

FIRST EDITION

THE FUGITIVE COLLECTOR

His Defalcations Over \$100,000.

Our Coal Trade Statistics.

Heroism of a Child.

THE FUGITIVE COLLECTOR.

The Defalcation Said to be Upwards of \$100,000—His Bailly Committed Suicide?

The mysterious disappearance of Collector Bailey was the chief topic of conversation in the city yesterday. An army of detectives spent both Saturday and Sunday in a vain effort to strike the trail of the fugitive. It was generally thought that the Collector had left New York with but very little money. Some of his friends said that they believed he had committed suicide. His heart-broken wife still remains at his residence very ill.

THE LAST TIME

The Collector was seen in public was on Tuesday afternoon, during the progress of the Fuller-ton trial before Judge Woodruff. At the close of the trial, Bailey told a friend that he was satisfied that Fullerton would be acquitted. He seemed nervous and agitated, and at the close of the conversation walked off very rapidly. A rumor was spread on Saturday that Bailey had left a memorandum which had been found. In it he is said to

CONFESS HIS GUILT.

He acknowledges himself a defaulter, but says that he had no intention of really defrauding the Government. He intended to make up the amount of what he had abstracted at some future time. It was also very needlessly said that the Collector's bondsmen were beginning to feel anxious about his disappearance. On hearing this, said one of the special agents of the Treasury, I thought of the Dutchman who trampled through the snow with the snow up to his knees already, and murmured all the time, "Eh, Hans, it's pekin'ing to snow!" His bondsmen are Messrs. George Opydie, H. E. Dawes, Henry Clews, George Douglas, and the representatives of the estate of Henry J. Raymond.

ARREST OF BAILEY'S CHIEF DEPUTY.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Childs, Bailey's Chief Deputy, was arrested in the office at Cedar street, by Colonel Whittlesey, of the Secret Service Department, on the charge of being implicated in Bailey's defalcations. Childs is well known as one of Bailey's right hand men. He says that Bailey's frauds may be traced back for nearly twenty years. From what Childs has said it appears that there was a balance of about \$5000 against Bailey when he was transferred from the Fourth District, and to assume the balance against him now to be \$100,000 would be to make a small estimate. But Mr. C. S. Baileiff, of the Treasury, is personally making a thorough investigation, and from information that he has received is expected that the total defalcation will amount to between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF BAILEY'S FLIGHT.

The immediate cause of the sudden flight of Bailey was personified in Solicitor Banfield, who was sent on from Washington to investigate the affairs in Mr. Bailey's department. Banfield is a man who is not deceived by a garb of high respectability and deep piety. He had seen what some other gentlemen in the Government employ, who stood equally high and seemed equally irreproachable, had done. Solicitor Banfield found that false figures and wrong accounts will offset a seemingly very fine character, and make it kick the beam too. He grated very harshly against Mr. Bailey; there was no soft spot to be found in him. Commissioner Delano had arrived here before him, on the same errand, but had returned with a report that all was right. Solicitor Smith, of the Internal Revenue Department, came with Solicitor Banfield. Mr. Smith was rather more hesitating than Mr. Banfield, but had a very high opinion of Mr. Bailey until plain black and white showed him the truth.

\$60,000 WORTH OF WHISKY.

A number of cases have been found by the inspectors which are interesting. While in the Fourth District, in January, 1867, he gave a Mr. Frank Edwards permission to transport 600 barrels of whisky to the First District of California. The whisky was stored in the bonded warehouse of McCandray & Coisane, one of the largest shipping houses in San Francisco. The firm and the bonded warehouse were found to be mere inventions, the liquor was never sent to California, the bondsmen were unaccountable and beings who had no existence on this globe, and Mr. Frank Edwards betook himself to unknown quarters.

\$20,000 FOR MR. BAILEY.

While in the Fourth District, in January, 1867, Mr. Bailey seized the rectifying establishment of Th. B. Kerr, Nos. 128 and 140 West Second street. This establishment was not in Bailey's district, but that made no difference to him. After holding the place for twenty days, he released his hold upon it. The following receipt will tell the story:—

NO. 61 CHAMBERS STREET, OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 28, 1868.—Received from Thomas B. Kerr the sum of \$20,000, in settlement of charges connected with the seizure of premises at No. 128 and Seventeenth street, subject to the approval of the Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

BAILEY WAS SATISFIED WITH THE \$20,000, but Kerr sought to recover his money after a number of months. Bailey then commenced to suit to recover a legal forfeiture of the money, but was beaten in the courts. Kerr only recovered some \$13,000 after all.

