

News of the Week

Remonstrance. Peter Klein, who admitted an outrage on Mrs. Christine Truesdell at Newport, Ky., was taken from the jail by an infuriated mob, on Sunday, and hanged.

Small Shipwreck. A little son of Calvin Gipeo, at Colfax, Ind., had his skull split open while cutting wood by a little brother who was also chopping wood.

Arrival at the Remains of Bayard Taylor. The remains of Bayard Taylor, who died at New York on the steamer Colfax, and was buried in public ceremonies in that city, were conveyed to Philadelphia for interment.

Travels in France. A Galveston dispatch from New York by Alex. Cavitt and W. Armstrong quarreled about corn. The former shot the latter three times, killing him, and then escaped.

Galveston News. Clarksville special: The old field of the Dillard vs. the Jones and Murphy cases, which was the subject of a public hearing on March 10, two Dillard and two Jones friends met at the Dillard residence, firing bridges, both parties fully armed. Firing began at short range with shotguns and pistols. Jones was instantly killed, Dillard fatally wounded. Officers are in pursuit of the others.

A Missouri Murder Trial. Miss Sprague was on the witness stand, in the preliminary examination of Bill Young for the murder of the Spencer family at Laramie, Missouri. During the examination, the detective, who is managing the case, near her, suddenly handed upon a cocked revolver. It was also reported that the woman had two revolvers on her person, and the attorney for the defense wanted her searched. But the Court refused to order the search.

Wetlandism. In the international six days pedestrian race, at Gilmore's Garden, New York City, Howell, the Englishman, took the lead, making an even five hundred miles—Emsie, of Chicago, scored four hundred and seventy-five miles, and Harrison, the long, thin Yankee, got down to four hundred and fifty by the time of his tenth day, having the share of game money—eight thousand dollars. O'Leary pegged out on his two hundred and sixteenth mile in a perfect state of collapse, expressing the opinion that his walking days were over.

The Brooklyn Telegrapher has decided to try Dr. Talmage on the following charges, presented by the committee appointed at the previous session: Deceit and falsehood in statements regarding his withdrawal from the editorship of the Christian at Work. In stating that sittings in the Tabernacle were free. In according J. W. Hathaway of dissonant praise, and in denying it. Of falsehood in collecting subscriptions for the payment of the church debt. Of deceit in a difficulty concerning the organist of the Tabernacle, and of stating that he was to be arraigned for heresy, when he knew that such was not the case.

Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide. Charles Herbeck and wife lived ten miles west of Lincoln, Ill. They had been separated about ten days, Herbeck being in Lincoln. A few mornings ago he hired a deliveryman to take him out home. He had been there but a few minutes when he shot his wife while she was engaged in ironing, the ball passing entirely through her body. She lay that night in a critical condition, and was not expected to live. Herbeck hid her in the hay-mow, taking a rope with him, and when he saw his pursuers coming toward the barn, he shot himself through the head, dying almost instantly.

Chicago Communists Arriving. The police authorities of Chicago say they have reliable information that the Communists on day lately received and distributed seven thousand rounds of ammunition among their different organizations, and that a few days after one hundred and twenty rounds were received, and six thousand rounds more of ammunition contracted for. The Communists were reported to have been supplied with arms, and the arms were almost entirely unexamined. No immediate danger is feared. It is understood the Communists were preparing for a big celebration on the 23d inst., the anniversary of the uprising of the Commune of Paris in 1871, which also would be the birthday of Emperor Wilhelm.

A Royal Wedding. At St. George's chapel, Windsor, on the 13th March, the royal marriage was celebrated of the Duke of Cornwall, son of Queen Victoria, to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by several bishops. The royal family was in full attendance, and a throng of lords and ladies of high degree. The body of the chapel was occupied by about one hundred and fifty ambassadors and foreign ministers with their families, cabinet ministers, members of the nobility, and distinguished soldiers and sailors. The Queen has commanded a sketch of the scene.

