perkins alone has done more for Kansas than the whole list of sham reformers in Congress.

President Harrison has two enviable and unprecedented records. He has not vetoed a single pension bill and of all the nominations sent by the President to the Senate for confirmation not one was rejected. Mr. Harrison is a good judge of men, and the people will prove themselves equally as precise by requesting him to handle the reins of this grand and glorious government four years more.

The Texas Democracy resolved in favor of "unlimited free coinage of silver." What under the sun does an agricultural state like Texas want of free silver? Has it any mine owners who will have their wealth increased one-third thereby? Or do the Texas capitalists propose to buy up silver at 42 1/2 cents for 65 cents, lay it down at the mint, have each 65 cents worth stamped upon by the American people for good, and all at a cost of half a million precious lives and untold sufferings. They hoped that they had heard the last of nullification and the absurd tariff views of Calhoun and his fellow nullifiers. But they were mistaken. Just about twenty-eight years after the closing scenes of the tremendous struggle in which it was believed the principles of the nullifiers were buried forever, another convention was held, not in South Carolina this time, but in the native state of Abraham Lincoln, which has reasserted the teachings of Calhoun. Here in its pronouncement was a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.—From Democratic Platform of 1862.

For the first time since the civil war a political party has dared to incorporate into its platform the utterances of the ordinance of nullification, and to declare that the tariff laws supported and advocated by Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Adams, Madison, Clay, Webster, Jackson and Lincoln were unconstitutional and a mere legislative robbery of the people.

There is no mistaking the meaning of the democratic tariff plank, and we are glad of it.

Who Pays the Duty? An instructive commentary on the constantly reiterated assertion of the free trader that the tariff is a tax, the whole amount of which is paid by the consumer, is furnished by a letter written to the London Pall Mall Gazette by David Evans, agent for the great English manufacturing concern known as the Norwich Crape Company. Speaking of the increase in the duty on their product made by the new French tariff, Mr. Evans says:

We sell grapes for the Norwich Crape Company. To maintain the returns of the business in France the directors of that company insist on selling at the same price as when the goods were sold before the duty of about 8 per cent was put upon them. They wisely do this, as they the Norwich company directors say if we were in their position it would cost us 10 per cent to displace our opponents as Lyons manufacturers of Norwich crapes are with a little of English makers. The Norwich makers simply give 4 per cent, or so, of their profit to the French government, and so pay 4 per cent on about 100 per cent toward the tax in France. You may say—why do they try to keep the machinery going without doing it? English consumption is insufficient.

This statement of the case is exactly true. English factories and machinery cannot afford to remain idle, and if foreign nations choose to raise the tariff on British manufactures simply by selling part of their profits in order to continue production and retain control of the market.

If your friends meet with adversity do not offend him by inquiring into the particulars. His neighbor will be glad to tell you all. This you do not only avoid offending your friend, but you give pleasure to his neighbor.—(Boston Transcript)

JANESVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The day for the execution of Taltan Hall, the noted murderer, who is reported to have killed ninety-nine men, is next Friday between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock at the Wise court house, Va. The sheriff has commenced the erection of the scaffold and the death watch has been put over Hall. His friends are now collecting in the mountains near Winchester and swear that he shall not be hanged and that they will do nothing if all of them are killed it doing so.

The Salina papers are queer fighters. One of them is constantly knitting some prominent candidate. Just now the Journal is fighting Garver and the Republican Mohler. That is not business, boys.

(From the American Economist.) THE TARIFF NOT A TAX. The Workingman's Smoke.

"You see," says the Free Trade "prophet," "every time the nullification men have a smoke and buy a box of cigars they have to pay nearly \$200 extra for the benefit of the tariff laws." For this very box of cigars was purchased at retail for \$1.25, but \$1.25 less than the Free Trade "prophet's" "tax." Strange, isn't it?

THE PROTECTIVE DOCTRINE. The Democratic Tariff Plank a Copy of the South Carolina Nullification Ordinance of 1832.

Sixty years ago next November a general convention was in session in South Carolina. Its members represented the sentiments of that arrogant slaveholding oligarchy whose influence a few years later induced the southern states to attempt the dissolution of this republic by armed force. They were by birth, training and interest opposed to the elevation of workingmen and women and viewed with alarm the growth of the army of intelligent free labor in the northern states under the shelter of the protective system. So they hated protection with an all-consuming hate, and had called this convention for the purpose of formally declaring their opposition to and compelling notice on the president and congress that the protective tariff of 1828 must be repealed, so far as South Carolina was concerned, or South Carolina would secede from the Union. The convention passed an "ordinance" of nullification, of which the gist is contained in the following extracts:

Whereas, the congress of the United States, by various acts, purporting to lay duties and imposts on foreign imports, but in reality intended for the protection of domestic manufactures, etc., etc., hath exceeded its just powers under the constitution, etc., etc.

