

BANNER-ENTERPRISE.

Organ N. C. Industrial Association. RALEIGH, MAY 24, 1883.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The late Carolina Enterprise and the Banner, published respectively at Goldsboro and Raleigh, the former by Smith & Mebane and the latter by J. H. Williamson, have been consolidated and assume the name BANNER-ENTERPRISE. It will be issued weekly at Raleigh and furnished to all whose subscription, to either the late Enterprise or Banner, has not expired.

ENTERPRISE PUBLISHING CO.

THE FAIR.

On the 12th of November next the fifth annual Fair of the North Carolina Industrial Association opens at Raleigh and will continue one week. It is not too early to call the attention of the people of the State to this fact. The premium list will soon be out and then every man and woman feeling an interest in the agricultural advancement of the State will be expected to contribute a share to the success of this noble enterprise. Four years ago when this great movement was first inaugurated. Many thought it premature and predicted a failure of the undertaking. Then the institution was new, and the managers were without that experience necessary to manage great enterprises with success, as was feared by some. But the officials did not falter in their endeavors to succeed, and they have conquered. The four exhibitions that have been held under the auspices of the Industrial Association has astonished the country and many have been puzzled to know how we succeeded so admirably, unaided as we were. With many difficulties to surmount we have at last reached the hill's summit, pitched our tent and stand with colors flying. This is a movement controlled entirely by colored men, and as such should claim their undivided support.

Should the North Carolina Industrial Association fail in this gigantic undertaking the disgrace and shame that would naturally follow such failure would reflect upon the whole race. Our enemies those who constantly assert that the Negro is not capable of managing great enterprises would point to such a failure as an evidence of the truthfulness of the oft-repeated assertion. The eyes of other States are also upon us watching the results.

Colored men and women, of North Carolina, arise and assert your manhood. If you have any race pride let it be revealed in this grand movement. The Old North State is at the head of the column; let her remain there. Work, friends, for the Fair, for it is your Fair. Let us have such an exhibition next November that will be an honor to the race years hence.

OUR VISIT TO FAYETTEVILLE.

We were at this historic town on the 17th and 18th inst. in the interest of this paper. In addition to the renewal of numbers of our old, we added many new subscribers. As we had not before visited this ancient town, hid away up on the old Cape Fear, we cert inly owe much for our success there to Hon. J. S. Leary, than whom the race has few who are more earnest, progressive or deserving.

We visited the establishment of the enterprising J. R. McNeill, the undertaker, who does a business that will be creditable to a man of any race. He keeps constantly on hand from fifty to a hundred coffins and caskets, ranging in price from \$2.00 to \$150 each. He works from two eight men. There are in Fayetteville a number of others whom we would be pleased to mention, but suffice it to say that the people are prosperous and happy.

We, accompanied by Mr. Leary, visited the Normal and Graded schools, and, as we expected, found them operating admirably under the principalship of Messrs. Chesnut and Whitfield, respectively. Prof. J. F. K. Simpson, who graduated with distinction last year at Middle University, has a good school.

Many of our citizens complain to us of the Raleigh Banner, Wilson Independent and that little Greenville paper. Gentlemen, please let us have your papers.—Charlotte Messenger.

Of what do they complain, brother Messenger? Won't you be kind enough to tell them that the Banner and Enterprise were consolidated two months ago, and is published at Raleigh? But we have been publishing a paper nearly three years and have found it all we could do to attend to our own business and perhaps more than we could do to attend to our subscribers. You are not responsible for our subscribers, and it is rather singular they should complain to you. Oh! you didn't say the BANNER-ENTERPRISE.

FOR PRESIDENT 1884.

The Washington Bee nominates the Secretary of War, Hon. R. T. Lincoln, as the Republican candidate for President in 1884. The time is fast passing away when the mere name of a person is sufficient to commend him to the favorable consideration of a people. The world will not in these latter days be led by illustrious names; and, therefore, he who would aspire to leadership, must in person possess all the necessary requisites.

Were we to essay to make a nomination for so important a position there are several questions we would ask ourselves, namely: Is he competent? Would he, if elected, be the President?

