

No Southern State asked for the return of the flags—they don't want them.

The talk about an extra session of Congress, is only talk. There will be no extra session.

Foraker and Halstead both ought to be ashamed the way they blustered about the Confederate flag matter.

W. E. Chandler is the new United States Senator from New Hampshire. He was considerably mixed up in the Presidential steal of 1876, and is about to get his reward.

It is impossible for the Republican party to run a campaign without "bloody shirt" material. The rebel flag business will be rather stale, but it is all the party will be able to dig up.

If Preble county keeps on, she will have a worse record than any other county in the State. Her last murder was a most atrocious crime, an account of which we print on our first page.—Greenview Advocate.

It has a very long road to travel yet before it gets even with Darke county, Bro. Browne.

The Cincinnati Commercial man is afflicted with another crazy spell, same as when he called Grant, a crazy fool and demanded Lincoln's head knocked against the wall.—The contemplated removal of the rebel flags caused it.

The amount of taxes collected by the Government in 1885 was \$322,000,000. The amount collected last year was \$336,000,000. So that the people were actually taxed \$14,000,000 a year more than they were in the year that the war ended.

A Philadelphia Grand Jury, in a recent presentment to the Court, recommended the whipping post for wife beaters. This mode of dealing with these inhuman monsters, though it strongly savors of barbarism, is constantly growing in public favor.

The Democratic party of Ohio seeks no deals or combinations. It is able to take care of itself and will do so. It will nominate its own candidates and support them, and if defeated will go down under its own flag. If it fails to do so it may as well disband.

The flag hallelujah is about equal to the attempted scare a short time ago over the appointment of Dabney, who was claimed to be an Andersonville prison guard, and will be as flat in a few months, simply because there is nothing in it to yawn about, except by partisan cranks and office seekers.

Ex-Secretary Manning has returned from England much improved in health. To one newspaper man he said he was a business man and had no opinion to express on politics. To another he is reported to have said that he considers Cleveland the winning card in the political game.

A colored man was lynched in Greene county, Ohio, last week.—He deserved it, but if it had happened down south rural Republican newspapers would have made everything around blue by their wave of the bloody shirt over it.—Even John Sherman would have given it an extra whirl!

In the next United States Senate there will be thirty-nine Republicans (if we count Mr. Riddleberger as such), and thirty-seven Democrats. One Republican, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, was elected by Democratic votes, receiving comparatively few from his own party. There will be but three States with senatorial delegations politically divided—Ohio, California and Virginia. There are four other Democratic Senators from Northern States—the two from Indiana and New Jersey—making seven in all. Riddleberger is the only one from a Southern State voting with the Republicans. His term expires March 5, 1889.

In the matter of the State flags in custody of the War Department it has been developed that the project for their return is a very old one. It was entertained not only on the occasion of the resolution offered by Charles Sumner, in the United States Senate, but also at the time when the standards were packed in boxes to preserve them. When Mr. Lincoln was Secretary of War it was determined to send them back to the States, and it is said that it was only by the interposition of Congressman Boutelle that their return was prevented.—The flurry over the matter, therefore, is nothing but bunkum, which all sensible men will look at in its proper light, and it won't be long until the shallow demagogues who "slopped over" will feel ashamed of it themselves.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 20, 1887.

The mowers are busy at work felling the tall green grass that carpets the dozen or more large and beautiful parks, which are the pride and one of the chief ornaments of a city that a world-wide traveler pronounces, with the exception of Paris and Florence, the fairest upon earth—an observation that all Washingtonians, as well as many sojourners here, will most heartily endorse as true. Scores of men are also cutting from the city's shade trees, millions of caterpillar cocoons, before they get ripe, for, as you readers are well aware, such fruit is destruction to vegetation, and very disgusting and familiar at times—particularly to the fairer portion of humanity.—As the city has 70,000 shade trees, you can form some idea of the magnitude of the task.