We, therefore, the people of the state of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do hereby declare null and void, and annul, and ordain that the several acts and parts of acts of the congress of the United States, purporting to lay duties and imposts on foreign goods, wares, commodities, etc., etc., are unauthorized by the constitution of the United States and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null, void and inoperative from the date of their passage by the congress of the United States, through delegates assembled in general convention, November 27, 1832.

The answer of that great democrat, Andrew Jackson, who was then president, was to order South Carolina to submit to the tariff, and he dispatched troops and gunboats to see that his orders were complied with. Congress, however, saw fit to modify the tariff, and the nullifiers, who were mistaken in their position and bloodshed from their own stupidity, were postponed to still twenty-eight years later, when the pretensions of South Carolina were stamped upon by the American people for good, and all at a cost of half a million precious lives and untold sufferings.

The Peoples Party seems to be trying to run its campaign entirely upon calumny. First it was alleged that Judge Gresham would announce himself as a supporter of Alliance doctrine and would surreptitiously carry the State of Indiana for the Peoples Party. This having been categorically denied by the judge himself, the official propagator of the Peoples Party had to get up a new story. His invention must have been very poor and his imagination very bad condition to produce a story that Judge Thurston would take the stump for any but a Republican candidate. He is now speaking in Nebraska for Harrison and will continue to do so.

Churches of the Nation. A few days ago the REFLECTOR published a summary of the census report on religious bodies. We doubt if all our readers realize the magnitude of the showing made by this country in its religious life. There were in the report figures which gave conclusive denial to the statements of those who see the Nation drifting into paganism.

The Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Baptist and Episcopalians form the great body of church adherents. The other 134 religious associations represent less than 15 per cent of the church edifice. The Methodists and Baptists, the steeple of whose places of meeting may be found in almost every community, however small, are credited with 44,244 and 39,412 church edifice respectively; the Presbyterians coming next in order with 12,463.

Statistics claiming increase in adherents to the Roman Catholic church are misleading, for the reason that little distinction is made between "nominal" and "active" membership; food for thought, however, is afforded by the attributing to that denomination of the most marked increase in the number of churches since 1850 (613.43 per cent) and also in the value of church property (1,178.87 per cent) though in both these directions the Lutherans follow closely.

Roughly stated there are in this country 20,000,000 church communicants. Deducting from our total population young children, who could not be expected to have a church connection, it appears that of the adult population a large part are Christian believers. Were they even active workers, enthusiastic and not alone "recorded" adherents, how soon would come the day when the "Lord's Prayer" would be the working constitution of the human family!

Train-Weckers in Pennsylvania. READING, Pa., Aug. 24.—After the express on the Pennsylvania road, due in this city from Philadelphia at 8 o'clock last night, had crossed one of the iron bridges, two rails below Reading going forty miles an hour, dashed into four heavy timbers placed across the track. The rear wheels of the locomotive jumped the track and it was three hours before the train was moved. The lives of over 100 passengers were imperiled.

THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM. Their Purchasing Power in 1850 Under a Free Trade System—Old Tariff Compared With Their Purchasing Power To-day Under Protection—Farmers More Prosperous Than Ever Before—Causes of Recent Agricultural Depression.

The first tariff law that our country ever had was passed by a congress composed largely of farmers for the protection and encouragement of home manufactures. Experience with the manufacturers of Great Britain had taught these men the necessity of a home market and a certain consuming class for the surplus products of the farm not only as a means towards the securing of our industrial independence by doing our own manufacturing, but also for the prosperity and welfare of the farmers themselves. For, as Hamilton already recognized, it was only by means of a home market for cheaper manufactured goods and living prices for agricultural products could be obtained. Since that time the process of building up American industries and extending our home market has gone on continually, interrupted only for a few periods when the reins of government were thrown into the hands of political theorists who believed that the work of the United States in the sphere of industry was to provide food and raw materials for British artisans and buy finished products at high prices from them in return. Happily, these interruptions have never been of sufficient duration to complete the work of destruction. Only once, in the period from 1846 to 1860, was a free trade tariff tried for any length of time. If this comparative effect of protection and free trade on the prosperity of the American farmer is to be measured, it can be done in no better way than by comparing his condition during that period with his condition to-day.

