

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1868.

THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its contemporaries; and therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Attention! Democrats!

In order that cheap reading matter may be furnished the people until after the election, we make the following offer:

That we will send THE COLUMBIAN from now until after the Presidential election to clubs of twenty for FIVE DOLLARS. This is only Twenty five cents a number—and just covers the cost of the paper on which it is printed. The paper contains each week sixteen large columns of entertaining literary and political news.

No Democrat is so poor but what he can give twenty five cents to aid in the coming contest, and he should see that his Radical neighbor has a copy. Clubs should be formed at every Post Office.

Horatio Seymour.

We print upon the outside of the COLUMBIAN this week, the official record of that part of the public life of Gov. Seymour, which, with exception has been taken by the opponents of that eminent gentleman.

No man has ever defended his honesty, no man has ever impugned the purity of his motives—His public as well as private life without a blemish; unless allegations respecting his course as Governor of New York during the war can be maintained against him. And it is for the purpose of disproving these charges, and putting his conduct fairly before the people, that this record is produced. And it is remempered that this is not a partial statement made up by personal and political friends to answer some ulterior purpose; but an official recognition of most valuable and efficient services, acknowledged by men of the highest official position in the nation, who were neither personally nor politically, among his friends.

Here then we have testimonies to Gov. Seymour's "prompt," "energetic," "candid support of the Government," and to his "energy, activity and patriotism;" in the same behalf, "and for his prompt and efficient effort" in correcting the draft quota; "and that he did every thing it was possible for him to do;" in suppression of the New York riots; made and given by President Lincoln, by Secretary Stanton, Governor of New York, by the Republican Legislature, and by Mayor Opdyke, of New York City, also a Republican.

Will any man dare to say that those warm acknowledgments of Gov. Seymour's services are false and insincere? Will any man dare to assert that those official records have been manufactured for the occasion? As well might they assert that the 15,738 men sent by Gov. Seymour to suppress the NEW ENGLAND from Lee's invasion, were also a myth and had no existence. And that too from the Democratic city of New York; while Gov. Curtin was saying that notwithstanding "a new and pressing extortion had been given to furnish men, Philadelphia had not responded"—Philadelphia with 11,000 Republican majority, a Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor.

If you want to oppose Gov. Seymour, oppose him like men. Your present pretext is false and groundless. Say at once that you are for unjust taxation, for unlimited squandering of the public money, for Radical beyond misrule; at the south, for negro political and social equality. Stand up to your principles like men, and we shall know how to treat you.

Proceedings of the Legislative Conference.

The Legislative Conference for this year, comprising the counties of Berks, Chester and York, met at the Hotel in this Borough, on Thursday the 21st of August.

On motion of M. B. Hering, Judge A. S. Arnold of McKean was elected Chairman. On motion William P. Furey, of Clinton was elected Secretary.

The following resolutions were read by the Secretary.

Resolved, That in the Hon. C. B. Buckle, we recognize the dignified gentleman, the wise and upright statesman and that his re-election to the United States Senate is demanded by every consideration of public policy.

Resolved, That our Representative, in this district, is hereby instructed to vote for and to carry the above resolution into effect.

On motion of S. G. Wright, W. J. Davis, of McKean County, was unanimously nominated for Representative.

On motion, adjourned.—Episcopium Independent.

THERE are gentlemen in this Community who have uniformly voted with the opposition to the Democratic party, for more than forty years; it would be interesting to know what the Whigs of 1844, as possibly can be. The Whigs of 1844 and 1848, were as decidedly a national Union party as the Democrats, and therefore no harm resulted from their success in 1848. There was a slight degree of Union sentiment even in the so called Republican party, which succeeded it, up to 1860; but it was mainly controlled by agitators; to-day it is thoroughly revolutionary and destructive in its purposes and principles, and manifestly it must cease to have power, if we desire to preserve our country from ruin. The Whigs of 1844, if they are true to their principles, will vote for Seymour, Blair, and Reform.

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR is a Delegate to the Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Western New York.

