

NO GUESS WORK

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39TH YEAR—NO. 96

The Ogden Standard

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1909

WEATHER FORECAST

U T A H—THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE WEATHER WILL BE PARTLY CLOUDY AND WARMER TONIGHT. GENERALLY FAIR TOMORROW.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ARMENIAN POPULATION OF ANTIOCH PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT

Thousands of Destitute Widows and Orphans Still in District, Unable to Get Away—Situation in Alexandretta Critical—Fugitives From Armenian Villages Relate Horrible Tales of the Massacres—British Aid Is Refused

Beirut, April 23.—The Armenian population of Antioch and vicinity has been practically wiped out in the massacres of the last few days by fanatical Moslems. There are thousands of destitute Armenian widows and orphans still in the district, unable to get away. There is no security anywhere in the vicinity of Antioch.

The situation in Alexandretta continues critical. Beilan is still holding out against the tribesmen that surround it. Beirut is quiet as yet, but there is great tension between the Christian and the Moslem populations. Troops are arriving here, and the authorities are taking forceful measures for the preservation of order. Many people are leaving Beirut for the Lebanon. The British cruiser Diana came into port today.

Alexandretta, April 23.—Fugitives who arrived yesterday relate that all the Armenian villages and settlements in the Alexandretta district are being destroyed. Nearly every Armenian dwelling has been burned, and the Armenians surviving are lying in the open half-starved and in great fear, and especially of Friday and Saturday.

The village of Jallan, a short distance south of Alexandretta, is holding out with difficulty against the nomad tribesmen.

The British warships which sailed to relieve Deiriyul, an Armenian village on the coast, returned to Alexandretta today without having accomplished anything. The commander of the vessel applied to the governor of the district for permission to land a relief party, but he was refused.

Two more British war vessels are expected here shortly. One of the other foreign warships in port left today for Beirut.

OFFICER FOUND DEAD WITH HIS THROAT CUT

Manila, April 23.—Lieutenant Albert N. Brunzell of the first brigade marines, was found dead in the rear of his quarters at Olonapo with his throat cut. It is not known whether the young officer committed suicide or met with foul play.

The naval authorities are investigating both theories.

Brunzell had just successfully passed an examination for promotion to a captaincy. He was appointed to the marine corps from Idaho, his native state, in February, 1906.

SENATOR TILLMAN TALKS ON THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

New York, April 25.—Senator Benjamin Tillman, of South Carolina, talked not only of the solid south and white supremacy at the annual dinner of the South Carolina society last night, but he touched incidentally upon the divorce question.

"I have travelled all around this

country," said the senator, "and there is one thing about a South Carolina that distinguishes him from every one else in this country. And that's this—that he has 'just one girl' and when she grows old he does not look around for some young pullet, and then go to the judge—none of those in this audience, of course—and for some trivial cause, frequently trumped up, try to get rid of the girl who has been with him all his life."

POPULACE GREETES HIM

Sultan Appears on Streets Amidst Cries of Adoration

Constantinople, April 23.—The Sultan appeared upon the streets of Constantinople today, and was greeted by the people with cries of adoration. With a mask-like countenance, and his head sunk between his stooped shoulders, he acknowledged the salutations of the throng by curt nods.

The occasion of his regular Friday visit to the White Mosque outside the walls of Yildiz Kiosk, a ceremony known as the Selamluk. It was the first time the Sultan had been in public since the revolutionary outbreak of April 13.

On the word that the Selamluk would occur today, the people, in great numbers, made their way in carriages and on foot to greet the Sultan at the Yildiz Kiosk. From the gate of the palace enclosure to the mosque, the broad driveway was lined on either side by the picked regiments of the army representing every branch in the service. All were in their best uniforms with tunics and trousers, canvas leggings, trappings of red, yellow and green, and with red fez or red and green turbans on their heads. Every point of vantage was occupied by the soldiers, and the mosque was completely surrounded by them; regiments of cavalry filled a nearby open field. The avenue, leading from the mosque to the palace gate, freshly sprinkled with white sand that the Sultan might have an undefiled path to his place of worship, was lined four

and six deep by the troops of the empire. Back of the soldiers gathered a dense throng. At noon, the gates were thrown open, and the Sultan appeared in his customary victoria. He drove the short distance to the mosque, and at once entered to say his prayers. After the completion of his devotions, he returned by the same way he came, and disappeared through the broad portals into the guarded precincts of his palace.