The prosperity of the farmer, however, is not to be gauged by the absolute money returns received for his products. In his case, as in that of the workman, the purchasing power of his labor is the point to be considered. Just as mere "cheapness" means nothing to the laborer until compared with the wages he receives, so high prices for agricultural products mean nothing to the farmer until compared with the cost of the necessities for which those products are exchanged. In each case the purchasing power of labor is the index of prosperity. Has this purchasing power been greater under protection or under a free trade tariff? The following table, giving the exchange value of different agricultural and manufactured products, shows that:

Table with 4 columns: Product, 1850, 1892, and 1892/1850. Rows include wheat, corn, butter, cheese, wool, etc.

In the case of every commodity here given we see that the purchasing power of the products of the farm is far greater now than it was in 1850 under free trade. The absolute return in goods for the farmer's labor has greatly increased, and the farmer himself is therefore more prosperous and has within his reach more comforts and luxuries than ever before. It cannot be denied, of course, that the farmer has a cause for complaint within recent years, that during those years he did not prosper as he should have done. The rapid development of our immense agricultural resources, out of all proportion to the demand for the products of the farm, caused a depression in agriculture.

For this depression free trade would be no cure. In fact, it would be the greatest of all evils. What the American farmer has always needed and still needs to-day is fewer competitors and more customers, fewer farmers and more mechanics, a larger and more certain market. Where is this market to come from? Not from the people of Europe, for they have at their command other and vast resources of supply; not from the people of South America, for there are already too dangerous competitors of ours in the markets of the world. It can only come from our own country, from a larger consuming class engaged in other industries. Not until that larger class has arisen, and it cannot but arise if we continue our present policy of a national protective tariff, will our agricultural producers have still higher prices for the products of the farm.

Woolen Tins Plate Makers Coming. The following letter, received by Gov. McKinley, will sufficiently explain itself, though the tin plate makers persist in failure to catch its significance: NEW YORK, May 1, 1892.

The Hon. William McKinley, Columbus, Ohio: Sir:—As the tin plate makers in this country are coming forward so prominently at present, we think it may interest you to know that E. Morewood & Co., whose New York representatives we are, write us that they intend establishing tin plate works in America. First, some tinning works are to be started near New York City at once, and then if the duty is unchanged, large steel and tin plate works in the east. E. Morewood & Co. are the leading tin plate manufacturers in South Wales, at both Llanidloes and Swansea, respectively. The managing partner in Wales, is chairman of the Tin Plate Makers' association there. He is coming out to establish the works himself, and certainly if any one can make the works successful in this country E. Morewood & Co. will do it. Mr. Rogers was here two years ago and went over the greatest tin works in the world, well posted as to the possibilities of the development of the trade here.

W. J. MORWOOD & CO. P. S.—E. Morewood & Co. also tell us that two other large Welsh manufacturing companies intend to establish works, probably in Ohio.

Perhaps one of the other concerns alluded to in the postscript is that of William H. Edwards, of Cardiff, one of the largest manufacturers there. He is in this country to arrange for the new establishments here, which is now regarded as a certainty.