What has he done for the Negro race (not individuals) that they should champion his cause? If Mr. Lincoln has done anything to commend him to the black voters of this country, we would like to have the Bee advise us of the fact. Turn on the light, brother Bee, and if you convince us that your man is of all others the man, we are with you. But we give notice now that we are done straining our windpipe for every man who professes to be a friend to the Negro. Show us your works.

OUR VISIT TO WILMINGTON.

We took our leave of the City of Oaks a few days since en route for Wilmington, in search of subscribers for our paper. We reached that city safely, and as we meant work we did not stop to parley. We soon met a staunch friend of the BANNER-ENTERPRISE, Mr. James A. Lowry, who readily consented to spend a few days with us to increase its circulation. Our success was evidenced by an addition of 55 new to the 139 old subscribers to our paper in that city. This we take as a flattering compliment even from so generous, hospitable and kindly disposed people as those in the "City by the Sea." The quarantine regulations to protect the city from such infectious diseases as yellow fever, small pox, &c., are in operation, which, to some extent, causes almost a suspension of work among shippers and stevedores; yet the mills and other manufacturing concerns seem to be doing a good business.

The construction of the Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow Railroad—the pet enterprise of the colored people—appeared to be progressing finely under the direction of its superintendent, E. F. Martin, Esq; and we were informed by one who is able to help that he would do so, but he desired the colored people to build it.

We called on his Honor, Mayor Hall, who has but recently been making surprise visits to the various schools, and he expressed his surprise and gratification at their excellent management. From the interview had with the Mayor, concerning the present and future of the colored race, we are forced to say that he is the "bright man in the right place." We look upon that portion of his speech (relative to the colored people) on being inducted into office, as being expressive of grand and noble sentiments. He said:

"Now to my colored fellow-citizens. The very great interest that you manifested all over this city in my behalf in this canvass, and that too without one tinge of party feeling, touches me deeply and is very dear to me. It shows that you truly care for me and are willing to trust me implicitly. Since you have been made freemen, I have watched your progress with solicitude. I have seen you suddenly endowed with the great privileges of citizenship and suffrage, and that, too, profoundly unprepared for it. I have seen you struggling to discern the difference between liberty and license. I have seen your appreciation of the proper course for you to pursue. I have seen you steadily, industriously and almost unaided pursuing the onward course, and in many cases the aid that was offered you was pernicious and to your injury. I have seen you eagerly grasp the aid offered you to educate your children and improve your condition. I have seen you unaided erect many and costly buildings for religious worship. I have seen all of these, and I have seen all your shortcomings, and I firmly believe in and have great hopes of your future. And I say to you now that in this course of justice you shall have as equal and exact rights as the best in the land. And I pledge to you that in all your efforts to improve your condition and to elevate yourselves in the scale of manhood you shall have my earnest support, both in my public and private capacity. It shall be my earnest endeavor to cultivate and stimulate a cordial and kindly intercourse between your race and mine."

Since the last election several heads have been decapitated, among them Messrs. J. A. Lowry, J. C. Hill and J. H. Whitman, and it is said for the purpose of making room for one of the more favored brethren. This is another reminder that it is far better for one to attend to his own business than to "politicalize" for others.

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words—industry and frugality; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

Just as we predicted a few issues ago, the object of the proposed convention is to hoist somebody's banner for the Presidency in 1884. Our prediction is verified by an interview had with a leading Southern(?) Republican a day or so since by The Bee.

That interview lays in the shade all the high sounding phrases set forth by the Washington Committee. We held conventions while the Republican party was in full control of the government. We accomplished nothing then, and what can we expect to accomplish now?

Messrs. Price, Harris, Dancy, Wasson, Abbott and others of the leaders in this State were not consulted, and it is not likely they will give themselves any trouble about the office holders' convention of Washington.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. Those of our colored people of the South who have any money to throw away, by going to a convention, will do well by investing it in the Wilmington, Wrightsville & Onslow Railroad. The road, once constructed, would be a lasting monument to the enterprise and genius of the Negro race. This project affords an excellent opportunity for race development. The convention would cost at least \$20,000. Correspond with E. F. Martin, of Wilmington, and take stock.

SUCCESS.