His majesty's progress was marked by an ovation, the people, as he drove by, saluting him as their master and saint. His majesty nodded to right and left as his victoria was driven at a slow pace through the lines of soldiers, and he carried his right hand at a salute.

As the Sultan drove by the terrace of white stone that is used by distinguished visitors to watch his passage to and from the mosque, he looked carefully to see if any of the ambassadors were present. None was there, however, as they had by common consent agreed to remain away. The terrace was occupied by a large gathering of foreign visitors and junior members of the various diplomatic missions. His majesty's customary uniform, that of a field marshal, was covered by an old gray overcoat that he has not worn for years. This garment is commonly believed to have a lining of fine steel mail, and his majesty looked thicker through the body today than he does when he is receiving in the palace.

Constantinople, April 23.—It is reported here today that at the secret session of the National assembly, held at San Stefano yesterday, 150 deputies voted in favor of the deposition of the Sultan.

There were about 220 deputies and 19 senators present at the session.

The question has been raised whether this vote can be considered legal, and whether the Sheikh Ul Islam will issue the necessary decision sanctioning the action of the assembly. The attitude of the Sheikh Ul Islam is said to be uncertain, as he is under the influence of diverse elements.

SMUGGLING CASE MAY CREATE SENSATION

MEMBERS OF PROMINENT FAMILIES MAY BE SUBPOENAED.

Millions of Dollars in Paris Gowns and Laces Have Been Smuggled Into This Country.

San Francisco, April 23.—That members of four of the most prominent families in the fashionable millionaire colony at Burlingame, and a modiste of this city, who caters to the smart set, may be subpoenaed as witnesses in the investigation of an international smuggling syndicate, is the report published here this morning.

According to this authority, Collector Loeb, Jr., of United States Attorney Wise, of New York, are preparing to place evidence before the federal grand jury, that millions of dollars worth of Paris gowns and foreign-made laces and millinery has been smuggled into this country by the syndicate, and that heavy shipments upon which adequate duty has not been paid, have found their way to Burlingame.

The system entailed the purchase abroad of good at a price that included the duty and freight. Dressmakers abroad, it is said, would ship to the American modistes, who were to distribute the parcels. The charge is made that, instead of keeping faith with the purchasers who had prepaid the duty, the French modistes, through agents connected with fashionable circles in this country, attempted to, and in many instances, did secure the entry of immensely valuable shipment free of duty.

HEAVIEST LOCOMOTIVE IS BUILT IN PHILADELPHIA

Chicago, April 23.—The heaviest locomotive ever built, weighing 430,000 pounds, without a tender and 605,000 with a tender, and measuring 92 feet long over all, is on its way to Chicago from Philadelphia. It will be exhibited here for a day before being sent west for freight service on the Sierra Nevada mountain division of the Southern Pacific railroad.

With the possible exception of one locomotive used on the Erie railroad, this is also the most powerful locomotive in the world, and is two and two-tenths times more powerful than the heaviest freight locomotive used by the Southern Pacific on its steepest grades. This will haul crude oil from California wells. The weight on

the driving wheels is 390,000 pounds as compared with 187,000 for the heaviest used by this road at present. The tender loaded ready for service weighs 70,500 pounds, making a total weight of more than 300,000 tons. The boiler has a diameter of 84 inches and the total heating surface is 6,172 square feet. The wheel base is 55 feet, ten inches.

DEVICE FOR STOPPING TRAINS TO BE INSPECTED

Chicago, April 23.—The block signal and train control board of the Interstate commerce commission are scheduled to take a trip on the Burlington today to a point near Aurora to inspect a device for automatically stopping trains, whose crews ignore the danger signal.

The device has been in operation for more than a year, and experimental tests have been made morning and evening each day. The information possessed by the board is that there has not been a single failure of the device to work properly either during the winter or summer.

The track circuit is so fixed that, when a signal is in danger, the automatic stop is in position to do its work. Should the train pass the signal, which is set against its progress, the wheels of the locomotive strike a part of the track mechanism which opens a valve, connected with the air reservoir. This releases the air in auxiliary reservoirs under the cars, and thereby sets the air brakes.

