

## NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

Des Moines, March 10, 1902.

The house committee on suppression of intemperance is drafting a substitute for the Lyman bill, limiting mult petitions of consent to five years. This bill will be recommended for passage as soon as it is completed and will no doubt create considerable discussion if it ever actually comes before the house.

H. F. 37, by Furry, providing for the enforcement of bonds given by saloon keepers, and providing for perpetual injunctions for maintaining a nuisance, was recommended for passage.

The senate committee on judiciary decided to recommend for passage the Harper bill, to prevent the sale of stocks of goods in fraud of creditors. The bill making it a crime to sell property on which there is a landlord's lien, without the written consent of the landlord, was also recommended for passage.

The house committee on elections decided to recommend for passage the Crossley primary election bill. This bill provides that a primary election shall be held by all parties the first Tuesday in June to be governed by the same laws as the general election. Each party is to vote for its candidates on separate ballots.

State Auditor Frank F. Merriam has announced to friends that he is not a candidate for third term and will not go before the republican state convention asking for a renomination. This statement is made in answer to rumors that have been prevalent to the effect that Merriam is contemplating entering the race this summer for a third term. It is also stated that Mr. Merriam is not a candidate for the office of insurance commissioner of the state of Iowa if that office is established by the present legislature.

The house committee on horticulture voted to recommend for passage a substitute for the Secor forest reserve bill. This is the measure providing for the exemption from taxation of forest and fruit tree reserves, and is endorsed by the state forestry association. Fruit tree reservations are to be exempt for five years and forest tree reserves as long as they are maintained, providing there are at least 200 trees to the acre and the property is used for no other purpose, such as pastureage.

The senate committee on appropriations passed a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the committee that not more than \$75,000 should be appropriated for an exhibit at the St. Exposition in 1903. The matter was discussed at some length by the committee and \$75,000 was agreed upon as about the proper amount, in view of the other demands on the treasury. Some members of the committee suggested \$100,000 and \$125,000, but both of these motions were voted down. The appropriation for monuments in memory of the Iowa regiments that fought at Lookout Mountain was discussed by the committee. The bill calls for an appropriation of \$35,000, and although this amount will not be given, it was practically decided to make some appropriation for this purpose.

Members of the legislature who watched the campaign in Polk county are of the opinion that the result will be an increase in the sentiment in favor of the primary election bill now pending in both houses. This bill was introduced by Senator Crossley, with a view of restricting the primaries to each party, and for this purpose it is provided that all of the parties shall hold their primaries on the same day. It has been amended to some extent by the committee and has been recommended for passage in the house.

Among the bills acted on by the house committee on agriculture last week was one by Caldwell intended to give each farmer's institute the right to send a delegate to the annual state convention. It was recommended for passage. It is expected the bill will encounter some opposition on the floor for the reason it contemplates an important change in the composition of the agriculture convention. Some of the farmers hold the convention is too largely under the sway of the politicians. If this bill goes through it will send to the annual convention delegates from farmers' institutes from sixty or more counties in the state. One of the objections urged to the bill is that it will enable institutes to organize suddenly in order to hurry delegates to the convention in the interest of some person or measure. In order to prevent this the bill has been amended so as to provide that in order for an institute to be eligible to select a delegate it must have been organized a year. Another amendment provides for an annual report to the secretary of agriculture November 15. At the present time farmers' institutes are not represented in the annual agricultural convention. Each county and district fair association is entitled to a delegate, and in counties where no delegate is sent from a fair association the board of supervisors may select a delegate to represent the county. It is not the intent of the bill to cut off any delegates already provided for by law. If there is more than one properly organized institute in a county, each will be entitled to a delegate. Guthrie county now has two institutes.

Herr Krupp, the German gun manufacturer, has a fortune of nearly \$50,000,000 and 80,000 employes.

Maude—"When you refused him my hand, papa, did he get down on his knees?" Pater—"No, I didn't notice just where he lit!"

Taulker—"I see in the paper that Andrew Carnegie said riches are a curse." Caulker—"Well, I'll be damned."