NOW JOSEPH JONES & CO. WERE FLEECED.

The third charge against Mr. Bailey is that he received \$52,000 to settle the case of Jones & Co., wholesale liquor merchant in Whitehall street, and that only \$7500 of the amount was accounted for to the Government. The establishment of this firm was seized about two years ago by Mr. Bailey. No statement has been made about the disposition of the amount retained from the Treasury Department.

A DEFICIENCY OF \$48,000 IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

The next charge against Collector Bailey is that there was a deficiency in his accounts in the Fourth District of \$48,000. When Mr. Hugh McCulloch was Secretary of the Treasury, his attention it is said, was called to this fact, and he made a private investigation of the affairs of the late Collector, and withheld or rather did not give the evidence to the public. This trouble, however, was suffered to rest till Mr. Bailey became Collector of the Thirty-second district, when it was again revived. It is asserted that Mr. Bailey intended to make up the deficiency while in the Thirty-second district.

The above, with other charges, appears to have removed any confidence which Mr. Bailey may have previously reposed in Mr. Bailey, and he acted accordingly. He transmitted the result of his examinations to Washington, and the result was Bailey's removal and flight.

These are only a few out of many cases. General Beaumont will probably suspend all the suits begun by Bailey.—N. Y. Sun to-day.

THE COAL TRADE.

Official Statistics—Coal Trade of the United States.

From the *Miner's Journal* Coal Statistical Register for 1870, just published, we take the following interesting passages:—

Advanced Coal.

It will be seen by the following table that the supply of anthracite coal has fallen off 183,630 tons, while the semi-anthracite and bituminous coals now embraced in our table have increased 840,850 tons during the year.

The whole supply of anthracite sent to market

Table with 2 columns: Year, Tons. 1869 was 13,221,380; 1868 was 13,405,016.

Increase in 1869. 153,630

Semi-anthracite and bituminous " 840,850

Total product for consumption in 1869. 13,574,746

Trade Comparisons.

The consumption of coal in England in 1868 was 103,141,157 tons. In 1859 it was 71,900,000 tons, showing an increase of 31,241,157 tons in ten years.

Our consumption seems small compared with the consumption of Great Britain, which is not as large in territory as the States of Pennsylvania and New York.

With ample protection to our home industry, our annual coal product will increase in a very short time equal to that of Great Britain.

To give a stronger comparison of our trade with that of Great Britain, we can state that the whole product of anthracite coal sent to market from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, from 1820 and 1822 to 1869 inclusive, amounts in the aggregate to 113,640,932 tons, and only exceeded the product of Great Britain in the single year of 1868, 9,490,485 tons.

Of the total product of 15,721,386 tons anthracite mined in 1869, about 6,700,000 tons were consumed in the regions named on the lines of the transporting companies short of tide-water, leaving but about 9,000,000 tons that reached tide. Of this quantity, there was not less than 7,000,000 tons sent to New Jersey and markets east of New Jersey.

Besides the consumption Philadelphia and vicinity there were only 171,631 tons, including 17,182 tons sent to foreign ports, shipped south of Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia.

Supply of Different Regions.

The supply of anthracite coal sent to market in 1868 and 1869 was furnished as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Region, 1868, 1869, Gain. Wyoming Region, 5,990,813, 6,068,969, 77,556; Schuylkill, 4,414,356, 4,748,969, 334,613; Lehigh, 2,567,522, 2,929,583, 362,061; Shamokin, 492,266, 474,205, 17,740.

To show the course of the trade and the supply from different regions, we subjoin the following for reference:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, Schuylkill, Wyoming, Lehigh. 1861, 3,270,516, 2,941,817, 1,821,774; 1862, 3,270,516, 2,941,817, 1,821,774; 1863, 3,270,516, 2,941,817, 1,821,774; 1864, 3,270,516, 2,941,817, 1,821,774; 1865, 3,270,516, 2,941,817, 1,821,774; 1866, 3,270,516, 2,941,817, 1,821,774; 1867, 3,270,516, 2,941,817, 1,821,774; 1868, 3,270,516, 2,941,817, 1,821,774; 1869, 3,270,516, 2,941,817, 1,821,774.

