

STANFORD, KY. Friday Morning, October 10, 1879.

Disgusting Funerals.

The following is a recital of one of the most heathenish and disgusting rites ever practiced in a civilized land. "Daniel Coin, a porter employed at the Burned House, resides in a portion of No. 50 McFarland street, between Plum and Central Avenues. He is a young man and was married about eleven months ago, to a young woman who was twenty-one years of age at the time. Both were Catholics and were married by a Catholic priest. On Monday last Mrs. Coin took sick with something like croup, which turned into diphtheria. Yesterday she became noticeably worse, being seized with a choking sensation. At about 11 o'clock Dr. Reamy, of Fourth and John streets, was called in, and he pronounced the woman beyond human aid. There was nothing to be done, and the Doctor said the patient would die before evening. In the afternoon Rev. Father Cusick, of the Church of the Atonement, sent an urgent request to Dr. Reamy to come to Coin's house, adding that he wanted to see him on a very important matter. Accompanied by Dr. Mitchell, the physician repaired to the residence of the dying woman, and he was asked if it were possible, after the death of the young wife, to remove alive her six months unborn child. The answer was that there was a mere possibility, only. The priest stated that the object of desiring such an attempt was to perform the rite of baptism upon the child while there was yet life remaining in it. There were present the husband father and mother of the young wife. They, as well as the priest, made the request that the operation should be performed. At about 3 o'clock Mrs. Coin died. As soon as she was pronounced dead by the physicians they set about carrying out their instructions. The child was removed entirely from its dead mother, and before it expired Father Cusick baptized it. Immediately thereafter all signs of life passed from the child and it was laid alongside of its mother. In order to remove the child, an incision was made in the abdomen of the corpse, and the uterus was opened. Dr. Reamy then lifted the babe out, and held it while the priest performed his office. It is needless to state as a matter of information that the rigid belief of the Catholic that a soul which passes from a body that has not been baptized is lost. It was the anxiety of the father and grandparents of the child for the safety of its soul that prompted them to resort to the means employed to secure the baptism of the unborn babe." [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Tomato, or "Love Apple."

It is within the memory of man, now living, when the tomato, or "love apple," was cultivated only as an ornament. The extent to which it now enters into the consumption of all classes is surprising. Some idea of the quantity may be drawn from the carefully collected statistics which the American Grocer has recently published of the amount canned in 1878. According to this estimate, in 1878, there were put up in the United States last year amounting to 19,668,000, distributed as follows: New Jersey, 5,592,000; Maryland, 6,840,000; Delaware, 1,884,000; New York, 1,680,000; Massachusetts, 960,000; Pennsylvania, 192,000; Pacific Coast, 1,200; Western and other States, 1,320,000. This makes no account of the vast quantities canned by families for private use, nor of the great amount eaten in the raw state. The prices for the year have averaged from ninety cents to \$1.10 per dozen, making the value of this industry to the trade something more than \$1,600,000.

Two urchins met another urchin in front of the post-office, Monday morning, when the following conversation took place: "Say, Jim, where you goin'?" "School," was the laconic reply. "What for?" "Got to." "We're goin' to old Greaser's dam to wade for bullfrogs. Come on." "Can't, by gosh, didn't I see dad put a bundle of gals back of the wood-box this mornin' sayin', 'See these, an' I looked, and says he, 'Well, there's yer books, you git tur school.' Them's the 'financial embarrassments and social perplexities' under which I labor." And he passed swiftly on to the arduous task of whitening desks and sticking pins into some body at the village temple of learning. [Litchfield Enquirer.]

A RANDOM BUTLER.—Bad luck made George Waterfield downhearted, and he frequently threatened to take his own life. So disconsolate was he that, when some body asked the loungers on the veranda of the tavern at Edge Hill, Pa., to go into the bar-room and drink, and all the rest responded with alacrity, he stayed outside alone. When the others came out again, they found Waterfield lying dead on the floor, with a wound in his breast. They thought he had carried out his suicidal purpose by stabbing himself, but they could not find a knife. An examining physician found a bullet in the supposed gash, and it was a mystery how the shot had been fired, until it was ascertained that a man who had been trying to fire a rifle aimed in that direction from a point three quarters of a mile away.