The usual summer exodus of prominent officials has begun; Chief Justice Waite and family have gone to Ohio, and Judge Matthews has followed. Judge Miller has gone to Michigan, Judge Field will soon go to California, while Judge Harlan will probably soon refresh himself with a view of Kentucky blue grass, if with nothing stronger. And the Cabinet is arranging for its summer vacation, with the exception of Secretary Lamar, who has just returned from a fortnight's rest at his wife's old home, near Macon, Georgia. Secretary Endicott will pass the summer in Massachusetts. Secretary Whitney will remain at "Grasslands," his suburban country seat, the remainder of this month and will then go to the coast; and Attorney General Garland will rusticate upon "Hominny Hill," his plantation, near Little Rock, Arkansas. Later in the season I will dispose of the others.

I can safely assert that the largest congregation in Washington, assembled in the Congressional church last Sunday afternoon, and that was duplicated at the Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church South, last night. The attraction being the Rev. Sam Small, the Georgia Evangelist, the collaborator of Rev. Sam Jones. Mr. Small left the old beaten track and presented new lines of thought in religious discussion, and all seemed edified by the innovation and charmed with the simple eloquence and great power with which the Word was expounded by the youthful preacher. Both Mr. Small and Mr. Jones will hold a meeting at Washington next month, and the occasion will doubtless be signalized by a wonderful religious awakening.

The hosts of friends of Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, rejoice that he has returned from England in improved health and spirits. Interviewed upon Presidential prospects, Mr. Manning briefly said; that President Cleveland would be the winning card in 1888; that he is a good, but discreet party man, and that there should be opposition among the Democrats, to the President, it would not hurt him.—Since returning from Saranac, Mrs. Cleveland still being at Oswego, the President drives to Oak View, his country seat, at 4 P. M., refreshes himself an hour or more, with fresh country air, then returns to the White House, and dines alone at 7 o'clock. "I drink light wines and beer," says the President, "and I think I feel all the better for them, but I do not recommend their use to others, because I believe every man should be a law unto himself." No Mugwumpism about this sentiment, but straight down Jacksonian Democracy.

There are 18,000 Mexican Pension claims on file in the Bureau, for which certificates are being issued at the rate of 250 a day.—This work will be disposed of by the 30th of next September, and is done by a voluntary detail of clerks from the regular force, after office hours, as Congress failed to comply with the request for additional clerks to the extra work required. The present fiscal year, which closes on July 30th, will show the largest labor in granting original pensions of any year in the country's history, exceeding even the year 1886, when 50,177 new names were placed on the roll, certainly a most creditable and liberal showing for the second year of the Democratic Administration, and which should heartily commend it to the soldiers of the Union as a perfectly safe guardian of their interests, despite Republican assertions to the contrary.

Since General Logan's remains were temporarily deposited in the Rock Creek Cemetery, until claimed for final sepulture, by the State of Illinois, a detail of United States Regulars, has acted as a voluntary Guard of Honor. The venerable Rector of the ancient church, with which the cemetery is connected, while passing through the grounds one night, was rudely accosted and challenged by the soldiers, and so annoyed by their disgraceful conduct, that he asks their removal.—Mrs. Logan is deeply grieved, and declares that if the Guard be removed, she will bring her husband's remains to her own home for safe keeping.

General Sherman, in the bold, blunt, manly way characteristic of him, has written a letter in which he deprecates the narrow minded, unpatriotic spirit displayed toward President Cleveland concerning his projected visit to St. Louis, by the faction of Iowa Grand Army men, led by the pestiferous General Tuttle, who turns out to be a recent convert from Democracy to Republicanism; hence his bitterness against his old associates, and his zeal in the effort to make political capital at the expense of the President and his party. Juno.

The Republican party don't gush so much over the black man as they used to. They have lost much of their former veneration for him since he takes it into his head to vote as he pleases instead of regularly voting the Republican ticket. Senator Ingalls, Republican, President of the United States Senate, and in some respects an oracle of the party, recently in a speech at Abilene, Kansas, said: "I have no hesitancy in declaring that in this country negro suffrage has been an absolute and unqualified failure."

