

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

QUESTION OF COMMITTEES.

A Recent Necessary-Some of the Contents of Mr. Kelley's Case-His Lecture-Private Bills, &c.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21. Now that several committees have been given the function of appropriating money, in addition to that of framing legislative measures, it becomes necessary for the Speaker to reorganize them entirely, and to assign to membership of those committees men who have had experience in preparing appropriation bills, or who have an aptitude for that kind of work.

For the chairmanships of Foreign Affairs, Post-Offices, and Military Affairs a lively contest is waged by rival aspirants, or rather by their friends, Townsend and Springer, of the chairmanship of the Post-Offices, and Wellsborn, of Texas, are most earnest in the pursuit of the postal chairmanship. Mr. Holman's name has also been suggested to the Speaker. Townsend had charge of the post-office appropriations during the last Congress. He evinced industry and intelligence in the preparation of the bill last session, but managed it so badly on the floor that the Republicans, led by Herr of Michigan, ran away with him and added a million or more to it. He was saved, however, next day by the return of Randall from New York. But Mr. Townsend has always trained with Morrison, and advocated the nomination of Carlisle for Speaker when Blackburn was nominated. Springer has capacity for almost any committee assignment, but is one of those unfortunate men who are always exhibiting want of good judgment by making themselves conspicuous in connection with trivial matters. Wellsborn, of Texas, is in high favor with the men who will frame the committees, and is sure to get a good place. He was chairman of Indian Affairs in the Forty-eighth Congress, and can retain that position in the special study, and during the past summer he was in charge of the Indian agencies at the head of a special committee of Congress. He has had many years' experience in the management of appropriation bills, and is considered by far the best in Congress for chairman of Indian Affairs. As Wellsborn is very anxious to have the best Post-Office Committee, he has the best chance to get it.

Very Belmont, son of August Belmont, and Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, are rivals for the chairmanship of Foreign Affairs. Belmont has never assumed special prominence, but outside influences are operating in his favor. The wealth and political services of his father may have some weight in the scale, but the most active influence is extended by the friends of General Fitz John Porter, who want Curtin, a warm friend of Porter, to be chairman of Military Affairs, where the fate of the bill to restore Porter to the army will be tried again. General Bragg, of Wisconsin, also a friend of Porter, wants to be chairman of Military Affairs. He had a brilliant war record, and is the best representative of the Union-soldier element now in Congress. Bragg's chances are very good.

Morrison will remain at the head of Ways and Means. Blount, of Georgia, Herbert, of Alabama, and Mills, of Texas, will probably remain on that committee, and Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, be added. The three remaining Democratic vacancies are likely to be filled by one eastern and two western men, and the entire committee will, it is said, be made up with a view to the production of a bill somewhat radical in its character.

The Speaker will be influenced to some extent, by Mr. Morrison in making assignments to important committees, but he is not the kind of man to yield to the advice of those who desire to humiliate Mr. Randall. It is much more probable that he will have the good sense to put Randall where he desires to go—at the head of Appropriations—and give his own administration to that of the Government. It will be the benefit of Randall's prominent abilities as a leader in Congress. In any event, Mr. Randall will be a leader and will exercise great influence upon the work of this Congress.

I think the putative father of the silver dollar may retain the chairmanship of the Committee on Coinage, but that the committee will be so constituted as to insure that a bill for the suspension of the silver coinage will be reported. This much may be done out of deference to the Administration, but it is not doubted that the House will refuse to pass such a bill.

The prevalent opinion is that several of the old chairmen will hold their places—probably Tucker at the head of Judiciary; Reagan, of Commerce; Willis, of Rivers and Harbors; Cobb, of Public Lands; Aiken, of Education; and Hatch, of Agriculture. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, is regarded as certain to be chairman of Naval Affairs. If Mr. Wainwright has a chairmanship, it is likely to be that of Manufactures. Mr. Carlisle will complete his committee list during the Christmas recess, and Morrison, with one or two other persons, will remain here to give such assistance as they may.

In the Senate to-day Senator Plumb took occasion to criticize the conduct of Mr. Kelley and to express the opinion that he was an unfit person to appoint to a diplomatic mission. It was the same sort of state stuff, based upon misinformation and prejudice, that has formed the basis of assaults upon Mr. Kelley since his appointment to Italy.