At the close of last year's business we stated that the Congress had passed a bill to amend the tariff in the interests of domestic industry, and adjust our national finances, the market would take about one million tons increase between the coal regions and the seaboard. They did not settle either of these questions, and the increase was 763,230 tons.

Mine Inspection.

Mr. John Ellingham, the Mine Inspector appointed by Governor Geary, under the act for the safety of the lives of the miners, passed by the Legislature last April, entered on his duties on the first of May, and has since his report to the Governor for the period extending from that time up to January, 1870.

We have been permitted to examine some portions of the report which are of public interest, and have gleaned the following statistics from same:

Whole number of collieries examined in Schuylkill county since May 1, 1861. This embraces all the collieries in this county mining and shipping coal to market. There are about twenty-three collieries in the county for the supply of the different towns in the coal regions not embraced in the report:—

Table with 2 columns: Number of drifts are 134; Number of shafts 113; Number of miles used 23.

A drift is run in horizontal above the vein level. A slope is sunk on the inclination of the vein below the water level, the pitch ranging from 10 to 80 degrees. A shaft is sunk perpendicular through the varying strata to the vein desired to be worked.

The deepest slope below the water level is 1560 feet. This is the Duncan Colliery, which was abandoned at the close of the year, with eight feet of the finest red ash coal produced in the region at the bottom of the slope. The next deepest is 1443 feet, another 990, and another 973 feet. The other slopes are all of lesser depths.

The deepest shafts are the Wadesville, 665 feet; the St. Clair shaft, 623, and others are of the following depths:—600, 384, 350, four of 300 each, 257, 250, 140, and 134.

In the ventilation of the collieries below water level there are used:—

Table with 2 columns: Furnaces 89; Fans 50.

In ten collieries where the furnaces are used there is but one outlet for the men; but these collieries are not extensive, and some are new ones, which do not require much ventilation.

The number of men and boys employed at the 44 collieries were 22,127

Aggregate horse power 1,626

Number of drift cars 6,306

Number of steam engines at mines 469

Aggregate horse power 26,221

Number of persons killed in collieries in Schuylkill county, from May 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870, were 57 in 38 collieries.

The number of injured were 91, in 41 collieries. Taking the quantity of coal mined after the first of May, it is seen that persons killed in Schuylkill county for every 87,000 tons mined; and one person injured for about every 42,400 tons mined. At least two-thirds of the deaths are caused by falls of coal and slate, and a large proportion of those injured arises from the same causes. But few deaths, comparatively speaking, have occurred in Schuylkill county from explosions, which are caused by bad ventilation in mines.

A TRAGEDY.

Dramatic Catastrophe at a Fire.

A fire occurred recently at Marion, S. C., destroying several houses, and causing a loss of \$40,000. The star of that place thus relates a deplorable incident.

THE INSANE WELL.

History of the Boring of the Deep Hole in the World—The Final Report of the Superintendent.

The St. Louis Republic, March 15, says:—

It will be well known that the connection with the boring of the new County Insane Asylum was that the water supply was to be derived from an artesian well. The boring was commenced almost at the same time with the erection of the building, and was continued without intermission until the summer of 1869, when it was abandoned. The boring was carried to a depth greater, we believe, than any similar well in the world; but the subterranean water was not reached, at least where it had sufficient force to gush up above the surface of the ground. There was something evidently wrong in the geological and other forecastings, and after a large expenditure of money, somewhere about \$100,000, the work was thrown up in despair by the County Court, under the supervision of Mr. W. Atkinson, superintendent of the undertaking, submitted a lengthy report embodying a history of the work, from which we make the following abstract:—