Fatal Accidents at Georgia State Treasury. An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch says that, recently, the office of the Comptroller, at the Capitol, at the scene of a bloody tragedy, the parties being Colonel Robert A. Alston, member of the Legislature, and Captain Ed. Cox, of DeKalb county. Alston fired three shots, Cox two. Alston was shot in the right temple, the ball passing through the brain. Cox was shot in the chest, and through the left hand. Alston is dead; Cox is not seriously hurt. The difficulty arose from Alston having power of attorney from Senator Gordon to sell the latter's interest in the State coal lease. Cox is an intimate friend of Senator Gordon. Alston sold the Gordon interest to Walters, who had promised to buy Cox out. Alston sold to another person. Cox threatened Alston at noon that he would kill him before he was buried in the tomb. He was not cajoled and made with his man. He hunted Alston down, Governor Colquitt and others having detained Alston at the Capitol. The quarrel was renewed, both drew their pistols, and with the above result. Alston was prominent in Georgia politics, while Cox is one of the leading planters in the State.

Terrible Calamity in Hungary. The substantial part of the river Tisza gave way from the force of the wind, and the town of Segesdin was submerged. A telegram says: "The flood with terrific roar is rushing from the sides over Segesdin. The horrors of the situation baffles all description. The main town is in fact destroyed. Two-thirds of it now salt merged, including the citadel, Post-office, and telegraph office. Whole rows of houses are falling. The orphanage and synagogues are destroyed. All the inmates of the former were buried in the ruins. The manufacturers are on fire. The inhabitants are flying to New Segesdin and the more elevated parts of the town. The municipality of Pesth is making every effort to assist the sufferers. The wind and rain has started. Accommodations for fugitives have been provided in the barracks and public buildings of Pesth." The London Standard's Pesth dispatch says a hundred square miles in the neighborhood of Segesdin are flooded. The crops in the district are lost. The government sent forty thousand dollars for the relief of the thousands. The radicals in the Diet violently attacked the government for neglecting to take precautions to prevent the calamity.

One Day's Executions

The following executions occurred on Friday: William J. Devlin was hanged at Lodi, Mass., for the murder of his wife and minor child, Devlin's wife. "I think before his execution Devlin said: 'I thank all my friends for their kindness to me. I recommend all my friends to abstain from rum, and recommend my son to God.'"

Henry Gravelin was hanged at Windsor, Va., for the murder of Herbert O. White, in October, 1876. Gravelin asserted his innocence in strong terms and said: "I feel as if I had been robbed and murdered and lied into my grave. I am going out of this world forgiven, and I hope to meet my Lord when his execution Devlin said: 'I thank all my friends for their kindness to me. I recommend all my friends to abstain from rum, and recommend my son to God.'"

John Q. Pinkham was hanged at Concord, N. H., for the murder of Mrs. Mariah Berry, near Durham, January 8, 1877. Pinkham, a Chisham Ah Ben was hanged at Marysville, Cal., for the murder of John McDaniel, at Marysville Park, last November. He is believed to have committed several other murders. Anarchy and confusion reigned in the surrounding country, because of insufficient number of troops. Several incendiaries have been summarily executed. The dispatch from Pesth says a north-westerly storm drove the water over the dykes protecting Conrad, which contains sixteen thousand inhabitants, and the town was partially inundated. The people are actively repairing damages, and may be ready to start on the 15th inst. A second wave of twenty-six thousand inhabitants, is engaged in a similar struggle with the waters.

The authorities of Szentes, Vasarhely and Conrad, which towns contain an aggregate population of eight thousand, are preparing to Pesth for aid, the dykes protecting them from the waters being threatened. Szentes has broken out among the refugees encamped on the dykes at Segesdin.

A Capetown dispatch says that Col. Pearson was attacked at Ekwe by a large force of Zulus. The latter was defeated with an enormous loss, and paraded the victors of the Zulu military kraal. Col. Wood reports that he has captured a large number of cattle. The health of his troops is good. The attitude of the native tribes in Transvaal is disquieting, and it is feared the Boers have formed a league against the British.

