

The Tribune.

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TRIBUTE BRANCH OFFICES. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements at various locations including New York, St. Louis, and St. Paul.

AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Celebrated case, "The Union Square Company, et al. vs. et cetera."

McVicker's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Sothern. "A Crashed Tragedy."

New Chicago Theatre. Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagement of Haverly's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. "Aladdin." Afternoon and evening.

Coliseum Novelty Theatre. Clark street, opposite Court-house. Variety performance.

GREENBACKS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE YESTERDAY CLOSED AT 97.

Gen. Sir WILLIAM O'GRADY HALEY, Commander of the British troops in North America, is dead.

The Lower House of the Iowa Legislature yesterday adopted a measure looking to the enfranchisement of women, permitting them to both vote and hold office, the vote standing 55 to 42.

It is difficult to see what use there will be in holding a European Congress, as Russia not only refuses to formally submit all the clauses of the treaty, but declines to be ultimately bound by the decision of the majority of the Powers.

Bills were yesterday introduced in the Senate and House for the better protection of the rights of authors and owners of plays and dramatic literature.

Private correspondence which passed between the Hon. E. B. WASHBURN and Mr. H. H. HOUTCHENS, of Galena, three months ago, and which is now made public for the first time, shows that the ex-Minister to France then announced in the most emphatic manner his determination not to become a candidate for the United States Senatorship as the successor of Gov. OGDEN.

Full accounts are at hand of the disgraceful riot at Toronto Monday night on the occasion of the appearance on the lecture platform of O'Donovan Rossa, the Fenian exhorter.

There have as yet been no definite arrangements made relative to the proposed Congress of the Powers to knit up and finish off the unwar-raveled Eastern question.

The singular sympathy for the timber-pirates of Montana which has been shown by Senators BLAINE and SARGENT found an echo yesterday from the mainly bosom of EVERTS, the Democratic Senator from Louisiana.

Secretary SHERMAN'S appearance yesterday before the Senate Finance Committee, in connection with the consideration of the House bill for the repeal of the Resumption act, was an occasion of sufficient interest to

justify the newspaper correspondents in attempting to do as far as possible to defeat the restrictions upon publicity imposed by the Committee. From what is known of the proceedings, it appears that Secretary SHERMAN has materially altered his views concerning the effects of the full demonetization of silver, and that he now sets the monetarists a commendable example of intelligent candor in admitting that the general effect of the Silver bill has been beneficial, and that silver will be a valuable aid to resumption if the law as it now stands is not interfered with.

We have been shown a letter addressed by the Hon. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Collector of Customs, to an importer, requesting his co-operation with the MEXICAN, BUNGHAM, and HINDS Commission, appointed to inquire into the subject of customs frauds at the port of New York.

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bearing and non-legal-tender Treasury notes, which shall be redeemable in greenbacks; the only issue of legal-tenders proposed in the bill is that of \$50,000,000, as a reserve for the redemption of the new Treasury notes; and this issue just enlarges the volume to the \$400,000,000 limit and no more. So one of the bills for a postal-savings system proposes a new issue of greenbacks as a redemption-fund, but limits such issue to \$25,000,000 in order to keep within the original limitation. It seems that the lawyers in Congress have fully conceded the force of this argument, and we hope this fact may have sufficient influence to bring the mass of the inflationists to their senses. At all events, if there is to be any further discussion of an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper currency, we hope it will be on the basis of a constitutional amendment, as it will thus be easier to make the fallacies of the proposition clear to the people.

Owing to recent information from Washington to the effect that the sixty days' limit for an appeal from the Land Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior had nearly expired, and that the city authorities had not at that time filed the necessary papers in the case of the VALENTINE scrip, we are prompted to recur to the matter. A brief restatement of the case may urge the city authorities to take an appeal, if they need any urging, and will reveal to the people a gross and inexcusable neglect of the interests of Chicago if they fail to take the appeal, which, we have not the slightest doubt, will result in a reversal of the Land Commissioner's decision.

