

Democratic Watchman

Belleville, Pa., July 29, 1904.

IRISH LOVE WORDS.

"Agra Maohree," stanza 1, means love of my heart; "Alanna," stanza 2, sweetest child; "Aonshla," stanza 3, my pulse; "Ashore," my treasure; "Mavourneen," stanza 4, beloved darling; "Colleen bawn," stanza 5, beautiful white girl; "Colleen dhase," pretty, handsome girl; "Cead Mille Failte," last stanza, hundred thousand welcomes.

Long years have passed since when a child I heard it,
The Irish tongue, so full of melody;
Yet memory oft, like strains of sweetest music,
Recalls my mother's fond "Agra Maohree."

When pain or grief oppressed me, how caressing
Her soft "Alanna" as she stroked my hair;
What other tongue hath term of fond endearment
That can with these in tenderness compare?

"Acushla," Sure the hurt were past all healing
That was not soothed when that fond term was heard;
"Ashore," the pulses of my heart receding,
Would thrill responsive to that loving word.

"Mavourneen," time and place and distance
vanish;
A child once more beside my mother's
knee,
I hear her gently calling me "Mavourneen,"
And in her eyes the tender love light see.

What matter whether dark my hair or golden,
She greeted me her "colleen bawn" most fair;
To other eyes I might be all unlovely
I was her "colleen dhase" beyond compare.

Long years have passed, alas! since last I
heard it,
The sweetest music to my listening ear;
My mother's voice, perchance, when life is
ended,
"Cead Mille Failte" once more I'll hear.
—Catherine Higgins.

Sargent Tells of Immigrants.

Despite Cut Rate of Steamships the June Influx Showed a Decrease—How Chinese Smuggling is Done.

Immigration to the United States in the fiscal year just ended fell off slightly from the record-breaking total of 1903. Although the official figures for the 12 months have not yet been compiled, commissioner Sargent has enough data to warrant the statement that about 834,000 immigrants arrived here in the year ending June 30th last, as against 857,046 in 1903.

"It looked for a time," said commissioner Sargent to the Washington correspondent of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "as though 1904 would eclipse the great record of 1903, but there was a change in the tide of immigration a few months ago that put a different aspect on the situation. Our official returns are complete for all ports only up to June 1st. We have reports from many of the cities for June also, but until they are all received we can only estimate what the grand total will be. For the 11 months, however, the immigration aggregated 739,716. For the corresponding 11 months of 1903 the immigration amounted to 755,325, a falling off for the current year of about 20,000. Despite the cut rate war between the steamships struggling for control of the cheap traffic in the United States there was a decline in the number of aliens coming here in June, as compared with the arrivals in June a year ago. From the estimates I have on hand now it appears that considerably less than 100,000 foreigners were landed last month, which will run the grand total for the year up in the neighborhood of 730,000 or 735,000."

Commissioner Sargent feels rather good over the fact that fewer Italian and Austro-Hungarian came to the United States in the fiscal year just ended than in the preceding year. For some reason this country appears to be not so attractive to this class of foreigners as was the case a year ago. Whether this is due to the rigid enforcement of the exclusion laws against Italians and Hungarians, or to the fact that they are seeking fresh fields, is not known. At any rate, there has been a falling off in immigration from Italy amounting to about 20,000 in the past year and a decline of the same number in the immigration from Austria-Hungary.

Russia sent more of her subjects to the United States last year than in 1903, the gain being about 10,000. Whether this was occasioned by a desire on the part of the Czar's people to escape military service cannot be ascertained, of course. On the other hand, there was a falling off in the number of Japs arriving last year, amounting to about 9,000, or about 50 per cent. of the total immigration from that country. The Japanese government regulates, to a certain extent, the emigration from the empire. An imperial order is issued from time to time limiting the number of subjects who may depart. Persons seeking new homes elsewhere must receive passports from the government before being permitted to leave, and in this way the total is kept down. Whether the falling off in emigration to the United States in the past year is due to the war with Russia and the consequent need for Japanese at home, is a matter of speculation, also.

"Here's a typical case that explains the kind of work our inspectors are doing every day in enforcing the Chinese exclusion law," remarked Commissioner Sargent, tossing over a bundle of papers embracing the reports of the inspector in charge of the lower California district. It appears from the papers in the case that this inspector received word on June 29 that a steamer from Manzanillo landed 81 Chinamen at Ensanada. The latter is a point about 35 miles below the California border, on the coast of Mexico, and is a favorite port for the starting of expeditions to smuggle yellow men into the United States. They come both by water and overland. A notorious and wealthy Chinaman at Ensanada contracts to run his countrymen into the United States.