The work of boring was commenced on the ground at the south side of the Insane Asylum, in a well which had been dug to the depth of seventy-one and a half feet. The tubing having been placed in position, a 4 1/2-inch drill was put down on the afternoon of the 31st of March, 1868, and the boring commenced, and was continued day and night, with only the necessary stoppages, until the 6th of August, 1869, when it was stopped finally; at which time the well had been sunk to a depth of 3843 1/2 feet. In the entire depth, 63 feet of clay had been passed through, 6 feet of coal, 300 feet of shale, 3725 feet of limestone, and 680 feet of sandstone. A number of specimens have been saved from each formation. At a depth of 1222 feet the water was a little saltish. At a depth of 2140 feet a fine silty opening was struck, which made the drill deviate from a straight course, and the spot was passed with difficulty. This opening contained sulphur water. At 2513 feet the rock was found flinty, with small pebbles, and some places brown, with. On the 14th of November, 1867, the well parted 900 feet from the top, allowing twenty-seven poles to pass down by the side of the lower poles. At the beginning of the boring the drill fell on the bottom 45 to 50 times per minute. At the depth of 3000 feet, 25 to 30 times; and at the depth of 3843 feet, 24 to 25 times per minute. At the depth of 3020 feet the temperature is 107 degrees Fahrenheit; at 3127 feet it is 106 degrees Fahrenheit; at 3234 ft. it is 106 degrees also, at 3333 feet the water is 106 degrees. The variations to 8473 feet in saltness and temperature were trifling. At 1843 feet a soft, whitish sandstone was struck. The borings change by exposure to grayish red, some places brown, other places yellowish, but the red predominates. The water from this rock showed from seven to eight degrees salt. In many places this formation is exceedingly porous, and the water is very brackish, and 105 Fahrenheit. The tests of temperature were made with a registering thermometer of Fahrenheit scale. Another test was made. The white of an egg was tightly inclosed in a short tube, a plug screwed in each end, and under gone 3333 feet, and retained the same color, after which it was taken up. It had undergone no apparent change. In boring to a depth of 833 feet the drill was often observed to be highly magnetized; after passing this point there appeared to be no further magnetic force, from various accidents and causes, as is stated to have been less than 10 per cent. of the whole period occupied in boring. The well was left in a good condition for resuming boring at any future time. Mr. Atkinson remarks that here is a large tract of territory, for miles cheap cost a hitherto unknown region of the earth.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Agreement Between the Allied Powers for the Withdrawal of a Portion of the Troops from Paraguay.

At an interview held in the city of Asuncion, Paraguay, on November 24, 1869, between the Ministers of the Argentine, Brazilian and Paraguayan Republics, Dr. Dom Mariano Varela, and Counselor Dom Jose Maria de Silva Paranhos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil, on special mission, an arrangement was entered into to settle the proposed Argentine Government for the reduction of the respective forces in the operations in Paraguay.

The Argentine Minister stated that thanks to the successive triumphs gained by the allied forces, the Argentine army had been reduced to an insignificant number of soldiers, who could not offer any serious resistance, and who were hidden in the woods and deserts, his Government believed that the opportune moment had arrived for finalizing the heavy terms which the three nations had been hitherto supporting, both in the expenses incurred by the war and the absorption of so many of the inhabitants. He acknowledged that for his Government this measure was not a convenience that could be called for by the present circumstances, but he was called for by the present circumstances in respect to the Argentine Republic, a necessity that it would only disregard in the event that the intentions of the alliance demanded it, which had been previously demonstrated by the act of restoring the operative forces for the attack on Piribebai and Azcurra, which forces had been definitely withdrawn. That the Oriental Government not only agreed to the proposed reduction, but also most willingly withdrew its former position so as to allow the retirement of the entire Oriental division, as shown by its note addressed to the Argentine Government under date of the 23d inst.

The Brazilian Minister declared that his Government was fully as anxious as his allies to see the great sacrifice imposed upon them of the existing war, and being informed of the dispositions entertained by the Argentine and the Oriental Governments, it has hastened to authorize the desired arrangement, always provided that Count d'Eu, General-in-Chief of the Brazilian forces, did not see any serious reason, in the present state of the campaign, why the allied forces should not be reduced. Fortunately such measures perfectly coincided with that Prince's views, and therefore the Minister declared his willingness to measure in question. Allowing in principle the convenience of a reduction in the allied forces, the ministers agreed that the *quantum*, as far as the Argentine and Brazilian forces were concerned, should be submitted to the views of the respective generals in chief. At the same time the Argentine Minister declared, that in reference to the import of article two of the treaty of the Triple Alliance, and the fact of the chief part of the Argentine army being in the field, his Government desired the immediate withdrawal of the National Guard; and the

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Taking the Census.

Fires in the South and West.

The Recent Supreme Court Decision

Senate Nominations To-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Joseph R. Stanton, who recently passed the Examining Board at Philadelphia, has been nominated to the Senate for an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy. Lieutenant-Commander Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., has been nominated for a Commander.

