

New Ulm Review.

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NEW ULM, MINNESOTA.

An Englishman has invented a bonnet which can be taken off in the theater, folded up and used as a fan.

The deficiency of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for the strike here is over four million dollars. Striking is expensive business for both sides.

The "woman with the iron jaw," of circus fame, is a resident of Ridgway, Pa. She has traveled nearly all over the world.

A Kentucky man while digging a rabbit out of a hole came across a keg of whiskey a hundred years old. This incident will enormously stimulate rabbit hunting in Kentucky.

A pigeon missed seven times at a shooting match in New Jersey finally broke the string—attached to its leg that it might be again used as a target, if not hit—and flew off.

A Kentucky woman laments the loss of a purse, a thief having carried it off, which she laid away forty years ago to insure her a decent burial.

A panorama of the falls of Niagara is to be one of the attractions in Paris this year. It will give Americans a chance to see one of the greatest natural wonders of the world.

A warning for highwaymen to give China the go-by, comes from that country in this form: "Not long since 50 highwaymen were executed at Kirin."

It is believed that Murat Halsted will succeed Whitelaw Reid, the new minister to France, as editor of The New York Tribune, and be succeeded by his son, Marshal Halstead, as editor of The Commercial Gazette.

Moths of some kinds are said to change color to match the food that they happen to eat. A goat moth enclosed in a box lined with pink, and when a white lining was put in the box the moth became white.

Since the purchase of Alaska, it can be said of the United States what has been said of England for the last century—that the sun never sets on her dominions. At sunset in Alaska the next morning's sun is an hour high in Maine.

A whale and her calf were washed ashore at Santa Barbara, Cal., during a recent storm. The discoverers rigged up a windlass and hauled the carcasses on the beach and will fry oil. They expect to get several hundred barrels.

Mr. Batcheller, the new assistant secretary of the treasury, has at Saratoga what is called "the house with a patent on it." It is of a queer, rambling design, and the plans are copyrighted and the arrangement patented, so that no one can build another like it.

A race between bees and pigeons lately took place in Westphalia. The bees were marked by rolling in flour, and the first reached home over the distance of 3 1/2 miles twenty-five seconds before the first pigeon, three other bees arriving before the second pigeon.

One Phillips, an Indiana farmer, dropped dead of apoplexy while feeding his stock, and the body was guarded by his dog for two hours after until the arrival of his wife. Several times the hogs evinced a desire to mutilate the corpse, but the faithful canine watcher drove the animals away.

The mail route between Woodstock and Bridgewater, Vt., a distance of six miles, appears to be a star route that does not need a Congressional investigation, but does deserve some notice. For the last four years it has cost Uncle Sam only 4 cents for a daily mail service on this route, and for the ensuing four years 1 cent is to pay for the same service. If warrants are drawn quarterly they will call for only one-sixteenth of a cent each, and the contractor will have to wait four years, or until he has received 16 warrants, before he can draw his cash. William Billings, who is believed by his friends to have seen more years of stage-driving than any other man now living, is to carry the mail over this route.

NEWS NUNCIATURE.

A General Review of the News of the Day Condensed from Associated Press Dispatches.

Doings at Washington.

It is understood that the new Sioux commission will consist of William Warner of Missouri, Charles Foster of Ohio, John H. King of Dakota, Maj. Gen. Crook and a Democratic member, not yet decided upon, from Pennsylvania.

A crew of sea captains has been selected to row President Harrison ashore from the Dispatch to the landing at the foot of Wall street on April 29. When Washington was inaugurated he was rowed ashore by members of the same marine society. On this occasion a barge has been built that resembles so nearly as possible the one used a century ago. A banner used by the rowers in the Washington inauguration will be carried by the marine society in the parade.

Fourth-class postmasters were appointed as follows: Dakota—William A. H. Rhodes, Marion, Turner county; G. C. Walther, Minto, Walsh county; G. C. Hansen, Northwood, Grand Forks county. Iowa—J. P. Davis, Bonaparte, Van Buren county; F. A. May, Brita, Hancock county; Fred Roach, Chelsea, Tama county; F. M. Campbell, Glidden, Carroll county; Henry Kette, Grand Junction, Greene county; A. Wootan, Kaler, Story county; Grace P. Goodale, Wirt, Ringgold county.