He has become rich at the game and has given our inspectors no end of trouble. He owns a large ranch at Ensanada and other ranches at different places further down the coast. He harbors Chinamen on these establishments, ostensibly keeping them as workmen, but really in order to drill them in outmaneuvering the American patrol while waiting for a good opportunity to get them over the border. The 81 Chinamen landed at Ensanada last month were taken in tow by their countrymen, and when an inspector on our immigration service arrived on the scene the

gang was under cover. The inspector hung around for a few days, but the Chinese begot of the visitors was in the early morning, when they came out on the beach to fish. The balance of the time they were in hiding. Finally he got word that eight of the original party of 81 were missing. That started the inspector on a tour of the other ranches. He located them at San Isidro, 55 miles below Ensanada, a point much used by Chinese smugglers on expeditions to the United States. The inspector then returned to Ensanada to keep track of the larger party located there.

The inspector reports Commissioner Sargent that the Chinamen have evidently settled down to a waiting game, and that it is a case of each side trying to tire out the other. The yellow men hope to bluff the watching inspectors and slip off unobserved to some loophole on the frontier. One of the inspectors fell in with the wealthy Chinaman's former business partner. The two had a fight recently and during the fracas the former partner was slashed in an artistic manner. In order to get even he sought the American inspector and told him some of the smuggler's plans. It seems that the latter has contracted to get 114 Chinamen over the American border. He has that number of almond-eyed foreigners on his various ranches waiting for an opportunity to break into the promised land. The Chinamen all have money and are to pay in advance for their deliverance into this country. The United States revenue cutter Manning has arrived at Ensanada and will assist the inspectors in keeping a watch on the suspected Chinese.

Mrs. Maybrick Free Returns to America
Given Her Liberty by England After Over 14 Years of Confinement. Hair Whitened by Her Trials.

TRURO, CORNWALL, ENG., July 20.—Saved from death on the scaffold, condemned to lifelong imprisonment, of which she served over 14 years, Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the fair American and heiress to millions, for whom diplomats have struggled, is once again a free woman. Clad in gray, her hair whitened from her confinement within stone bound walls with doors of iron, she quietly departed from the quaint little white painted convent of the Sisterhood of the Epiphany this morning and with the "God-speeds" of the good Sisters ringing in her ears proceeded for France. There she is to rest until needed in the legal struggle already pending in the United States, by which she will become possessed of properties worth \$7,500,000, if victory remains with her as it has in her long fight for freedom.

No prisoner of modern times has gained the fame throughout the civilized world that attained by Mrs. Maybrick. A vast fortune has been spent in her behalf. British nobles have vied with distinguished Americans to aid her. The whole British Isles have seethed with debate over her incarceration and its justice.

CONTOURERS AS TO HER GUILT.
Eminent lawyers and jurists have given their opinions, that while there was good ground for having her morally guilty of the poisoning of her husband, more than herself, yet the legal evidence was far from conclusive. Condemned almost entirely through the bitter denunciation of the presiding Judge at her trial, who within six months went insane, the question of her guilt bids fair to be an open one for years yet to come—if it is ever answered satisfactorily.

It lasted a few minutes of noon-to-day when the arched doorway of the little convent which has been Mrs. Maybrick's abiding place since her release from Aylesbury prison last February, opened to give her freedom. Surrounded by a throng of black-robed, sweet-faced Sisters, whose hearts she had won by her kindness and gentility during her stay with them, she entered the carriage of Miss Dalrymple, secretary of the Sisterhood. With soft blessings and good wishes ringing in her ears she was driven rapidly to St. Austell, a small station, 14 miles away. There, after exchanging good-byes with several companions who accompanied her in the carriage, she boarded a train and started on her journey to France. She will not go to America until her presence there is absolutely necessary.

MOTHER AWAITING HER IN FRANCE.
Mrs. Maybrick is not freed unconditionally. She is out on ticket of leave absence. But to all intents she is as free as any other person. She can go where she will, and will not have to make a report to the British authorities, as once Mrs. Maybrick is abroad she will be outside British jurisdiction.