REMARKABLE HEROISM.

Three Lives Saved by a Girl Only Eleven Years

The *Elyria* (Ohio) *Constitutionalist*, March 16, says:—At a point on the east branch of the Black River, near the intersection of Fourth street, there is a place where a large ice has been convenient for pedestrians to cross the river when bridged over by ice. The thaw of last week had a weakening effect upon the ice previously formed over the river and rendered it an unsafe passage.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Beeze, a woman who had reached the declining age of life, in company with two boys, aged about ten years, started for their home on the east side of the river, taking the usual route. After reaching the river at the place where the ice had been ventured to cross, notwithstanding the unsafe condition of the ice, having proceeded almost to the opposite shore the ice suddenly gave way and instantly precipitated the three into deep water. The unfortunate trio made every effort to save themselves, but these efforts were unsuccessful, as it was impossible for either of them to rise above the ice.

At this juncture little Mary Sudro, aged eleven years, whose parents reside on the west bank, close to the river crossing, hearing the cries of the distracted woman and the terrified children, quickly ran to the water's edge, and perceiving at a glance the perilous position of the struggling trio, with remarkable presence of mind in one so young, seized a long pole that lay near by, and bravely ventured upon the weak ice, and with her assistance. At every step the ice bent and cracked, as if to warn the little heroine back from her brave purpose; but still, with the hope of saving their lives, even at the imminent probability of losing her own, she bravely kept on her way, and succeeded in placing the pole within reach of the now almost exhausted woman. Here the child remained for some time, reaching the pole to each of the sufferers, and thus affording a sufficient basis for the rescue of the three. The child, this juncture a number of men who were passing by came to the relief of the distressed persons. A boat was dispatched to their aid, and after a short exposure the sufferers were rescued; not, however, until one of the men who had gone in the boat had narrowly escaped drowning himself.

The woman was taken to a neighboring house, where she was carefully attended, but so serious had been the exposure, that she is unable to get on her feet, and so exhausting her exertions to save herself, that it was several hours ere she could be removed to her home. The children did not seem to be much exhausted. Had it not been for the heroic presence of the little girl, the painful calamity would undoubtedly have resulted.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There was less speculative activity during the week as compared with the period attending the excited decline in gold. The greater dullness was due to the fact that the gold market was so quiet that the extreme fluctuation was from 11 1/2 to 11 3/4, both of which prices were made on the same day, Monday and Tuesday, and the higher to the lower price the decline being due to the introduction of Senator Sumner's bill to compel the banks to hoard their specie at such a rate as to turn their reserves eventually into gold. After this the market became quiet and comparatively steady and firm, the price 11 1/2 being made on Saturday, and the higher price of 11 3/4 being made on Sunday. The firmness in gold during the week was due to a quiet buying movement on the part of those who think gold a safe investment, no resistance being offered, for the reason that the "bears" are afraid to sell at the figures which now prevail. The exports had been off from the previous week, and the "bulls" but on Saturday the imports for the week showed a diminution over two millions as compared with the previous week. The effect on the market was to strengthen the position of the "bulls" temporary support in their views of the market.

During the decline in gold the effect upon the Government list was to a considerable extent counterbalanced by the advancing quotations in London, and the general business of the market. Both these latter influences were lost to the market during the past week, five-twentieths in London being the highest price in the gold market, and the effect was a slow decline of one cent fraction each day, until on Saturday the lowest prices were made in the second downward turn which has been taken since business was opened. When gold went to 11 1/4, and the Funding bill passed the Senate.