"Noticed a large crowd gathered in front of your house this morning, Wozit; what was the matter?" "I was discharging the cook."

"Well, how does it seem to be engaged to such a wealthy girl?" "Fine! Every time I kiss her I feel as if I were taking the coupons off a government bond."

## BRYAN OPPOSED TO HILL.

Brands Eminent New Yorker as a Deserter in 1896.

Lincoln, Neb., March 8.—W. J. Bryan has made it plain that he is opposed to David B. Hill as a democratic candidate for president and that he will fight him from start to finish. Mr. Bryan says the Manhattan club speech of the former senator shows that he is seeking the presidency. Mr. Bryan devotes several columns of this week's Commoner detailing his grievances against Mr. Hill and explains why he should be beaten for the nomination. He says Hill deserted him (Bryan) in 1896 and in 1900 he was a sulker and insincere. In this campaign he says he made speeches, but their influence can be measured by the fact that they secured neither the votes, the influence nor the contributions of those who are now most enthusiastic in support of his candidacy.

Mr. Bryan continues: "He is the favorite son of the reorganizing element in the democratic party. He is the special representative of those who have so completely forgotten the story of the prodigal son that they would place the parental homestead on wheels and start in hot pursuit of the wayward son, determined to compel the boy to eat the fattened calf, even if the hawks have destroyed his taste for wholesome food. Mr. Hill is the leader of those who would make the democratic platform so nearly like the republican platform, that a democratic victory, even if possible, would mean nothing to the public at large. If this change is to be made, it can not be made at a high-priced banquet, it must be made by the voters of the party, and now that the voters are forewarned, it behooves them to watch their organization and put none but the faithful on guard. The rank and file can not be corrupted or terrified, and they must be relied upon to keep the party true to the people's interests."

## GERMANY'S REAL OBJECT.

The German Emperor Has His Eyes on South America.

New York, March 8.—"I am informed from a trustworthy source," says the Berlin correspondent of the Herald, "that the ultimate object of Prince Henry's visit to Washington is to bring about an agreement by which Germany will be permitted to maintain a large fleet in Caribbean waters to serve for the protection of German settlers and property rights imperilled by the frequent revolutions in South American republics. In official correspondence the fleet of German warships assembled at LaGuayra is styled as that of an American station. Captain Stiege of the Vineta, has just received the title of commodore and will be commander of the South American squadron, hence flying his own ensign."

"Although the fleet was sent to Venezuela only for the protection of rights guaranteed to German capital and citizens, it already consists of five vessels, and it is intended to steadily increase this number. A difficult issue is the acquisition of a repair dock and coaling station."

"The hope is maintained here that no objection will be made to the maintenance of the fleet in the West Indies, because it is intended for defensive purpose, and not to acquire territory. Protection is desired, especially because the Berlin government now undertakes the task of directing the German migration to South America. Heretofore the work has been performed by the Hansatic league and the colonial societies."

"The bureau is at the home office, where Count Buelow is ex-officio presiding officer. It is mainly intended to induce German immigrants to settle in German colonies. If they cannot be induced to go there, to settle in South America, where the home ties are still preserved."

## PARKER SCORES THE KING.

Striking Scene in the City Temple of London—Parker Makes a Speech.

London, March 8.—There was a striking scene in the city temple yesterday when during the course of his sermon the Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., the minister, administered a pointed rebuke to King Edward, which was loudly applauded by the congregation. Having alluded to the public houses as "trapdoors of hell," Dr. Parker referred to the king's recent brewing of beer while visiting Lord Burton. "Pray for me," said the divine, "that I may speak delicately loyally. If the king brews beer, what could be wrong in the drinking of it? What the king does is likely to be imitated in others. His majesty, more than a man, must regard all questions from a kingly point of view. If the king goes to a Sunday concert, as he did recently, he deals a deadly blow to the Englishman's Sunday. The king cannot attend a non-conformist place of worship, but he can go to a Sunday concert."

This remark called forth cries of "Shame," and Dr. Parker continued: "If the king, who is the head of the church and defender of the faith, can violate the English Sunday, what can the people do but follow in his steps? I would rather give a great sum in gold than appear to be disloyal, but I cannot be disloyal to Christ, and it is better that these things should be said."