St. Paul says whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it. Not only make mighty efforts, but accomplish it. We are called upon not only to try to be masters of our situation in life but to be masters of them. If the world be an oyster, according to the proverb, our business is to open it, not to stand haggling at it till it spoils. This apostle not only preached this doctrine, but practiced it. One who reads his life attentively will be led to believe that the fundamental conviction of his heart was that it was his duty to succeed. How good a lawyer he was we have the best means of knowing. The speeches and actions he has left us prove that he thoroughly understood his profession, and when in the days of his apostleship he was called before courts and councils to answer charges made against him, the yells of execration and the clouds of dust his enemies raised in reply to his calm arguments out of the law, showed plainly how conclusive those arguments were. He was stoned down once, whipped down eight, but he was never reasoned down. It is altogether fitting that a man of such courage should give us this counsel. But where is the success? This is a question which every young man and woman should settle in his or her own mind before they begin their life's work. Let us bring the question to the test of life. Here is a merchant about to retire from business with several hundred thousand dollars. The world calls him a successful man and pays him that sincere homage which is always given to success. But what is his history? Much of his wealth has been obtained by rapacity; if not by this, by cold selfishness and wanton disregard of the interests of other people. Poor seamstresses, plying the needle for him in solitary garrets by the light of dim candles, far into the night, have been enticed in their ways and oppressed by hard bargains, until they have been driven forth to lives of infamy. Would we call such a man as this a successful man? Most people do, but it is a terrible mistake. Wealth gotten up at the expense of the finer feelings and nobler impulses of the nature, is not gain, but loss, irreparable loss. Competence, built upon the basis of injustice and moral degradation is not success, but total, miserable failure. Here is a politician who occupies a conspicuous place among the people. With rapid strides he has attained political power and prominence. His name is known, if it is not loved, throughout the land, and the newspapers trumpet his seeming success. But he reached this eminence by the tortuous and dangerous road of policy. His record is that of a wandering star. He has watched the tide of public sentiment and has drifted with it, no matter whether it set towards the headlands of justice or the depths of iniquity; he has declined in one section to flatter the popular vanity, and he has denounced, in another, to appease popular prejudice. He has changed front as often as the vane on a windy day. By this means and others more questionable, he has gained distinction and favor upon the earth. If a man will sacrifice the public good to his own lust and power, there is no other crime(?) that he will not commit if opportunity be offered. It is quite plain that the acquisition of wealth or fame or position in society is not necessarily success in the best meaning of the word. When, by a life of rectitude and benevolence one gains any or all of these possessions, you may well call him a successful man, but not if he acquires them by a lack of manliness. B.

FAIR DEALING.

From Meriwether's Weekly (Dem.) Two races living under the same sun and on the same soil have identical interests. The Negroes of the South and the Southern people commit the wildest folly when they diverge politically. Last election a great number of the colored people saw that to agree and work with a strong party in Pennsylvania, or Ohio, or Maine, but weak in Tennessee or Mississippi, where they lived, was of no benefit to themselves. They began to see that Republicanism meant no harm to their neighbors and consequently harm for themselves. But no sooner is an agreement made with some of the colored leaders to come over to the Democratic party than it is shamefully broken. Mr. Shaw was promised a share in the spoils of office if the Democrats won during the last election, and now Governor Bate has refused to divide. Holding, as we have always done, that the office of Oil Inspector was a sinecure, we frankly say that no one should have it. But if any one is to get the office in payment of work done during elections, it, by all means, belongs to Mr. Shaw. We are forced to admit the power of race prejudice, and the lack of faith that the white people have heretofore had in their promises to the colored people. It is now time to begin to honor our promises to a black man as we would a white man. In this way we will make them respect us, follow our advice and work heartily for the development of the South.

A Dog's Ruse Against A Dog.—While hunting above the Grand river dam a man shot, but did not kill, one of two ducks which were mates. He sent his dog into the river after it, and as the injured one could not swim very fast the dog was likely to get it. Seeing this, the other one, which had swam quite away ahead, turned about and came near the dog, which immediately left the other and chased this. The duck now just kept out of reach of the dog and led it down towards the dam and just before reaching it dove under. The dog failed to get it and, being so near the dam, he went over and came very near drowning.—Detroit Free Press.

A boy says in his composition that "Onions are the vegetable that make you sick when you don't eat them yourself."