HER FIRST COLORS IN 15 YEARS.
When Mrs. Maybrick left her peaceful retreat this morning she wore a white bonnet and a gray hat, with flowers, to match her gray gown. The garments were sent by her mother, the Baroness de Rokeby, of Liverpool, where a fast express stopped. Mrs. Maybrick since her imprisonment, nearly 15 years ago. The fact that people at Truro knew her by sight and that newspaper correspondents had established themselves near the convent caused Mrs. Maybrick to determine not to leave Truro by train on departing from the town, but to go to St. Austell, where a fast express stopped.

After her departure it was said by a Sister at the convent that Mrs. Maybrick had given no trouble whatever and that her conduct had been most exemplary, she observing without question all the regulations. She had not asked for and had not been given unusual favors. Nevertheless, the Mother Superior was glad to be freed from her responsibility.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S TRIAL.
Mrs. Maybrick, who was Miss Florence Elsie Chaudler, a member of a prosperous Southern family, was married in 1891, in London, to James Maybrick, of Liverpool. She was then 18 years old. Her husband was over 40 years of age. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Maybrick became ill and in a few days he died. His brothers charged Mrs. Maybrick with his murder.

A long trial followed and a number of doctors swore that the deceased died of arsenical poisoning. The defense proved that for 20 years Mr. Maybrick had been a confirmed user of arsenic and that he daily took doses large enough to have killed a dozen ordinary men.

The poison was found by the police distributed all over the house. It was everywhere, in plain view and accessible. Motive for the alleged murder was found in the supposed relations of Mrs. Maybrick with one Eriery, with whom she was admittedly on a very friendly footing, and whom she had consulted in the matter of securing a divorce from Maybrick.

JUDGE WENT MAD IN SIX MONTHS.
The verdict of guilty, returned by the jury after 38 minutes' consideration, was considered due almost entirely to the remarkable charge of Justice Stephen, who used the liberty allowed to English Judges of giving a personal estimate of the tes-

timony by making a violent attack upon the defendant. The fact that Justice Stephen became insane within six months after the trial served to deepen the suspicion which has always rested upon the heroic power of influence induced the Home Secretary to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment.

VAST FORTUNE AT STAKE.
By the suit pending in the chancery court at Richmond, Va., Mrs. Maybrick and her mother seek to defeat an alleged fraudulent conveyance by her attorneys of title to large and valuable tracts in that State and West Virginia. On the evening of her conviction Mrs. Maybrick resigned all claim to these lands, in consideration of \$10,000, and the charge of fraud is made in connection with this agreement.

The Attorney General of West Virginia has brought suit against the Baroness von Rokeby (Mrs. Maybrick's mother) and Mrs. Maybrick to take away their title to valuable coal lands, and this case will soon come up in the Circuit court in Cable county, W. Va. Had she been unable to testify in the pending suits Mrs. Maybrick and her mother would lose all title and interest in over 2,500,000 acres of land, valued at about \$7,500,000.

Treasury in a Bad Way.
Deficit for Fiscal Year Promises to be Astonishing. Result of Republican Rule. Daily Expenditures for Government Operations Exceed Receipts and the Surplus is Steadily Decreasing.

The Democrats will find a vital and far-reaching issue in the financial condition and management of the United States government as plainly shown by the daily statements of the Treasury Department. Just 20 days of the present fiscal year and month have passed, and yet the figures show that the government has expended \$19,110,280 more than it has taken in, and that the deficit for the present fiscal year may be something that will astonish that portion of the country which listens to Republican boasts that they are the party which one can be entrusted with the government.

The last fiscal year ended June 30th and the new year began July 1st. The deficit over \$40,000,000 that existed in the last year was declared by Republican leaders to be due wholly to the acquisition of the Panama canal, at an expense of \$50,000,000 and to a loan of \$4,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase exposition. These expenditures do not show up the figures in the daily statement of the Treasury Department today shows that the expenditures this month and for the twenty days of the new fiscal year have amounted to \$47,840,000, and the receipts to only \$28,729,719, while there have been no expenditures except those connected with the actual running operations of the government. There have been no Panama payments so far as expenditures, nothing but the daily expenses incident to the operations of the government and incident to extravagant appropriations. These figures, if continued for a few months, will furnish the Democrats with the most important issue they have had in many years; in fact, the issue is already furnished and will play a leading part this year.