Wheat and Corn in Liverpool. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—Wheat—Demand fair; prices unchanged. No. 2 winter, 6s 2 1/2d; No. 3 spring, 6s 3d. Corn—Demand poor. Prices 1/4 to 1/2 higher. No. 1, 11s 1/2d; No. 2, 11s 1/4d; No. 3, 11s 1/8d; No. 4, 11s 1/16d; No. 5, 11s 1/32d; No. 6, 11s 1/64d; No. 7, 11s 1/128d; No. 8, 11s 1/256d; No. 9, 11s 1/512d; No. 10, 11s 1/1024d; No. 11, 11s 1/2048d; No. 12, 11s 1/4096d; No. 13, 11s 1/8192d; No. 14, 11s 1/16384d; No. 15, 11s 1/32768d; No. 16, 11s 1/65536d; No. 17, 11s 1/131072d; No. 18, 11s 1/262144d; No. 19, 11s 1/524288d; No. 20, 11s 1/1048576d; No. 21, 11s 1/2097152d; No. 22, 11s 1/4194304d; No. 23, 11s 1/8388608d; No. 24, 11s 1/16777216d; No. 25, 11s 1/33554432d; No. 26, 11s 1/67108864d; No. 27, 11s 1/134217728d; No. 28, 11s 1/268435456d; No. 29, 11s 1/536870912d; No. 30, 11s 1/1073741824d; No. 31, 11s 1/2147483648d; No. 32, 11s 1/4294967296d; No. 33, 11s 1/8589934592d; No. 34, 11s 1/17179869184d; No. 35, 11s 1/34359738368d; No. 36, 11s 1/68719476736d; No. 37, 11s 1/137438953472d; No. 38, 11s 1/274877906944d; No. 39, 11s 1/549755813888d; No. 40, 11s 1/1099511627776d; No. 41, 11s 1/2199023255552d; No. 42, 11s 1/4398046511104d; No. 43, 11s 1/8796093022208d; No. 44, 11s 1/17592180444416d; No. 45, 11s 1/35184360888832d; No. 46, 11s 1/70368721777664d; No. 47, 11s 1/140737443555328d; No. 48, 11s 1/281474887110656d; No. 49, 11s 1/562949774221312d; No. 50, 11s 1/1125899548442624d; No. 51, 11s 1/2251799096885248d; No. 52, 11s 1/4503598193770496d; No. 53, 11s 1/9007196387540992d; No. 54, 11s 1/18014392775081984d; No. 55, 11s 1/36028785550163968d; No. 56, 11s 1/72057571100327936d; No. 57, 11s 1/144115142200655872d; No. 58, 11s 1/288230284401311744d; No. 59, 11s 1/576460568802623488d; No. 60, 11s 1/1152921137605246976d; No. 61, 11s 1/2305842275210493952d; No. 62, 11s 1/4611684550420987904d; No. 63, 11s 1/9223369100841975808d; No. 64, 11s 1/18446738201683951616d; No. 65, 11s 1/36893476403367903232d; No. 66, 11s 1/73786952806735806464d; No. 67, 11s 1/14757390561347171328d; No. 68, 11s 1/29514781122694342656d; No. 69, 11s 1/59029562245388685312d; No. 70, 11s 1/118059124490777370624d; No. 71, 11s 1/236118248981554741248d; No. 72, 11s 1/472236497963109482496d; No. 73, 11s 1/944472995926218964992d; No. 74, 11s 1/1888945991852437929984d; No. 75, 11s 1/3777891983704875859968d; No. 76, 11s 1/7555783967409751719936d; No. 77, 11s 1/15111567934819503439872d; No. 78, 11s 1/30223135869639006879744d; No. 79, 11s 1/60446271739278013759488d; No. 80, 11s 1/120892535478556027518976d; No. 81, 11s 1/241785070957112055037952d; No. 82, 11s 1/4835701419142241100755904d; No. 83, 11s 1/9671402838284482201511808d; No. 84, 11s 1/19342805675769764403023616d; No. 85, 11s 1/38685611351539528806047232d; No. 86, 11s 1/7737122270307905761209446464d; No. 87, 11s 1/15474244540615811522418892928d; No. 88, 11s 1/309484890812316224483777776d; No. 89, 11s 1/618969781624632448967555552d; No. 90, 11s 1/123793956324926489793511104d; No. 91, 11s 1/247587912649852979587022208d; No. 92, 11s 1/495175825299705959174044416d; No. 93, 11s 1/990351650599411918348088832d; No. 94, 11s 1/1980703301198823836696177664d; No. 95, 11s 1/3961406602397647673392355328d; No. 96, 11s 1/7922813204795295346784710656d; No. 97, 11s 1/15845626409905590693569421112d; No. 98, 11s 1/31691252819811181387138842224d; No. 99, 11s 1/63382505639622362774776844448d; No. 100, 11s 1/126765011279244725549552888896d; No. 101, 11s 1/253530022558489451099105777792d; No. 102, 11s 1/5070600451169789021982115555552d; No. 103, 11s 1/1014120090233957804396431111104d; No. 104, 11s 1/2028240180467915608792862222208d; No. 105, 11s 1/4056480360935831217585724444416d; No. 106, 11s 1/8112960721871662435171448888832d; No. 107, 11s 1/16225921443543248703428977777664d; No. 108, 11s 1/3245184288708649740685795555552d; No. 109, 11s 1/6490368577417299481371591111104d; No. 110, 11s 1/1298073715434598962743182222208d; No. 111, 11s 1/2596147430869197925486364444416d; No. 112, 11s 1/5192294861738395850972728888832d; No. 113, 11s 1/103845892347679117019454577777664d; No. 114, 11s 1/20769178469535823403890915555552d; No. 115, 11s 1/41538356939071646807781831111104d; No. 116, 11s 1/83076713878143293615563662222208d; No. 117, 11s 1/16615342776428657323113324444416d; No. 118, 11s 1/33230685552857314646226648888832d; No. 119, 11s 1/66461371105714629292533297777664d; No. 120, 11s 1/13292274221144327558566659555552d; No. 121, 11s 1/265845484422886551171333191