The Republican party's idea in supporting negro enfranchisement was simply to perpetuate its power. Nothing more. The negro's welfare was a secondary consideration to them, if a consideration at all, and now, that they can not use the negro just as they wish to, they have no hesitancy in declaring negro suffrage an absolute and unqualified failure. At the rate Republican sentiment has been changing on this subject of late years it will not be long till some of the more radical of the party will propose to disfranchise the negro.

John Sherman said in his Springfield speech that "more than a majority of all the leading officers who now represent us in the diplomatic and consular service abroad are Confederate soldiers or civilians." This is so grossly untrue that a reply in demand is scarcely necessary. But there are many Republican editors who take Sherman's word for anything and will no doubt repeat what the Presidency hunter has said, for a solemn fact. It therefore becomes the duty of Democratic papers to keep the truth before the people. The records show that our diplomatic and consular service is composed of 339 members, 106 of whom have been appointed from Southern States and 233 from the Northern States. Every one of our ministers and plenipotentiaries of the first class, with one exception, Minister McLane of Maryland, were Union men during the rebellion.

General Sherman can always be relied upon to say the right thing at the right time. He's a manly man, and one whose advice can safely be taken. Every old soldier who reads his letter to comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in St. Louis, regarding Tuttle, who objects to the presence of President Cleveland in St. Louis during the convention of the G. A. R., will have renewed cause for loving the man who marched to the sea.—Read this soldierly paragraph: "Mr. Cleveland, the President of the United States, by a fair election of all our people, commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, is free to come or go wherever the jurisdiction of this—our nation—government extends. He may visit any port or ship where the national flag will be lowered to manifest respect to him and his office; and should a foreign ship fail to do him full honors, none will be so quick to resent an insult as the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who perilled life and limb to make that flag respected at home and abroad. The idea of his being insulted, much less endangered, should be on the stand alongside of our commander-in-chief, General Fairchild, when the Grand Army is, passing in review, seems to me monstrous. I think I know the Iowa boys too well to believe such a thing possible. Brave men are never ungenerous, and the Iowa soldiers were brave men. I know it of knowledge acquired in battle and I will pledge my life that no Iowa soldier will do so unmanly an act, and should Mr. Cleveland accept the invitation, which I hope he will, to attend the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Louis on the 26th of September next, I will stand by his side or march past in the ranks of Ransom Post, as may be ordered by General Fairchild."

If St. Louis isn't big enough to contain both Tuttle and the President of the United States at the same time, let Tuttle stay away.—But hear old Tecumseh on this point: "If any of our comrades feel hurt at the association they can remain at home, but the sun will rise and set each morning, the seasons will follow each other in quick succession, and the world, with its myriads of people, will go right along all the same."

Harper's Weekly. The actual administration of a Democratic President has removed many apprehensions. The impression that the Republican control of the Government is the only really safe control has vanished. The Republican party in opposition has done little to restore its old prestige. The first significant sign of its apprehension of the changed condition was the tone of Mr. Sherman's speech at Nashville. It recognized both the sincerity and the bravery of the Confederate side in the civil war. It hailed the restoration of national feeling and the revival of industry in the old Confederate States. It acknowledged that new issues now commanded public attention. It did not assume any surrender of what the war had gained. The reception of this speech by Bourbon Republicans has plainly armed Mr. Sherman, and the tone of his Springfield speech is that of Mr. Blaine's at Augusta after his defeat in 1884.

The speech is an unworthy appeal to old animosities and the prejudices of a day that is past. Mr. Sherman even condescends to stigmatize a party of the administration as a Confederate party and "the left wing of the new Confederate army." That is not an argument; it is merely an effort to inflame old enmities, which it is the duty of patriotic statesmanship, so far as possible, to appease. All such talk is wholly unworthy of a statesman of Mr. Sherman's character and ability. His Springfield speech will not rally recruits from the Blaine camp, if such were its object, while it totally destroys the hopeful significance of the speech at Nashville.

The inference is clear from this, that the Independents, represented by Harper's Weekly and Mr. Curtis and the New York Times, who would have been willing to support Mr. Sherman in 1884 will not be of the same mind in 1888, and not only because of his Springfield speech, but for the better reason that Mr. Cleveland's administration so far is the best argument why it should be continued.