As showing how much machinery some times cheapens production, it is said that Mr. Perry, who made the first steel pen on a commercial scale, paid his employees five shillings for making each pen; and even when the trade had become regular he gave for some years as much as thirty-six shillings a gross to his workmen. Now pens can be made and sold at a profit for three cents per gross.

The Charm of True Marriage.

Our advanced theories of divorce and free love, making the matrimonial relation merely a partnership to be dissolved at pleasure, whatever else may be said in their favor, strike a deadly blow at an element in which it has meant, perhaps, to be supreme above all others. What is the sweetest charm of all true marriages, what the greatest advantage, what the most priceless happiness, take life through, which it brings to the human heart? Not the richer development which it brings to the character—not even the children who are gathered around its shrine. No, but the intimacy and reliability of its companionship; the fact that it gives all who enter in it—each in the other and through all scenes and changes—a near and blessed standing. Marriage in some of its aspects is doubtless the source of an immense amount of unhappiness, crime, injustice, and down-dragging, one of the most perplexing institutions society has to deal with; but the blindest sentimentalist will deny that. On the other hand, however, and that is not mere sentiment, but sober fact, of all the evidence of God's goodness to be found in this lower world, all the proofs that He cares for us not only with the wisdom of a Creator but with the interest and love of a Father, there is none quite equal to His sending human beings in the arena of life, not to fight its battles, win its victories and endure its sorrows alone, but giving them as they go forth out of their childhood's home a relation in which each two of them are bound together under the closest of all ties, live together under the same roof, have their labors, their property, their interests, their parental affections all in common, and are moved to stand by each other, hand to hand and heart to heart, in every sorrow, misfortune, trial and stormy day that earth can bring. It is an ideal, if not always realized in full, which is tasted even now, amid all that is said about marriage miseries, more wisely, perhaps, than any other happiness. [Sunday Afternoon.]

How India-Rubber is Obtained.

A correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, writing from the Amazon river, Brazil, gives the following account of the method of gathering rubber, as lately observed by him. "There were abundant groves of rubber trees in all directions, and men, women and children were engaged in collecting the rubber, with more method in their labors than I should have expected among such a rude and savage people. Each one had a certain number of trees allotted to him, which he bored with an auger. He then inserted in the hole a piece of hollow cane. To the bark of the tree he fastened with a shell of the termite, or of a large clam, found in some of these rivers. These serve to catch the liquid. When it drips from the cane it is white as milk, but thicker or with more body.

"A trough dug out of a log is stationed in a central point, and when the trees are all tapped, the man goes his rounds, watching the shells and pouring the contents, when full, into the trough. Toward sunset a fire is made of leaves and twigs, upon which is thrown the fruit of a certain kind of palm, which gives forth a dense smoke.

"A small round-bladed paddle, like those used in the canoe, is dipped into the milk, and turned over once or twice. It is then drawn out, covered with the coating of the liquid gum, and held at once in the smoke of the fire, which hardens and also darkens the coating. It is again plunged into the milk and again smoked, and this process is kept up until the blade of the paddle is covered an inch to an inch and a half in thickness. A knife is passed along one edge of the blade and the mass removed. It appears in shape like a shoemaker's lapstone with a sort of nozzle on one side. In this shape it is shipped. From one of these lumps of commercial gum the different coatings may be readily detached.

A woman being counted out, the other morning, after a debate on the question, "who shall rise and build the fire?" got up and spit her husband's wooden leg into kindling wood, and trod his steak with it. It made him so mad that he got hold of her false teeth and bit dog with them. She cried until she had a fit of hysterics, and then slipped out by his glass eye, and climbed upon the bedpost, and waxed the glaring eye to the ceiling with a quid of chewing gum. Then he took her wisp of false hair and tied it to a stick, and began whitewashing the kitchen with it. Then she started off to obtain a divorce, but the judge decided that he couldn't grant a divorce unless there were two parties to the suit, and there was hardly enough left of them to make one.

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE REVEALS.

Lewinlock tells of an insect seen with a microscope, of which 27,000,000 would equal a mite. Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand. Mold is a forest of beautiful trees, with branches, leaves and fruit. Butterflies are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow tubes. The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover 150 of these scales, and yet each scale would cover 500 pores. Through the narrow openings the perspiration forces itself like water through a sieve. The mites take 500 steps a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains a volume of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea. Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it like cows in a meadow.

