

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1867.

National Banks and Their Failures.

The failures of national banks from time to time occur show that this form of banking institutions is not exempt from the usual laws of finance, and must pay the penalty of reckless or fraudulent management the same as all others. There is, however, this great and saving difference between the failures of national banks and all others that the country has previously had, viz., that the value of the circulation remains absolutely unimpaired. The notes of a broken national bank are just as good and pass as current as those of a solvent bank. Under the old system, the failure of a bank was instantly followed by a depreciation of its notes, and frequently their entire loss. A man received bills in the ordinary course of business, and perhaps the next day found them worthless on his hands. Frequently, just before the failure of a bank its entire circulation would be put out in some distant community. In Kansas, in the year 1859, for a few weeks before the failure of several Illinois banks, there was a sudden influx of their bills, which found their way pretty well into circulation, and were nearly a dead loss in the hands of the people. Such instances were common throughout the entire West. Under the National system this great evil is wholly avoided. No matter where a National Bank bill was issued, whether in Maine or Minnesota, the holder knows that it is good, and that no failure of the bank can discredit it. If the National system had taught us nothing more than the secret of maintaining a uniform and absolutely safe currency throughout the country, it would have conferred a great blessing upon the people.

But the failure of a national bank involves its depositors in loss. It was the same under the old system. A man who trusted the safe keeping of his money to a bank took the risk of the bank's failure. A depositor and a note-holder evidently do not stand upon equal footing, and ought not to. Depositors usually reside in the immediate neighborhood of the banks which they trust, and are supposed to have the means of knowing something of their responsibility and trustworthiness. The bill-holders, however, are more likely to live hundreds or thousands of miles away, and with no possible means of knowing the standing of the banks whose notes they find themselves, by the ordinary course of business, forced to take. It therefore seems proper that the bill-holder should be thoroughly protected by the Government under whose authority the banks are permitted to issue that which takes the place of money. But it may well be doubted whether some modification of the banking law, which shall secure more safety to depositors, be not justly demanded. As a matter of fact, the public have but very little means of knowing anything concerning the solvency of our banking institutions, or of the manner in which they are conducted. The capital of a bank may be wasted, and the bank itself on the point of failure, and its depositors remain in utter ignorance of the fact. It seems, in the case of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, which has just failed, that not even the directors were aware of its condition, one of them having deposited some twenty-six thousand dollars of his own funds with it only a few days before its failure. The stockholders were in a similar condition of ignorance. Everything had been left to the management, or rather mismanagement, of the President. Such instances as this show that there is a defect in the system itself. Some means should be devised whereby the depositors could be, to a certain extent at least, guarded from loss. Banks are public institutions, and they should be so regulated by law as to afford the highest security to those dealing with them.

Sheridan at St. Louis.

The people of St. Louis gave General Sheridan a reception last night of which he may well be proud. They turned out by thousands, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Andrew Johnson's persecution of this gallant and meritorious officer only serves the more to endear him to the people. He was prevented from coming to Washington, lest the splendid reception he should be too public and open a condemnation of his removal. General Grant was right when he protested against Sheridan's removal as contrary to the will of the people.

The Montana Election.

The Democrats are taking great comfort to themselves over the election of a delegate in Montana. The truth is, Montana was settled mainly during the war, and was the general rendezvous all through the war for deserters, draft-skedaddlers, and Rebel sympathizers generally. Thousands of these classes went from Missouri alone. Of course, it has always been "Democratic."

Our State Finances.

The proclamation of Governor Geary shows that our State debt has been reduced nearly two millions of dollars during the past year. Our State finances are being admirably managed, and the credit of the Commonwealth never stood higher than it does to-day. So much for a Republican administration.

Almost in the Maelstrom.

At the recent National Convention of Spiritualists, held in Chicago, the following resolutions came up for consideration:— "Resolved, In a recent number of the Banner there was an article to the citizens of the United States by the Third Constitutional Convention of Spiritualists, in which occurred the following language:— 'Before we, as Spiritualists, will consent to have the infallibility of the Bible, the deity of Jesus, and the political authority of these quondam friends of God drawn down our souls as part of the Constitution of our Republic, we will first give our gorges and our spirits, and all that we give all timely and ample notice' therefore.