A correspondent at Capetown says Col. Pearson, after repulsing the Zulu attack, burned Entabeni. A dispatch from Killybegs reports that the Zulu army, which consisted of eight kraals belonging to the friendly Caffres, near Doornburg, and killed the inhabitants. All fears of a successful invasion of Natal have disappeared. The agitation in Transvaal for independence diminishes as the attitude of the tribes becomes more threatening. It is reported that Zulu is preparing to attack Seydenburg, in Eastern Transvaal.

Another dispatch says that a large proportion of Zulus are temporarily disbanded for the harvest. Pretoria is being fortified against an expected attack by the Chief Zecoceni. The Cape Argus publishes the following from its correspondent in the field: "The Zulus now desire peace on terms consistent with tribal independence."

Classes of Pensioners. Pensioners totally disabled are now paid \$864 per annum, which is the largest sum ever paid any class of military pensioners by any government. Up to the war of the rebellion, it was \$720. This class received \$96, but it has been gradually increased by nearly every Congress until it is now nearly ten times the former figure. The last increase was from \$600 to \$864. The "totally disabled" are such as all eyes, or both eyes, or both arms, or both legs, or are otherwise entirely disqualified from physical exertion.

There are over fifty different classes of invalids on the rolls, not including widows or orphans. The largest class is Mrs. Lincoln. The disabled and invalids receive all the way from \$120 to \$864 per annum.

The ravages of death and marriage (widows marrying are no longer entitled to pensions) is rapidly reducing the roll, but it is counterbalanced by increase in rates from time to time, and enlargement of the list, so that the annual payments for the next five years promise to be larger than for the last five years. However, the minor children on the rolls are now coming of age rapidly, and will be discharged in four years. June 30, 1878, there were 35,434 minor children on the rolls. Last year, 10,821 were dropped, having come of age. This year, 9,575 will be dropped, and next year, 10,997, leaving 10,411 which will remain on the rolls.

The pension payments of the United States exceed in liberality those of any other nation on earth.

Atlantic Cable Will be Working. On the 20th inst. the invitation issued by New York City, to the invitation issued by New York City, to celebrate the silver wedding of the inception of the enterprise which Europe and America were linked by the Atlantic Cable. His house in Gramercy Park was the scene of the celebration, and the drawing-rooms thronged with prominent men of the country—statesmen, scholars, divines, men of letters, diplomats and army and navy officers. Mr. Field, in the course of his remarks, said: "To-day there are over seven thousand miles of cable crossing the seas and oceans; and, as if it were not enough to have messages sent with the speed of lightning, they must be sent in opposite directions at the same moment. I have just received a telegram from London, which was sent by this anniversary witness duplex-working across the Atlantic as an accomplished fact, by the capacity of all our ocean cables is doubled. One thing only remains, which I will hope to be spared to see, and in which I take part—the laying of a cable from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands (for which we have this very day a concession from King Kalakaua, by his Minister, who is here to-night, and from thence to Japan), by which the island groups of the Pacific may be brought into communication with the Atlantic, and either side—Asia and America—thus completing the circuit of the globe." Congratulatory dispatches were received from distinguished men abroad. It was the most brilliant reception ever given in New York City.

Accident at Gilmore's Garden. At Gilmore's Garden, a few days ago, when the pedestrians were walking for the hour's championship, an accident occurred, causing a panic and fearful excitement while there were nearly ten thousand people in the building. A crash was heard, and a long section of the upper gallery on the right side of the building fell into the arena, with a mass of struggling humanity on it. There arose shrieks, prayers, and curses. A panic ensued, and men rushed frantically around. A rush was made for the door, and a cry of "fire" was heard, which followed by a beggarly description, and for a time looked as if hundreds of lives would be lost. Some men endeavored to stop the panic by shouting there was no danger. In less than a second the crowd was broken up, and the building was smashed open, and many persons jumped out and went home as quickly as possible. The band kept playing as usual. The accident occurred, Rowell, Harriman and Ennis were on the track, and remained there at the prompt request of parties who were trying to allay the panic.