In 1830, the Bible, the almanac, and the few text books used in school were almost the only volumes of the household. The dictionary was a volume four inches square and an inch and a half in thickness. In some of the country villages a few public spirited men had gathered libraries containing from three to five hundred volumes; in contrast, the public libraries of the present, containing more than ten thousand volumes, have an aggregate of 10,650,000 volumes, not including the Sunday School and private libraries of the country. It is estimated that altogether the number of volumes accessible to the public is not less than 20,000,000! Of Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries, it may be said that enough have been published to supply one to every one hundred inhabitants of the United States.

According to the returns so far received Indiana, a State with only 34,000 miles of territory, leads all the rest in the amount of her wheat crop this year. Astonishing as the figures may seem, Indiana actually claims 55,000,000 bushels of wheat as her crop this year. If the theories of physico-metaphysical philosophers be correct, it is but right that Indiana should lead in the production of wheat, for as her State constitution is confessedly the most perfect in the Union, so she should raise most of the brain nourisher, wheat. [Michigan Farmer.]

An instance of the cheapness at which books can be published is the recent issue by the American Bible Society of complete Bibles at twenty-five cents each. The text is fine but clear; the size not too great for the pocket. New Testaments are issued at five cents a copy. The Society has changed its policy, and instead of relying upon auxiliary societies to distribute its copies, is now prepared to furnish Bibles and New Testaments to the book trade at a discount of ten per cent. from the catalogue price.

An unusual occurrence will take place in February, 1880. The month comes in on Sunday and goes out on Sunday, making five Sundays in the shortest month of the year. This happens only once in fifty years. The metaphysics of salvation are not of so much consequence when one is engaged in the practice of actually saving men.

How India-Rubber is Obtained.

A correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, writing from the Amazon river, Brazil, gives the following account of the method of gathering rubber, as lately observed by him. "There were abundant groves of rubber trees in all directions, and men, women and children were engaged in collecting the rubber, with more method in their labors than I should have expected among such a rude and savage people. Each one had a certain number of trees allotted to him, which he bored with an auger. He then inserted in the hole a piece of hollow cane. To the bark of the tree he fastened with a shell of the termite, or of a large clam, found in some of these rivers. These serve to catch the liquid. When it drips from the cane it is white as milk, but thicker or with more body.

"A trough dug out of a log is stationed in a central point, and when the trees are all tapped, the man goes his rounds, watching the shells and pouring the contents, when full, into the trough. Toward sunset a fire is made of leaves and twigs, upon which is thrown the fruit of a certain kind of palm, which gives forth a dense smoke.

"A small round-bladed paddle, like those used in the canoe, is dipped into the milk, and turned over once or twice. It is then drawn out, covered with the coating of the liquid gum, and held at once in the smoke of the fire, which hardens and also darkens the coating. It is again plunged into the milk and again smoked, and this process is kept up until the blade of the paddle is covered an inch to an inch and a half in thickness. A knife is passed along one edge of the blade and the mass removed. It appears in shape like a shoemaker's lapstone with a sort of nozzle on one side. In this shape it is shipped. From one of these lumps of commercial gum the different coatings may be readily detached.

A woman being counted out, the other morning, after a debate on the question, "who shall rise and build the fire?" got up and spit her husband's wooden leg into kindling wood, and trod his steak with it. It made him so mad that he got hold of her false teeth and bit dog with them. She cried until she had a fit of hysterics, and then slipped out by his glass eye, and climbed upon the bedpost, and waxed the glaring eye to the ceiling with a quid of chewing gum. Then he took her wisp of false hair and tied it to a stick, and began whitewashing the kitchen with it. Then she started off to obtain a divorce, but the judge decided that he couldn't grant a divorce unless there were two parties to the suit, and there was hardly enough left of them to make one.

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE REVEALS.

Lewinlock tells of an insect seen with a microscope, of which 27,000,000 would equal a mite. Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand. Mold is a forest of beautiful trees, with branches, leaves and fruit. Butterflies are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow tubes. The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover 150 of these scales, and yet each scale would cover 500 pores. Through the narrow openings the perspiration forces itself like water through a sieve. The mites take 500 steps a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains a volume of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea. Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it like cows in a meadow.