The VALENTINE scrip was issued by Congress in exchange for wild Government lands, and with authority to locate any public lands therewith. It was obviously the intention of Congress to give the VALENTINE claimants the selection of all the unoccupied and free public lands, but there was no intention that the holders of this scrip should avail themselves of any technical flaw in a previous sale or dedication of public lands to locate town or city lots, or other property that had acquired special value by reason of improvements made by others.

Thus, even if the Fort Dearborn tract was not properly dedicated and sold, and if the United States Government still have a color of title by reason of some flaw in the dedication or sale, the tract remains a reservation for military purposes, and is not subject to location by the holders of scrip issued or reserved. The absence of equity in the VALENTINE claim, as well as the injustice done to the City of Chicago, and to those private owners who have improved the property under the impression that certain portions had been regularly set aside for streets and public grounds, deprives this VALENTINE scrip location of every legitimate claim. There is not a particle of doubt that Secretary SCHWAB, when the matter shall come before him, will dispose of it according to the equity of the case, and it is not unlikely that he will require the Land Commissioner to furnish a satisfactory explanation of a decision which would practically give speculators and blackmailers an advantage over innocent holders of the lands.

Two glaring inconsistencies have been noted at Washington in the Land Commissioner's decision: One was that, under the construction put upon the case by the Land Commissioner, he had no jurisdiction over it. He held that there had been no regular transfer of the Fort Dearborn tract by the War Department; if that is true, the tract is still a reservation for military purposes, and subject to the order of the Secretary of War. It was, under these circumstances, a piece of impertinence for the Land Commissioner to undertake to dispose of the case, and his interference is not justified by either law or courtesy. The Land Commissioner also treated the location of the VALENTINE scrip as if there were a street running along the Lake-Front where Michigan avenue for many years has been supposed to be. But if there has never been a proper dedication of this tract, which is the theory of the Land Commissioner's decision, then there is no such street, and the Land Commissioner had no authority to make one in approving the location of the VALENTINE scrip. In one word, the Land Commissioner has made such a desperate effort to undo to accommodate the VALENTINE scrip speculators with profitable advantages to which they would not be equitably entitled in any event, that he has overreached himself. Secretary SCHWAB is the kind of man who will be quick to see the justice of the case, and we have no doubt that a simple appeal will settle definitely Chicago's right to the public property in the Fort Dearborn tract; such a decision would assist materially in procuring from Congress the proposed legislation to quiet the title for all time to come.

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next Democratic Convention with chances much inferior to those he started with at St. Louis. For he had then the prestige of an alleged reformer to help him, whereas he has now only the prestige of defeat. Besides, a nomination is not so likely in 1880 as in 1876 to be followed by an election. The Democratic party has traded on its reform capital just as Mr. TRUMAN did, and both are now bankrupt in reputation. This is why the Louisiana Democrats sold themselves lightly. They undertook to perform a great service for a doubtful promise of small and remote compensation. The laborer is worthy of his hire, not merely of a promise to pay it if things go well.

It cannot be said that the Democratic managers of the ANDERSON trial have been cheated. They agreed to convict the Returning Board. They not only failed to do this, but they did just the opposite. They gave the Returning Board a certificate of good character. Never was labor productive of a smaller result. The Supreme Court, in reversing the decision of the Court below, used the following language: "If every consolidated return were forged, and the Returning Board complied with the law, and made their statement from the Commissioners' returns, no injury could result. It is the essence of the crime that it should be committed by a public officer, and on a document which would change the result of the elections. This was not done." If this is not a certificate of good character we do not know how one could be framed. It may be said that the language used applies merely to the particular returns of Vernon Parish, for the alleged forgery of which ANDERSON was put on trial. But the fact that the Vernon Parish returns were specially selected by the Democratic prosecutors to make an issue shows that their strongest case lay in them. The reversal of judgment and order of release is evidence that there is no case against the Returning Board, and consequently that it acted strictly within the law.