OFF FOR THE BIG HUNT

Plenty of Game Seen From Train—President Rides on Cow Catcher

Makindu, British East Africa, April 23.—The special train that left Mombasa at half-past two yesterday afternoon, bearing Theodore Roosevelt and the members of his party to the ranch of Sir Alfred Pease, on the Athi river, pulled in here at half-past six this morning. All the members of the party are well and had a good night. They are enjoying the trip immensely.

Mr. Roosevelt, F. J. Jackson, of the protectorate, E. C. Selous, and Major Mearns rode on a broad seat attached to the cowcatcher of the locomotive from Mombasa as far as Mackinnon Road, a distance of about fifty miles. The visitors were delighted with the experience, and Mr. Roosevelt was deeply impressed with the marvelous scenery that unfolded itself to view.

The other passengers on the special train included Mr. Sandifer, local superintendent of the railroad line; Mr. Cruickshank, the traffic manager; W. J. Monson, secretary of the administration; J. H. Wilson, a member of the legislative council, and R. F. Cunningham, manager of the Roosevelt expedition.

The party expects to arrive at Kapiti Plains station at mid-day, and this afternoon will go up to the Pease ranch. It will have several days in camp before going on to Nairobi. At the conclusion of the visit with Sir Alfred Pease, Mr. Roosevelt will probably go to the Juba ranch and be the guest of George MacMillan. After this, he will shoot buffalo at Hugh Heatley's Kamdi ranch, fifteen miles from Nairobi on the Fort Hall road.

Before leaving Mombasa, Mr. Roosevelt received an address of welcome from the American missionaries. He will visit at least three mission stations while in the protectorate.

Machokos Road, British East Africa, April 23.—The Roosevelt special arrives at Machokos Road, 276 miles from Mombasa, at mid-day. The weather is fine and all the members of the party are enjoying themselves greatly.

Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Selous, Major Burns and Edmund Heller, in their ride on the cow-catcher of the locomotive from Makindu had a magnificent view of snow capped Kilimanjaro. Plenty of game was seen from the train, including about twenty giraffe with their young, close to the line; wildebeests, hartbeests, water bucks, zebras, dulkers, guinea fow, ostriches in great numbers, and one rhinoceros. The other members of the party rode on the roof of one of the carriages.

Mr. Roosevelt is taking his meals on the train with Governor Jackson and the members of the governor's party. Kermit Roosevelt and the other Americans are taking their meals with Captain Campbell.

WISCONSIN AND STANFORD EXCHANGE LAW PROFESSORS

Palo Alto, Cal., April 23.—Professor C. H. Huberich, head of the Stanford university law school, has been granted a leave of absence for next year to accept a professorship in the college of law at the University of Wisconsin.

Senior professor of the Wisconsin law school will fill Huberich's chair. This exchange of professors is in line with the policy of the larger universities advanced by Professor Abbott, president of the Association of American Law Schools. Professor Abbott holds that it will tend toward the establishment of clearer relationships between the different universities as well as broadening the views of the students by working under various instructors.

Professor Huberich is considered an authority on conflicts of laws, and is now writing a book on his specialty.

SEC. ROOT TALKS ON LAW

American Society of International Law in Convention

Washington, April 23.—The opening address at the third annual meeting of the American Society of International Law was made today by Senator Elihu Root of New York, president of the society. He took for his subject "The Relations Between International Tribunals of Arbitration and Jurisdiction of National Courts."

Particular reference was made to the Drago doctrine, Senator Root contending that the submission to international tribunals implies no impeachment of sovereignty.

Senator Root admitted that, where there has been a denial of justice in national courts, their decisions are not to be held conclusive, and arbitration or other further action may be called for.

"The better rule would be to avoid the danger of denials of justice, and to prevent the belief that justice has not been done, which must always possess the parties defeated in a tribunal suspected of partiality," said he, "by submitting in the first instance, to an impartial tribunal all such cases as are liable to be affected by the consideration I have mentioned."