[COMMUNICATED.] BOX. LOT W. HUMPHREY FOR GOVERNOR.

EASTERN N. C., May 22, 1883. MESSRS. EDITORS: Allow me to make a brief statement in your paper. I saw a letter some time since in the Wilmington Post highly recommending and favoring Hon. Lot W. Humphrey for the next Governor of North Carolina. In acquiescing in such a magnificent article I have this to say: Should the Republicans and Liberals nominate Col. Humphrey and some other good Republican from the east, and fill the remainder of the ticket with Liberals from the western part of the State, success would crown our efforts; but in the event the Republicans and Liberals were not to nominate Col. L. W. Humphrey for Governor, then our success for 1884 would be in doubt, because there are at least 2,500 colored voters in Eastern North Carolina who would not go to the polls on the day of election unless Col. Humphrey was on the ticket.

I respectfully suggest to the Republicans and Liberals of the west and other parts of the State, to place a harmonious State ticket in the field in 1884, i. e., let the colored voters be represented by selecting a gentleman of their choice, which is Col. Humphrey for Governor; let the white Republicans and Liberals be represented by filling the remainder of the ticket with them. By so doing we will carry the State Republican and elect the State ticket by 7,059 majority. Mark this prediction; it is from one who has made just and accurate political predictions, and every one has always come true. You are on a sandy foundation when you calculate the colored vote is solid; we have changed from that absurd way; we are solid hereafter provided we have a representative interest in the thing which we are asked to support, or when the ticket was made our choice was duly placed thereon. Respectfully,

SABIENTA.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

KINSTON, May 16, 1883. MESSRS. EDITORS: The trustees of the colored graded school of Kinston Township met at L. H. Fisher's hall and organized by electing L. H. Fisher chairman and O. W. Parrott secretary. After which the following committees were appointed: On Building, Richard Whitfield, Henry Green and Stephen Smith; to recruit a Superintendent, S. M. Jones, Rich and Whitfield and Peter Williams; on by-laws, L. H. Fisher, O. W. Parrott, Peter Brimm; to correspond with Drs. Curry and Haygood in regard to donations from the Peabody and Slater funds, O. W. Parrott and L. H. Fisher. The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to ascertain what amount of tax to levy to support the school: Wiley Lowery, Spencer Smith and Richard Whitfield. Motion to allow an order for two books for the benefit of said committee, was carried. A motion to meet at night of June 8th, was carried. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

L. H. FISHER, Ch'n. O. W. PARROTT, Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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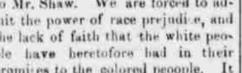
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THE NEGRO SEEN WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. There has been considerable discussion recently in the columns of some of our esteemed Southern contemporaries in regard to the future of the Negro. It is a very timely discussion, too, no matter what shape it may take, for it is calculated to set people to thinking. The truth is, the Negro is the situation and the situation is a problem, and the sooner the Southern people take hold of this problem in earnest, the better it will be for the whole country. In the South and by the Southern people alone is this problem to be solved, and it is a problem of such vast importance to the two races that thoughtful people are to be pardoned if they receive with impatience the flippant prejudices which a few Southern editors have contributed to the discussion.

There is no reason why any Southern man, woman or child should have any prejudice against the Negro race. There is no ground for it; for there is nothing more pathetic in history than the fact that the Negroes, with a full knowledge of all the circumstances, remained faithful to the interests of the Southern people to the end. If there is anything more pathetic than this it is the fact that the Negro has been the creature of circumstances over which he had no control. He has been a leaf in a storm. He was not responsible for slavery, and he is not responsible for his freedom; nor is he responsible for the problem of which he is one of the factors.

The Southern editor who makes the discussion of this problem the excuse for attacking and abusing the Negroes grossly misrepresents his readers and the people of his section. And yet even this phase of the discussion is not untimely, since it gives earnest men an opportunity to review the whole question in a spirit of justice and humanity, and with a desire to reach a solution of the problem.

