

Drugs of the "Irrepressible Conflict."
Another Ninety Days Affair
Brewing.

The President Endorsed by his
Whole Cabinet, except
Stanton.

Mr. Grant with Insurrection,
and then Proves It—Grant Denies
the Soft Impachment.

The President, on the 11th instant,
in accordance with a resolution, sent
the following correspondence to the
House, together with letters
from the Cabinet endorsing his state-
ments, and thus shifting the question
of veracity on Grant's shoulders:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, February 10, 1868.
GENERAL:—The extraordinary char-
acter of your letter of the 3d inst.
would seem to preclude any reply on
my part, but the manner in which
publicity has been given to the cor-
respondence of which that letter forms
a part, and the grave questions which
are involved, induce me to take this
mode of giving as a proper sequel to
the communications which have passed
between us, the statements of the
five members of the Cabinet, who
were present on the occasion of our
conversation on the 14th ult. Copies
of the letters which they have address-
ed to me upon the subject are accord-
ingly herewith enclosed.

You speak of my letter of the 1st
ult., as a reiteration of the many and
gross misrepresentations contained in
certain newspapers articles, and reas-
sure the correctness of the statements
contained in your communication of the
25th ult., adding, and here I give
your own words, "anything in yours
in reply to it the contrary notwith-
standing."

When a controversy upon matters
of fact reaches the point to which this
has been brought, further assertion
or denial between the immediate par-
ties should cease, especially when
upon either side it loses the character
of the respectful discussion which is
required by the relations in which the
parties stand to each other, and de-
grades in tone and temper. In such
a case, if there is nothing to rely upon
but the opposing statements, con-
clusions must be drawn from those
statements alone, and from whatever
intrinsic probability they afford in
favor of or against either of the par-
ties. I should not shrink from the
issue of this test alone. There were
five Cabinet officers present at the
conversation, the details of which were
given in my letter of the 28th ult.,
which you allow yourself to say, con-
tains many and gross misrepresenta-
tions. These gentlemen heard that
conversation, and have read my state-
ment. They speak for themselves,
and I leave the proof without a word
of comment.

I deem it proper before concluding
the communication, to notice some of
the statements contained in your let-
ter. You say that a performance of
the promises alleged to have been
made by me to the President, would
have involved "a resistance to law and
an inconsistency with the whole his-
tory of my connection with the sus-
pension of Mr. Stanton." You then
state that you had feared the President
would, on the removal of Stanton, ap-
point someone in his place who would
embarrass the army in carrying out
the reconstruction acts, and add, "it
was to prevent such an appointment
that I accepted the office of Secretary
of War ad interim, and not for the
purpose of enabling you to get rid of
Mr. Stanton by my withholding it
from him in opposition to the law, or
in doing so myself, surrendering to
one who would, as the statements
and assumptions in your communi-
cation plainly indicate, it was sought."

First of all you here admit that from
the very beginning of what you term
your whole history of your connection
with Mr. Stanton's suspension, you in-
tended to circumvent the President.
It was to carry out that intent that
you accepted the appointment. This
was in your mind at the time of your
acceptance. It was not then in obedi-
ence to the order of your superior, as
heretofore been supposed, that you as-
sumed the duties of the office. You
knew it was the President's purpose
to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming
the office of Secretary of War, and
you intended to defeat that purpose.
You accepted the office, not in the
interest of the President, but of Mr.
Stanton. If this purpose, so enter-
tained by you, had been confined to
yourself; if, when accepted the office,
you had done so with a mental reser-
vation to frustrate the President, it
would have been a deception. In the
ethics of some persons such a course
is allowable; but you cannot stand
even upon that questionable ground.
The history of your connection with
this transaction, as written by your-
self, places you in a different predic-
ament, and shows that you not only
concealed your design from the Presi-
dent but induced him to suppose that
you would carry out his purpose to
keep Mr. Stanton out of office by re-
taining it yourself after an attempted
restoration of the Senate, so as to re-
quire Mr. Stanton to establish his
right by judicial decision.