The reason of such rule, he explained, would require that, when such cases had been decided already by national courts, and the impartial justice of the decision seriously questioned, they should be re-submitted to an arbitral tribunal, not for proof that justice had been denied, but for rehearing on their merits.

Senator Root argued that in international controversy, the only question is "what is just in this case." Sovereigns and presidents, ministers and department officers, are not insulated by a provision for a court to ascertain what is just, he added, because the common sense of justice recognizes that their relation to the question which arises between the government, which they conduct, and others, is such that they cannot well be impartial.

"Recourse to arbitration is a reflection upon national courts, the people of the United States have been strangely obtuse. Nowhere in the world, surely, is greater honor paid to the courts of justice, yet we have embodied in the fundamental law, which binds the states together, a recognition of the liability of courts to be affected by the real sentiment, prejudice and pressure."

He told how the proud commonwealths, like Virginia and Pennsylvania and New York and Massachusetts revered their judges.

"They were prepared to give, and did give to their courts a degree of authority over them and their executives and legislatures without precedent in the history of free government; but they also revered justice; they prized peace and concord and friendship and brotherhood between the states and their citizens. When the ever-recurring dispute arises between submission of controversies to international arbitration, on the one hand, and insistence of jurisdiction of national tribunals on the other, the nation to look to the framers of the constitution as an example of high constructive statesmanship and wisdom, should not fail to find in their judgment, matter to arrest their attention and influence their action."

HEALTH COMMISSIONER FAVORS PASTEURIZATION OF MILK.

Chicago, April 23.—In support of his contention that the pasteurization of milk does not give it a cooked taste, Health Commissioner Evans has sent a supply to the City Club with the information that the "drinks" are on him.

"God did not make cows to supply milk for human beings," says Dr. Evans. "The natural reason for the production of a cow's milk is to furnish nourishment for the calf, and before man took a hand in the matter a cow gave only sufficient milk for the feeding and much milking, the cow has been forced by man to gradually increase her supply of milk that it might be used for human needs. She now gives an unnatural amount and this forcing process has lowered her power to resist disease. The result is that the modern milk cow is peculiarly susceptible to disease, and probably tuberculosis."

"The product of any dairy adjacent to a big city, no matter how clean and well managed that dairy may seem to be, is not good enough to use without being pasteurized, unless all the cows have been tested for tuberculosis. The city health department has examined many supplies of milk sold in Chicago as pure milk, and has found in some of them as high as 3,000,000 disease germs in fifteen drops of milk. If water has 1,000 such germs we condemn it."

NINETEEN PERSONS ARE DROWNED OFF CHRISTIANA

Christiana, April 23.—Nineteen persons were drowned off Christiana last night by the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Edith after collision with the British steamer Oxford. Those who went down with the Edith are the captain and his wife, one passenger and sixteen members of her crew.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF WORLD'S MARKETS

PRICES OF STOCKS CARRIED UPWARD

New York, April 23.—Active opening dealings today carried prices of stocks upward in uniform small fractions. There was a sprinkling of declines, including a number of the active stocks. Exceptional gains were shown by New York, Chicago & St. Louis, which rose 2 5/8, and American Locomotive and American Car preferred.

The market showed indecision for awhile, some of the leaders reacting, while others held their own or advanced. Subsequently, the list moved upward, but the principal stocks did not get much away from yesterday's final prices. The industrials were unusually prominent.

Profit-taking sales caused prices to sag. Here and there, stocks sold lower than last night. Trading became very dull at that stage, Hoeking Coal and Corn Products preferred and American Cotton Oil preferred rose 1 1/2, Distillers Securities 1 1/4 and Union Bag preferred 1. Crex Car and Drugg 2 1/4 and American Beet Sugar 1.