## Gen. De Wet is Shot.

London, March 5.—A dispatch from Harrismith, Orange River Colony, says that Boer prisoners report that Gen. De Wet was shot in the arm during the recent attempt to break through the blockhouse line held by the New Zealanders, in the vicinity of Harrismith.

"What is your policy?" inquired the inquisitive individual of a great railroad lawyer. "Our policy," replied the railroad lawyer, "is millions for defense, but not a cent for damages."

The late Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, was asked by President McKinley what he thought of the appointment of General Joe Wheeler in the army during the war with Spain. "I think it would be one of the best appointments you could make, Mr. President," replied Davis, frankly; "I am a living witness to Wheeler's grit and persistence. During the Rebellion he chased me like the very devil through five states."

## CONGRESS.

Washington, March 5.—Senate.—It appears likely now that the senate will reach a vote on the pending shipping bill one week from next Monday. When Frye, in charge of the measure, endeavored today to secure an agreement for the time of taking a vote, that date was mentioned as being satisfactory to the minority members of the commerce committee. Clay, of Georgia, addressed the senate today in opposition to the bill, and had not concluded when the senate adjourned. He made a forceful and interesting argument, which was given careful attention by his colleagues. Early in the session the senate passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the second of the big supply measures to be acted upon at this session.

House.—The chaplain in his invocation today referred feelingly to the death of Representative Polk, of Pennsylvania, which occurred suddenly at Philadelphia last night, and prayed for the bereaved family. The conference report upon the pension appropriation bill was called up by Barney, of Wisconsin. After a brief debate, the report was adopted. The senate amendment to the bill to extend the time for the redemption of internal stamps were disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference. Payne, of New York; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Richardson, of Tennessee, were appointed conferees on the part of the house. The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and place the carriers under the contract system.

Washington, March 6.—Senate.—A notable speech was made in the senate today by Hanna, of Ohio, on the pending shipping bill, which he discussed from the standpoint of an American business man. His arguments were carefully arranged, he was always forceful and earnest and at times became eloquent. He commanded the undivided attention of the senate and of the galleries, and when he closed he received congratulations of many of his colleagues. Early in the session Frye, in charge of the pending shipping bill, obtained an agreement that the senate should vote on the measure and all pending amendments at 3 p. m. Monday, March 17, that time being entirely satisfactory to those opposed to the bill.

Before consideration of the shipping bill was resumed, an extended debate occurred on the measure providing for the protection of the president of the United States. Bacon, of Georgia, took the ground that in its present shape the bill was an invasion of the jurisdiction of the states and that it ought to be amended radically. Patterson, of Colorado, while he agreed to the general propositions of the bill, urged that it ought not to pass in its present form. No action on the bill was taken.

House.—The house devoted another day to debate on the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and to place the carriers under contract. Little interest was manifested in the discussion.

Washington, March 7.—Senate.—On account of the indisposition of Vest, of Missouri, and Mallory, of Florida who expected to speak today on the pending ship subsidy bill, that measure was not considered by the senate today. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was passed, and then the senate took up the measure for the protection of the president of the United States. Bacon, of Georgia, continued his speech, begun yesterday, in opposition to the bill, making an extended constitutional argument against it. The senate agreed to make the bill unfinished business at the conclusion of consideration of the ship subsidy bill. Soon after the senate convened a joint resolution authorizing the president to invite the government of Canada to join in the formation of an international commission to examine and report on the diversion of the waters of the boundaries of the two countries was reported favorably from the committee on commerce. Hoar, of Massachusetts, urged that the measure ought to be considered by the foreign relations committee, as it opened "a very important and a very delicate question, involving diplomatic procedure. On his motion it was referred to the committee on foreign relations."