Thus the legality of its canvass and of the casting of the Electoral vote of Louisiana for President HAYES is affirmed by the highest Democratic court in the State.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA. The wrangle between England and Russia now concerns the future. The treaty between Russia and Turkey has eliminated the latter as a bone of contention in the Congress. Her power is broken, and there is no desire or intention to reinstate her. No nation in Europe would dare to undertake so hopeless a task or oppose the amelioration of the condition of the Slavie Christians, or even reduce the limits of Bulgaria as defined in the treaty, as that would once more bring a portion of the Bulgarians under Turkish rule, to free them from which even England consented that Russia should draw the sword. In fixing the new limits Russia has gained immense advantages. In extending the territory of Montenegro she has gained two seaports on the Adriatic. The new boundary of Bulgaria gives her an outlet into the Egean Sea at the port of Kavala. The demarcation of the four fortresses in Bulgaria removes that gigantic obstacle of the Quadrilateral, which has heretofore stood between her and Constantinople. The retrocession of Bessarabia once more enables her to regain her foothold on the Danube, and is equivalent to the commercial extinction of Roumania. The surrender of Balmou gives her possession of the best harbor on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea. Kars and Ardahan give her the control of Armenia, and the occupation of Bayazid places her squarely upon the frontier of Persia, in whose Court, Councils, and commerce Russian influences already predominate. Lastly, the opening of the Dardanelles to merchant vessels in time both of peace and war cannot but redound to the advantage of Russian commerce. So far as any of these elements of the treaty are concerned, it is doubtful whether the Congress will disturb them. They are points of vantage legitimately gained, and of a character which Turkey was competent to concede. The danger which threatens the relations of England and Russia does not concern Turkey, which is a by-gone, nor the complications in Eastern Europe. The cloud of war looms up in Asia, and the energy with which England is reorganizing her army in India shows that she recognizes her danger in that quarter. She has no interests in Southeastern Europe. The only interested parties there are Germany, Austria, and the little Slavie Principalities. Russia has never given a thought to territorial aggrandizement in Europe. The direction of her growth is eastward into Asia, and she has followed that direction so persistently that already she has spread across the whole northern half of the continent to the Pacific, dropping down, on the one hand, to the Chinese frontier, across which her trade has already gone, and on the other to Persia and Afghanistan, which brings Russia and England almost face to face on the Indian frontier, and to Armenia, which threatens Syria and the Valley of the Euphrates. A prominent Spanish politician and close observer of political events recently contributed to the *Pall-Mall Gazette* some thoughts upon the situation, in which he writes:

The military position which England should covet is the Valley of the Euphrates and that of the Tigris, with such a part of Syria as would afford a secure outlet to the sea. This position would be a mere military outpost like Gibraltar and Malta, but a large territory with resources of its own, of a value warranting the amount of expense necessary to create formidable strongholds on the Mediterranean and on the Persian Gulf.

This would secure to England the second road to India; but, as this position is already threatened by the Russian occupation of Armenia, there seems to be but one resource left in case England is not going to contest the entire treaty by the arbitration of war, and that is to secure her other and main route to India by taking possession of Egypt and the Suez Canal. This may yet be the great question before the Congress, and, it seems to us, is the only solution of the Eastern question that promises lasting peace. Egypt is now tributary to a Power that has practically ceased to exist, and can no longer defend her, or even dictate to her. In case this relation continues, it is almost inevitable that she will become Russianized, and, when this happens, Russia will stand between England and India. The occupation of Armenia has therefore forced upon England the necessity of taking the Suez Canal, and of assuming a protectorate over Egypt. Germany is already trying to influence her to recognize this conclusion, and the Berlin correspondent of the *London Times* declares that the Government has advised the English not to hesitate, assuring in advance the consent of Germany, Austria, and Russia, and predicting that in a year hence France would prefer to have Egypt in the hands of the English rather than remain longer under the rule of the Khedive. How far Germany is authorized to speak for Russia does not appear, but there can be little doubt that

this question will be one of the most important that will come before the Congress, and that upon its solution will largely depend the future peace of Europe. In view of the situation, it is not hazardous to predict that the concentration in the Mediterranean of the most formidable fleet the world has ever seen, and the bustle and stir in army circles both in England and India, mean the ultimate seizure of Egypt by force for the protection of their India route, if they cannot occupy it peacefully.