I now give that part of this history
as written by yourself in your letter
of the 25th ult.:

"Some time after I assumed the duties of Sec-
retary of War ad interim, the President asked my
views as to the course Mr. Stanton would take in
regard to the Senate should not come in his
reign to obtain possession of the office. My
reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stanton would
have to appeal to the courts to restore him, illus-
trating my position by citing the ground I had
taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Comis-
sioners."

Now, at that time, as you admit in
your letter of the 3d inst., you held
the office for the very object of defeat-
ing an appeal to the Courts. In that
letter you say that in accepting the
office, one motive was to prevent the
President from appointing some other
person who would retain possession,
and thus make judicial proceedings
necessary. You knew the President
was unwilling to trust the office with
any one who could not, by holding it,
compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the

Courts. You perfectly understood that
in this interview, some time after you
accepted the office, the President, not
content with your silence, desired an
expression of your views, and you
answered him that Mr. Stanton would
have to appeal to the Courts. If the Presi-
dent had reposed confidence before
he knew your views, and that confi-
dence had been violated, it might have
been said that he made a mistake; but
a violation of confidence reposed
after that conversation was no mis-
take of his or yours. It is the fact
only that needs to be stated that at
the date of this conversation, you did
not intend to hold the office with the
purpose of forcing Mr. Stanton into
Court, but did hold it then and had
accepted it, to prevent this course from
being carried out. In other words,
you said to the President, that is the
proper course, and you said to your-
self, "I have accepted this office and
now hold it to defeat that course."

The excuse you make in a subse-
quent paragraph of that letter of the
28th ult., that afterwards you changed
your views as to what would be a
proper course, has nothing to do with
the point now under consideration.
The point is, that before you changed
your views, you had secretly deter-
mined to do the very thing which at
last you did—surrender the office to
Mr. Stanton. You may have changed
your views as to the law, but you cer-
tainly did not change your views as to
the course you had marked out for
yourself from the beginning.

I will only notice one more state-
ment in your letter of the 3d inst.,
that the promises which it is alleged
were made by you, would have involv-
ed "a resistance to law." I know of
no statute that would have been
violated, had you carried out your
promises in good faith, and tendered
your resignation when you concluded
not to be made a party in any legal
proceedings. You add, "I am in a
measure confirmed in this conclusion
by your recent orders, directing me
to disobey orders from the Secretary
of War, my superior and your subor-
dinate. Without having counter-
manded his authority to issue orders
I am to disobey."

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Senator Buckalew on Recon- struction.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, on the
29th ult., delivered an able speech, in
the U. S. Senate, on the subject of
reconstruction. Below will be found
that portion showing the relation the
Senate sustains to the States and the
people under fanatical rule.

Mr. BUCKALEW said: Mr. President,
one aspect of the general subject of
reconstruction has not been made
prominent in this debate so far as it
has progressed. I think we should
take up this great subject and discuss
it with reference to the question of
party power which is involved in it,
and which, whatever may appear upon
the surface, really impairs those who
speak on both sides. We shall get a
very inadequate idea of the subject of
reconstruction if we confine ourselves
to a discussion of the matter of the
acts of Congress which were passed
in relation to it during the past year.

We shall get a very inadequate idea
of it if we discuss it with reference to
the capacity of the adult colored man
of the South for the exercise of the
right of suffrage. We shall fail to
grasp and to comprehend it as it must
be grasped and comprehended by the
highest intelligence if we confine our-
selves to those considerations which
relate to it as a mere plan for the polit-
ical reorganization of the South.