House.—The bill to classify the rural free delivery service and to place the carriers under the contract system held the floor in the house today. By an amicable arrangement general debate will be concluded tomorrow and the bill will be considered under the five minute rule Monday. Bills were passed as follows: To extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Burlington la.; to ratify the act of the legislative assembly of Arizona providing for an exhibit at the St. Louis exposition; to print 99,000 copies of the special report on the diseases of cattle and 200 copies of the report on the diseases of the horse, two-thirds for the use of the house and one-third for the use of the senate.

Washington, March 8.—House.—The house today closed the general debate upon the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and place the carriers under the contract system. It is expected the vote will be taken on Monday.

Washington, March 10.—Senate.—For nearly two hours today Vest, of Missouri, addressed the senate in opposition to the pending ship subsidy bill. No member of the body has been accorded more flattering close attention than he received. Despite his

## Venezuelan Invasion.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, March 3.—According to advices from Curacao, the Mockist leader, Garbira, with a thousand men, nearly all of them Colombians, attempted a new invasion of Venezuela near La Frías, February 24. After a bloody fight at La St. Cumbres, the insurgents were completely routed and obliged to retire across the frontier, leaving a large number of dead on the field.

When a storm is approaching, glowworms are far more brilliant than at other times.

evident feebleness, he spoke with force and fire, and at times became brilliantly eloquent. He carefully analyzed the pending measure, and particularly attacked the present navigation laws, which he declared were relics of barbarism, and responsible for the decline of our merchant marine.

Hillman, of South Carolina, followed with a brief speech in opposition to the bill. He denounced the policy of giving subsidies to anybody, particularly to individuals and corporations engaged in the formation of shipping trusts.

House.—The bill to classify the rural free delivery service and place the carriers under the contract system, which has been debated in the house for over a week, was passed today, but in a form that completely changed the purpose for which it was framed. Yesterday it was passed the bill was altered radically by its opponents. All the provisions relating to the placing of carriers under the contract system were stricken out, and the salary system not only was continued, but the maximum salary of carriers was increased from \$500 to \$600 per annum. A motion offered by Williams, democrat, of Illinois, to recommit the bill with instructions to report back an amendment providing for the dismissal from the service of carriers who should use their influence in favor of any particular candidate, was voted down, 96 to 141.

## AMERICAN PLAN IS COPIED REORGANIZATION OF BRITISH ARMY SYSTEM.

Pay of Volunteers Increased Until They Are Better Off Than Agricultural Laborers.

London, March 10.—The new army regulations proposed by the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, providing for increased pay and other reforms which have created so much comment appear to have been directly copied from the United States. Major Arthur Lee, M. P., formerly British military attaché at Washington, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"At last we have taken out a leaf from your excellent book, though I do not believe we have gone quite so far in that direction as we might, or hope we may. Under Mr. Broderick's proposed changes, a private in the British infantry now receives almost as much as a private in the United States army. With this change which I advocate we hope to get a complement of recruits similar to those secured in America. Under the old pay we were gradually lowering the physical standard, yet still finding it hard to get men, while our desertion percentage was increasing at a rate which showed there was something radically wrong with the system. The American army was the only other voluntarily enlisted body in the world in which we could make serviceable comparisons, the continental armies, owing to conscription and other causes, being perfectly worthless as examples. A year ago Mr. Broderick pooh-poohed the idea of copying the United States. Now he has changed his mind and has done what the majority of the members of the house, regardless of party, believe to be the very best thing that could have happened to the army since Mr. Cardwell (in 1872) effected his sweeping reforms. For the first time 'Tommy,' with everything found and higher pay, will be in a better position than his agricultural brother, and from that class we ought now to get the best instead of the worst. Yes, it may hurt the agricultural interest, or what is left of it in England, but I do not believe that this damage will be as serious as the evils which the change will correct. Not only is it interesting to note the influence of the American system in these sweeping changes, but they will have a tremendous negative importance. Last year the government clearly indicated its fears that it might have to resort to conscription. The last move banishes the probability of this, and I believe we are willing to go further and by liberal finance build up the standard of the army. The increase in pay means an additional annual cost of about \$10,000,000, but I maintain that it will be a direct saving of money, for the better class of men secured means fewer men in the hospitals and prisons, as well as obviating other forms of wastage, and will quickly make up for the additional outlay. Some day, perhaps, we may be able to adopt the sensible plan of the United States of paying the enlisted men of all arms at the same rate. But traditions die hard."

## STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

American Liner Waesland Sank—Passengers and Crew Saved.

London, March 7.—The American line steamer, Waesland, Captain Atfield, from Liverpool, March 5, for Philadelphia, and the British steamship Harmonides, Captain Pentin, from Para, February 13, for Liverpool, met in collision off Holyhead, Wales. The Waesland sank. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The Harmonides rescued the passengers and crew of the Waesland, and is bringing them to Liverpool. Tugs have been sent from Liverpool to meet the Harmonides. The Waesland carried thirty-two cabin and eighty-two steerage passengers. The Waesland is owned by the International Navigation Company, but flies the Belgian flag. She plied regularly in the American line service between Philadelphia and Liverpool, touching at Queenstown each way. Formerly she was known as the Russia. She is a four-masted, bark-rigged iron vessel of 3,676 tons net.

## Colorado Wants Peace.

Washington, March 4.—Representative Shaforth has presented a memorial from the Colorado legislature, appealing to our national administration to tender the offices of the government in any dignified and consistent manner that will be conducive to peace between the South African republics and Great Britain to the end that the British government may be induced to change its present policy to tender such terms of peace as will be alike honorable to the Boers and in accordance with their aspirations for liberty."

## VICTORY FOR THE BOERS

BRITISH GENERAL CAPTURED BY DELAREY'S FORCE.

The Casualties Include Several of the British Royal Artillery Killed at the Guns.

London, March 11.—The text of Lord Kitchener's dispatch announcing the capture of General Methuen is as follows:

"Pretoria, Saturday, March 8.—I greatly regret to have to send you bad news of Methuen. He was moving with 900 mounted men, under Major Paris, and 300 infantry, four guns and pom-pom, from Wynburg to Lichtenburg, and was to meet Grenfell, with 1,300 mounted men at Roviraesford today. Yesterday morning early he was attacked by Delarey's force, between Twee-Bosch and Palmietekill. The Boers charged on three sides.

"Five hundred and fifty men have come in at Mariboggs and Kraaipan. They were pursued by the Boers four miles from the scene of the action. They report that Methuen and Paris, with the guns, baggage, etc., were captured by the Boers. Methuen, when last seen, was a prisoner. I have no details of the casualties, and suggest delaying publication until I can send definite news. I think this sudden revival on the part of Delarey is to draw off the troops pressing Dewet."

In a second dispatch dated Sunday, March 9, Lord Kitchener says: "Paris has come in at Kraaipan, with the remainder of the men. He reports that the column was moving in two parties. One, with the ox-wagons, left Twee-Bosch at 3 a. m. The other with the mule wagons, started an hour later.

"Just before dawn the Boers attacked. Before reinforcements could reach them the rear guard broke. In the meantime a large number of Boers galloped up on both flanks. These at first were checked by the flank parties but the panic and stampede of the mules had begun and all the mule wagons, with a terrible mixture of mounted men, rushed past the ox-wagons. All efforts to check them were unavailing. Major Paris collected forty men and occupied a position a mile in front of the ox-wagons, which were then halted. After a gallant but useless defense the enemy rushed in to the ox-wagons and Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Paris, being surrounded, surrendered at 10 a. m. Methuen is still in the Boer camp."

Then follows the number of casualties as already cabled. The killed include Lieutenants G. R. Venning and T. P. W. Nesham of the Royal Artillery, who were both killed while serving their guns with case-shot.

As Lord Kitchener announced that Major Paris had surrendered, and also telegraphed that he had reached Kraaipan with the remainder of the men, it may be inferred that the Boers released the major and his companions.