Mr. Kelley had a great audience last night to hear his speech on "Ireland, a Nation," and did himself great credit. Representative Collins, of Massachusetts, who presided, is enthusiastic in his account of Kelley's eloquence. A great mass of bills and resolutions was introduced in the House to-day, a large portion of them being private claims and pension bills. There was not a quorum of members present at any time. Many had left for their vacation; and others were attending to business in the departments, but there was a quorum in the city.

Civil-Service-Commissioner Eaton, appointed as the Republican member of the Board, was closely questioned to-day by the Republicans of the Senate Committee on Civil Service, with a view to ascertaining whether he is not more of a Cleveland man than a Republican. He fell into the trap, and said that he was convicted himself of being unfit to represent the Republicans on the Board. It is thought that his confirmation will be vigorously contested, and with some chance of defeating him.

The Marshal and Gilbert Islands. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.) SAN FRANCISCO, December 21.—Private advice here Saturday morning, which arrived here Saturday morning, states that the German war vessel Nautilus has been captured by the British and the German flag on the Marshall and Gilbert group of islands in the Southern Pacific, and claimed by the Government protectorate over them. These islands number about fifty in all. The natives are said

to be civilized, and to have been for many years under the influence of the American Missionary Society. Further particulars are expected by the Australian steamer, due here on December 28th.

The Turkish Bath versus Hydrophobia.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) MILWAUKEE, December 21.—Joseph Krebla, an employee of the Milwaukee car-shops, was bitten in the calf of the right leg by a dog about twenty-five days ago, but did not experience any trouble until last Friday, when premonitory symptoms of hydrophobia seized him. He complained of a severe pricking sensation at the wound and at points along his right side to the crown of his head; had a swelling in the throat; was unable to swallow, and restless to that extent that he could not sleep. He was taken to the bath establishment, the theory having been advanced here that the treatment of the Turkish baths would cure the disease if taken in time. Saturday Krebla passed the hours in the sweat-room, with the temperature at 185 degrees, and Sunday passed two hours in the bath, but Saturday night he obtained six hours of undisturbed sleep and rest, and Sunday again slept soundly. The dangerous symptoms have disappeared, and the man expects to resume his usual work to-day, should they not return. The theory that his disease has been brought on by imagination is disproved by the fact that he gave no attention whatever to the dog-bite. It is a Bohemian and not a reading man, and knows nothing whatever of the symptoms of hydrophobia.

Russian Revolt Convicted Sentenced.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WARSAW, RUSSIA, December 21.—The trial of persons accused of belonging to the Social Revolutionary Society has been concluded. Bardowski, justice of the peace at Warsaw; Lury, captain of engineers, and four others have been sentenced to be hanged. In addition to these eighteen have been sentenced to Siberia; seven to terms in the penal colonies, and after a year to be exiled for life in Siberia, and two more to Siberia for life. The trial began November 27th. M. Fredericks, president of the Warsaw military tribunal, being the presiding judge. He was assisted by two other military judges and four colonels. M. Morawski, public prosecutor for military offenses, conducted the prosecution, with three assistant counsel, while seventeen defense attorneys were employed for the defense. One hundred and thirty witnesses gave evidence for the prosecution and eighty for the defense.

A Clash Between Railroads.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) ATLANTA, Ga., December 21.—The accident at Newnan, Ga., on the Georgia Pacific railroad has resulted in a serious clash between that road and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia. Both roads, under contract, use the same track to Austell, seventeen miles from Atlanta. When the accident of last week occurred the Georgia Pacific refused to allow the East Tennessee to use its tracks. An order to that effect went into force last night, and eight freight trains and one passenger train, the latter carrying the mails, were blocked up here to-day and an adjournment was reached and the trains permitted to proceed.

The Bitten Children in Paris.

(By cable to the Dispatch.) PARIS, December 21.—The four children who were recently bitten by mad-dogs in Newark, N. J., and sailed on December 7th in the steamship Canada to be placed under the treatment of Pasteur, landed at Havre all well. They reached this city to-day, and have proceeded to M. Pasteur's house, where special arrangements have been made for the treatment of the little ones. Pasteur in an interview to-day said, "I will operate on the children to-morrow. I regret that a long time has elapsed between the time the children were bitten and their arrival here; but there is good ground for hope, as I have previously treated cases with success after two months had passed from the time the patients were bitten."