Because this is so, as I believe, I
shall begin my remarks by describing
the existing organizations of power
in the Government of the United
States, or rather in the legislative de-
partment or branch of that Govern-
ment. Mr. President, by referring to
statistics, which are now within
reach, we shall ascertain that recently
there were at the popular elections
held in the northern, central, and
western States votes given which,
when aggregated together, amounted
to a little more than two million one
hundred thousand in favor of what is
known as the Democratic party; and
votes were also given in favor of what
is known as the Republican party; and
between the sums total of votes given
to each party was about one hundred
and fifteen thousand:

DEM.	REP.
Maine.....46,272	25,038—Governor.
Rhode Island.....42,720	24,534—Governor.
Massachusetts.....79,308	98,506—Governor.
New Hampshire.....37,000	36,890—Governor.
Connecticut.....47,475	46,383—Governor.
New York.....275,223	325,899—Gov. of State.
Vermont.....13,410	21,804—Governor.
New Jersey.....87,468	51,114—Legislature.
Pennsylvania.....217,751	256,421—Sup. Judge.
Maryland.....47,738	96,718—Governor.
Delaware.....9,819	8,254—Governor.
Virginia.....240,023	248,405—Governor.
West Virginia.....14,945	20,575—Legislature.
Indiana.....37,225	33,929—Governor.
Illinois.....32,548	24,481—Governor.
Ohio.....109,102	109,618—Gov. of State.
Michigan.....17,608	30,945—Congress.
Wisconsin.....67,398	96,718—Governor.
Iowa.....38,890	60,788—Sup. Judge.
Minnesota.....68,973	78,621—Governor.
Nebraska.....10,553	42,187—School Sup.
Missouri.....27,445	31,857—Governor.
Kansas.....3,848	4,093—Governor.
California.....4,085	5,208—Governor.
Texas.....8,151	10,770—Governor.
Oregon.....2,936	10,283—Governor.
Total.....2,910,189	2,134,354

This statement is arrived at by
taking all the interesting and full
elections which were held in those
States in 1867, and where no such elec-
tions were held in that year, borrow-
ing the figures from the previous year
—1866—which will give a very fair
and accurate aspect to the returns from
the Republican party, because it was much
stronger before the people in 1867. In
the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michi-
gan, Iowa, and Missouri, lying togeth-
er in the West, contiguous to each
other, there were Republican majori-
ties given at the elections in 1866
amounting to the large aggregate of
one hundred and fifty-two thousand
six hundred and seventy-nine. If
elections had been held in those States
in 1867, elections which would have
called out the full vote, would have
induced a complete expression of the
voice of the people upon public affairs,
no one can doubt that the greater
portion of this aggregate of one hun-
dred and fifty-two thousand of polit-
ical majorities would have been swept
away. Instead of their amounting to
that large number they would most
likely have not been over twenty or
thirty thousand altogether; and if you
took the same proportion of loss that
occurred in the State of Ohio in 1867,
as compared with the previous year,
this aggregate majority would have
been either wiped out altogether or
reduced to an insignificant amount.

But, sir, I have not made any cor-
rection of the numbers as they appear
upon the face of the returns. I have
taken the elections for 1867, as far as
those elections were full, and the elec-
tions for the previous year, where lat-
er information could not be obtained.
This statement commences with Maine
and goes through all the States rep-
resented in Congress at this moment,
including even the dominion of Brown-
low. Tennessee is included, and every
other State represented in the Senate.
The aggregates made up in the
manner I have described are of
Democratic and Conservative votes
2,910,189, and of Republican votes
2,134,354, giving an apparent Republi-
can majority in the represented sec-
tions of the United States of 115,335.
That is the result of the figures, and
upon a total vote amounting to 4,119,
723.

Here you have in these election re-
turns the voice of the people of the
United States as pronounced at the
latest periods at which we can have a
due and clear and satisfactory inves-
tigation, and I have made up this state-
ment not in a partial or unfair man-
ner, but in one which is liberal and
favorable to the Republican party.