Secretary Noble, in conversation at Washington, said that Corporal Tanner, the new commissioner of pensions, was not a bit more radical in his politics than he was. The secretary said he was in thorough accord with the commissioner in the removal of incompetent or inefficient Democrats and the selection in their places of Republicans. "Tanner," said he, "believes in turning out ex-Confederates whenever more competent Union soldiers can be employed, and so do I." The secretary said that 150 special examiners in the pension office, all of whom were understood to be Democratic, would be dropped from the rolls at the end of the present fiscal year.

Minor Casualties.

Savannah, Georgia, suffered from a disastrous fire. The total loss is estimated at \$500,000. No loss of life or serious injury to person occurred.

The village of Cannonsburg, Kent county, was practically wiped out by fire. Eight buildings were destroyed. The village has no telegraphic communication, and no particulars have been obtained.

Frank Peters went to sleep at Winnipeg on a Canadian Pacific side track under a box car with his head on the rail. A yard engine came along and moved the car and Peters' head was crushed to a jelly.

The explosion, presumably that of a dynamite bomb, which occurred on the evening of Feb. 8, in the area of David Stevenson's brewery in New York, has been found to be the work of labor union men, four of whom are now in custody at police headquarters. The explosive was placed in an area on the Thirty-ninth street in a pitched battle. A large piece of wall, but the solidity of the masonry prevented extensive damage. By the arrest of the perpetrators, Inspector Byrnes got to the bottom, and one of the men he has in charge has confessed his complicity with and told of the guilt of the other three.

The Ways of the Wicked.

"Farmer" McLaughrey, the boodle commissioner of Cook county, Illinois, was formally released from custody at the penitentiary at Joliet.

Four train robbers were brought to Salt Lake City in charge of four officers from Arizona, having been captured in southern Utah, heavily armed. The officers had a chase of 300 miles over rivers, mountains and plains, ending in a pitched battle. They forced the robbers to abandon their horses and scatter in the brush, where it took two days' search to secure them. The party left for Denver after six hours' rest.

Two strangers visited Daniel Keller's place at Shamokin, Pa., and after a proposal to purchase his farm engaged the old farmer in a game of cards. Keller became interested and procured \$4,700, which he had put up as stakes. The money was seized by the strangers, and Keller was covered with a revolver while they moved off. Both escaped. One of the men represented himself as the son of J. B. Packer of Sunbury, an old friend of Keller's.

Mrs. Annie M. Parks, an inspectress on Surveyor Beattie's force at New York, seized from Mrs. Davis, a passenger on the steamer Adriatic from Liverpool, about three pounds of woolen yarn, which she had quilted into one of her petticoats, thirteen yards of dress goods sewed into another, about twenty yards of flannels, which had been wrapped around her little daughter. Mrs. Davis is a resident of Minnesota, and confessed to having smuggled goods in this manner before.

A fatal shooting affray occurred at Flat Head lake, Montana, the result of a land dispute. Hawkes and Fortin, two settlers, claimed some ground. Fortin occupied the land and was ordered off by Hawkes. He refused to go unless by legal process. The parties met and had a dispute about the matter, when Hawkes began firing at Fortin, hitting him in the hand and body and in the back as he was trying to escape. The wounds proved fatal. Hawkes was arrested.

Yee Sing, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Denver, was arrested at Chicago and left for Denver with the officers. The charge against him is that he eloped with Wong Toy, the wife of Chin Poo, another prominent Chinaman of Denver, and that he took with him \$400 of Chin Poo's cash, likewise. Yee Sing denies the theft of the money, but admits that Wong Toy loves him better than she does her husband. Yee Sing, it is understood, is an exiled mandarin. His manner and appearance certainly indicate that he is above the ordinary Celestial.

The residence of Robert McRane, an aged farmer living a few miles from East Liverpool, O., was visited by two masked men. They attempted to chloroform the inmates, but were not successful. They knocked three small children almost senseless, and locked them in a small room, and asked Mr. McRane to give up all his money, saying they knew he received several thousand dollars Saturday for some territory he disposed of. On being told he had not received any money, they struck him with a fire shovel, cutting an ugly gash and knocking him senseless.

Ella C. White is a music teacher in Elmira, N. Y., who has succeeded in borrowing amounts estimated from \$8,000 to \$15,000 from various Elmira citizens. She borrowed money in several cases from friends by representing that she had lost it, and in other cases by offering notes signed, some by fictitious names and others signed by herself and endorsed by her father, whom she said was wealthy. Her father is a superannuated employe of the Erie and Susquehanna, Pa., and has transferred his property, amounting to \$2,600. She was arrested at Susquehanna on four warrants, charging her with forgery.