Watch-Fires Burning in Old Columbia.

MEETING IN BLOOM.

At the regular Club meeting on Monday evening, it was resolved to raise a flag on the Thursday evening following. Forming at their Club rooms, Wm. F. Boline, bearing a beautiful banner and staff, led off, followed by the Brass Band and then by a committee of thirteen bearing a very large flag which in a few minutes floated to the breeze over the Street between the Court House and the Exchange Hotel.

As it rose in the air inscribed with the name "SEYMOUR, BLAIR AND THE UNION." It was greeted with three tremendous cheers from the large crowd of citizens. The Band played "Hail Columbia," and on motion of Ex. Shift. Billinger the crowd filed into the Court House. On motion of Mr. Coleman, Ex. Shift. Furman was chosen President, and Col. Freese on motion addressed the meeting briefly, and accepted of it as judge by the enthusiasm of the crowd. On conclusion of the address the meeting adjourned to the club rooms.

MEETING IN ORANGE. On Wednesday evening the regular Club meeting was held in Orangeville. Col. Freese made the address. We are assured that Orange will improve on her last year's vote which it will be remembered was the best ever cast. The Democracy are awake and alive to their duty.

MEETING IN LIGHTSTREET.

In Scott Township, on Monday of last week Gen. Ent organized a Club, and made an address. And on last Monday Evening, it was addressed by Chas. G. Barkley, Esq. There was a full attendance and great enthusiasm. Scott will be effectively redeemed this fall, mark that. Last Fall the majority for Sharswood was one.

MEETING IN CENTRALIA. The meeting at this point on last Saturday evening was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever assembled in the Borough. Not only was its own population out en masse, but delegations were there from all parts of Conyngham township, and a large one from Ashland headed with drums and fife. We regret to say that the list of officers was not published.

The meeting was first addressed by Wm. A. Marx, Esq, who in a speech of an hour, ably discussed the topics of the day. He was followed by James Bryson, Jr., of Pottsville, who has just made his debut as a public speaker. His address was replete with telling hits and unanswerable logic, and the multitude cheered him to the echo. We predict for him a brilliant future, and Centralia will be proud of her son.

Mr. Hinson was followed by Col. Darling of Ashland, who reviewed the past course of the Radical party, and conclusively showed their extravagance and venality.

Capt. Brockway made the closing speech, the sentiments of which met with a hearty response from those present. Among the distinguished gentlemen present we met our friends Ryan and Whittier, who seemed to enjoy the occasion as much as we did.

Although many of our voters have left the place on account of the late strike, we confidently predict an increased majority in Centralia, and Conyngham. Our friends there are alive.

AT JERSEYTOWNS.

This joint discussion at this point, on Monday evening between Capt. Whitmoyer and Capt. Brockway was a decided success, both in point of numbers and in the good order. Republicans heard some facts, which never would reach them through Radical channels. So that the Democrats have the opposition stated in the most favorable light it will bear. The officers of the meeting were as follows:

President, William Barber; Vice Presidents, N. Welliver, Robert Johnson; Secretaries, Lewis Schuyler, Geo. Dougherty.

Capt. Brockway opened the discussion in a speech of half an hour devoted to Reconstruction. Capt. Whitmoyer followed in an address of three quarters of an hour. Capt. B. then spoke another half hour on the Finances, and was followed by Capt. M. in a speech of equal length. Capt. B. then closed the discussion in a speech of fifteen minutes. The people listened attentively many of them standing up over two hours and a half. There was a quite a large attendance of ladies.

MAINVILLE.

On Tuesday evening Capt. Whitmoyer and Capt. Brockway held a joint discussion at this point, according to the published programme. The meeting was an unusually large one, dozens not being able to get into the school-house.

All the Republicans in the neighborhood were present, showing their anxiety to hear the points of difference between the two parties.

The following officers were chosen: President, Wm. T. Shuman, Esq. Vice Presidents, N. H. W. Brown, Francis Fleming, Secretaries Wm. Utz, D. B. Federal.

