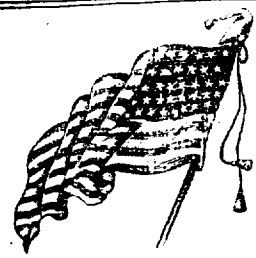


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

OUR PLATFORM. THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unwholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, leaving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock, on said day to nominate Candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE, Chairman People's State Committee. Geo. W. HAMMERSLY, Secretaries. JOHN M. SULLIVAN.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, June 13, 1862.

GOV. CURTIN.

In order to allay any apprehension which may grow out of the fact of the absence of Gov. Curtin from the State Capital, as it was known that he went hence to undergo a critical and important surgical operation, we are able to state that, by letters received in this city from both the distinguished patient and his physician, Gov. Curtin is now fully relieved, and will return to this city in a very few days.

During the absence of Gov. Curtin, and while he was himself undergoing a severe operation, he found time to devote his energies and solicitude to the success and care of the Pennsylvania soldiers who, wounded or sick, may have been carried to New York, and there, perhaps, in the excitement and confusion of the hour, suffer from neglect or delay in reaching the hospitals provided for their comfort within the limits of this State. To meet such an emergency, and to guard against the possibility of any Pennsylvania suffering either at home or abroad, Gov. Curtin has organized, during his present sojourn in New York and while he was confined to a sick chamber, a society to be known as the Sons of Pennsylvania. The object of this organization is entirely for the relief and care of our wounded; and the motive which prompted its organization, with the object, may be added to the other noble acts which have characterized the official and personal bearing of Andrew G. Curtin towards the men of Pennsylvania who went forth under his auspices, to fight the battles of the Union.

—We repeat, that Gov. Curtin may be expected home in a very few days. Painful as has been his suffering, we are assured by his physician that his recovery is certain, and that his health and strength will be greatly improved hereafter. We rejoice to announce these facts.

THE PITTSBURGH POST occasionally finds its way into our sanctum, carried hither by some friend, anxious to exhibit to us the depth of infamy which locofocoism can reach without exactly finding itself in the sulphuric regions of Babel itself.

The question is beginning to be agitated in various counties of the State as to the policy of providing a suitable spot in which to lay the remains of such of our soldiers as have enlisted in those localities and were killed in battle, or died from wounds received in the defence of the Union. In Lewisburg, as we notice by a communication in the Chronicle, a proposition is made that each county provide a lot in any of the cemeteries within its limits, to be consecrated expressly to the burial of soldiers who thus die. We cannot refrain from applauding this measure, as one in which every citizen is interested, and as also calculated to perpetuate for all future time, the memory of the patriotism and devotion displayed by the men now struggling in defence of the Union. It is proposed at the same time, while thus providing lots in which to bury the hero dead, to raise a fund in each county to be appropriated to the erection of monuments to preserve the recollection of the battles in which the nation is now shedding so much noble blood.

We heartily approve of these measures, and trust that the subject will receive some attention in this county. Dauphin county has contributed a large number of men to swell the regiments of the State, and it therefore behooves her people to make some arrangements by which the remains of such of those as may be brought to our midst stiffened in death, may not only be appropriately received but honorably interred in the spot expressly devoted to that purpose. We have ample room in the extensive cemetery which crowns one of the hills surrounding the city, and in that locality a lot should at once be provided, if it has not already been done, for the exclusively burial of the patriotic dead of this war. And there, too, a monument should rise, fitting in extent and beauty, to commemorate the memory of such men. In after years, these monuments, rising in stately splendor in every county in the State, would become the shrines before which men would bow, not to strange gods or in infidelity renouncing the God of all nations, but to worship that Great God, to whose assistance will be ascribed the victories which

Union, are made up from Republican principles, and that the heroes who are sustaining the brunt of the fight are also Republicans. This we have proven to the satisfaction of loyal men. Therefore, we are not particularly disturbed by the howlings and the perversions of dough-faces of the Pittsburgh Post ilk.

A SINGULAR FACT IN THE HISTORY OF MODERN DEMOCRACY.