The jury in the trial of Libby Beecher, who killed Henry W. King, Jr., in the Paxton house a few months ago, returned a verdict of not guilty at Omaha. The defense was insanity. The defendant, lived with King as his mistress in Chicago, and when he married and came to Omaha to live she followed him and shot him in the hall of the hotel one morning. A tremendous roar of applause followed the announcement of the verdict. Peal after peal of applause mingled with the tears of women and the hysterical manner of the prisoner, rendered the room a scene of chaos. Hundreds of women crowded forward to congratulate the fair defendant. Mrs. King said to a reporter: "I don't know as I am happy, but, yes, I am too. I am so confused I cannot talk." The verdict pleased everybody.

A press dispatch received at Denver from Chicago announces that Hip Lung, Sam Moy and Mon Choy, three prominent Chinamen of that city, offered \$1,000 if Yee Ling, of this city, would be prosecuted in that state instead of being tried in Colorado on the charge of running away with the wife of Chin Poo, a prominent Denverite. One of the wealthiest Chinamen in the West, if not in America, is Chin Poo, of Denver. Among his clerks, until recently, was Yee Ling, who two months ago ran off with Chin Poo's wife, at the same time stealing a considerable quantity of valuable jewelry. After an exciting chase detectives captured Yee Ling in Arizona and he is at present languishing in the county jail. The case is remarkable. Chin Poo is in Denver, and they are divided into several families. Both factions are threatening each other, and the police fear trouble. It is said the high-binders have made a contract to murder Chin Poo.

C. A. Smith, drunk and disorderly, was a record at the police court at Spokane Falls. This is the official record of a romantic affair. In Crookston, Minn., lived Christ C. Greenhalgh and wife. The wife is a good woman, but Greenhalgh is a drunkard. He paid attention to Anna Kandret. This continued several years. Finally last year Greenhalgh persuaded the girl to flee west with him. On the way she says she conceived a disgust for him. When they reached Spokane Falls she ordered him to keep away from her. She went to work. Greenhalgh continued to pay his attentions on her and threatened her life and all her male admirers. She received an offer of marriage from a certain Mr. Marino, and married him last February. They went to board with a family named Donson, were said to be a quiet couple. Marino was a low-down fellow, and was walking, Greenhalgh, alias Smith, called in a drunken condition and asked Mrs. Donson for Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Donson said she knew no such person. Greenhalgh got angry and threatened her life. The alcohol attracted the neighbors and Greenhalgh was arrested. Marino says Mrs. Greenhalgh has sent money to her husband to come home, but he will not.

Personal Gossip.

Gov. Beaver has received a letter from Maj. Armes, who assaulted him in Washington. It contains a most abject apology for his outrageous conduct, and begs him to interfere at Washington to prevent the court martial. Armes says that rather than to submit to the disgrace of being court-martialed he will resign his commission, and that it will disgrace his family. Gov. Beaver has not condescended to notice the communication.

From Foreign Shores.

Capt. Stubbs, of the schooner Carrie A. Buckman, which arrived at New York, from St. Domingo City, reports that on March 21, when off Saona island, at about noon he sighted a vessel steaming toward his vessel from the land, then distant about six or eight miles. The craft proved to be a Dominican war vessel. When nearly in the schooner's wake, much to the surprise of the crew, she fired a shot, which struck the water only a few yards from the Buckman's stern. This gave a chase, but with a good strong breeze the schooner distanced her. She was a low, rakish, two-masted steamer of about 500 tons burthen, and crewed by French or Spanish blood. Her decks were crowded with men. What her errand was can only be conjectured, as the Buckman was far outside of their jurisdiction and on the high seas, which she could have no legitimate right to overhail her. The American flag was flying at the schooner's peak all the time, it having been hoisted as soon as the steamer was made out to be a war vessel.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Peter Leher, a farmer living one mile west of Herndon, Iowa, struck a tremendous flow of natural gas at a depth of 180 feet. The well is twenty-six inches in diameter. The force of the gas was so great that the tools were blown into the air. A stream of sand was thrown 300 feet high.

The people of Tyler county, Virginia, especially along and near the railroad, are very much excited over the appearance of dozens of mad dogs. The country is now believed to be full of bitten animals. A general hunt is in progress and every animal suspected of having been bitten will be killed. There is great uneasiness among the people.