UNHEARD-OF EXTRAVAGANCE.
While it is true that the month of July in most fiscal years shows an excess of expenditures over receipts, the figures for this month are so excessive as to indicate that the Republicans must answer to the country for the most unheard-of extravagance. For the first twenty days of July of last year the total receipts were \$31,245,556, and the total expenditures \$38,120,000. So far this fiscal year, therefore, the expenditures exceed the same period of the last fiscal year by close to \$10,000,000. These figures are for only 20 days of a fiscal year having 356 days. What the result will be at the end of the year remains to be seen. It will be noticed that a small part of the large increase may be due to a falling off in receipts for the month, the total income up to date this fiscal year being \$28,729,719, as against \$31,145,556 one year ago. These figures are full of significance, but the most glaring fact is that in the face of a steadily decreasing income the Republicans have rapidly increased expenditures until there is promised for the coming fiscal year a serious deficit in just the ordinary running expenses.

SECRETARY SHAW'S QUANDARY.
It is stated that Secretary Shaw is by no means satisfied with the situation, and is confronted with the problem of having to reveal the exact status by calling on national bank depositors for some of the money pledged with them at a time when the Treasury was so far from the red and did not know what disposition to make of the surplus, and fell upon the plan of distributing among banks.

The actual working balance of the Treasury—that is, the amount contained within the Treasury proper—was today less than \$27,000,000, the lowest sum within seven years. It has for years been a historic tradition of the Treasury that the actual working balance should not fall below \$50,000,000.

That he might keep this balance at somewhere near \$50,000,000 Secretary Shaw, a few months ago, called upon the national banks for government funds deposited with them, and collected in altogether more than \$50,000,000 of these funds. Now that the balance is far below what it was two months ago Secretary Shaw hesitates to make a call because it will reveal to the Democrats and the public that the Republican administration is every day running behind its income and is steadily using up the surplus it laid up during the times it points to as instances of splendid management. There are on deposit with national bank depositors about \$114,064,476 belonging to the government, which the Treasury proper there is less than \$27,000,000 to meet the daily deficit that is piling up, and that is liable to continue to increase for six weeks to come before the receipts and expenditures reach anything like a daily balance.

A call by Secretary Shaw on the banks for funds deposited with them would reveal the condition of affairs and enlighten as to Republican management of finances. No class of men would more quickly comprehend the situation than bankers when they daily consuming its surplus to meet the ordinary expenses of the government and not depending upon its income. For political reasons there would be no call on the banks now, and the time-honored tradition as to keeping at least \$50,000,000 in the Treasury to meet all possibilities would be knocked silly by a Republican administration.

It is probable that the actual working balance may get as low as \$15,000,000 between now and September 1st, but Secretary Shaw will wait until after the election to make a call on the banks, if it is possible to do so. At the same time he cannot disguise the enormous running expense and the big deficit that is piling up. He will thank Heaven if he is able to stand off any action that will show the true condition of affairs.

Spelling.
There is much complaint that the rising generation can't spell, says the *Albany Argus*. True there was complaint that some of the forefathers could not spell. George Washington, Andrew Jackson and other men eminent in our history conducted a spell as you please. Ancient men of letters were poor spellers, in many instances, the average has gone down hill, it appears. Perhaps the memory of the ringing cheeks, and the ready birch in the teacher's hand, which accompanied a "spell down", makes us children of an older growth think that we learned to spell better than do these youngsters nowadays. Usually, with the old methods, it did not pay to miss the same word twice.

"Why it is," the question used to go, "that all the bad spellers become sign painters?" It is because of the strict union rules, nowadays, that the bad spellers have deserted sign painting and overflowed into the other occupations? Have modern methods of the aching eye looked the desirability of teaching the boys and girls spelling and the three R's, in order to cram their little heads with ornamental accomplishments?

There has been a widespread belief that the restoration of the old fashioned spelling bees, "spell up and spell down", would be a good thing. The Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks so to such an extent that it has offered prizes, on condition that the public school principals will let their pupils take part in a series of spelling matches. But without success. The principals do not take kindly to the notion. The *Eagle* says: "The rub of the matter is just this: the public school children cannot spell. The principals of the high schools know that they cannot spell, and do every body else who has occasion to receive the letters from them. If a series of competitions were held this most troublesome fact of the school situation to those on the inside might be revealed to the great body of parents and taxpayers. Then there might rise such hue and cry for common sense and the fundamentals of education would annoy the authorities who make out our scientific and philosophical course of study, which slight speller to get general information about everybody from Confucius and Buddha down to Admiral Togo. If the school should once begin to take time enough for fundamentals of which spelling is easily first, there is no telling how many fads and frills would have to be cut out to find the time for essentials.