There is something peculiar and undefinable in the spirit of modern democracy. It has puzzled the politicians of all countries, to know whether this peculiarity related to a dishonest purpose on the part of its advocates to benefit themselves only, or whether it partook of a fraud still deeper, and which contemplated the final overthrow of the government. We are not troubled on either of these definitions, believing that both will apply with equal justice to the party in question. What has struck us lately, and which now claims our attention, is the singular fact that the democratic party is struggling for organization at this present time. When the rebellion was organized, the democracy of the north suddenly found themselves disorganized, divided into angry factions, each intent on the extinction of the other. While this was the condition in the north, the democracy in the south were thoroughly organized. When Sumter fell, a cry of indignation rang through the land and aroused its physical and mental forces to the rescue of the government. When the disaster of Bull Run filled the loyal states with mourning, and requiems for the dead were borne on every breeze that blowed from the north, the east and the west. When Ball's Bluff in all its bloody details spread a tale of horror before the people. When all the possible misfortunes which at one period in the history of this struggle seemed to conspire to frustrate the efforts of the government to put down rebellion, at that particular time we heard nothing of the democratic party. It had no leaders—it had no advocates in the north—it made no avowal of principle—while its old leaders seemed to content themselves with the disasters which loyal men deplored, giving aid to the rebellion by the expression of deep sympathy for the efforts of those engaged against the government. The democracy, as a party, postponed their organization until the time should come when such an organization would be beneficial to the cause of the rebel traitors. That time has arrived, and that aid is demanded by the rebels, as they fly from stronghold to stronghold, unwilling to meet loyal armies in their pursuit, and unable to hold a single locality which they boasted was impregnable. The democratic party, by seeking re-organization at this time, seeks to fulfil the compact into which it entered at the inception of rebellion, because by such an organization, the aid and comfort which northern dough-faces promised, can alone be extended to the traitors of the south. It is another attempt at the fulfillment of a bloody bargain which was heretofore frustrated by the indignant masses of the free states, by openly threatening the very men now attempting this re-organization, with the halter and the horse pond.

That the organization of the Democratic party is for the purpose of affording aid and comfort to the rebel cause, no man of judgment, who understands the tendencies and is acquainted with the alliances of that party, will for a moment doubt. It is not organizing for the purpose of attempting political success in the loyal states, because that is impossible. It is not consolidating its forces to achieve any particular legislation, looking to the support of the army or the payment of the debts growing out of the rebellion. These are questions which do not interest those who have no interest beyond those invested in mere political success. The object and the purpose, then, of this organization is to afford all the aid in the power of the northern dough-face Democracy, to the declining fortunes of a rebellion which the spirit of that Democracy has excited, and without the success of which that same Democracy will be lost to further influences in perjury, pecculation and treason.

WHERE SHALL THE SOLDIERS REST IN DEATH?

The question is beginning to be agitated in various counties of the State as to the policy of providing a suitable spot in which to lay the remains of such of our soldiers as have enlisted in those localities and were killed in battle, or died from wounds received in the defence of the Union. In Lewisburg, as we notice by a communication in the Chronicle, a proposition is made that each county provide a lot in any of the cemeteries within its limits, to be consecrated expressly to the burial of soldiers who thus die. We cannot refrain from applauding this measure, as one in which every citizen is interested, and as also calculated to perpetuate for all future time, the memory of the patriotism and devotion displayed by the men now struggling in defence of the Union. It is proposed at the same time, while thus providing lots in which to bury the hero dead, to raise a fund in each county to be appropriated to the erection of monuments to preserve the recollection of the battles in which the nation is now shedding so much noble blood.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

Death of Colonel Ashby Confirmed.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, June 11. The Richmond papers of Monday have an account of a skirmish near Hardsburg, in which Col. Ashby, of the rebel cavalry, was killed. Col. Wyndham, of the First New Jersey Cavalry, was taken prisoner. On Saturday, Jackson was at Port Republic, in Rockingham, from which he would retreat when pursued by the Federal troops. The same papers publish the names of the killed and wounded in seven rebel regiments, making a total of 559. The weather still continues unfavorable for the past two weeks. The water in the Chickahominy has not receded, and the roads are in a terrible condition.

Battle at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Another Great Victory Won by Gen. Mitchell.

TWO DAYS' HARD FIGHTING.

THE ENEMY COMPLETELY ROUTED.

CHICAGO, June 11. A private dispatch has been received by the President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, from Cairo, which says that General Mitchell has won another brilliant victory at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The enemy was completely routed, after two days' hard fighting. No particulars are given.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER SALLIE J. THOMAS.

New York, June 12. The steamer George Peabody, from Hatteras, reports the loss of the schooner, Sallie J. Thomas, from Baltimore. She had two locomotives aboard.

THE U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA BELOW.

Boston, June 12. The U. S. frigate Niagara, from Key West, has been signalled below.

The Shenandoah Valley.