The meeting was harmonious, and we doubt not will be productive of much good to our cause.

BENTON.

A Democratic Club was organized in Benton on Wednesday Aug. 19th, and the following officers were nominated and elected: President Samuel Rhone, Secretary J. J. Stiles, Treasurer John Baker.

The Club was addressed by Frank Cooley Esq., who stated the questions at issue, and their importance in the coming contest.

"The Fishing Creek Conference," organized into a Club on Tuesday Evening, Aug. 20th, and elected the following officers: President E. J. McHenry, Secretary J. S. Kline, Treasurer, John Drescher, Mr. Cooley addressed the meeting at length. Look out for a big vote in Fishing Creek. The people in that region are getting wakened up, and will do all in their power for the success of Seymour and Blair.

OUR Democratic friends will do well to keep an eye on the movements of the Radical Monarchists; with their millions of money they have stolen from the people, they propose to respectuate their power by buying up poor men to vote for their candidates. Poor men are to be secretly drawn into their Union League dens, and sworn to vote with them, after the fashion of Know Nothingism. Watch them, Democrats, their secret night meetings have for their object the destruction of our liberties.

THE following is the official statement of the public debt made by Secretary McCulloch on the 31st ult, as compared with his official statement on the 31st of March, 1865, at the close of the war:

July 31, 1865.....\$2,523,501,480.47
March 31, 1868.....2,366,965,077.31
Increase.....\$156,536,403.16
This is the result of three years of Radical rule in time of peace.

"Reconstruction" is War.

Let us have peace," cry the Radicals. Scorch and Phlogeston, hypocritized but they yourselves make peace impossible to us? The pure military despotism set up by these Radicals over the South, two years after the last shot had been fired in anger against the Government, was an act of war. The pretended "Reconstruction" accomplished by this despotism is an act of war. And the cost of these outrages alone suffices to impose upon this country the expenses, as well as the alarms of a state of war.

Here is the Tribune—after cutting off a few millions here and a few millions there, on one and another idle pretence, from the sums charged by the Government to the War Department (as if money not accounted for were the same thing as money spent)—here is the Tribune, we say, brought to give us at last its own figures of the "cost of Reconstruction last year."

These figures, as we have already shown, and as we shall show again and again till the people know the truth, are monstrously understated. But never mind that. We take what the Tribune dares to confess: "The entire cost of maintaining troops in the military districts during the last year, the Tribune says, brought to \$100,000,000."

So that the Radicals keep actually had the audacity to get up and ask us to give them four more years of license as a reward for their virtue in inventing a system of oppression over eleven American States, which, on their own showing, it costs us a million of dollars a year more to maintain than it cost us seven years ago to defend and protect our whole national dominion, and four millions of dollars a year more to lit and burn as twenty years ago, the Union the Empire of the Pacific!

Let us have peace!—Ay, for Reconstruction is War.—World.

And during the ten years of peace which preceded the accused civil war, out of which this monster of "Military Reconstruction" crawled upon the land, the entire cost of the War Department of the United States never reached an average of SEVENTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR!

And during the ten years from 1841 to 1851, which included our brilliant war with Mexico, whereby we won California and secured Texas to the nation, the entire cost of the War Department of the United States never reached an average of FORTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR!

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Let us have peace!—Ay, for Reconstruction is War.—World.

The people do not sufficiently appreciate the beauties of the Freedmen's Bureau. They are not fully aware of the inestimable blessings of that wonderful work of Radicalism. Let us throw a little light upon this subject. From a book entitled "Register of Officers and Agents, Civil, Military and Naval, in the United States, from the 30th of September, 1867, to the 31st of August, 1868," we have compiled and printed under the signature of the Secretary of the Interior "in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of Congress of March 2, 1861," . . . from pages 101 to 202 inclusive, we present the following for the information of the general public:

LIST OF AGENTS, CLERKS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNDER THE BUREAU, WITH THE YEARLY SALARIES PAID.