Cutting Off Commissions.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) NEW YORK, December 21.—The passenger agents of the New York Central, West Shore, Erie, Pennsylvania and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads, have had a long session in Commissioner Fink's office, and definitely determined to abolish all commissions of every kind, and that hereafter they would have no dealings with ticket-brokers, or "scalpers." Ticket-sellers in the general ticket-offices, controlled directly by the railroads, will be forbidden to participate either directly or indirectly in commissions. This rule will not apply to commercial commissions paid to steamship companies, for the same reason. All western roads will be asked to concur in to-day's action of the passenger agents. The regulation will go into effect January 1, 1886.

Senator Culbom's Postal-Telegraph Bill.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, December 21.—The bill introduced by Senator Culbom to-day to provide for the establishment of a postal-telegraph system was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to be considered in connection with the bill on the same subject recently introduced by Senator Edmunds. Senator Culbom's bill proposes the purchase of the land on which the lines are to be located, and with certain limitations as to the price to be paid.

Killed on the Track.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) GOSHEN, N. Y., December 21.—Philip Brady, his wife, and sister-in-law, while driving, attempted to cross the track of the Erie railroad. The engine of the Chicago express struck the vehicle, smashing it into splinters. Brady and wife were killed. The sister-in-law escaped with slight hurts. Brady and his wife had been married only one month.

Washington Notes.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21.—Another instalment of nominations were sent to the Senate to-day of officials appointed during the recess. There were 500 or 600 of them, the most prominent being that of First-Assistant-Postmaster-General Stevenson.

Death of a Daughter of General Scott.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) BALTIMORE, December 21.—Mrs. Cornelia Winfield Scott, wife of Colonel H. L. Scott, formerly of the United States Army, and daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, died to-night of paralysis at the University Hospital, in this city, aged sixty years.

XLIX. CONGRESS.

HON. A. M. KELLEY'S CASE.

A Lively Debate in the Senate—Resolution of Senator Vest—Speeches of Beck and Wheeler.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1885.

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting the reports, &c., relating to bridges in course of construction which may interfere with the free navigation of the navigable waters of the United States.

Mr. Maxey presented a memorial of the Mexican Veterans' Association, praying for the passage of a bill pensioning the veterans of the Mexican war. Referred.

Mr. Vest offered the following preamble and resolution and moved their reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas, the correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Austria-Hungary, which has been transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of State, shows that on April 29, 1885, appointed Minister to Austria-Hungary; that on May 9, 1885, the Government of the United States was officially notified by the Government of Austria-Hungary that its position of Austria-Hungary in regard to the civil marriage would be untenable and even impossible in Vienna; that on August 4, 1885, the Government of Austria-Hungary declared its determination not to receive Mr. Kelley as Minister from the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the position assumed by the Government, and the principles affirmed in said correspondence by the Secretary of State, meet with its unqualified approbation. The Constitution of the United States provides that "no religion shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States"; and whilst sincerely anxious to maintain friendly relations with Austria-Hungary and all other Governments, the people of the United States insist upon the right of any foreign Government to assert against any citizen of this country disqualification for office by reason of his religious belief or that of his family.

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, after stating the facts shown by the correspondence as causes contributing to the rejection of Mr. Kelley by the Italian and Austrian Governments, said the State Department of this Government has recognized the position taken by the Italian Government. The Government of the United States, he said, would have recognized the right of the Austrian Government to object to Mr. Kelley on personal grounds if he had been personally objectionable to that Government, but when the Austrian Government put its objection on the ground that Mr. Kelley's wife was a Jew, and that religious opinions, this Government was bound by the provisions of its Constitution and the traditions and opinions of its people, to respectfully refuse to admit the justice of such an objection. The principle of religious liberty was too thoroughly interwoven with our form of government, and too highly prized by the people of the United States, to permit them to recognize the justice of such an objection on the part of any body. Mr. Vest delivered a glowing eulogium on Thomas Jefferson for his successful efforts in behalf of religious liberty, and expressed his pleasure that Secretary Bayard had so properly and energetically expressed the sense of the American people on the subject.