Then how ought the people of the
United States, whom we represent
here, to be heard here? How ought
their voices to be pronounced in the
Senate, not upon this measure only,
but upon all measures which come be-
fore us? According to a principle of
numbers, according to a rule of equal-
ity based upon numbers, the majority
in this Chamber ought to have twenty-
eight members and the minority
twenty-six; that is, upon this and
upon all other political questions which
are voted upon here, if the voice of
the people were represented exactly
as it has been spoken in the latest and
most authentic form, the vote ought
to be twenty-six to twenty-eight; and
that would be the majority the advantage
of a member upon a fraction of only
three-fourths of a ratio.

Is that not so? But I need not
answer the question. Every one
knows that the fact should be so. The
actual constitution of this body at
present is this: it is composed of
fifty-three members, there being a
vacancy in the representation of the
State of Maryland; and of those fifty-
three members, forty-three belong to
the political majority, and ten only to
the minority, the latter being composed
of a member from the State of Con-
necticut, one from Pennsylvania, two
from Delaware, one from Maryland,
two from Kentucky, one from Indiana,
one from Wisconsin, and one from
Minnesota. That is, all the members
who are classed either as Democrats
or Conservatives, combined together,
count but ten, while the majority
party counts forty-three, or more than
four to one.

Such, sir, is the political composi-
tion of the Senate of the United States
at a time when the people of the
United States, whose voice ought to be
pronounced here, are about equally
divided, as the returns of the elections
show. The majority have, therefore,
an unjust power if it be measured by
a principle of equality, based upon
numbers, amounting to fifteen voices
in this body, the difference between
forty-eight and forty-three, and that
fifteen is taken from one side and ad-
ded to the other, the result is in effect
an unjust voice and vote on political
questions in the Senate amounting to
thirty. Thus, it is almost impossible
that any subject which shall approach
a party complexion in this body can
be determined otherwise than in con-
formity with the most radical and ex-
treme opinions which may prevail
among the majority members; for we
know how a political party acts, or
rather, how it is directed. It is con-
trolled almost uniformly by the most
violent, by the most ardent members
among those who compose it. They
are triumphant in caucus—in the pri-
vate consultations where the action
of the party is determined upon. In
debate they apply the lash to their
more moderate colleagues, and drag
them forward to support the most ex-
treme and radical measure which they
may propose. When, therefore, a ma-
jority in this or any other body of
similar constitution is so large as four
to one, you may take it for granted
that the extreme and violent men in
the majority will rule the action of
that majority in the first instance,
and in the next the action of the rep-
resentative body, and thus dictate the
legislative policy of the Government.

BEAUTIFUL Rhetoric.—The N. Y.
Times has just opened its eyes to the
fact that enormous expenditures of
the last six years have built up an in-
fluence which is now the greatest ob-
stacle to retrenchment. The editor is
convinced now, that "an army of
contractors and officials have drawn
sustenance from the Treasury until
they begin to fancy that they have a
vested interest in its funds. They
have lived so comfortably and prospered
so pleasantly on the fruits of the
war, that they have not relished for
changes involving a stoppage of the
public pay. They have grown insolent
on contracts and per centages and
salaries, and decline to fall back on
their own resources. The servants
are putting on the airs of masters.
They have undertaken to dictate
where retrenchment shall commence
and where it shall end. They assume
the right to say what Congress shall
cut down, what shall be kept up; and
they are organizing and pulling wires
in all directions to save themselves
from the operation of the economiz-
ing process. In other words, the vested
interest in and about Washington
are resisting with all their might, the
popular demand for retrenchment, and
their combined strength is sufficiently
great to excite uneasiness to the prob-
able result."

Now, nothing could be truer or
better expressed than all this, but the
Times, nevertheless, is a supporter of
the spendthrift and shoddy contrac-
tors' party. When the public plan-
ders and the leeches come together
to conspire how they can retain pow-
er for another four years, we should
like to have some assurance that this
journal will not be calling upon its
readers to "vote the regular ticket."