Table with columns: Where em., No. of Agents, Clerks, etc., Salary, etc. Lists various states and their respective personnel and salaries.

It is any wonder that the national debt must be counted by billions? Is it any wonder that the masses are groaning under the heaviest weight of taxation that was ever imposed upon a patient people? Is it any wonder that they are waiting with an impatience to right their wrongs at the polls, and sweep from existence the wicked and scoundrelly administration of the late President?

ONE thing must be said in favor of Grant, and that is his perfect knowledge of his own ignorance and incompetency. When offered a responsible position by the President, he declined it in this wise: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, July 20, 1868.

On further and full reflection upon the subject of my accepting the mission assigned to me by you in your letter of Wednesday, I have most respectfully beg to be excused from the duty proposed. It is a diplomatic service for which I am not fitted, and I have no objection to be conducted under the State Department, with which my duties do not connect.

His Excellency, A. Johnson, President. This is such a man fit to entrust with the Presidential office in the present crisis of our national affairs?

OUR Democratic friends will do well to keep an eye on the movements of the Radical Monarchists; with their millions of money they have stolen from the people, they propose to respectuate their power by buying up poor men to vote for their candidates. Poor men are to be secretly drawn into their Union League dens, and sworn to vote with them, after the fashion of Know Nothingism. Watch them, Democrats, their secret night meetings have for their object the destruction of our liberties.

THE famous horse "Dexter" a few days ago trotted a mile in two minutes and fourteen seconds!

Does the Laboring man pay any Taxes?

WHILE the producing industries of the country are unjustly taxed, and the almost intolerable burdens of the war rest upon those who fought the battles and made the sacrifices, those who filled the land to produce supplies, and those who labored in the workshops, the organs of the Radicals are asserting that the bondholders are the men who pay all our revenue. The organ of the Radicals in Loudon county, relying to an article which recently appeared in the Plaindealer, recently says that "not one laboring man in every hundred pays a penny of taxes to the government directly." True, the laboring man does not pay his taxes directly to the government, but every man of sense knows that the consumer pays the tax upon every article manufactured by capital. A practical working man a few days ago, being in our office, handed us the following, which in itself is a volume of argument to show that the poor man does pay taxes:

Radical legislation requires the consumer to pay all taxes. The lat on your head. The boots on your feet. The clothes on your person. The food you eat. The tea and coffee you drink. The pot it is cooked in. The soap you use for the washing of your face. The tools you work with. The paper you write on. The pen and ink you use. The paper and books you read. The furniture in your house. The gas or oil you burn. The coal you consume. The stove you burn it in. The matches you light it with. The tobacco you smoke. The pipe you smoke in. The dishes on your table. All you eat out of them.

The laboring man of the country, who owns a little house and lot, which he has earned by toiling from early morning to night, pays State tax, county tax, school tax, road tax upon it; while his next door neighbor, who is a bondholder, owning fifty thousand dollars in bonds, pays no taxes whatever, draws interest in gold, and laughs at his unfortunate neighbor, who has his money in a little home! If the masses of laboring men desire the equal taxation of every specie of property according to its real value—Government bonds and other securities included—if they want our currency for the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder, they will vote for the Radical ticket, but will vote for that of the Democracy.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

[From the Tribune of Nov. 9, 1866.] If the Cotton States should be satisfied with the letter of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless.

We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify its laws. Every dollar of tax we pay, direct or indirect, over and above what is paid in 1860 is wholly owing to the folly of giving the control of the Government into the hands of a set of knaves and fanatics. Vote for Seymour, Blair and Reform.

[From the Tribune, Nov. 26, 1869.] If the Cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should draw from the Tribune, Feb. 28, 1869, a copy of the fundamental law of this Union which liberty is based.

[From the Tribune, Dec. 17, 1860.] If it (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the Union, it would justify the secession of any State from the Union in 1861.

[From the Tribune, Nov. 26, 1869.] If three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression on the rebels, it is the end of that term shall find us no further advanced than its beginning—if some magnificent Fate has decreed that the blood of our country shall ever be squandered in useless efforts, let us bow to our destiny, AND MAKE THE BEST ATTAINABLE PEACE.