Mr. Vest then moved the reference of his resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and expressed the hope that it would meet with the approval of both Houses of Congress.

Mr. Plumb, of Illinois, thought that no question of religious liberty was involved in the point, which in his opinion, was a purely social one. These diplomatic officials had really no duties to perform except social ones, and Mr. Plumb, for that reason, would not have any objection to the incident should serve to call the attention of the country to the fact that the diplomatic service was merely an ornamental one, if indeed it could be called even ornamental. So far as it concerned the religious prejudices existing on the other side of the water, Mr. Plumb said it did seem hard that they should exist, and he here generally free from such prejudices, though he believed there was a hotel in St. Louis where proprietors were believed to have a prejudice similar to that referred to in the case under consideration.

Mr. Plumb criticized the published statement attributed to Mr. Kelley and purporting to have been made after his resignation of the Italian mission. That statement was to the effect that he had only said of the Italian Government what he would say of the American Government—that it was a government that rested upon gross and bloody violation of public right. When Mr. Plumb had read that statement in the newspapers he came to the conclusion that the person uttering such an opinion was unfit to represent the American Government anywhere. The whole diplomatic arrangement of the present day was, however, in Mr. Plumb's opinion, antiquated and totally unnecessary, and he had not the committee would recommend to the Senate that it be abolished. He had not observed that the whole of the Government had moved with any more friction since Mr. Kelley's rejection than they had moved before.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Beck called up the resolution heretofore offered by him directing the Committee on Finance to inquire whether the officials of the United States had complied with the laws requiring that the coin paid for duties on imported goods should be set apart as a special fund and applied to the payment of interest on United States bonds, &c.

Mr. Beck spoke at considerable length on his resolution. The laws of the land, he said, were equally binding on the highest executive officer and the humblest citizen. Yet the laws to which his resolution referred had not for many years been complied with by the Treasury officials. No more state-manlike message had ever emanated from the State of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Michigan to aid in the construction of railroads, also, proposing a constitutional amendment permitting the President to veto items in the general appropriation bills.

By Mr. Worthington, of Illinois: Prohibiting the employment of convict-labor on Government works.

By Mr. Payson, of Illinois: Forfeiting lands granted to and in the construction of the following railroads: Girard and Mobile, Memphis and Charleston, Savannah and Albany, and North Pacific; also, forfeiting the land granted to the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Michigan to aid in the construction of railroads; also, proposing a constitutional amendment permitting the President to veto items in the general appropriation bills.

By Mr. Reece, of Illinois: To pay Government employes wages heretofore withheld in violation of the eighth law; also, by request, "Granting lands to aid in the establishment of an endowment for savings by which thrift may be promoted and citizens enabled to purchase themselves out of economic impoverishment and dependence involved in their lack of the material factors necessary to make available their personal productive capabilities."

By Mr. Holman, of Indiana: To limit the disposal of the lands adapted to agriculture to actual settlers; also, to maintain the purity of the ballot-box, and to prevent bribery and corruption in elections—similar to the bill introduced by him in the Forty-eighth Congress.

By Mr. Matson, of Indiana: Pro-

posing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of postmasters by the people.

By Mr. Weaver, of Iowa: For the establishment of the postal telegraph; also for a free and unrestricted coinage of the silver dollar.

By Mr. Murphy, of Iowa: For the construction of the Hennepin Canal.

By Mr. Frederick, of Iowa: To enable the people of the Territory of Dakota to form a Constitution.

By Mr. McCrory, of Kentucky: For the creation of a department of agriculture.

By Mr. Willis, of Kentucky: To aid temporarily in the support of common schools, similar to the bills which were introduced by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama.

Messrs. Melick, of Arkansas; Breckinridge, of Arkansas, and King, of Louisiana, addressing \$4,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river and for the appointment of a Mississippi-river commission.

THE ENTOMBED MINERS.

A Second Fall at Nanticoke Mine Renders Rescue Almost Hopeless.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WILKESBARRE, PA., December 21. The situation at Nanticoke is unchanged. At 1:30 this afternoon the relief party were still pushing towards the imprisoned men, and have been spurred on to greater efforts by a signal they had received which indicates that the rescue is life beyond. Tapping upon an iron pipe was heard by the rescuers, and they naturally conclude that there is yet good ground to hope that at least some of the men may be rescued alive. It is the opinion of some of the best miners that they cannot reach the men for some days, owing to the extent of the obstructions. Others are sanguine enough to expect that they will reach the men within the next ten hours at the latest.