Bonds were steady.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Amalgamated Copper, 76 3/8. American Car and Foundry, 50. American Locomotive, 54 7/8. American Smelting, 88 1/8. American Sugar Refining, 104 3/4. Anaconda Mining Co., 45. Atchafalaya, 105 7/8. Baltimore and Ohio, 113 3/4. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 77 3/4. Canadian Pacific, 176 3/8. Chesapeake and Ohio, 74 3/4. Chicago Northwestern, 180. Chicago Mill and St. Paul, 149 1/8. Colorado Fuel and Iron, 38 3/8. Colorado and Southern, 64 1/2. Delaware and Hudson, 182 1/2. Denver and Rio Grande, 52 3/8. Denver and Rio Grande, pfd., 88. Erie Railway, 30 7/8. Great Northern, pfd., 144 1/4. Great Northern Ore Cfts., 68 1/4. Illinois Central, 145 1/4. New York Central, 130. Reading Railway, 144 3/8. Rock Island Co., 28 1/2. Rock Island Co., pfd., 69 1/8. Southern Pacific, 119 7/8. Southern Railway, 25 1/8. Union Pacific, 187 1/4. United States Steel, 52 7/8. United States Steel, pfd., 111 5/8. Wabash Railway, 18 1/2. Western Union, 69. Standard Oil company, 66 9/16.

Chicago Close.

Chicago, April 23.—Close: Wheat—May 1 22 1/8; July 11 10 1/4; Sept. 11 02 1/4; Dec. 11 02 1/4. Corn—April 68 7/8; May 69 1/8; July 67 1/2; Sept. 66 5/8-3/4; Dec. 57 1/2. Oats—May 55 1/2; July 48 3/4-7/8; Sept. 41 3/8-1/2; Dec. 41 7/8. Pork—May 17 85; July 18 02 1/2-2 1/8; Sept. 18 00. Lard—May 10 50; July 10 42 1/2-1/4; Sept. 10 52 1/2. Ribs—May 39 60-62 1/2; July 39 70. Sept. 39 32 1/2. Ry.—Cash 86 5/7; May 81 1/2. Barley—Cash 65 5/8. Timothy—April 39 50. Clover—April 39 50.

Chicago Livestock.

Cattle—Receipts estimated at 1,000; market steady; beefs \$4.70-6.90; Texas steers \$4.50-6.55; western steers \$4.40-6.55; stockers and feeders \$3.40-5.75; cows and heifers \$2.00-5.90; calves \$1.50-6.00. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 14,000; market steady to strong; light \$6.90-7.25; mixed \$7.00-7.45; heavy \$7.00-7.50; rough \$7.00-7.45; good to choice heavy \$7.15-7.50; pigs \$5.75-6.75; bulk of sales \$7.25-7.40. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 8,000; market weak; native \$3.60-6.00; western \$3.00-6.00; yearlings \$3.00-6.00; lambs, native, \$5.50-8.25; western \$5.50-8.25.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, April 23.—Cattle—Receipts 1,000; market steady; native steers \$5.00-6.60 native cows and heifers \$3.25-6.25; stockers and feeders \$4.00-5.75; bulls \$3.50-5.25; calves \$3.75-6.25; western steers \$5.00-6.55; western cows \$3.75-6.50. Hogs—Receipts 9,000; market strong to 5 cents higher; bulk of sales \$6.80-7.25; heavy \$7.10-7.35; packers and butchers \$6.95-7.30; light \$6.60-7.10; pigs \$5.25-6.50. Sheep—Receipts 2,000; market steady; muttons \$5.25-6.50; lambs \$6.25-8.00; westerns and yearlings \$4.75-7.40; ewes \$3.75-6.00.

Sugar and Coffee.

New York, April 23.—Sugar, raw—Steady; fair refining \$3.42; centrifugal 96 test \$3.92; molasses sugar \$3.17; refined steady; crushed \$5.65; powdered \$5.05; granulated \$4.95. COFFEE—Quiet; No. 7 Rio \$21.8; No. 4 Santos 8 7/8-9.

Wool.

St. Louis, April 23.—Wool, strong; territory and western medium 20-24; fine medium 18-22; fine 12-18.

Metal Market.

New York April 23.—Lead, quiet, \$4.20-4.25. Copper, dull, 12 7/8-13 1/2. Silver 52 1/4.

NEW YORK POLICEMEN ALMOST ASPHYXIATED

New York, April 23.—Twenty-two New York policemen narrowly escaped death by gas asphyxiation early today as they lay sleeping in the dormitory at the West Seventh street station. The timely call to go on duty probably saved them from death. As it was, every man was dazed and stupid when he awoke, but they stumbled out on to their beats, glad to get a breath of fresh air and grateful that they were awakened in time.