HORSE-CAR LICENSES. The City Council on Monday evening passed an ordinance requiring a license at the rate of \$50 a year for each horse-car on the streets of Chicago. The total number of cars run on all the city roads is estimated at 700, and, if the ordinance become a law, the total revenue from licenses will be \$35,000 a year. The amount of revenue is not so great as to make the license system a bonanza; nevertheless, being cash receivable within the fiscal year, it will be especially acceptable to the City Government.

The law officers of the city have given an opinion that the city has no power to exact any such license fee, nor to make the free operation of the horse-railways dependent on the payment of a license fee for each car run. The Council did not seem to recognize the ruling of the Law Department as sound, and proposed, by passing the ordinance, to force the railway companies to resort to the courts for a decision as to the power to make any such demand. We do not propose to argue that question of law at this time.

Outside of the legal points of the case, we suppose the proposed taxation will be somewhat popular,—first, for the reason that the general public regard all corporations as fair objects of the most rigorous taxation that the law will permit; and, second, because there is an impression that the horse-railway companies escape a large share of legitimate taxation. The several horse-railway companies are assessed in the aggregate, in addition to the value of their real estate, on personal property about \$300,000. That sum, though not exact, is the valuation on which the State, county, town, and city taxes are extended against all the companies. Of this, \$125,000 are charged against the South Side Company, \$65,821 against the North Side Company, and the remainder will cover the assessment of the West Side Company, which happens to be taxed partly in two towns.

The South Side Company is charged with a franchise and capital stock valued at \$269,587, and the West Side with the same, valued at \$188,435. From these valuations are to be deducted the valuations for tangible property,—real and personal,—and the balance, if any, is subject to taxation. Without any exact figures, it is probably correct to say that the South Side Company pays taxes on a total valuation of about \$250,000, and the West Side Company on a valuation of about \$200,000, and the North Side on something like \$100,000.

It was suggested that, if this ordinance be legal, and be enforced, the West and North Side companies will discontinue the sale of tickets, and thus reimburse themselves, and that they will also reduce the number of cars in use. The South Side Company sells no tickets. It is probable that the Mayor, guided by the legal opinion of the Corporation Counsel, will veto the ordinance, and thus end the matter; but, even if he approve it, the railway companies, who hold their legal rights under contracts made by the State, and not with the City of Chicago, will refuse to take out licenses, and thus transfer the question to the court for determination.

POLAR EXPLORATION. The President has notified Congress that he has approved the bill granting an American registry to the Pandora, the understanding being that the vessel is to be used exclusively for purposes of Polar exploration. Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, is the patron of the enterprise. He has engaged to buy the vessel, provide it with an outfit, and place it in charge of a competent commander, looking for his reward only in the approval of his own conscience and the credit that may attach to the *Herald* in consequence of so brilliant an achievement. Mr. BENNETT'S method of conducting a great newspaper is, indeed, somewhat different from that to which the world has been accustomed. He makes his news and then records it. The only privilege he asks for his enterprise in the first instance is the reputation of enterprise in the second, which is not strictly his due. For anybody who has a monopoly of the interior of Africa or the circle of perpetual snow and ice can have the distinction of writing the first letters from those thrilling regions. The trouble is to get there first, not to collect the news after one has got there. The voracious pony-rider that ever breathed could write an interesting letter about a land that his fellow-men had never seen or heard of before. It is, therefore, not as a newspaper proprietor, but as an explorer,—"the original and only" explorer in the business,—that Mr. BENNETT deserves recognition and praise. "Original and only" Mr. BENNETT is, for he is the original and only man to make exploration a separate business, without reference to the thing to be explored. Science, commerce, and religion are all one to him. He explores for his own sake; and science, commerce, or religion may scramble for the proceeds.