Roxmo, the murderous elephant, is
still rampant. He has got one leg out
of its fetter, and is engaged in demol-
ishing everything that comes within
his reach. A huge pen of planks,
through which sharp spikes are driven,
backed by a heavy bank of earth has
been erected about him. Nobody can
be found to replace the letters. The
Philadelphia Herald suggests that Mr.
Forepaugh's men for some of the Rad-
ical Congressmen, who have succeeded
in fettering the sovereign States and
many millions of people.

There is a great killer of human be-
ings in this country at present. His
name is Kero C. Noyle. D'ye mind?

Vampires Fattening.

We have heard loyalist talk about
the "life-blood of the nation," and that
a large national debt was "a national
blessing." The New York Day Book
in exposing this species of devilry
and downright robbery says: Jay
Cook is worth fifteen millions of dol-
lars. He made this huge fortune in
manipulating that "public blessing,"
the three thousand million debt.

Six millions of working men are
sweating and toiling to keep up the
interest on this fifteen millions made
in four short years, and the interest on
the balance of three thousand millions,
other money blocked non-producers
hold, in shape of public bonds. The
mechanic works ten hours a day; he
three hours a day, he toils for the Jay
Cook tribe, who quarterly expect
their interest. The workingman pays
for all he or his family require, double
what he would otherwise have to pay,
had we none of the Jay Cook class of
public bondholders to take care of.
The Jay Cooks, the great capital-
ists of the country, live in luxury, and
have not an earthly want ungratified,
while starvation is taking place in the
ruined South, and hundreds of thou-
sands in the North are approaching
that condition. Oily tongues, and
fanciful pens, are painting the "blessings
of a public debt," while penury and
want are spreading over the land.
The riches of the bondholders are the
burdens of the people.

An Editor at Church.

The editor of the Forest county
Press accidentally found himself at
church the other evening, under the
following circumstances. Hear him:

"Wednesday night we run out of
oil, and not having small change to
replenish the can—having changed it
all off for larger bills during the
day, and not caring to break a twenty
for a gallon of oil—we concluded to
attend the religious meeting. Our
preacher, Rev. Crary, appears to be
zealously devoted to his labors, al-
though the attendance is not so large
as it might be. After an earnest
sermon, there was a season of prayer,
when the good minister requested all
who were for Christ to rise to their
feet, and there didn't appear to be
anybody for Christ, such is the uncon-
cern—eccetera—and we are no better
than our neighbors in this respect.
Confidentially, now, next time you
just request all for Christ to keep their
seats, and see what a big majority
there will be. We are not a preacher,
so to speak, nor even a Christian man,
but human nature is a broad study,
and can be pursued even down into
a hog pen. The services have been
continued for about two weeks, in
which our clergyman has had very
little assistance, and we believe some
members have been added to the
church."

PRINCE JOHN.—John Van Buren
once sauntered into one of our city
courts, and seated himself beside a
friend who was conducting an impor-
tant suit. After several questions
had been put and exceptions taken,
Mr. Van Buren, thinking that the
ruling of the Bench was a little odd,
asked, in his peculiar quiet way:
"Who is on the other side in this case,
besides the Judge?"

On another occasion, some years
back, when the Hudson River Rail-
road was being built, "Prince John"
happened to be passing a few days at
"Undercliff," the beautiful country
seat of General George P. Morris, at
Cold Spring. The line of Road was di-
rectly in front of the house, and men
were at work excavating the ground
in which to place the ties. Not hav-
ing seen anything of the kind before,
the General asked: What are those
little narrow pits for?" "Those, my
dear General," replied Mr. Van Buren,
"are graves for little stockholders!"
Such, we believe, was the financial re-
sult to the early investors in that un-
dertaking.