"Resolved, That the above declaration misrepresents the spiritualists of the country, who are law-abiding citizens, and would not inaugurate rebellion and civil war because of obnoxious amendments to the Constitution by the requisite two-thirds of the country; and after the experience of rebellion, blood, and suffering which we have witnessed for the last few years, it becomes us as good citizens to threaten the wickedness of war, as a remedy for grievances, real or imaginary."

After an animated debate they were adopted by a small majority. Great heavens! How near the ship of state was to drifting into the maelstrom, and we not aware of the danger. Suppose the resolution had been defeated. Then would we have had another ornal war. The "buzzard would have been gorged with spoils." A new rebellion would have been inaugurated, and we tremble to think of the result. We would have had to fight with chairs and tables and pomade pots. Our furniture would be turned against us. Truly, every house would be divided. We would have had a daily skirmish with a disloyal sofa, and a nightly battle with a rebellious bed, and our lives would have been a burden. Yet, sleeping in innocence, we passed within sight of Scylla and within a stone's throw of Charybdis, and dreamed not of our danger.

UNGRATEFUL AND UNKIND.

The lash of the Herald is laid over the shoulders of the unhappy President, and to-day a well-written article, reaching the acme of the sarcastic, is given by Bennett, in which he reiterates his demands for Mr. Johnson to resign. If he accedes, James Gordon says that he will rank with Curtius, Virginius, and Regulus. But let him speak for himself:— "One course is left open that may not only retrieve the character of the nation, but also the history of the remarkable events of this period, but that may give him a present victory over his opponents. This is his resignation and retirement from office. If he would do so, I would even to counsel him to such a step; but it is more likely to seem to the small reasoners of party circles than to those whose thoughts take a wider range. If Mr. Johnson will rise above the political accidents and excitements that now follow their daily round in his life, he will find it to understand that this act would be a piece of deep political sagacity and manly dignity, as far as it touched his own personality, and a piece of civic heroism as far as it affected the position of the Southern States. Suppose even that he became a sacrifice—what then? Can he hope to do anything nobler in office, though he remained a century, than he would do in going out with the fame of another Curtius closing up with his person the gulf that endangered the State? Who cannot see that the stern father Virginius, though he lost some years of delight in what he loved, saved his daughter forever in the fame of a great act done in the time of virtue? And who would not have more of his country than of his own ease or pleasure, and counselling against the course that would have set him free, provide infinitely better for his own honor and the good he would have done by heading the small advice of friends who could not see beyond the morrow?"

WHAT DO THEY DO WITH THEM?

It is a curious thing in politics to notice the "little pickings" which fall to the share of the holders of seats in all representative bodies. It matters not what party is in the ascendant, the result is the same. It matters not whether it be a national senate or a city council, the same general peculiarities are visible. In view of the following report of expenditures for 1866, found in Doc. 30, U. S. S., the question is pertinent, "Do Senators intend to spend their after lives in retail stores? Without comment, we give a portion of the list of perquisites:— For pocket-knives, 504 in number.....\$1118.29 For pen-knives, 446 in number..... 1204.49 Making 950 knives for these 55 gentlemen in all..... 2322.78 107 pair of shears, about 1 pair each, cost..... 325.00 107 pair of shears, about 22 pair each, cost..... 1159.10 210 pair of kid gloves, one pair each, cost..... 925.00 250 pair of kid gloves, one pair each, cost..... 1100.00 446 pocket-books, 8 each, at about \$2.50..... 1015.00 556 pin-cushions..... 224.00 We are not inquisitive, but we would really like to know what a United States Senator can do in one session with 22 pairs of scissors, aided by 14 shears. Probably the extracts cut from the newspapers for use wear out the 30 cutting machines, as well as the 18 knives. If so, the Senators are dreadful hard on the steel.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

As was anticipated, the election held yesterday in Maine shows small Democratic gains. In this we see no cause either for sorrow or surprise. The result was not doubtful. It was well known that Governor Chamberlain would, without question, be re-elected. Hence the canvass was conducted with but little energy, and a general apathy pervaded the radical ranks. The issue of the Liquor law was also used by the opponents of the State administration and had its effect. A natural consequence ensued, and we have a decreased majority. When the national topics have no great and absorbing interest, the party lines in a State grow extremely lax, and local questions arise which, without really altering the strength of either party in a great contest, yet seem to indicate a change. But so soon as the excitement of a national battle arrives, we find the wanderers returning to their accustomed places, and the old majorities are once more rolled up—so that the losses in California and Maine will not, we anticipate, affect in the least the status of those States in 1868.