James E. McDowell was appointed register of the land office at Huron, Dakota. He is one of the Dakota colony that fought the battle of statehood last winter. He was recommended by Moody, Matthews, Mellett, and almost everybody for that matter. He stayed in Washington after the rest were gone, and did not allow the secretary to forget his application. He has his reward in the first land office appointment made in Dakota.

Gov. Leslie of Montana issued an unconditional pardon to William H. Burgess, who was sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment for murder in the second degree. Burgess was sentenced from Fergus county at the May term of the court in 1888 for killing Dennis O'Brien. In the pardon proclamation the governor reviews the testimony in the case, showing that the killing of O'Brien was due to a quarrel over land near Maiden, of which Burgess was in possession, the governor holding that the act was done in defending his property, and probably his life. The pardon meets with considerable dissatisfaction, many citizens thinking it an abuse of executive clemency.

An interesting liquor case has just been decided at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The defendants were tried on the ordinary liquor selling indictments. The witnesses had as shown by evidence, bought cider in the defendant's restaurant. The question was whether or not cider is classed with intoxicating liquors. Judge Travers said that while cider is at first a non-intoxicant, it becomes intoxicating as a course of time. Since the law prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors it prohibits the sale of cider. Judge Travers also overthrew another ingenious evasion of the law. In a case at Mount Pleasant a board partition had made a large room on one side and a small one on the other. A barrel was set in the partition and the customer could deposit his money and get his drinks without seeing the man in the other room. This made it possible for the customer to swear that he did not see the liquor seller and did not know who it was. The proprietor in this case is now in jail serving a sentence of four months.

STREET CAR STRIKE.

Not a Horse Car Running in St. Paul or Minneapolis—A Thousand Men Standing out.

The street car drivers of St. Paul and Minneapolis, numbering over a thousand men, are out on a strike, and not a car is running, except on the cable lines of St. Paul. The street car company reduced the wages of drivers from seventeen cents to fifteen cents an hour, and in addition thereto demanded that the men should sign a paper pledging themselves not to join any labor union or association. The sympathies of the public seem to be almost entirely on the part of the men.

IN MINNEAPOLIS.

The company and the police attempted to run the cars, and while doing so, this incident occurred:

As this car, the third one, pulled out from the barn, and the second one, which made the round trip, moved away from the barn, a lady of rather slender form, wearing a neat black hat and a plush cloak, stepped from the outside of the crowd and quickly mounted the car. She had hardly taken a standing position, when a stout fellow who drove before her, began her mission. She was Mrs. McCurdy, the young wife of a driver who was among the strikers, but who was not at the barn at the time his wife boarded the car. The lady paid no attention to any one but the driver. She stood close to him, and she used her right hand in gesture. I came in here to ask you not to drive this car. Will you not leave and be an honorable man.

The driver announced that if he left the car somebody else would gladly take his place.

"I appeal to you, young man, as a wife and mother, if you have any respect for honest workmen, who are so patiently asking what is right, not to take this car any farther. I beg of you not to work against these men. I beg of you in the name of humanity not to work in the place where the strikers are kept. I am a poor woman, I am the wife of a striker. My poor husband has worked night and day for the company, and what he got was hardly enough to keep his little family. If you have one spark of manhood, if you have a wife and children whom you respect, you will not be the servant of a man who is trying to starve his fellow men. I am going to stay with you and keep you company. I don't know that this is just the thing for a lady to do, but I could not help it. I will behave to you as you behave to me. I will be as unyielding. But I do hope my appeal will touch a tender spot in you and that you will not continue to drive."

The lady's earnestness attracted much attention along the avenue. She continued to petition the driver until Eighth street was reached. She looked into the face of the driver, but saw no sympathetic responses, and after effort appeared to feel that she was discouraged. She turned to a PIONEER PRESS reporter and asked if there was a conductor on the car. The conductor was pointed out, and Mrs. McCurdy stepped down upon the sidewalk and reached from her post to post as she passed to the rear of the car.

"Are you the conductor?" she asked in a sorrowful tone.

"Yes, I am," replied the silent, stoical man who faced the front and leaned against the rear railing.

"Well, sir, I beg of you not to work in the place where the strikers are. It is a strike for justice upon the part of the poor men who have been trying to support families upon low wages. Will you not heed my appeal? Have you no honor? Have you no respect for honest workmen?"