MISUNDERSTOOD THE TEXT.—A
worthy deacon hired a journeyman
farmer from a neighboring town for
the summer, and induced him—al-
though he was unaccustomed to church
going—to accompany the family to
church, on the first Sabbath of his
stay. Upon their return to the dea-
con's house, he asked his hired man
how he liked the preaching. He re-
plied:

"I don't like to hear any ministers
preach politics."
"I am very sure you heard no polit-
ics to-day," said the deacon.
"I am as sure that I did," said the
man.
"Mention the passages," said the
deacon.
"I will. He said, 'If the Democrats
sincerely are saved where will the un-
godly and the Republicans appear?'"
"Ah," said the deacon, "you mistake.
These were the words—'If the right-
eous sincerely are saved, where will the
ungodly and the sinner appear?'"
"Oh, yes," said the man, "he might
have used those words, but I know
deuced well what he meant."

There is a military commission in
Savannah to investigate charges pre-
ferred against the Mayor of that city.
Of course its proceedings are conduc-
ed in the Star Chamber style. The
people mumble their fingers outside the
doors, not knowing what is sworn
to falsely by the witnesses, or even
who the witnesses are. But this is a
free country, nevertheless.

A Mississippi negro was recently
found dead in the woods by the body
of a stolen hog. On the negro the
following inscription was pinned:
"The nigger killed the hog and the
hog killed the nigger."

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3400 lines or more, 1 cent; 3500 lines or more, 1 cent; 3600 lines or more, 1 cent; 3700 lines or more, 1 cent; 3800 lines or more, 1 cent; 3900 lines or more, 1 cent; 4000 lines or more, 1 cent; 4100 lines or more, 1 cent; 4200 lines or more, 1 cent; 4300 lines or more, 1 cent; 4400 lines or more, 1 cent; 4500 lines or more, 1 cent; 4600 lines or more, 1 cent; 4700 lines or more, 1 cent; 4800 lines or more, 1 cent; 4900 lines or more, 1 cent; 5000 lines or more, 1 cent; 5100 lines or more, 1 cent; 5200 lines or more, 1 cent; 5300 lines or more, 1 cent; 5400 lines or more, 1 cent; 5500 lines or more, 1 cent; 5600 lines or more, 1 cent; 5700 lines or more, 1 cent; 5800 lines or more, 1 cent; 5900 lines or more, 1 cent; 6000 lines or more, 1 cent; 6100 lines or more, 1 cent; 6200 lines or more, 1 cent; 6300 lines or more, 1 cent; 6400 lines or more, 1 cent; 6500 lines or more, 1 cent; 6600 lines or more, 1 cent; 6700 lines or more, 1 cent; 6800 lines or more, 1 cent; 6900 lines or more, 1 cent; 7000 lines or more, 1 cent; 7100 lines or more, 1 cent; 7200 lines or more, 1 cent; 7300 lines or more, 1 cent; 7400 lines or more, 1 cent; 7500 lines or more, 1 cent; 7600 lines or more, 1 cent; 7700 lines or more, 1 cent; 7800 lines or more, 1 cent; 7900 lines or more, 1 cent; 8000 lines or more, 1 cent; 8100 lines or more, 1 cent; 8200 lines or more, 1 cent; 8300 lines or more, 1 cent; 8400 lines or more, 1 cent; 8500 lines or more, 1 cent; 8600 lines or more, 1 cent; 8700 lines or more, 1 cent; 8800 lines or more, 1 cent; 8900 lines or more, 1 cent; 9000 lines or more, 1 cent; 9100 lines or more, 1 cent; 9200 lines or more, 1 cent; 9300 lines or more, 1 cent; 9400 lines or more, 1 cent; 9500 lines or more, 1 cent; 9600 lines or more, 1 cent; 9700 lines or more, 1 cent; 9800 lines or more, 1 cent; 9900 lines or more, 1 cent; 10000 lines or more, 1 cent; 10100 lines or more, 1 cent; 10200 lines or more, 1 cent; 10300 lines or more, 1 cent; 10400 lines or more, 1 cent; 10500 lines or more, 1 cent; 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