In 1830, the Bible, the almanac, and the few text books used in school were almost the only volumes of the household. The dictionary was a volume four inches square and an inch and a half in thickness. In some of the country villages a few public spirited men had gathered libraries containing from three to five hundred volumes; in contrast, the public libraries of the present, containing more than ten thousand volumes, have an aggregate of 10,650,000 volumes, not including the Sunday School and private libraries of the country. It is estimated that altogether the number of volumes accessible to the public is not less than 20,000,000! Of Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries, it may be said that enough have been published to supply one to every one hundred inhabitants of the United States.

According to the returns so far received Indiana, a State with only 34,000 miles of territory, leads all the rest in the amount of her wheat crop this year. Astonishing as the figures may seem, Indiana actually claims 55,000,000 bushels of wheat as her crop this year. If the theories of physico-metaphysical philosophers be correct, it is but right that Indiana should lead in the production of wheat, for as her State constitution is confessedly the most perfect in the Union, so she should raise most of the brain nourisher, wheat. [Michigan Farmer.]

An instance of the cheapness at which books can be published is the recent issue by the American Bible Society of complete Bibles at twenty-five cents each. The text is fine but clear; the size not too great for the pocket. New Testaments are issued at five cents a copy. The Society has changed its policy, and instead of relying upon auxiliary societies to distribute its copies, is now prepared to furnish Bibles and New Testaments to the book trade at a discount of ten per cent. from the catalogue price.

An unusual occurrence will take place in February, 1880. The month comes in on Sunday and goes out on Sunday, making five Sundays in the shortest month of the year. This happens only once in fifty years. The metaphysics of salvation are not of so much consequence when one is engaged in the practice of actually saving men.

How India-Rubber is Obtained.

A correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, writing from the Amazon river, Brazil, gives the following account of the method of gathering rubber, as lately observed by him. "There were abundant groves of rubber trees in all directions, and men, women and children were engaged in collecting the rubber, with more method in their labors than I should have expected among such a rude and savage people. Each one had a certain number of trees allotted to him, which he bored with an auger. He then inserted in the hole a piece of hollow cane. To the bark of the tree he fastened with a shell of the termite, or of a large clam, found in some of these rivers. These serve to catch the liquid. When it drips from the cane it is white as milk, but thicker or with more body.

"A trough dug out of a log is stationed in a central point, and when the trees are all tapped, the man goes his rounds, watching the shells and pouring the contents, when full, into the trough. Toward sunset a fire is made of leaves and twigs, upon which is thrown the fruit of a certain kind of palm, which gives forth a dense smoke.

"A small round-bladed paddle, like those used in the canoe, is dipped into the milk, and turned over once or twice. It is then drawn out, covered with the coating of the liquid gum, and held at once in the smoke of the fire, which hardens and also darkens the coating. It is again plunged into the milk and again smoked, and this process is kept up until the blade of the paddle is covered an inch to an inch and a half in thickness. A knife is passed along one edge of the blade and the mass removed. It appears in shape like a shoemaker's lapstone with a sort of nozzle on one side. In this shape it is shipped. From one of these lumps of commercial gum the different coatings may be readily detached.

A woman being counted out, the other morning, after a debate on the question, "who shall rise and build the fire?" got up and spit her husband's wooden leg into kindling wood, and trod his steak with it. It made him so mad that he got hold of her false teeth and bit dog with them. She cried until she had a fit of hysterics, and then slipped out by his glass eye, and climbed upon the bedpost, and waxed the glaring eye to the ceiling with a quid of chewing gum. Then he took her wisp of false hair and tied it to a stick, and began whitewashing the kitchen with it. Then she started off to obtain a divorce, but the judge decided that he couldn't grant a divorce unless there were two parties to the suit, and there was hardly enough left of them to make one.

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE REVEALS.

Lewinlock tells of an insect seen with a microscope, of which 27,000,000 would equal a mite. Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand. Mold is a forest of beautiful trees, with branches, leaves and fruit. Butterflies are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow tubes. The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover 150 of these scales, and yet each scale would cover 500 pores. Through the narrow openings the perspiration forces itself like water through a sieve. The mites take 500 steps a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains a volume of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea. Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it like cows in a meadow.