For the Eaton Democrat. The Judgeship.

ELDONADO, June 20th, 1887. We learn from the Darke county Democrat that Judge D. L. Meeker, of Greenville, is a candidate for nomination of Common Pleas Judge of this District. This is highly gratifying to his many friends, irrespective of party, in this part of Preble county. Having been in Butler, I find that the feeling there is still more intense for him if possible, than here. While many able and efficient Judges have presided over the Courts of this District, no one has secured in a higher degree the confidence of the people for exemplary habits and purity of purpose. During the many years he served as Judge, uniform kindness and courtesy to attorneys, litigants, witnesses, and all with whom he came in contact in the course of Court causes him to be universally respected and admired. All recognize and acknowledge him to be a profound lawyer, able jurist, honest man and a pure Judge. Concentrated wealth in soulless corporations, and the penniless, the millionaire and the pauper, the aristocrat and the most humble citizen, receive from him the same consideration and in his Courts are measured by the same standard of equity and justice. This is but a feeble echo of the unanimous expression of the people. Moxroe.

Here are some of the beauties of a protective tariff, shown up by the Zanesville Signal: "Finest broadcloth, for the rich, 41 cent. Common cloth, for the poor, 89 cent. Fine Axminster carpet, for the rich, 48 cent. Common drugget carpet, for the poor, 86 cent. Silk stockings, for the rich, 40 cent. Common woolen stockings, for the poor, 73 cent. Champagne wine, for the rich, 58 cent. Cheap cotton fabric, for the poor, 664 cent.

Fixed Up! Plain Dealer. John Sherman must have seen old Madison Wells and fixed up that little matter that the old scoundrel threatened to make trouble about.

The bluster about the removal of the Confederate flags was simply ridiculous.

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indigestion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Thousands all over the land testify to the merits of this medicine. Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 223 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My husband has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

A Confirmed Dyspeptic. C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla and, by its use, was entirely cured.

Mrs. Joseph Austin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes, "cured me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

NEW GROCERY & RESTAURANT! No. 148 North Barron Street. W. W. JEFFERSON, Pro. Will supply the people with Oysters in Every Style and by the Can. Meals and Lunch! SALTS, GROCERIES, TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MEATS, FISH, and everything else in the line of Staple and Fancy Groceries. PRODUCE taken in exchange for Groceries. Give me a call. W. W. JEFFERSON. Eaton, Jan. 3, 1884. I. N. WELSH, DENTIST. OFFICE at residence on north Barron Street, opposite new school building. Preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. (Feb 29, 79-ly)

LOW ROLL FROCK Suits (shown by cut) are both comfortable and fashionable. 'Tis one of the leading shapes this season, being a graceful and beautiful style it'll be widely worn. They are usually made of light colored Cheviots and Cassimere, in Stripes, Checks and Plain Mixtures. We are showing these goods in nice variety and handsome patterns in our Merchant Tailoring Department! and will make Suits to order at \$16, \$18, \$20, \$23 and \$25! Gentlemen to whom style and comfort are a consideration, will consult their interest by leaving their measure with us, as we can make this Suit nearer correct than any Tailor in the county.

JOS. WOERNER'S, The People's Clothier, Barron Street, EATON, OHIO. The Lowest Priced House in Preble Co. (Feb 24 '87-ly)