National Hospital for Treatment of Cancer.
PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Plans for the founding in this city of a cancer hospital of national scope were formulated at a meeting of physicians and philanthropic citizens today. The proposed institution is to be known as the American Oncologic hospital.

The hospital is to be devoted exclusively to the treatment of tumors and cancerous affections and scientific research into the causes underlying the increase in the prevalence of cancer. Statistics read at the meeting show that during the year 1870 there were 999 deaths from cancer in the combined populations of seven of the largest American cities; during 1893, but 23 years later, the deaths from cancer in these cities numbered 4,273.

Comparing these figures with the increasing number of cases of cancer in each million of the population of these cities in 1870 there were 354 deaths from cancer, while in 1893 the number had increased to 664 cancer deaths in each million.

The new hospital is intended to be national in its character and its doors will be open to patients from any part of the country.

Business Notice.
CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

Medical.
FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD
THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS CITIZEN'S STATEMENT IS INVALUABLE TO BELLEVILLE PEOPLE

When a resident of Belleville whose statement appears below who has no monetary or other interest in the article which he endorses who is anxious to do his acquaintances and fellow residents a good turn who publishes in this paper his experience with Doan's Kidney Pills that citizens must have good and sufficient reason for doing so. The following should dispel any doubts which may have existed in reader's mind on this subject:

William Valencia, 226 High street, Night watchman says: "For 2 years or more off and on I had trouble with my back and pains in the upper part of my spine accompanied by a disagreeable feeling in my head and acute lameness right over my kidneys. At first I thought it was my back but later on I learned from the kidneys not acting properly. I read of the many cures that had been made in Belleville by Doan's Kidney Pills and tried them at F. Potts Green's drug store. They stopped the annoyance from the kidney's and removed the lameness and aching in my back. They did me any amount of good and I do not hesitate to recommend them."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co. Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute. 48-46

AS GOOD AS A BOND.—Mr. F. P. Green means just what he says. If you are nervous, if you are despondent, if some hard task has exhausted your vitality, Mr. Green asks you to take Vin-te-na on his guarantee. He doesn't want your money unless, after a few's use, you feel that it is renewing your energy, bringing restful sleep, improving your digestion—in fact restoring your former good health. Mr. Green sells every bottle under this guarantee and will promptly return your money if you are not satisfied. Get a bottle today. 28-29

Nearly 3,400 Homestead Farms.
Located in the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota, will be thrown open for settlement in July. The land lies in Gregory County, South Dakota, right in the heart of corn belt. You may register at Chamberlain or Yankton, July 5th, to July 23rd. Both are on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Drawing for lots take place at Chamberlain July 23. Chamberlain is reached only by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. You will never have another opportunity like this. Make your arrangements early and secure the best accommodations. Books containing complete information about the country and how to proceed to secure a quarter section, sent for two cents postage.

John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Room D, Park Bldg., Pittsburg. 48-23-11

New Advertisements.
HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A very desirable home of east Bishop St., Belleville, is offered for sale. The house is modern and stands on a lot that also has a frontage on Logan St. Call on or write to Mrs. SARA A. TEATS, Belleville, Pa. 48-301f

Saddlery.
WHAT SHOULD YOU DO—
DO YOU ASK?
the answer is easy, and your duty is plain....

BUY YOUR—
HARNES, NETS, DUSTERS, WHIPS, PADS, COLLARS, AXEL GREASE
and everything you want at
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Spring street,
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Travelers Guide.
NEW YORK & PITTSBURG CENTRAL R. CO.
Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern R.R.

Trains leave Philadelphia 5:32-7:10 11:00 a. m. 2:30, 4:52 and 8:10 p. m. for Osceola, Houtzdale, Remy and Fernwood (16 miles). Returning leave Fernwood 6:20, 8:45 a. m. 1:30, 3:50, 6:25 p. m. arriving Philadelphia 7:25, 9:45 a. m. 2:00, 4:37 and 6:45 p. m.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.
Condensed Time Table effective June 15, 1904.

READ DOWN	NOV. 24TH, 1902.	READ UP
No. 1	No. 5	No. 3
No. 2	No. 6	No. 4
No. 3	No. 7	No. 5
No. 4	No. 8	No. 6
No. 5	No. 9	No. 7
No. 6	No. 10	No. 8
No. 7	No. 11	No. 9
No. 8	No. 12	No. 10
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No. 116	No. 120	No. 118
No. 117	No. 121	No. 119
No. 118	No. 122	