In 1830, the Bible, the almanac, and the few text books used in school were almost the only volumes of the household. The dictionary was a volume four inches square and an inch and a half in thickness. In some of the country villages a few public spirited men had gathered libraries containing from three to five hundred volumes; in contrast, the public libraries of the present, containing more than ten thousand volumes, have an aggregate of 10,650,000 volumes, not including the Sunday School and private libraries of the country. It is estimated that altogether the number of volumes accessible to the public is not less than 20,000,000! Of Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries, it may be said that enough have been published to supply one to every one hundred inhabitants of the United States.

According to the returns so far received Indiana, a State with only 34,000 miles of territory, leads all the rest in the amount of her wheat crop this year. Astonishing as the figures may seem, Indiana actually claims 55,000,000 bushels of wheat as her crop this year. If the theories of physico-metaphysical philosophers be correct, it is but right that Indiana should lead in the production of wheat, for as her State constitution is confessedly the most perfect in the Union, so she should raise most of the brain nourisher, wheat. [Michigan Farmer.]

An instance of the cheapness at which books can be published is the recent issue by the American Bible Society of complete Bibles at twenty-five cents each. The text is fine but clear; the size not too great for the pocket. New Testaments are issued at five cents a copy. The Society has changed its policy, and instead of relying upon auxiliary societies to distribute its copies, is now prepared to furnish Bibles and New Testaments to the book trade at a discount of ten per cent. from the catalogue price.

An unusual occurrence will take place in February, 1880. The month comes in on Sunday and goes out on Sunday, making five Sundays in the shortest month of the year. This happens only once in fifty years. The metaphysics of salvation are not of so much consequence when one is engaged in the practice of actually saving men.

MARKETS.