C. H. & D. TIME TABLE. TRAINS NORTHWARD BOUND. No. 26. No. 18. No. 6. No. 2. No. 1. No. 27. No. 19. No. 7. No. 3. No. 4. No. 28. No. 20. No. 8. No. 5. No. 11. No. 29. No. 21. No. 9. No. 6. No. 12. No. 30. No. 22. No. 10. No. 7. No. 13. No. 31. No. 23. No. 11. No. 8. No. 14. No. 32. No. 24. No. 12. No. 9. No. 15. No. 33. No. 25. No. 13. No. 10. No. 16. No. 34. No. 26. No. 14. No. 11. No. 17. No. 35. No. 27. No. 15. No. 12. No. 18. No. 36. No. 28. No. 16. No. 13. No. 19. No. 37. No. 29. No. 17. No. 14. No. 20. No. 38. No. 30. No. 18. No. 15. No. 21. No. 39. No. 31. No. 19. No. 16. No. 22. No. 40. No. 32. No. 20. No. 17. No. 23. No. 41. No. 33. No. 21. No. 18. No. 24. No. 42. No. 34. No. 22. No. 19. No. 25. No. 43. No. 35. No. 23. No. 20. No. 26. No. 44. No. 36. No. 24. No. 21. No. 27. No. 45. No. 37. No. 25. No. 22. No. 28. No. 46. No. 38. No. 26. No. 23. No. 29. No. 47. No. 39. No. 27. No. 24. No. 30. No. 48. No. 40. No. 28. No. 25. No. 31. No. 49. No. 41. No. 29. No. 26. No. 32. 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No. 168. No. 160. No. 148. No. 145. No. 151. No. 169. No. 161. No. 149. No. 146. No. 152. No. 170. No. 162. No. 150. No. 147. No. 153. No. 171. No. 163. No. 151. No. 148. No. 154. No. 172. No. 164. No. 152. No. 149. No. 155. No. 173. No. 165. No. 153. No. 150. No. 156. No. 174. No. 166. No. 154. No. 151. No. 157. No. 175. No. 167. No. 155. No. 152. No. 158. No. 176. No. 168. No. 156. No. 153. No. 159. No. 177. No. 169. No. 157. No. 154. No. 160. No. 178. No. 170. No. 158. No. 155. No. 161. No. 179. No. 171. No. 159. No. 156. No. 162. No. 180. No. 172. No. 160. No. 157. No. 163. No. 181. No. 173. No. 161. No. 158. No. 164. No. 182. No. 174. No. 162. No. 159. No. 165. No. 183. No. 175. No. 163. No. 160. No. 166. No. 184. No. 176. No. 164. No. 161. No. 167. No. 185. No. 177. No. 165. No. 162. No. 168. No. 186. No. 178. No. 166. No. 163. No. 169. No. 187. No. 179. No. 167. No. 164. No. 170. No. 188. No. 180. No. 168. No. 165. No. 171. No. 189. No. 181. No. 169. No. 166. No. 172. No. 190. No. 182. No. 170. No. 167. No. 173. No. 191. No. 183. No. 171. No. 168. No. 174. No. 192. No. 184. No. 172. No. 169. No. 175. No. 193. No. 185. No. 173. No. 170. No. 176. No. 194. No. 186. No. 174. No. 171. No. 177. No. 195. No. 187. No. 175. No. 172. No. 178. No. 196. No. 188. No. 176. No. 173. No. 179. No. 197. No. 189. No. 177. No. 174. No. 180. No. 198. No. 190. No. 178. No. 175. No. 181. No. 199. No. 191. No. 179. No. 176. No. 182. No. 200. No. 192. No. 180. No. 177. No. 183. No. 201. No. 193. No. 181. No. 178. No. 184. No. 202. No. 194. No. 182. No. 179. No. 185. No. 203. No. 195. No. 183. No. 180. No. 186. No. 204. No. 196. No. 184. No. 181. No. 187. No. 205. No. 197. No. 185. No. 182. No. 188. No. 206. No. 198. No. 186. No. 183. No. 189. No. 207. No. 199. No. 187. No. 184. No. 190. No. 208. No. 200. No. 188. No. 185. No. 191. No. 209. No. 201. No. 189. No. 186. No. 192. No. 210. No. 202. No. 190. No. 187. No. 193. No. 211. No. 203. No. 191. No. 188. No. 194. No. 212. No. 204. No. 192. No. 189. No. 195. No. 213. No. 205. No. 193. No. 190. No. 196. No. 214. No. 206. No. 194. No. 191. No. 197. No. 215. No. 207. No. 195. No. 192. No. 198. No. 216. No. 208. No. 196