THE WORK OF RESCUE CHIEF.

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 21. At 10 o'clock this evening the work of the rescue party was suddenly interrupted by another fall of sand, rock, and steam. The men were working on a deep incline, when a vast mass of debris came crashing down toward them with great violence. They fled for their lives; and although they escaped unharmed, several of them had very narrow escapes. The work of digging for the imprisoned men is, for the time being, suspended, but the efforts to clear the debris and remove the obstructions will continue their labors. They hope to have it arranged in an hour or two so that the work may be proceeded with.

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 21. The fall of sand and culm at No. 1 Slope in Nanticoke, this evening, did not stop the work on the surface, as was feared at first. The rescue party was not interrupted by another fall of sand, rock, and steam. The men were working on a deep incline, when a vast mass of debris came crashing down toward them with great violence. They fled for their lives; and although they escaped unharmed, several of them had very narrow escapes. The work of digging for the imprisoned men is, for the time being, suspended, but the efforts to clear the debris and remove the obstructions will continue their labors. They hope to have it arranged in an hour or two so that the work may be proceeded with.

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LATE WEATHER REPORT.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, December 22.—A. M.—For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, winds generally from west to south, warmer in the northern portion, stationary temperature in the southern portion.

For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, winds generally from west to south, occasionally variable, slight changes in temperature, lower barometer.

For Richmond and vicinity, fair weather, slightly warmer.

The weather in Richmond yesterday was clear and comfortable.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

9 A. M. 43  
Noon 45  
3 P. M. 47  
6 P. M. 50  
Midnight 50

Mean temperature, 50.5-6.

Police Court.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

H. L. Thompson, drunk. Fined \$2.50.  
William Berry, fighting. Fined \$5.00.  
Isaac Thurston (colored), drunk. Fined \$5.  
McLane Pleasant, drunk. Fined \$5.00.  
Thomas Cheatham, assault. Fined \$5.00.  
Robert Anderson (colored), stealing. Sent on to the grand jury.  
George Poindexter (colored), drunk. Fined \$2.50.  
Tazewell Dudley (colored), assault. Fined \$25.00 and six months in jail.  
James Lynn, stealing. Jailed and labor fifteen days.  
J. H. Barrett (colored), fighting. Fined \$5.  
Robert Claiborne (colored), drunk. Fined \$5.  
Oliver Thomas, fighting. Fined \$5.00.  
James Anderson, fighting. Fined \$5.00.  
W. J. Faudre, drunk. Fined \$1.50.  
John W. McDonald, drunk. Fined \$4.50.  
Amos Williams, assault. Sent to the Grand Jury.  
William Sheppard (colored), assault. Dismissed. Same, carrying concealed weapons. Fined \$21.50.

TRADE BOOMING!

NEVER SINCE WE HAVE BEEN IN THE CLOTHING TRADE HAS TRADE BEEN MORE SATISFACTORY TO US THAN IT IS AT PRESENT. REMEMBER OUR REDUCTIONS ARE MADE FROM FIGURES THAT ARE GUARANTEED BY AN ABSOLUTELY ONE-PRICE HOUSE AT ALL TIMES TO BE THE LOWEST, AND IF YOU THINK FOR A MOMENT YOU WILL SEE THAT HOUSES THAT HAVE NO FIXED PRICES CAN MAKE NO REDUCTIONS, AS NO PRICE EVER EXISTED WITH THEM. IN PURCHASING AT OUR ESTABLISHMENT WE OFFER YOU EVERY GUARANTEE THAT YOU CAN ASK FOR.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

RALEIGH'S NEWSY BUDGET.

The Lutheraan-Killed by a Fall in Limb-Hatred Masters-Old Hotel Burned-Perseval.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.) RALEIGH, N. C., December 21.—The North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church held a special meeting at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county, in the interest of North Carolina College, located there. The report of the Committee of Trustees was so amended as to commit the Synod to a resolution to make an effort to endow two professorships, one for the presidency of the college and the other to be named Stork professorship.