STANFORD, KY. Flour, superfine, 40; do, extra, 35; do, No. 1, 30; do, No. 2, 25; do, No. 3, 20; do, No. 4, 15; do, No. 5, 10; do, No. 6, 5; do, No. 7, 0; do, No. 8, 0; do, No. 9, 0; do, No. 10, 0; do, No. 11, 0; do, No. 12, 0; do, No. 13, 0; do, No. 14, 0; do, No. 15, 0; do, No. 16, 0; do, No. 17, 0; do, No. 18, 0; do, No. 19, 0; do, No. 20, 0; do, No. 21, 0; do, No. 22, 0; do, No. 23, 0; do, No. 24, 0; do, No. 25, 0; do, No. 26, 0; do, No. 27, 0; do, No. 28, 0; do, No. 29, 0; do, No. 30, 0; do, No. 31, 0; do, No. 32, 0; do, No. 33, 0; do, No. 34, 0; do, No. 35, 0; do, No. 36, 0; do, No. 37, 0; do, No. 38, 0; do, No. 39, 0; do, No. 40, 0; do, No. 41, 0; do, No. 42, 0; do, No. 43, 0; do, No. 44, 0; do, No. 45, 0; do, No. 46, 0; do, No. 47, 0; do, No. 48, 0; do, No. 49, 0; do, No. 50, 0; do, No. 51, 0; do, No. 52, 0; do, No. 53, 0; do, No. 54, 0; do, No. 55, 0; do, No. 56, 0; do, No. 57, 0; do, No. 58, 0; do, No. 59, 0; do, No. 60, 0; do, No. 61, 0; do, No. 62, 0; do, No. 63, 0; do, No. 64, 0; do, No. 65, 0; do, No. 66, 0; do, No. 67, 0; do, No. 68, 0; do, No. 69, 0; do, No. 70, 0; do, No. 71, 0; do, No. 72, 0; do, No. 73, 0; do, No. 74, 0; do, No. 75, 0; do, No. 76, 0; do, No. 77, 0; do, No. 78, 0; do, No. 79, 0; do, No. 80, 0; do, No. 81, 0; do, No. 82, 0; do, No. 83, 0; do, No. 84, 0; do, No. 85, 0; do, No. 86, 0; do, No. 87, 0; do, No. 88, 0; do, No. 89, 0; do, No. 90, 0; do, No. 91, 0; do, No. 92, 0; do, No. 93, 0; do, No. 94, 0; do, No. 95, 0; do, No. 96, 0; do, No. 97, 0; do, No. 98, 0; do, No. 99, 0; do, No. 100, 0; do, No. 101, 0; do, No. 102, 0; do, No. 103, 0; do, No. 104, 0; do, No. 105, 0; do, No. 106, 0; do, No. 107, 0; do, No. 108, 0; do, No. 109, 0; do, No. 110, 0; do, No. 111, 0; do, No. 112, 0; do, No. 113, 0; do, No. 114, 0; do, No. 115, 0; do, No. 116, 0; do, No. 117, 0; do, No. 118, 0; do, No. 119, 0; do, No. 120, 0; do, No. 121, 0; do, No. 122, 0; do, No. 123, 0; do, No. 124, 0; do, No. 125, 0; do, No. 126, 0; do, No. 127, 0; do, No. 128, 0; do, No. 129, 0; do, No. 130, 0; do, No. 131, 0; do, No. 132, 0; do, No. 133, 0; do, No. 134, 0; do, No. 135, 0; do, No. 136, 0; do, No. 137, 0; do, No. 138, 0; do, No. 139, 0; do, No. 140, 0; do, No. 141, 0; do, No. 142, 0; do, No. 143, 0; do, No. 144, 0; do, No. 145, 0; do, No. 146, 0; do, No. 147, 0; do, No. 148, 0; do, No. 149, 0; do, No. 150, 0; do, No. 151, 0; do, No. 152, 0; do, No. 153, 0; do, No. 154, 0; do, No. 155, 0; do, No. 156, 0; do, No. 157, 0; do, No. 158, 0; do, No. 159, 0; do, No. 160, 0; do, No. 161, 0; do, No. 162, 0; do, No. 163, 0; do, No. 164, 0; do, No. 165, 0; do, No. 166, 0; do, No. 167, 0; do, No. 168, 0; do, No. 169, 0; do, No. 170, 0; do, No. 171, 0; do, No. 172, 0; do, No. 173, 0; do, No. 174, 0; do, No. 175, 0; do, No. 176, 0; do, No. 177, 0; do, No. 178, 0; do, No. 179, 0; do, No. 180, 0; do, No. 181, 0; do, No. 182, 0; do, No. 183, 0; do, No. 184, 0; do, No. 185, 0; do, No. 186, 0; do, No. 187, 0; do, No. 188, 0; do, No. 189, 0; do, No. 190, 0; do, No. 191, 0; do, No. 192, 0; do, No. 193, 0; do, No. 194, 0; do, No. 195, 0; do, No. 196, 0; do, No. 197, 0; do, No. 198, 0; do, No. 199, 0; do, No. 200, 0; do, No. 201, 0; do, No. 202, 0; do, No. 203, 0; do, No. 204, 0; do, No. 205, 0; do, No. 206, 0; do, No. 207, 0; do, No. 208, 0; do, No. 209, 0; do, No. 210, 0; do, No. 211, 0; do, No. 212, 0; do, No. 213, 0; do, No. 214, 0; do, No. 215, 0; do, No. 216, 0; do, No. 217, 0; do, No. 218, 0; do, No. 219, 0; do, No. 220, 0; do, No. 221, 0; do, No. 222, 0; do, No. 223, 0; do, No. 224, 0; do, No. 225, 0; do, No. 226, 0; do, No. 