It is certainly to the credit of Mr. BENNETT that he works with system and energy. He is worthy of the name of "Thorough," which Lord STRATFORD has usurped too long. Given a certain work to be accomplished, what are the best means of accomplishing it? This is the question he puts himself at the start. Having answered it, or hired somebody to answer it for him, he provides the necessary means with the utmost liberality. This is the secret of STRATFORD'S success in Africa. Explorers no less untired than he have failed for the want of sufficient equipment. He succeeded because he had the means of success which were denied them; and for the providing of these means of success Mr. BENNETT deserves the largest praise. He has apparently adopted the same method in the organization of his Polar expedition. He has purchased a vessel specially adapted for the purpose, and has procured from Congress a special detail of naval officers to sail it. He will probably place in command a man of experience and courage; and it will not be strange if he again succeeds where all others have failed. He is to have the advantage of the Howards plan, which late experience tends to show is the only practicable mode of reaching the Pole. This consists, in effect, of the establishment of a permanent base of operations as far north as vessels can safely go, with the promise of returning home at their convenience. The depot in this instance will probably be established on Lady Franklin's Bay, though Dr.

Hayes recommends Smith's Bond for the purpose. From the permanent depot, wherever it may be, excursions will be made by sledges until the Pole is reached. The plan contemplates the reinforcement of the colony every year until its object is accomplished. It will, under this arrangement, be possible to take advantage immediately upon winter, such as the present one has been. No doubt, if there had been a colony on Lady Franklin's Bay this year, the North Pole would have been discovered by this time. It is to be hoped that Mr. BENNETT'S expedition may have weather as favorable next year, and, in any event, that his enterprise and liberality may ultimately have their reward in the realization of his plans.

BOSTON FINANCIAL MORALITY. The Boston papers have been extremely malignant towards the people of the West concerning the silver agitation. They have denounced us as dishonest and ignorant, and with destroying the national credit in order to avoid paying our debts. The *Herald* of this city published the following:

Two years from an authentic source, that within \$15,000,000 was forwarded through a single channel, and that during the month of this year, to be invested in British consols, and that obtained by the sale of United States bonds and withdrawn from deposits from banks and savings banks, the Government had shown such a disposition of injustice and dishonesty as had been shown by the passage of the Silver bill, there was no telling what next might happen, and he referred to the fact that the value of consols would be liable to further reduction by act of Congress.

Since that time some twenty thousand more of these mechanics and laboring men of Boston, accepting the predictions of the papers that the passage of the Silver bill was the mere prelude to the general wreck, assembled at the doors of the savings banks, and asked for their money on deposit in those institutions. Whether they wanted their money to invest in British consols because "there was no telling what next might happen," is not stated, but the institutions which had declared so vehemently in favor of all payments in gold soon frantic appeals to the Legislature that a law be passed authorizing the banks, whenever they considered depositors were injuring themselves by drawing out their own money, to refuse to pay at all, and, if necessary, to retain one-half the depositors' money for two years. Compared with paying debts with 90-cent dollars, this New England morality of receiving depositors' money, payable on demand, and then, on the plea that depositors do not know their own business, authorize the banks to refuse to pay anything, is, to say the least, peculiar. It looks very much like a scheme to enable the Boston banks to look up depositors' money, and then, operating on the necessities of the victims, privately purchase the depositors' books at 50, 60, or, horrible to relate, at even "90 cents" on the dollar. In all the history of repudiation of just and honest debts, nothing more scandalous has ever been proposed by any State Legislature. It far exceeds anything like a Stay Law. It authorizes any bank on its own motion, to notify the depositor who has left his money in the institution that the bank will not pay him, lest he might injure himself by the misuse of his own earnings. We should think that there would be a general investment by Boston mechanics and laborers in British consols, when the laws of the State sanction such open and undisguised confiscation as this law proposes. Better even than this would be the "90-cent" dollar.

The Board of Education meet to-night to curtail their expenditures and to bring the year's outlay for schools within the year's income. It is understood that the Committee, having the matter in charge will propose to reduce the number of school days in the primary departments, and thus save what is to be saved by closing the schools to the largest number of children. The school system of this State is essentially a system of primary instruction; it is intended with the means at hand to give instruction to the largest number of children, who otherwise would have none. If there be \$10,000 to furnish instruction, and there be 10,100 persons to be instructed, and the \$10,000 will furnish 10,000 with all the instruction they can ever hope to receive, and it will cost \$10,000 to instruct the other 100 children in higher studies, there can hardly be any doubt as to which class should be dropped. We are informed that, by a revision of the list of studies, the expenses of the schools may be reduced fully 15 per cent, and this can be done without closing a primary class or reducing the term in the least. We repeat that over 80 per cent of the children in the public schools never advance above the fifth grade; to these children this education is vital, because it is all they ever get. The cost of maintaining schools for this 80 per cent does not exceed possibly 60 per cent of the cost of the whole schools. In behalf of these children, whose only hope of schooling is thus afforded them, we protest against closing any primary class, and against reducing the number of school days and school hours in these classes. If there be retrenchment needed, let it not touch these. Let not the Board dismiss four children that one may continue at school; on the contrary, let the one be dismissed that the four may be retained, if it be necessary to dismiss any.