When it was found the building was not on fire, and only a portion of the gallery had fallen, the panic subsided. Still the falling was one of extraordinary magnitude, and a great number could have been crushed for a man to hold it with both hands while he walks round on the other foot.—Derick.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again." Strange coincidence. It's just the same with a corn. After it has been crushed to earth it generally rises high enough for a man to hold it with both hands while he walks round on the other foot.—Derick.

One "walk" went crazy on the track in New York, and fired seven shots from a revolver at a frightened crowd—and another is on her death-bed as the consequence of over-exertion. It looks as though the undertakers would ultimately profit by the mania.

IN-TUITION—Teaching the art of book-keeping.

A STRAPPING fellow.—The Barber.

FRENCH FARMING.

The Every-Day Life of the Farmer—Their Hobbies, Food, Manners and Customs. A pleasantly-written article in Harper's Monthly gives us some very clear pictures of agricultural life in the North of France. It differs from that in the South, and perhaps also from that of other portions. The farmer's family, with whom the writer stayed, were prosperous—his grandfather having made considerable money by buying a house belonging to a noble family, and a widow and three sons now own it, renting a part of it to a farmer on shares, who is called a granger. If he paid his rent in money he would be called a renter.

The house is of one story; the walls are twenty-eight inches thick; there is a kitchen and four large rooms. The floors are all of brick or tile. There is a carriage and a but one kitchen-glass in the house. The garret is used as a granary. At the front of the house is a barn-yard, wood-yard and well-yard. The well stands in front of the door, and is a fine stone, one end of it being the stable.

The family has hot coffee, vegetable soup, toast and wine for breakfast. The sons sit down to it with their hats on. They bake sixteen-pound loaves of bread every two weeks, the loaf measuring half a yard across. They have dinner and a 4-0'clock lunch of bread, wine and a piece of pie; and, as the season comes, a hot soup, milk and cheese and cherries. The cooking is mostly done on the hearth, the chimney being large and old-fashioned. They have a range with five small grates in it. The kitchen is crowded with chickens. In winter there is a stove in the mother's sleeping-room and then the whole family lives there. They keep Good Friday, and one of the boys goes to a school on the 1st of May, and from a little pond near by, and picks the fish out of the mud at the bottom. They have blue berries and omelet and cooked prunes. On Sunday they have roast beef, boiled potatoes, cabbage, steamed with one or two little pigeons taken out of the nest, and chicken, black coffee and rum.

They dance on Sunday afternoon, although it is raining in the water, and the hired women get from \$20 to \$30 a week, but they do not get as much to eat as they do in the United States. All the family wear wooden shoes, costing about 10 cents, and called the sabot, about fifteen miles above Portsmouth. At ten o'clock he spoke the Emma Graham. At the same hour the Captain was struck by a very heavy wind, which made the river rise in white-crested waves, which he rode completely, and occasioned him no little trouble and annoyance. He arrived at Portsmouth at noon, where ten thousand people were on the bank awaiting his approach. Having had no breakfast, the Captain still remained in the water, and his request to the hotel for a lunch, and, after some delay, received a reply that if he desired anything to eat, he must himself come to it. Politely thanking them for their generous hospitality, he pushed off, hungry as he was. A host followed him, and his passengers brought him a few slices of the outside of loaves of bread, which the Captain soon transferred to the inside of his stomach. He kept on his way, fighting very hard against the terrible waves, and dangerous white-caps, making necessarily very slow time, and reaching Beaus Vieux after five hours of exhausting battle with the elements.