THE SCULL RACE.

Yesterday, for what is termed the championship of the United States, came off on the Hudson, and resulted in a decision in favor of Hamill. It is utterly impossible for us to tell, by the reports, who was responsible for the accident which terminated the race. It seems to us a mistake liable to prove fatal to athletic sports in America, that they must always be attended with betting and gambling, so as to render them almost irreputable. As with base-ball, so with rowing and riding, and unless the evil be remedied, all such healthful sports will be left entirely to the blackleg and the jockey.

YESTERDAY New York city was afflicted with a boiler explosion exactly similar to the Sanson street disaster in our own city.

The engine which exploded was used in a scroll and fancy-work saw-mill, and so was ours. The accident appears to have happened from a similar cause to ours, and the disastrous result was the same. In view of these two accidents, following so close on each other, and both in the same kind of factory, it would be well to inquire whether the safety of our citizens does not demand that boilers subjected to a heavy pressure should be erected out of the thickly built portion of our city. The "boiler inspectors" should give the matter their early attention, and report what is necessary in the premises.

WE NOTICE in several of the wards of the city two tickets running, each claiming to be Republican. Such a division as we refer to is found in the Twenty-sixth Ward and some others, and threatens to lose us those wards. No right-minded Republican will hesitate for a moment in any such contest. The regular nominee, unless he be a remarkably bad man, should receive the support of every member of the party. Votes cast for an independent, are really cast for the Democratic ticket.

INTERESTING TO COIN COLLECTORS.

A sale of rare and valuable coins and medals took place in London recently. Among the specimens sold were a fine series of Napoleon medals, and a magnificent set of Russian medals and medals from, from Rurik, A. D. 864, to the present Czar. Also the following "lots":— Bronze medals of the Kings of France, from Pharamond to Louis Philippe, obverse portraits of very fine work by Caque; reverse, the principal events in the life of each monarch severally inscribed; a splendid series, all in the best state, of uniform color and large size. Louis XIV and XV. A grand series, illustrating the historical events of their reigns, uniform in size and all fine, £11 10s.

The Napoleon medals—the Grand Mint series of medals—by Andrieu, Droz, Jeuffroy, and other celebrated artists; 140 pieces, with 45 extra medals and pieces; Joachim Napoleon (Murat); 5; Liberation of Brescia, 1797; Napoleon; Napoleon and Marie Louise, medallions, and others by Andrieu, struck in lead, three being electrolytes, 12, all very fine, together with an elegant cabinet, in which the above series are neatly fitted on blue velvet, encased in purple japanned metal, with bronze borders and corners, containing eight slides and two deep drawers, the upper having a lifting tray, all with japanned metal trims and ivory handles, and lock and key; size, 14 by 16 and 11 inches high. 203 medals—£24 15s.

Russian Medals and Medallions.

A magnificent series of medallions and medals, illustrative of the history of the empire, with portraits of her sovereigns from Rurik, A. D. 864, to the present Czar, Alexander II; all executed by native artists, uniform in color—a rich dark bronze, and very fine; together with the carved oak cabinet of twenty trays, adapted for medals of various sizes, Nos. 1 to 11 having been pierced expressly for the above series, the others vacant, and all fired with velvet, with lock and key; size, 22 1/2 inches by 17 1/2 inches and 17 inches high—£25. A manuscript list with particulars accompanies this series. 110. Greek Series.—Syracusan medallion—a rough specimen of early and very fine work, with the letter K behind the head to the left; of much merit and value—six guineas.

THE TAYLOR FAMILY.