An esteemed State contemporary recently declared that the Negroes must all be colonized. A few days afterward it was announced that they were in the South to stay. This very announcement of our contemporary is undoubtedly the correct one. The Negroes are here to stay. This is the problem which earnest men must solve. It is the opinion of the Constitution that the Negroes will be just what the justice and humanity of the South choose to make them, and no one doubts that the best public sentiment of the South desires to make them worthy in every way of the great privileges and responsibilities that have been conferred upon them. It is the opinion of the Constitution that the Southern people will solve the problem in the best interest of both races and of the whole country.

We propose to discuss this question fully but not in this article. We simply desire to put on record the fact that abuse of the Negroes is out of place in a discussion of this sort.

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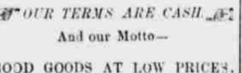
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Table with 3 columns: Train Name, No. 45, No. 46. Rows include Le. Weldon, Ar. Rocky Mount, Ar. Tarboro, Le. Tarboro, Le. Weldon, Ar. Goldsboro, Le. Warsaw, Le. Burgaw, Ar. Wilmington.

Table with 3 columns: Train Name, No. 45, No. 47. Rows include Le. Wilmington, Ar. Burgaw, Ar. Warsaw, Ar. Goldsboro, Ar. Wilson, Ar. Rocky Mount, Ar. Tarboro, Le. Tarboro, Ar. Weldon.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3:55 p.m. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 7 a.m. daily. Train No. 45 will stop at all stations. Train No. 46 will stop only at Goldsboro, Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia. Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points north daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line. Trains make close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington. All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace sleepers attached. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Superintendent. T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l. Pass Agent.

An Address to the Members of the Industrial Association.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 24, '82. It is said "It is the early bird that catches the worm." In order that we may be ready to catch as large a worm as possible, in the beautiful and attractive shape of success, it is important for us to begin the work of arranging our plans, and getting everything in good shape for the next Annual Exhibition of the "North Carolina Industrial Association." This Association is the only institution and enterprise (that I am aware of) that is organized by, and is under the entire control of the colored citizens of the State. It may then very properly be called our institution. I need not therefore say, for it cannot be otherwise than apparent to you, that the perpetuation of an institution and the success of our next annual exhibition will depend largely upon the individual, as well as the united efforts of its members, with proper and united efforts we can and will succeed.

We have the material and resources within ourselves to insure success. All that we have to do is to so arrange our plans as to bring these forces into active and harmonious operation. The purpose of this communication is mainly to call your attention to these facts, and to solicit your earnest, active and hearty co-operation in every legitimate effort that may be put forth to build up our organization. I will do everything in my power to obtain this most desirable end; but my efforts will be in vain, unless you aid me. Let me beg you to put behind you any differences or misunderstandings that may have heretofore existed, and go to work this year and next with renewed vigor to win success. I expect to draw up a system of rules to govern us in our operations in the future. In order that I may formulate such a system of rules as will meet the approval and command the support of all, I will be greatly obliged if you will favor me immediately with your views and suggestions upon the matter.

Now, Colored North Carolinians, Members of the Association, Brethren and Friends—In union there is strength. In division, weakness, defeat, and perhaps disgrace. I appeal to your race pride, and rely upon your innate manliness to aid me and other officers in trying to make the next annual exhibition of the Association a success.

Very respectfully, JOHN S. LEARY, President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE N. C. INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION FOR 1882. J. S. Leary, ex-officio President, Cumberland; John O'Kelly, ex-officio, Vice President, Wake; J. H. Williamson, ex-officio, Secretary, C. W. Hoover, ex-officio, Treasurer, Stewart Ellison, Wake; N. W. Harlowe, Richmond; W. C. Coleman, Caswell; Stewart Hardy, Halifax; Jas. H. Harris, Wake; F. H. Wilkins, Wake; James H. Jones, Wake; Oliver Roane, Wake; George T. Wasson, E. E. Smith, Wayne; John C. Dancy, Edgecombe; E. W. Turner, Vance; W. H. Sumner, Wake; J. M. McArthur, Robeson; U. N. Hunter, Wake; J. W. P. Goswell, A. Tate, Wake; J. O. Price, Rowan; F. B. Howell, Cur. Johnson, Wake; E. K. Green, New Hanover; Jas. H. Young, Wake; F. T. Thomas, Wake; A. B. Vincent, Alamance; Northcutt Jeffries, Wake; Frank Johnson, Wake; B. B. Goines, Wake.

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