[From the Tribune, Jan. 20, 1862.] If the masses of laboring men desire the equal taxation of every specie of property according to its real value—Government bonds and other securities included—if they want our currency for the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, they will vote for the Radical ticket, but will vote for that of the Democracy.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

[From the Tribune, Aug. 27, 1869.] We are not in the habit of noticing accidental events, but we do notice the fact that the Radicals have run the government machine the yearly expenses have been considerably more than eight times as large as they were eight years ago; the plunder and corruption eight times larger; consequently, the alarm of the alarm of the people is eight-fold greater, and the demand for an entire change of administration is eight times more imperative.

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A Chango Organ on Grant.

The Chicago Herald is an organ of the Society of Friends. In other words, it speaks the views of what is known as the denomination of Quakers. This is a large and influential society. It has its thousands—yes, tens of thousands of voters. Here is what the organ of this extensive religious organization says of Grant:

"Toward Grant we feel nothing but friendship; we have no faults to parade, or, rather, no desire for the supremacy of this or that party, simply for party's sake, but only a strong and abiding hope that our country will be preserved, and the liberties we now enjoy perpetuated forever. We regard the nomination of Gen. Grant as an error; he is solely a military man; he has no reputation only as a General; he never had an opportunity to display those talents necessary for an executive to represent this great and growing Republic. Since explanations are being made, perhaps it would be well to tell us about the great loan swindle of 1867. Auditor General Hartranft, and Ex. State Treasurer Kemble, can tell what profit there was in taking up a five per cent taxable loan, and giving in its place bonds at six per cent interest, exempt from all taxation, State, County and Township. They could also tell us what they made by inducing the Legislature to exempt the whole State loan from taxation, to benefit the brokers of Philadelphia, and others. The Radicals will find the management of the State finances, a delicate subject to touch, and nothing but the ignorance of Mr. Grov could have caused him to stir it up.

In 1856, Schuyler Colfax, Daniel Ullman, Benjamin Deacon, and other prominent Know-nothings left Philadelphia, where the Radical National Convention was in session, on the owl train, came to Trenton, routed up William L. Dayton at midnight and swore him in his shirt-tail into the Native American party. The next day Dayton was nominated for Vice-President. On the strength of this midnight caucus nomination, Colfax was elected to the office of Governor of New Jersey. Colfax held the Bible and read the oath; Deacon laid the sword across the book, and Ullman ratified the business by drinking all around. That settles the question in the affirmative whether Colfax was a Know-Nothing then.