The Captain by this time experienced a sensation of emptiness, again stopped, and sent for food, but the message was returned. Understanding the true inwardness of his own situation, he pulled off and fought on a lance, where he was wounded by a large crowd, and a beautiful young man was struck to the water, and the water alongside of a steamer. He reached home at eight o'clock, Concord at ten, and Manchester at eleven.

At twelve he exchanged salutes with the Steetwood, six miles above Mayville, and then went on to Mayville at twenty miles an hour on Monday morning, after having been in the water twenty and a half hours, eating but one meal in thirty-three hours, and running in that time eighty-two miles—the most exhausting trip, on account of the rough sea, he has ever made, and which he was driven to make by the waves driving almost the entire distance.

Quite a crowd was on the bank to witness his arrival. Captain Boyton took twelve pounds since leaving St. Louis. He was very well, and his health was good, and limbs bare witness to his fatiguing labors. His face is much sunburnt. He is, nevertheless, a fine-looking man, with a clear, steady, blue eye, and a frame which gives evidence of endurance. Every feature indicates courage and resolution.

Over one hundred and fifty thousand people, and his mother tells me that he is worth about half that amount, but he is getting old, and the shepherd dog is only taken a frame a year, the other half is sold, and the sheep are killed. They endeavor to water them, and if there is no stream they try to find a spring, where they make a deep hole or pond, and thence conduct the water by means of little canals or ditches. You can see the sheep on the sides of the hills crossed lengthwise by these ditches. Those meadows are rarely mowed, the manure being wanted for the vines, and the vines are put upon the wheat, and two-thirds on the vines. Generally by the beginning of June the water ceases to flow through the meadow ditches. There are usually two cuttings of grass taken from the meadows in August and July, the other in September and October; but if not well-enough grown it can be pastured. Some meadows have not been plowed for 300 years, and the cats have not been broken up for a thousand.

Haunted House at Newburg. A story about a haunted house near Newburg, N. Y., has been going the rounds of the papers. It is said Sarah Maria Williams, wife of Noah Williams, was not of an angelic temper while here upon earth, whether she may be since dead or not. The promise of the ghost, if she went away (that is, died) before he did, would come back and make it cheerful for him in his lonely widowhood. Well, she did go before him, and now her denials tales, her horrible sights and sounds at Noah's home have gone abroad. There were wallings and thumpings that froze Noah's blood. He was in a weak condition and rapidly sinking, and in a few days he died. Sarah Maria over the border. But the noises continued, and the house was left tenantless. The heirs of the deceased had no courage to occupy the premises. Finally one of them moved in, and Noah had "pegged out" with a very sorry opinion of Sarah Maria in the future life.

The first and worst of all frauds is to cheat oneself. All sin is easy after that.

Symmes's Hole.

Captain Tuttle, who has had twenty-four years' experience in Arctic navigating, during the observations of 1850 and 1854, and a similar phenomenon was noticed at Mauritius, where the mariners left during the prevalence of cholera. The birds felt the infection in the air.

A Disease that Wrecks the System. Every function is deranged, every nerve unstrung, every muscle and fiber weakened by fever and ague. It is, in fact, a disease which, if unchecked, eventually wrecks the system. In all its types, in every phase, it is dangerous, destructive, snappy, delirious, convulsions, attend it, and cause swift dissolution. But when combated with specific and preventive of the disease, it is recognized not only within our own boundaries, but in tropic lands far beyond them, where intermittents are prevalent, and where the malarial poison and a reliable means of overcoming it are available. It is a disease of which a vitiated torrid atmosphere and brackish miasmata-laden water are extreme provocants, and which endangers and travelers should be supplied with it.

Not Deserving of It. Begged spirits, to whom money has no exchange value but pleasure. Persons who will persist in drying by inches with dyspepsia and liver disease, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will promptly remove these painful and generally spoiled chills to begin with.

People who suffer from catarrh, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a safe, reliable, and well-tested remedy for this loathsome disease, and will promptly remove these painful and generally spoiled chills to begin with.