In Davidson county, Mr. David Miller, while felling a large tree in the woods, was struck on the head by a limb and instantly killed.

At noon to-day the old hotel at Kittrell Spring was burned. The building was of wood, with accommodations for two hundred guests. The fire also consumed a twenty-eight-room cottage near by and several smaller buildings. None were in use. The hotel building was for many years a very fashionable resort, and was afterward a female school. The loss is about \$15,000. There was no insurance. The building was about half a mile from Kittrell depot, where there is a large hotel—a great resort for New England people.

Preliminary surveys have been made in the vicinity of Plymouth, with a view to the continuation of the Jamesville railroad to Suffolk. The project is to bridge Roanoke river three or four miles from Plymouth and cross the Chowan near Winton.

From Suffolk it is proposed to establish a line of steamers to connect with Cape-Charles steamers.

Charlotte's oldest physician, Dr. J. B. Jones, is in a critical condition from a stroke of a paralysis Saturday.

The Nense river, from Goldsboro to Newbern, is reported as very high. The freshet has done damage to bridges and mills. A large and valuable bridge near Goldsboro was washed away Saturday afternoon by a raft of 400 logs sweeping against it.

A remarkable story comes from Buncombe county. While the convicts were cutting the Spartanburg and Asheville railroad an ancient house in a remarkably secluded cave was discovered. The house was constructed of rough logs and boards. The only occupants were an old hermit who said he had lived there for more than half a century. A large yellow dog, a cat, and a wild coon. It was a happy family. In conversation the old fellow was very ignorant. He had never seen a steam-engine or railroad. His bed-covering was large bearskins sewn together. Brackets that adorned the walls of which there were many were immense buck-horns.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Fourteen cases, 197 bales; uplands, 5-10; Orleans, 10-15; consolidated, not reported. 11,342 bales; in the Continent, 14,388 bales. The market was unchanged. Wholesalers advanced (all) 1/2 cent. January, 1886. Corn—Steady. Standard, 1 1/2; No. 2, 1 1/4; No. 3, 1 1/4; No. 4, 1 1/4; No. 5, 1 1/4; No. 6, 1 1/4; No. 7, 1 1/4; No. 8, 1 1/4; No. 9, 1 1/4; No. 10, 1 1/4; No. 11, 1 1/4; No. 12, 1 1/4; No. 13, 1 1/4; No. 14, 1 1/4; No. 15, 1 1/4; No. 16, 1 1/4; No. 17, 1 1/4; No. 18, 1 1/4; No. 19, 1 1/4; No. 20, 1 1/4; No. 21, 1 1/4; No. 22, 1 1/4; No. 23, 1 1/4; No. 24, 1 1/4; No. 25, 1 1/4; No. 26, 1 1/4; No. 27, 1 1/4; No. 28, 1 1/4; No. 29, 1 1/4; No. 30, 1 1/4; No. 31, 1 1/4; No. 32, 1 1/4; No. 33, 1 1/4; No. 34, 1 1/4; No. 35, 1 1/4; No. 36, 1 1/4; No. 37, 1 