It is repeatedly asserted by the silver advocates that the passage of their bill will injure the country's credit. They show how they account for their belief in place the 4 per cent bonds first in the sign of the 10 per cent bonds, and then in the sign of the 6 per cent bonds.

In the first place, the 4 per cent bonds had ceased to sell long before the Silver bill passed. The syndicate broke down as long since as last October; secondly, the financial columns of the *New York Tribune* show that bonds have not depreciated in price, nor greenbacks either, since the Silver bill became a law; on the contrary, they have enhanced in value; thirdly, more 4 per cent bonds have been sold by the Treasury to the public since the passage of the Silver bill than in the three months previous thereto; fourthly, the mass of those willing to buy are waiting until Congress passes the bill making legal-tender notes receivable for 4 per cent bonds. People do not want to sell their greenbacks at a discount for gold in order to pay a premium for the lowest bond on the market. Let the *New York Tribune* preserve its soul in patience until the law is so amended that the 4 per cent bonds can be purchased at par in legal-tenders, and it will see them subscribed for fast enough. It would be more patriotic if it would cease its petulant scolding and contemptible lying, and urge Congress to pass the needed amendment to the funding act.

It was contentedly alleged and generally believed that not a "dollar of the daddies" was in existence previous to the recommencement of the college under the re-nomenclating act of Feb. 28, 1878. It was supposed that during the period of demonstration they had all gone abroad or into the melting pot, but here comes this announcement from New York: "At the Sub-Treasury (on the 14th inst.), \$300,000 1/2 per cent gold dollars were received from the Treasury. These were not of recent coinage." Where were these "daddies" come from, and

where have they been hidden since 1873? There were \$77,150 of them in 1873, and in 1878 \$1,113,001 of them. It is possible that this \$300,000 lot had been exported and held by some foreign banker, and upon the passage of the Silver bill he shipped them home, now that the "daddy" was himself again. Other stray lots of old silver dollars may turn up in the same way; the more the merrier. The number of old subsidiary coins—25, 10, and 5 cent pieces—which have come back on Lady Franklin's Bay this year, the North Pole would have been discovered by this time. It is to be hoped that Mr. BENNETT'S expedition may have weather as favorable next year, and, in any event, that his enterprise and liberality may ultimately have their reward in the realization of his plans.

We have a small edition of Tammany Hall organized in this city, which contains just as rancorous men as the corrupt purveyor of the infamous parent institution in New York. Tammany Democrat, wherever he may be found, is a person who believes that governments exist among men for the purpose of enriching the wire-workers of the party. One of this class of Democrats is TOM DUNLAP, of New York City. He has possession of a sneering office called "Commissioner of Jurors," instituted by Tammany for the enrichment of henchmen. This Dunlap writes to the *Scriptor* saying that he who proleth out for his own household is worse than an infidel. After absorbing \$8,000 a year for himself, he divides \$15,000 a year among the following cuts and collaterals:

THOMAS DUNLAP, Jr., Commissioner's son. FREDERICK A. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. WILLIAM DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. FRANK J. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. A. J. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. JOHN J. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. JAMES J. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. W. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. H. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. G. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. F. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. E. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. D. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. C. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. B. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. A. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. M. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. L. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. K. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. I. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. H. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. G. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. F. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. E. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. D. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. C. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. B. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. A. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. M. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. L. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. K. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. I. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. H. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. G. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. F. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. E. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. D. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. C. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. B. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. A. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. M. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. L. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. K. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. I. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. H. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. G. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. F. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. E. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son. J. D. D