People who marry for money, and find too late that the money is all gone, and the wife is all dead, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will promptly remove these painful and generally spoiled chills to begin with.

People who live beyond their means and find that style and pride, like everything else in this world, is subject to the law of gravitation.

Invalids who do more toward fostering disease, by living and sleeping in the low, unventilated rooms of the ordinary houses, than the best medicine can accomplish toward recovery, when a moderate exposure to the open air, and a change of scene, and the advantages of the Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, N. Y. Every physician knows how much recovery depends upon good nursing, and the hygienic condition of the sick room. Chronic diseases are especially subject to these conditions.

New Sewing Machine. For many years farmers have faithlessly made some improvement on the old and laborious two-handed cross-stitch, or sawing up bodies of trees into any length desired for making staves, rails, and shingles. This long-needed improvement has at last been made by W. W. Giles, of Cincinnati, Ohio, by the way, it is one of the great inventions of America. We see from our exchanges that the editor of the Ohio Farmer, in the extreme North, and a gentleman in the South, and a gentleman in the West, all of whom are well known to the public, who has stood the test of five years' trial, and the further north explorers go the more truth is found of its being not only a true theory, but a practical fact. A very large number of people have written by their fathers on the subject of his theory, which is offered to the public; but they seem not to care about knowing what the theory is, and the fact of its being a true theory. The inventor of this machine is a man of great energy and ability, and his invention is a great benefit to the world. It is a simple machine, and can be made by any one who can use a saw and a plane. It is a great improvement on the old machine, and will save a great deal of labor. It is a great benefit to the world, and should be known to all.

The white bear has been known to arrive at the weight of two thousand to three thousand pounds, and his food is the remains of a mastodon that was supposed to be thirty or forty feet long when alive. Captain Hall also spoke of the immense size of all the wild animals and birds in the extreme North, and of the fact that if there is a people there they must be giants, for it was such a healthy country. Not one of his men sick a day. Now, why is it that the Symmes theory is so generally believed in? It is because the public, who has stood the test of five years' trial, and the further north explorers go the more truth is found of its being not only a true theory, but a practical fact. A very large number of people have written by their fathers on the subject of his theory, which is offered to the public; but they seem not to care about knowing what the theory is, and the fact of its being a true theory. The inventor of this machine is a man of great energy and ability, and his invention is a great benefit to the world. It is a simple machine, and can be made by any one who can use a saw and a plane. It is a great improvement on the old machine, and will save a great deal of labor. It is a great benefit to the world, and should be known to all.

The old people look with no partial eye upon the pedestrian mania. Many of them are not without a certain amount of foolishness not heard of in their day. Unfortunately a few of the New England Daily Review, of Hartford, published in 1835, turns up with the following item: "A man named Bismarck, a pedagogue of New York, Mr. Jay Hasket, proposes to walk two thousand miles in seventy days, living on bread and water, and carrying a pack on his back, and he is offering \$25 to the first man who will accompany him to the principal cities in the United States, and he will not quit until he has visited Philadelphia, and finally return to New York."

Bismarck's big dog killed the pet dog of a railway man the other day. Bismarck sent the dog to the railway man's children a hand organ. The man was well satisfied with the killing of the dog, but now he swears he'll shoot Bismarck on sight.—Derick.

PROBABLY the first instance of an Indian seeking a divorce is reported in Bangor, Me., where a red man wants to be separated from his squaw.