1/4; No. 38, 1 1/4; No. 39, 1 1/4; No. 40, 1 1/4; No. 41, 1 1/4; No. 42, 1 1/4; No. 43, 1 1/4; No. 44, 1 1/4; No. 45, 1 1/4; No. 46, 1 1/4; No. 47, 1 1/4; No. 48, 1 1/4; No. 49, 1 1/4; No. 50, 1 1/4; No. 51, 1 1/4; No. 52, 1 1/4; No. 53, 1 1/4; No. 54, 1 1/4; No. 55, 1 1/4; No. 56, 1 1/4; No. 57, 1 1/4; No. 58, 1 1/4; No. 59, 1 1/4; No. 60, 1 1/4; No. 61, 1 1/4; No. 62, 1 1/4; No. 63, 1 1/4; No. 64, 1 1/4; No. 65, 1 1/4; No. 66, 1 1/4; No. 67, 1 1/4; No. 68, 1 1/4; No. 69, 1 1/4; No. 70, 1 1/4; No. 71, 1 1/4; No. 72, 1 1/4; No. 73, 1 1/4; No. 74, 1 1/4; No. 75, 1 1/4; No. 76, 1 1/4; No. 77, 1 1/4; No. 78, 1 1/4; No. 79, 1 1/4; No. 80, 1 1/4; No. 81, 1 1/4; No. 82, 1 1/4; No. 83, 1 1/4; No. 84, 1 1/4; No. 85, 1 1/4; No. 86, 1 1/4; No. 87, 1 1/4; No. 88, 1 1/4; No. 89, 1 1/4; No. 90, 1 1/4; No. 91, 1 1/4; No. 92, 1 1/4; No. 93, 1 1/4; No. 94, 1 1/4; No. 95, 1 1/4; No. 96, 1 1/4; No. 97, 1 1/4; No. 98, 1 1/4; No. 99, 1 1/4; No. 100, 1 1/4; No. 101, 1 1/4; No. 102, 1 1/4; No. 103, 1 1/4; No. 104, 1 1/4; No. 105, 1 1/4; No. 106, 1 1/4; No. 107, 1 1/4; No. 108, 1 1/4; No. 109, 1 1/4; No. 110, 1 1/4; No. 111, 1 1/4; No. 112, 1 1/4; No. 113, 1 1/4; No. 114, 1 1/4; No. 115, 1 1/4; No. 116, 1 1/4; No. 117, 1 1/4; No. 118, 1 1/4; No. 119, 1 1/4; No. 120, 1 1/4; No. 121, 1 1/4; No. 122, 1 1/4; No. 123, 1 1/4; No. 124, 1 1/4; No. 125, 1 1/4; No. 126, 1 1/4; No. 127, 1 1/4; No. 128, 1 1/4; No. 129, 1 1/4; No. 130, 1 1/4; No. 131, 1 1/4; No. 132, 1 1/4; No. 133, 1 1/4; No. 134, 1 1/4; No. 135, 1 1/4; No. 136, 1 1/4; No. 137, 1 1/4; No. 138, 1 1/4; No. 139, 1 1/4; No. 140, 1 1/4; No. 141, 1 1/4; No. 142, 1 1/4; No. 143, 1 1/4; No. 144, 1 1/4; No. 145, 1 1/4; No. 146, 1 1/4; No. 147, 1 1/4; No. 148, 1 1/4; No. 149, 1 1/4; No. 150, 1 1/4; No. 151, 1 1/4; No. 152, 1 1/4; No. 153, 1 1/4; No. 154, 1 1/4; No. 155, 1 1/4; No. 156, 1 1/4; No. 157, 1 1/4; No. 158, 1 1/4; No. 159, 1 1/4; No. 160, 1 1/4; No. 161, 1 1/4; No. 162, 1 1/4; No. 163, 1 1/4; No. 164, 1 1/4; No. 165, 1 1/4; No. 166, 1 1/4; No. 167, 1 1/4; No. 168, 1 1/4; No. 169, 1 1/4; No. 170, 1 1/4; No. 171, 1 1/4; No. 172, 1 1/4; No. 173, 1 1/4; No. 174, 1 1/4; No. 175, 1 1/4; No. 176, 1 1/4; No. 177, 1 1/4; No. 178, 1 1/4; No. 179, 1 1/4; No. 180, 1 1/4; No. 181, 1 1/4; No. 182, 1 1/4; No. 183, 1 1/4; No. 184, 1 1/4; No. 185, 1 1/4; No. 186, 1 1/4; No. 187, 1 1/4; No. 188, 1 1/4; No. 189, 1 1/4; No. 190, 1 1/4; No. 191, 1 1/4; No. 192, 1 1/4; No. 193, 1 1/4; No. 194, 1 1/4; No. 195, 1 1/4; No. 196, 1 1/4; No. 197, 1 1/4; No. 198, 1 1/4; No. 199, 1 1/4; No. 200, 1 1/4; No. 201, 1 1/4; No. 202, 1 1/4; No. 203, 1 1/4; No. 204, 1 1/4; No. 205, 1 1/4; No. 206, 1 1/4; No. 207, 1 1/4; No. 208, 1 1/4; No. 209, 1 1/4; No. 210, 1 1/4; No. 211, 1 1/4; No. 212, 1 1/4; No. 213, 1 1/4; No. 214, 1 1/4; No. 215, 1 1/4; No. 216,