"I have no argument to make with you," replied the conductor, whose name was W. F. La Dien, and who did not appear to be in the least affected by the woman's appeal.

"You can have no argument," she quickly replied. "There is no argument for a man in your position to offer."

"I am not to be bought off," said Mrs. McCurdy. "I would not work against my fellow men for \$5,000. I certainly would not work for \$3 or \$10 as you are doing."

"This is a free country," continued La Dien, "and men can do as they please. I have been around a good deal, and there are thousands of men who would be glad to take this place." "I suppose there are," said the lady.

"I am instructed to collect fares," said the conductor, "and if you are going to ride you will have to pay."

"I have a nickel that I will give for the privilege of riding with you, and I will give you the fare," she said, and she pulled out her slender pocketbook.

A reporter paid the lady's fare, and she turned back to the car. "I thank you, sir. I cannot touch this man's heart. I am the wife of a man who has driven for about five months. We live upstairs at 419 Fifth avenue south. I have not always been in such circumstances. We lost all by fire. My husband attended the Wisconsin state university for five years. He is capable of filling any position, but had to accept a position as driver."

The woman stood up while the car made the trip to First avenue north and return. She felt that her work had not been a success, and she left the car at the barn she looked discouraged. A few gentlemen handed her a small sum of money as she started for home.

IN ST. PAUL.

The street car men are confident that they will win the fight, and the meeting which they held at the united labor headquarters on East Seventh street last evening was of a most enthusiastic character. J. A. Johnson, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, presided, and numerous speeches were made by the striking drivers, urging all to stand together and success was assured. The committee that waited on President Lowry reported their chilly reception, stating that he absolutely refused their proposition to submit the question to arbitration. Having failed to secure a settlement of the difficulty in this peaceable manner, they were compelled to take more extreme measures and order the men to quit work during the afternoon.

This step was taken as a last resort, their desire being to take advantage of the public. When a fair offer of arbitration was declined in the most decided manner, nothing else could be done. Miss Eva McDonald, of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly, was present, and urged the strikers to stand firm and their cause would triumph. She declared that the reports that the strikers in Minneapolis had been the cause of the trouble there were false, as all the disturbance was caused by outsiders, who are always ready to take advantage of such occasions to make trouble.

The trades and labor assembly held a meeting at the same hour in an adjoining hall, President James Coughlin in the chair, and after listening to a statement of the case made by the officers of the street car men's union, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The street railway company of Minneapolis and St. Paul reduced the wages of its employes to a point that affords them scarcely a bare subsistence; and

Whereas, Said reduction does not appear to affect the high salaries of officials or office employes; and

Whereas, The expense given for the action on the part of the company is that the profits during the past year have been too small, while during the winter of 1887-8 they could just pay expenses, when it cost them \$10,000 per month to keep the snow off the tracks, according to the statement of one of the officials at the time.

Resolved, That the trades and labor assembly of Minneapolis, representing the various labor organizations of the city, condemn the conduct of the company as unworthy the toleration of a free people; that we promise, the day after tomorrow, to give the strikers hearty support and co-operation, morally and financially, trusting that their conduct will be

mainly and that no attempt will be made to resort to violence.

These resolutions were presented to the street car men's meeting, and their spirit was heartily endorsed. The following resolution was then adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the employees of the St. Paul Street Railway company, realizing that our position has been forced upon us by necessity, and appreciating the inconvenience which we have caused to the traveling public, unflinchingly hold ourselves in readiness now, in the past, to submit our grievance to arbitration, and thus provide for an equitable adjustment of this difficulty.

The meeting also appointed committees from drivers on the various lines to visit the barns and use moral suasion to induce any new men engaged to take out cars not to work. They were instructed not to use any violence whatever and to avoid all intemperance or bad language in their efforts. These committees will visit the different barns this morning, as it is expected the company will make an effort to start out some cars.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 85 1/2@86c. in store; 87 1/2@88c. No. 1 white, 86c. No. 2 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 3 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 4 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 5 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 6 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 7 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 8 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 9 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 10 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 11 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 12 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 13 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 14 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 15 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 16 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 17 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 18 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 19 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 20 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 21 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 22 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 23 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 24 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 25 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 26 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 27 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 28 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 29 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 30 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 31 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 32 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 33 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 34 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 35 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 36 white, 85 1/2@86c. No. 37 white, 85 1/2@86c. 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