The Markets. CINCINNATI.—Wheat—Winter family is higher and can not be bought for less than \$1.40, while choice spring is at \$1.45; extra at \$1.50; No. 1 at \$1.55; No. 2 at \$1.60; No. 3 at \$1.65; No. 4 at \$1.70; No. 5 at \$1.75; No. 6 at \$1.80; No. 7 at \$1.85; No. 8 at \$1.90; No. 9 at \$1.95; No. 10 at \$2.00; No. 11 at \$2.05; No. 12 at \$2.10; No. 13 at \$2.15; No. 14 at \$2.20; No. 15 at \$2.25; No. 16 at \$2.30; No. 17 at \$2.35; No. 18 at \$2.40; No. 19 at \$2.45; No. 20 at \$2.50; No. 21 at \$2.55; No. 22 at \$2.60; No. 23 at \$2.65; No. 24 at \$2.70; No. 25 at \$2.75; No. 26 at \$2.80; No. 27 at \$2.85; No. 28 at \$2.90; No. 29 at \$2.95; No. 30 at \$3.00; No. 31 at \$3.05; No. 32 at \$3.10; No. 33 at \$3.15; No. 34 at \$3.20; No. 35 at \$3.25; No. 36 at \$3.30; No. 37 at \$3.35; No. 38 at \$3.40; No. 39 at \$3.45; No. 40 at \$3.50; No. 41 at \$3.55; No. 42 at \$3.60; No. 43 at \$3.65; No. 44 at \$3.70; No. 45 at \$3.75; No. 46 at \$3.80; No. 47 at \$3.85; No. 48 at \$3.90; No. 49 at \$3.95; No. 50 at \$4.00; No. 51 at \$4.05; No. 52 at \$4.10; No. 53 at \$4.15; No. 54 at \$4.20; No. 55 at \$4.25; No. 56 at \$4.30; No. 57 at \$4.35; No. 58 at \$4.40; No. 59 at \$4.45; No. 60 at \$4.50; No. 61 at \$4.55; No. 62 at \$4.60; No. 63 at \$4.65; No. 64 at \$4.70; No. 65 at \$4.75; No. 66 at \$4.80; No. 67 at \$4.85; No. 68 at \$4.90; No. 69 at \$4.95; No. 70 at \$5.00; No. 71 at \$5.05; No. 72 at \$5.10; No. 73 at \$5.15; No. 74 at \$5.20; No. 75 at \$5.25; No. 76 at \$5.30; No. 77 at \$5.35; No. 78 at \$5.40; No. 79 at \$5.45; No. 80 at \$5.50; No. 81 at \$5.55; No. 82 at \$5.60; No. 83 at \$5.65; No. 84 at \$5.70; No. 85 at \$5.75; No. 86 at \$5.80; No. 87 at \$5.85; No. 88 at \$5.90; No. 89 at \$5.95; No. 90 at \$6.00; No. 91 at \$6.05; No. 92 at \$6.10; No. 93 at \$6.15; No. 94 at \$6.20; No. 95 at \$6.25; No. 96 at \$6.30; No. 97 at \$6.35; No. 98 at \$6.40; No. 99 at \$6.45; No. 100 at \$6.50; No. 101 at \$6.55; No. 102 at \$6.60; No. 103 at \$6.65; No. 104 at \$6.70; No. 105 at \$6.75; No. 106 at \$6.80; No. 107 at \$6.85; No. 108 at \$6.90; No. 109 at \$6.95; No. 110 at \$7.00; No. 111 at \$7.05; No. 112 at \$7.10; No. 113 at \$7.15; No. 114 at \$7.20; No. 115 at \$7.25; No. 116 at \$7.30; No. 117 at \$7.35; No. 118 at \$7.40; No. 119 at \$7.45; No. 120 at \$7.50; No. 121 at \$7.55; No. 122 at \$7.60; No. 123 at \$7.65; No. 124 at \$7.70; No. 125 at \$7.75; No. 126 at \$7.80; No. 127 at \$7.85; No. 128 at \$7.90; No. 129 at \$7.95; No. 130 at \$8.00; No. 131 at \$8.05; No. 132 at \$8.10; No. 133 at \$8.15; No. 134 at \$8.20; No. 135 at \$8.25; No. 136 at \$8.30; No. 137 at \$8.35; No. 138 at \$8.40; No. 139 at \$8.45; No. 140 