London, March 11.—General Delarey's victory is generally admitted to be one of the worst reverses the British have had throughout the war. The newspaper correspondents in South Africa have not yet been allowed to describe the affair. The only additional details available from Lord Kitchener, which Mr. Broderick, the secretary for war, read just as parliament was adjourning. This dispatch shows that the first confusion was caused by native boys with led horses, who galloped through the mule convoy as the latter was endeavoring, by Lord Methuen's direction, to close on the ox convoy. The disorder among the mules communicated itself to the mounted troops, and the Boers, dressed in khaki and riding alongside the wagons, frustrated all the attempts of the British officers to rally their forces. Great confusion ensued among this portion of the mounted troops, they and the mule wagons galloping three miles beyond the ox wagons, where they were cut off. The force under General Delarey was almost entirely dressed in British uniforms. This made it impossible for the infantry to distinguish between their own men and the enemy when the mounted troops were driven on them. In a private telegram just received here Lord Kitchener says: "I find Methuen has a fractured thigh, but he is reported to be doing well." It is feared that Lord Kitchener's incomplete accounts have not told the worst, but among the newspapers and the public there is a tendency to accept Mr. Broderick's advice to suspend judgment pending the receipt of details. The morning papers fully admit the extreme gravity, and even the humiliation to British prestige abroad, involved in such a reverse inflicted by a body of Boers of equal numerical strength. It is recognized that, although the damage is more moral than material, it will certainly have the effect of prolonging Boer resistance for many months.

## Danish West Indies.

Copenhagen, March 10.—The treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, was discussed in the folketing Saturday. The premier and foreign minister, Dr. Deuntzee made a long speech, which created an excellent impression. Only Johan Ottesen and a few others spoke against the sale of the islands. Ottesen demanded a plebiscite. The question will come up again today. The session was not an open one. There will be two readings of the treaty in open session.

"The principal ingredient in all these patent medicines is the same." "It must be a powerful drug. What is it?" "Printer's ink."

There is no great harm in falling down unless you stay down.

A petroleum well has been known in Zante, one of the Ionian islands, for nearly three thousand years. It is mentioned by Herodotus, who was born 484 years before the Christian era.

Western Judge—"Has the jury come to an agreement?" Foreman (with a broken nose and black eye)—"I don't know, yer honor. Most of them are unable to speak at present."

Crawford—"If you're not going out to buy a new hat, what do you want with a dollar?" Mrs. Crawford—"Why, you can't get a decent seat at the matinee for less than a dollar."

## TEAMSTERS STRIKE IN BOSTON

Five Thousand Men Affected by the Order to Quit Work.

Boston, March 10.—The worst strike in the recent history of Boston was inaugurated here this morning. At a prolonged meeting of Team Drivers' Union No. 25, which has more than 6,000 members, it was voted by an overwhelming majority not to take a single team out of a stable, except such as are needed to haul white paper for the newspapers and milk for hospitals etc.

The Express Drivers' Union voted not to handle a single package consigned to any point on either the Boston and Albany or New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads. The three unions of longshoremen voted not to handle any goods for the two railroads named. The freight handlers in the Boston and Albany and New York, New Haven and Hartford sheds will decline to handle any goods of any kind.

Thus, in addition to the 6,000 members of Union No. 25, about 3,000 other men engaged in the transportation business will be practically on strike. The trouble grows out of the recent strike of Union No. 25 to enforce better working conditions. That strike finally developed into a contest against the R. S. Brine Company. Last week freight handlers refused to handle goods teamed by the Brine Company and were discharged.

## Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago, March 8.—The range of prices on the board of trade to-day were as follows:

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	77 3/4	78	77 1/2	77 3/4
July	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Sept.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Oct.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Nov.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Dec.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Jan.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Feb.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Mar.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Apr.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
May	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
June	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
July	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Aug.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Sept.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Oct.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Nov.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Dec.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Jan.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Feb.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Mar.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Apr.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
May	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
June	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
July	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Aug.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Sept.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Oct.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Nov.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Dec.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Jan.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Feb.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Mar.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Apr.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
May	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
June	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
July	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Aug.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Sept.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Oct.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Nov.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Dec.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Jan.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Feb.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Mar.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Apr.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
May	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
June	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
July	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Aug.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Sept.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Oct.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Nov.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Dec.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
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Feb.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Mar.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Apr.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
May	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
June	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2</	