Advices from Idaho to the 11th of August state that Judge Shaffer, the Democratic candidate for Congress, runs 300 ahead of his ticket. His clerks in 1861 claimed by 690 majority.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1868. Flour—Northern superior at \$7.00, 7.25, 7.50, 7.75, 8.00, 8.25, 8.50, 8.75, 9.00, 9.25, 9.50, 9.75, 10.00, 10.25, 10.50, 10.75, 11.00, 11.25, 11.50, 11.75, 12.00, 12.25, 12.50, 12.75, 13.00, 13.25, 13.50, 13.75, 14.00, 14.25, 14.50, 14.75, 15.00, 15.25, 15.50, 15.75, 16.00, 16.25, 16.50, 16.75, 17.00, 17.25, 17.50, 17.75, 18.00, 18.25, 18.50, 18.75, 19.00, 19.25, 19.50, 19.75, 20.00, 20.25, 20.50, 20.75, 21.00, 21.25, 21.50, 21.75, 22.00, 22.25, 22.50, 22.75, 23.00, 23.25, 23.50, 23.75, 24.00, 24.25, 24.50, 24.75, 25.00, 25.25, 25.50, 25.75, 26.00, 26.25, 26.50, 26.75, 27.00, 27.25, 27.50, 27.75, 28.00, 28.25, 28.50, 28.75, 29.00, 29.25, 29.50, 29.75, 30.00, 30.25, 30.50, 30.75, 31.00, 31.25, 31.50, 31.75, 32.00, 32.25, 32.50, 32.75, 33.00, 33.25, 33.50, 33.75, 34.00, 34.25, 34.50, 34.75, 35.00, 35.25, 35.50, 35.75, 36.00, 36.25, 36.50, 36.75, 37.00, 37.25, 37.50, 37.75, 38.00, 38.25, 38.50, 38.75, 39.00, 39.25, 39.50, 39.75, 40.00, 40.25, 40.50, 40.75, 41.00, 41.25, 41.50, 41.75, 42.00, 42.25, 42.50, 42.75, 43.00, 43.25, 43.50, 43.75, 44.00, 44.25, 44.50, 44.75, 45.00, 45.25, 45.50, 45.75, 46.00, 46.25, 46.50, 46.75, 47.00, 47.25, 47.50, 47.75, 48.00, 48.25, 48.50, 48.75, 49.00, 49.25, 49.50, 49.75, 50.00, 50.25, 50.50, 50.75, 51.00, 51.25, 51.50, 51.75, 52.00, 52.25, 52.50, 52.75, 53.00, 53.25, 53.50, 53.75, 54.00, 54.25, 54.50, 54.75, 55.00, 55.25, 55.50, 55.75, 56.00, 56.25, 56.50, 56.75, 57.00, 57.25, 57.50, 57.75, 58.00, 58.25, 58.50, 58.75, 59.00, 59.25, 59.50, 59.75, 60.00, 60.25, 60.50, 60.75, 61.00, 61.25, 61.50, 61.75, 62.00, 62.25, 62.50, 62.75, 63.00, 63.25, 63.50, 63.75, 64.00, 64.25, 64.50, 64.75, 65.00, 65.25, 65.50, 65.75, 66.00, 66.25, 66.50, 66.75, 67.00, 67.25, 67.50, 67.75, 68.00, 68.25, 68.50, 68.75, 69.00, 69.25, 69.50, 69.75, 70.00, 70.25, 70.50, 70.75, 71.00, 71.25, 71.50, 71.75, 72.00, 72.25, 72.50, 72.75, 73.00, 73.25, 73.50, 73.75, 74.00, 74.25, 74.50, 74.75, 75.00, 75.25, 75.50, 75.75, 76.00, 76.25, 76.50, 76.75, 77.00, 77.25, 77.50, 77.75, 78.00, 78.25, 78.50, 78.75, 79.00, 79.25, 79.50, 79.75, 80.00, 80.25, 80.50, 80.75, 81.00, 81.25, 81.50, 81.75, 82.00, 82.25, 82.50, 82.75, 83.00, 83.25, 83.50, 83.75, 84.00, 84.25, 84.50, 84.75, 85.00, 85.25, 85.50, 85.75, 86.00, 86.25, 86.50, 86.75, 87.00, 87.25, 87.50, 87.75, 88.00, 88.25, 88.50, 88.75, 89.00, 89.25, 89.50, 89.75, 90.00, 90.25, 90.50, 90.75, 91.00, 91.25, 91.50, 91.75, 92.00, 92.25, 92.50, 92.75, 93.00, 93.25, 93.50, 93.75, 94.00, 94.25, 94.50, 94.75, 95.00, 95.25, 95.50, 95.75, 96.00, 96.25, 96.50, 96.75, 97.00, 97.25, 97.50, 97.75, 98.00, 98.25, 98.50, 98.75, 99.00, 99.25, 99.50, 99.75, 100.00, 100.25, 100.50, 100.75, 101.00, 101.25, 101.50, 101.75, 102.00, 102.25, 102.50, 102.75, 103.00, 103.25, 103.50, 103.75, 104.00, 104.25, 104.50, 104.75, 105.00, 105.25, 105.50, 105.75, 106.00, 106.25, 106.50, 106.75, 107.00, 107.25, 107.50, 107.75, 108.00, 108.25, 108.50, 108.75, 109.00, 109.25,