at \$8.50; No. 141 at \$8.55; No. 142 at \$8.60; No. 143 at \$8.65; No. 144 at \$8.70; No. 145 at \$8.75; No. 146 at \$8.80; No. 147 at \$8.85; No. 148 at \$8.90; No. 149 at \$8.95; No. 150 at \$9.00; No. 151 at \$9.05; No. 152 at \$9.10; No. 153 at \$9.15; No. 154 at \$9.20; No. 155 at \$9.25; No. 156 at \$9.30; No. 157 at \$9.35; No. 158 at \$9.40; 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No. 210 at \$12.00; No. 211 at \$12.05; No. 212 at \$12.10; No. 213 at \$12.15; No. 214 at \$12.20; No. 215 at \$12.25; No. 216 at \$12.30; No. 217 at \$12.35; No. 218 at \$12.40; No. 219 at \$12.45; No. 220 at \$12.50; No. 221 at \$12.55; No. 222 at \$12.60; No. 223 at \$12.65; No. 224 at \$12.70; No. 225 at \$12.75; No. 226 at \$12.80; No. 227 at \$12.85; No. 228 at \$12.90; No. 229 at \$12.95; No. 230 at \$13.00; No. 231 at \$13.05; No. 232 at \$13.10; No. 233 at \$13.15; No. 234 at \$13.20; No. 235 at \$13.25; No. 236 at \$13.30; No. 237 at \$13.35; No. 238 at \$13.40; No. 239 at \$13.45; No. 240 at \$13.50; No. 241 at \$13.55; No. 242 at \$13.60; No. 243 at \$13.65; No. 244 at \$13.70; No. 245 at \$13.75; No. 246 at \$13.80; No. 247 at \$13.85; No. 248 at \$13.90; No. 249 at \$13.95; No. 250 at \$14.00; No. 251 at \$14.05; No. 252 at \$14.10; No. 253 at \$14.15; No. 254 at \$14.20; No. 255 at \$14.25; No. 256 at \$14.30; No. 257 at \$14.35; No. 258 at \$14.40; No. 259 at \$14.45; No. 260 at \$14.50; No. 261 at \$14.55; No. 262 at \$14.60; No. 263 at \$14.65; No. 264 at \$14.70; No. 265 at \$14.75; No. 266 at \$14.80; No. 267 at \$14.85; No. 268 at \$14.90; No. 269 at \$14.95; No. 270 at \$15.00; No. 271 at \$15.05; No. 272 at \$15.10; No. 273 at \$15.15; No. 274 at \$15.20; No. 275 at \$15.25; No. 276 at \$15.30; No. 277 at \$15.35; No. 278 at \$15.40; No. 279 at \$15.45; No. 280 at \$15.50; No. 281 at \$15.55; No. 282 at \$15.60; No. 283 at \$15.65; No. 284 at \$15.70; No. 285 at \$15.75; No. 286 at \$15.80; No. 287 at \$15.85; No. 288 at \$15.90; No. 289 at \$15.95; No. 290 at \$16.00; No. 291 at \$16.05; No. 292 at \$16.10; No. 293 at \$16.15; No. 294 at \$16.20; No. 295 at \$16.25; No. 296 at \$16.30; No. 297 at \$16.35; No. 298 at \$16.40; No. 299 at \$16.45; No. 300 at \$16.50; No. 301 at \$16.55; No. 302 at \$16.60; No. 303 at \$16.65; No. 304 at \$16.70; No. 305 at \$16.75; No. 306 at \$16.80; No. 307 at \$16.85; No. 308 at \$16.90; No. 309 at \$16.95; No. 310 at \$17.00; No. 311 at \$17.05; No. 312 at \$17.10; No. 313 at \$17.15; No. 314 at \$17.20; No. 315 at \$17.25; No. 316 at \$17.30; No. 317 at \$17.35; No. 318 at \$17.40; No. 319 at \$17.45; No. 320 at \$17.50; No. 321 at \$17.55; No. 322 at \$17.60; No. 323 at \$17.65; No. 324