The market will fall ranging from four to five per cent, with exceptions at six per cent, on miscellaneous collaterals. On Saturday loans were made as low as three per cent, on Governments. The outlook for the week is expected in connection with the spring demands in the rural districts has not been as large as originally anticipated, the banks having lost only half a million legal-tenders during the week. Indeed, with the low prices of farming products it is doubtful if the farmers will require a million more. This prospect, as heretofore, the prospect of light returns for their labor checks their agricultural enterprise. Again, the disposition of Wall street to discount the Government bonds, and the general business of the market, are all factors which tend to the decline in prices in Wall street and the shrinkage of values sets more capital at liberty. Hence the rate of discount on call has not responded to the surplus of \$25,000,000 above their legal reserve, and in a position to meet the drain to the country should it be of normal proportions.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Money market. Money easy. Call money, 1/2 per cent. Five-twentieths, 100; 100, 100; do. 1864, do. 100; do. 1865, do. 100; do. 1866, do. 100; do. 1867, do. 100; do. 1868, do. 100; do. 1869, do. 100; do. 1870, do. 100; do. 1871, do. 100; do. 1872, do. 100; do. 1873, do. 100; do. 1874, do. 100; do. 1875, do. 100; do. 1876, do. 100; do. 1877, do. 100; do. 1878, do. 100; do. 1879, do. 100; do. 1880, do. 100; do. 1881, do. 100; do. 1882, do. 100; do. 1883, do. 100; do. 1884, do. 100; do. 1885, do. 100; do. 1886, do. 100; do. 1887, do. 100; do. 1888, do. 100; do. 1889, do. 100; do. 1890, do. 100; do. 1891, do. 100; do. 1892, do. 100; do. 1893, do. 100; do. 1894, do. 100; do. 1895, do. 100; do. 1896, do. 100; do. 1897, do. 100; do. 1898, do. 100; do. 1899, do. 100; do. 1900, do. 100; do. 1901, do. 100; do. 1902, do. 100; do. 1903, do. 100; do. 1904, do. 100; do. 1905, do. 100; do. 1906, do. 100; do. 1907, do. 100; do. 1908, do. 100; do. 1909, do. 100; do. 1910, do. 100; do. 1911, do. 100; do. 1912, do. 100; do. 1913, do. 100; do. 1914, do. 100; do. 1915, do. 100; do. 1916, do. 100; do. 1917, do. 100; do. 1918, do. 100; do. 1919, do. 100; do. 1920, do. 100; do. 1921, do. 100; do. 1922, do. 100; do. 1923, do. 100; do. 1924, do. 100; do. 1925, do. 100; do. 1926, do. 100; do. 1927, do. 100; do. 1928, do. 100; do. 1929, do. 100; do. 1930, do. 100; do. 1931, do. 100; do. 1932, do. 100; do. 1933, do. 100; do. 1934, do. 100; do. 1935, do. 100; do. 1936, do. 100; do. 1937, do. 100; do. 1938, do. 100; do. 1939, do. 100; do. 1940, do. 100; do. 1941, do. 100; do. 1942, do. 100; do. 1943, do. 100; do. 1944, do. 100; do. 1945, do. 100; do. 1946, do. 100; do. 1947, do. 100; do. 1948, do. 100; do. 1949, do. 100; do. 1950, do. 100; do. 1951, do. 100; do. 1952, do. 100; do. 1953, do. 100; do. 1954, do. 100; do. 1955, do. 100; do. 1956, do. 100; do. 1957, do. 100; do. 1958, do. 100; do. 1959, do. 100; do. 1960, do. 100; do. 1961, do. 100; do. 1962, do. 100; do. 1963, do. 100; do. 1964, do. 100; do. 1965, do. 100; do. 1966, do. 100; do. 1967, do. 100; do. 1968, do. 100; do. 1969, do. 100; do. 1970, do. 100; do. 1971, do. 100; do. 1972, do. 100; do. 1973, do. 100; do. 1974, do. 100; do. 1975, do. 100; do. 1976, do. 100; do. 1977, do. 100; do. 1978, do. 100; do. 1979, do. 100; do. 1980, do. 100; do. 1981, do. 100; do. 1982, do. 100; do. 1983, do. 100; do. 1984, do. 100; do. 1985, do. 100; do. 1986, do. 100; do. 1987, do. 100; do. 1988, do. 100; do. 1989, do. 100; do. 1990, do. 100; do. 1991, do. 100; do. 1992, do. 100; do. 1993, do. 100; do. 1994, do. 100; do. 1995, do. 100; do. 1996, do. 100; do. 1997, do. 100; do. 1998, do. 100; do. 1999, do. 100; do. 2000, do. 100; do. 2001, do. 100; do. 2002, do. 100; do. 2003, do. 100; do. 2004, do. 100; do. 2005, do. 100; do. 2006, do. 100; do. 2007, do. 100; do. 2008, do. 100; do. 2009, do. 100; do. 2010, do. 100; do. 2011, do. 100; do. 2012, do. 100; do. 2013, do. 100; do. 2014, do. 100; do. 2015, do.