An English paper says:—"Rev. Isaac Taylor, minister of the Congregational Church at Ongar, was the father of a remarkably literary family. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were both somewhat voluminous writers, Mr. Taylor having published some twenty volumes, and Mrs. Taylor eight. Four of their children addicted themselves to literature. Mrs. Taylor and her daughter Jane published conjointly a volume of correspondence. Jane Taylor and Ann Taylor (the late Mrs. Gilbert), in addition to the well-known 'Hymns for Infant Minds,' published jointly seven works; Mrs. Gilbert solely three, and Jane Taylor also three; Jeffreys Taylor, their brother, published eighteen volumes of tales, poems, etc.; Isaac Taylor, the author of 'The Natural History of Entomology,' published nearly thirty volumes, besides innumerable separate articles and papers. The son of the latter, the biographer of the family, has published three or four volumes. Mr. Josiah Gilbert, the son of Ann Taylor, is the accomplished author of 'The Dolomite Mountains' so that altogether the Taylors of Ongar and their family have given to the world some ninety-six volumes—an almost unique instance of literary endowment and activity, especially considering the great merit of many of these works and the popularity they have attained."

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

Dates from Havana to September 8.—Disbanding of Volunteer Cavalry by the Captain-General of Cuba—Imprisonment of the Striking Cigar Makers—The Spanish Squadron at Rio Janeiro.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

HAVANA, Sept. 8, via Key West, Sept. 9.—Among the one hundred and fifty-eight troops for the steamer Mersey, mostly Austrian and French, are five officers. Gaps of highway robbers, mostly foreigners and Imperial prisoners sent liberty, have made their appearance in Mexico. Mr. Oteybourg presented his credentials to President Juarez as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States on the 20th ult. Señor Manero arrived per steamer Mersey, charged with dispatches from Juarez for Washington. He leaves in the steamer Liberty early on Tuesday morning. Several articles in the Convocatoria of Juarez continue to keep the Mexicans at boiling heat, being unconstitutional, and the Executive not being empowered so to act unless Congress approves them. Francis Francose, a citizen of New Orleans, died on the 14th, and received honorable honors. A conveyance with \$1,800,000 from Mexico arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st ult. The steamer brought \$1,500,000. The Intercessions of Mr. Oteybourg, Porfirio Diaz, and five other generals, and a host of influential persons in behalf of O'Horan were made in vain. M. Megon, the Prussian Minister at Mexico, keeps in seclusion at San Luis. He is supposed to be insane, and is needless of the orders from Prussia to leave the country. Admiral Pechhoff arrived at Vera Cruz on the 29th ult., and was to leave for the capital the next day. Minister Oteybourg telegraphed to Washington, after receiving his appointment, that his determination to leave in September was irrevocable. An elegant gold repeater watch was presented to Mr. Cripe, the United States Consul, by the Government. Santa Ana continues a prisoner in San Juan

It was believed he would not be shot. Not a word is said about Marquez.

LATEST FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, Sept. 8, via Key West, Sept. 9.—The Captain-General has dissolved the volunteer cavalry of Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Principe, Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Trinidad, and Remedios. This is a significant fact. Cienfuegos, it is reported, resists the collection of the Havana tax. It is rumored that a polite intimation has been given that it would be enforced at the point of the bayonet. Saturnino Martinez, a cigar twister, and editor of the Havana Herald, Sunday Aurora, is reported to be in close confinement. The number of cigar twisters is assumed to be fourteen thousand, and many have also been imprisoned, and many are fleeing to the United States. The Spanish squadron under Mendez arrived at Rio on July 29. It had sustained serious damage, but after repairing proceeded to the river Plata. The Banco Espanol is reported to be buying gold coins at 35 per cent. premium, thus virtually countenancing the depreciation of its own notes. The Cuba balance on August 31 was \$1,461,700, while Laca has \$2,100,830. The volume is moderating in Havana. At Matanzas, in August, only thirteen cases were fatal. The Havana Base Ball Club challenged and played its first match with the Matanzas Club on Sunday last, but with no result. Another game is to come off there to-day. The sugar market is at a stand. Freights 150c 175 and 200c. United States currency 24 1/2 discount; sterling exchange 19 premium.

—A Swiss farmer has been disfranchised for watering his milk. Why not try it here while we have our hands in an enfranchisement?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESTNUT streets to No. 148, SIXTH STREET, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 148, SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7304p

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.