DEATH OF NEVADA MAN

Former Senator Stewart Passes Away in Washington

Washington, April 23.—Former United States Senator William A. Stewart of Nevada, died at the Georgetown Hospital here today, following an operation. "The body will be taken to Nevada Sunday."

Mr. Stewart had been at the hospital since March 30. On March 31, he underwent an operation, the nature of which the physicians have not made public. A week ago, his condition became worse and he sank steadily until this morning, when at 7:35 o'clock, he passed away. Mr. Stewart was 82 years of age, and had been a familiar figure in this city during the better part of the last half century. For twenty-eight years, altogether, he represented Nevada in the senate, a lapse between 1875 and 1887 intervening to prevent a continuous service record from 1865 to 1905.

"Stewart Castle," his former home, of Dupont Circle in this city, was long one of the landmarks of the national capital, but it is today in the center of the fashionable residence section, a bare lot with only the cellar excavation telling the story of the pulling down of that historical structure. Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, planned to build a palatial structure on the site, but after the razing of the old residence and a disagreement over the plans, never replaced it, and built the Clark home in New York City instead.

Senator Stewart made many notable speeches on the floor of the senate in advocacy of silver and his characterization of the demonetization of silver as the "crime of '73" is a marker in political history. After his retirement from congress he divided his time between Washington, where he had many interests during his life of fluctuating fortune, his farm in nearby Virginia, and the west, where, at his old home, at Bullfrog, Nev., and elsewhere, he had varied mining interests and experiences.

Most of the old residents of Washington, and many of the new, knew Stewart either personally or by sight, for his tall figure, topped with a wide-brimmed soft hat and his long white beard, and his complexion as clear as a youth's, were conspicuous on the streets of the city.

Mr. Stewart was the living incarnation of Santa Claus, and on this account, as well as on account of his kindly disposition, he appealed strongly to the imagination of children. Probably no more picturesque or rugged character was ever known in the senate.

He was much in evidence around the senate chamber until within the last few weeks.

Senator Stewart was a native of New York, who went west in the early days of the California gold discoveries and there welded the pick and shovel as an every-day miner.

Except for the first campaign of Bryan, in 1896, when the silver issue was most prominent, Mr. Stewart was a Republican. He was, however, a man of independence, and often voted contrary to the wishes of the party caucus.

He took a prominent part in the setting aside of the Force bill in 1892, and he never failed to cast his vote in the interest of the white metal, whatever the attitude of his party on that subject.

DEMORALIZATION GENERAL IN GRAIN PITS

CAUSED BY SENSATIONAL SLUMP IN WHEAT PRICES.

Declines Extend to Coarse Grain and Advances Are of Short Duration.

Chicago, April 23.—Demoralization was general today in the grain pits on the board of trade, on the heavy liquidation which caused the sensational slump in wheat prices yesterday, having extended to coarse grain. During the first few minutes of trading, July wheat sold off to \$1.08 7/8, which was 3 1/2 cents below the low point of the preceding session.

Corn for May delivery broke more than four cents from the best mark of the previous day, declining early in the day to 67 5/8 cents per bushel. At this point, there was a moment's hesitation and a fractional recovery. Then July broke further to 66 1/4 cents. May corn, which at the best point yesterday sold at 72 cents, declined today to 67 3/8 cents on early trading.

May wheat tumbled to 120 3/4.

Oratory. He is an eloquent man who can treat humble subjects with delicacy, lofty things impressively and moderate things temperately.—Cicero.

BASEBALL

Saturday and Sunday

APRIL 24 and 25

OGDEN FAIR GROUNDS

HELENA

VS.

OCCIDENTALS

SALT LAKE COLORED GENTLEMEN VS. MONTANA'S BEST TEAM.

THE LINE UP.

Position.	Occidentals.
Helena.	
D. Thomas.	J. Burns
J. Thomas, King and Johnson.	Tennant and Harrison
Harmuth.	Gans
Wessler.	Langley
Stis.	Hawkins
Morse.	Lawrence
Irbly.	C. Burns
Murray.	Hargrove
Kelly.	Middleton

GAME BEGINS 3 O'CLOCK SHARP.
ADMISSION 25c. GRAND STAND EXTRA 25c.