227, 0; do, No. 228, 0; do, No. 229, 0; do, No. 230, 0; do, No. 231, 0; do, No. 232, 0; do, No. 233, 0; do, No. 234, 0; do, No. 235, 0; do, No. 236, 0; do, No. 237, 0; do, No. 238, 0; do, No. 239, 0; do, No. 240, 0; do, No. 241, 0; do, No. 242, 0; do, No. 243, 0; do, No. 244, 0; do, No. 245, 0; do, No. 246, 0; do, No. 247, 0; do, No. 248, 0; do, No. 249, 0; do, No. 250, 0; do, No. 251, 0; do, No. 252, 0; do, No. 253, 0; do, No. 254, 0; do, No. 255, 0; do, No. 256, 0; do, No. 257, 0; do, No. 258, 0; do, No. 259, 0; do, No. 260, 0; do, No. 261, 0; do, No. 262, 0; do, No. 263, 0; do, No. 264, 0; do, No. 265, 0; do, No. 266, 0; do, No. 267, 0; do, No. 268, 0; do, No. 269, 0; do, No. 270, 0; do, No. 271, 0; do, No. 272, 0; do, No. 273, 0; do, No. 274, 0; do, No. 275, 0; do, No. 276, 0; do, No. 277, 0; do, No. 278, 0; do, No. 279, 0; do, No. 280, 0; do, No. 281, 0; do, No. 282, 0; do, No. 283, 0; do, No. 284, 0; do, No. 285, 0; do, No. 286, 0; do, No. 287, 0; do, No. 288, 0; do, No. 289, 0; do, No. 290, 0; do, No. 291, 0; do, No. 292, 0; do, No. 293, 0; do, No. 294, 0; do, No. 295, 0; do, No. 296, 0; do, No. 297, 0; do, No. 298, 0; do, No. 299, 0; do, No. 300, 0; do, No. 301, 0; do, No. 302, 0; do, No. 303, 0; do, No. 304, 0; do, No. 305, 0; do, No. 306, 0; do, No. 307, 0; do, No. 308, 0; do, No. 309, 0; do, No. 310, 0; do, No. 311, 0; do, No. 312, 0; do, No. 313, 0; do, No. 314, 0; do, No. 315, 0; do, No. 316, 0; do, No. 317, 0; do, No. 318, 0; do, No. 319, 0; do, No. 320, 0; do, No. 321, 0; do, No. 322, 0; do, No. 323, 0; do, No. 324, 0; do, No. 325, 0; do, No. 326, 0; do, No. 327, 0; do, No. 328, 0; do, No. 329, 0; do, No. 330, 0; do, No. 331, 0; do, No. 332, 0; do, No. 333, 0; do, No. 334, 0; do, No. 335, 0; do, No. 336, 0; do, No. 337, 0; do, No. 338, 0; do, No. 339, 0; do, No. 340, 0; do, No. 341, 0; do, No. 342, 0; do, No. 343, 0; do, No. 344, 0; do, No. 345, 0; do, No. 346, 0; do, No. 347, 0; do, No. 348, 0; do, No. 349, 0; do, No. 350, 0; do, No. 351, 0; do, No. 352, 0; do, No. 353, 0; do, No. 354, 0; do, No. 355, 0; do, No. 356, 0; do, No. 357, 0; do, No. 358, 0; do, No. 359, 0; do, No. 360, 0; do, No. 361, 0; do, No. 362, 0; do, No. 363, 0; do, No. 364, 0; do, No. 365, 0; do, No. 366, 0; do, No. 367, 0; do, No. 368, 0; do, No. 369, 0; do, No. 370, 0; do, No. 371, 0; do, No. 372, 0; do, No. 373, 0; do, No. 374, 0; do, No. 375, 0; do, No. 376, 0; do, No. 377, 0; do, No. 378, 0; do, No. 379, 0; do, No. 380, 0; do, No. 381, 0; do, No. 382, 0; do, No. 383, 0; do, No. 384, 0; do, No. 385, 0; do, No. 386, 0; do, No. 387, 0; do, No. 388, 0; do, No. 389, 0; do, No. 390, 0; do, No. 391, 0; do, No. 392, 0; do, No. 393, 0; do, No. 394, 0; do, No. 395, 0; do, No. 396, 0; do, No. 397, 0; do, No. 398, 0; do, No. 399, 0; do, No. 400, 0; do, No. 401, 0; do, No. 402, 0; do, No. 403, 0; do, No. 404, 0; do, No. 405, 0; do, No. 406, 0; do, No. 407, 0; do, No. 408, 0; do, No. 409, 0; do, No. 410, 0; do, No. 411, 0; do, No. 412, 0; do, No. 413, 0; do, No. 414, 0; do, No. 415, 0; do, No. 416, 0; do, No. 417, 0; do, No. 418, 0; do, No. 419, 0; do, No. 420, 0; do, No. 421, 0; do, No. 422, 0; do, No. 423, 0; do, No. 424, 0; do, No. 425, 0; do, No. 426, 0; do, No. 427, 0; do, No. 428, 0; do, No. 429, 0; do, No. 430, 0; do, No. 431, 0; do, No. 432, 0; do, No. 433, 0; do, No. 434, 0; do, No. 435, 0; do, No. 436, 0; do, No. 437, 0; do, No. 438, 0; do, No. 439, 0; do, No. 440, 0; do, No. 441, 0; do, No. 442, 0; do, No. 443, 0; do, No. 444, 0; do, No. 445, 0; do, No. 446, 0; do, No. 447, 0; do, No. 448, 0; do, No. 449, 0; do, No. 45