RATHER than the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXCEEDED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of sections; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for heating and setting up; less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Cotton street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture Boilers is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at \$2 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture. A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL W. R. K. Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK streets, where descriptions for shares in the Company will be received. \$2000p

THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY

will commence its regular rehearsals on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30, 1867, at their hall, N. E. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESTNUT streets, and will give during the season THREE SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS. Particulars at the business office of the Society, No. 1221 Chestnut Street, (Leopold Mays' Music Store). Officers for the ensuing year:— ROBERT M. STEIN, President. A. H. DERRICKSON, Vice-President. JOHN E. McCULLY, Vice-President. GEORGE R. HINCHMAN, Secretary. JEAN LOUIS, Musical Director. H. G. THUNDER, Pianist. J. H. VAN SICK, Treasurer. JOHN THORNLEY, Chairman of Committee. HARRY I. STEWART, Librarian. 9 10 21p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July 7, 1867. 7 20 41p

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.

A Board of Medical Officers will be in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy. Gentlemen desiring to appear before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character. Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age. Applications by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment. The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates. P. J. HOBWY, Chief of Bureau, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. \$20 101p

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Company for the year 1867, held on MONDAY, the 22d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:— Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devoe, Robert M. Smith, Thomas Smith, Isaac Hagelburt, Henry Lewis, Thomas Robins, J. Gilligraham Peil, Daniel Smith, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. W. M. G. CROWELL, Secretary. \$2 121

REMEMBER THAT THE SLIGHTEST

indication of today may become an obstinate disease to-morrow. Be in time, meet the first symptoms of biliousness or indigestion with HOLLOWAY'S PURGATIVE PILLS, and within forty-eight hours they will have ceased to exist. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.

—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, numerous certificates daily received by HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Cases of bronchitis, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. 9 3 101p

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. We have a direct importation of the best and most reliable pianos, moving, and packing promptly attended to. \$ 19 2m Warehouses, No. 1103 CHESTNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, AND MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at J. E. GOULD'S, 8 25 201p SEVENTH and CHESTNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS, AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE. Paris, July 30, 1867. I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class 2. President of the International Jury Members of the International Jury: Georges Kastner, Ambrose Thomas, Ed. Hamlick, F. A. Gevaert, J. Schliemayer. FOR SALE ONLY BY BLASIU BROS., 8 20 101p NO. 1006 CHESTNUT ST.

ITCH! TETTER!

AND ALL SKIN DISEASES. ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes in from 12 to 48 Hours! SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN. It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by DR. SWAYNE & SON, NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Above Vine, Philadelphia. Sold by all best Druggists. \$ 2 20 41p

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company. OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1867. We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of 2 1/2 per cent. in exchange U. S. 6s of 1861. \$21 25 do do 8-20 of 1862. \$18 75 do do 8-20 of 1863. \$17 50 do do 8-20 of 1864. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1865. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1866. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1867. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1868. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1869. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1870. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1871. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1872. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1873. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1874. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1875. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1876. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1877. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1878. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1879. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1880. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1881. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1882. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1883. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1884. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1885. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1886. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1887. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1888. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1889. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1890. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1891. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1892. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1893. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1894. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1895. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1896. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1897. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1898. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1899. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1900. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1901. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1902. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1903. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1904. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1905. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1906. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1907. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1908. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1909. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1910. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1911. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1912. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1913. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1914. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1915. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1916. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1917. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1918. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1919. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1920. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1921. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1922. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1923. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1924. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1925. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1926. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1927. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1928. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1929. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1930. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1931. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1932. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1933. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1934. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1935. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1936. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1937. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1938. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1939. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1940. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1941. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1942. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1943. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1944. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1945. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1946. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1947. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1948. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1949. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1950. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1951. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1952. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1953. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1954. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1955. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1956. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1957. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1958. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1959. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1960. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1961. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1962. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1963. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1964. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1965. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1966. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1967. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1968. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1969. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1970. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1971. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1972. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1973. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1974. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1975. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1976. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1977. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1978. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1979. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1980. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1981. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1982. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1983. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1984. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1985. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1986. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1987. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1988. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1989. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1990. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1991. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1992. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1993. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1994. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1995. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1996. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1997. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1998. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 1999. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2000. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2001. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2002. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2003. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2004. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2005. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2006. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2007. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2008. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2009. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2010. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2011. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2012. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2013. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2014. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2015. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2016. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2017. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2018. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2019. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2020. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2021. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2022. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2023. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2024. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2025. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2026. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2027. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2028. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2029. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2030. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2031. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2032. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2033. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of 2034. \$17 00 do do 8-20 of