ANOTHER SEVERE FIGHT.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN JACKSON'S TROOPS AND SHIELDS' ADVANCE GUARD.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

Advices received at the War Department state that Gen. Jackson's army attacked Gen. Shields' advance on Monday morning, near Port Republic. The conflict is said to have been maintained for about four hours by about 2,000 of our men against the main body of Jackson's army. The enemy's force became so overwhelming in numbers that our advance was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order, until it met the main body of General Shields' command, near Conrad's Store. As soon as this was effected, the enemy in turn retired. The fighting is said to have been very severe, and the loss heavy on both sides. No further particulars have reached this Department.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

LURAY, Va., June 10, via Washington, June 11.—Colonel Carroll, commanding the Fourth brigade, consisting of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, Eleventh Pennsylvania, Seventh Indiana, and First Virginia regiments, numbering altogether about one thousand six hundred strong, reached Port Republic on Sunday. A reconnaissance was made and the enemy found to be in town. After a skirmish, Colonel Carroll concluded to hold the bridge, and ordering that it should not be burned, put his guns in position to command it. At 6 o'clock on Monday morning he was opened on by some twenty heavy guns, which had been placed in position by the enemy during the night. Our forces tried to reach the bridge repeatedly, in order to destroy it, but they were met by storms of bullets, and were obliged to retire. A large cavalry force of the enemy then crossed the bridge and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed. Our men opposed them at every step, often driving them back with heavy loss; but the numbers after Gen. Tyler's Third Brigade arrived, were so great that the enemy—themselves being at least five to one—was impossible to hold our position and we were compelled to fall back, our boys fighting every foot of the way. After falling back some three or four miles, a body of cavalry were sent to attack us, but were received in such a manner as to compel them to retire, when the engagement ended, having lasted five hours. Our loss in killed and wounded is not known but is large, as is also that of the enemy.—We lost a large number of prisoners. During the fight Col. Carroll's horse fell with him, injuring the Colonel badly. Capt. Bailey, of Gen. Shields' staff, was badly injured in the head. He received praise from all who saw him fighting. Col. Buckley, of the 29th Ohio, was badly wounded. His men charged three times in order to get him, but he was carried off by the enemy. Gen. Ashby, of the Black Horse Cavalry notoriety, was positively killed during the fight at the bridge over Middle river. Capt. Koch charged with a body of cavalry, and held the bridge for some time, during a terrible storm of grape. This was one of the most hotly contested engagements of the whole war; as indicated by the loss compared with the numbers engaged, who fought like demons.

LATER.

Two regiments from the First Brigade arrived in time to assist in covering the retreat. The pioneer corps also helped. Colonel Buckley has arrived here wounded.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) reported back the tax bill from the Committee on Ways and Means. The Senate had made 214 amendments, a large number of these being of an important character. In order to facilitate a definite action he recommended a general non-concurrence in all the amendments, and then asked for the appointment of a committee of conference. Mr. COLfax said he regarded a committee of conference as a necessary evil, but at the same time they ought to reduce the disagreeing amendments to the smallest possible number, and send the latter to conference. He suggested that the bill would be severely criticized and those who vote for it will have to answer to their constituents. He believed all the amendments could be considered in three or four days. Mr. MORRILL said the Committee on Ways and Means did not arrogate to itself the power to override the sense of the House. The proposition of his colleague, (Mr. STEVENS), was merely made for the dispatch of business.—There was a special order for to-day and tomorrow until the measure be disposed of. The committee would not know what kind of a supplement tariff to report. Mr. WYLLIAMS (Ky.) opposed the course recommended by Mr. STEVENS, on the ground that the measure would have no opportunity of expressing their dissent to offensive amendments, nor could they vote against them without voting against the entire bill. Mr. STEVENS' motion to non-concur with the Senate amendment, and asking for a committee of conference was then adopted, yeas 80 nays 58. The House concurred in the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments on the India appropriation bill. Mr. LOOKS (Conn.) introduced a joint resolution recommending that, in addition to the 4th of July, the 14th of June and 17th of September be observed as public holidays. The first to commemorate the Declaration of National Independence, the second the adoption of our flag, and the third the formation of the Constitution. The resolution was tabled. Mr. HAZEN (N. J.) presented the petition of 117 merchants of New York city asking for an extension of the time allowed for ware house goods.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, June 12. Sterling Exchange higher, at 16@16 1/2 per cent; premium stocks better. Chicago and Rhode Island, 63; Illinois Central, 45; Bonds, 93; Michigan Southern, 53; Central, 93; Reading, 57; Milwaukee and Wisconsin, 48; Missouri, 65; U. S. Consols, 78-80, 106 1/2.

ARRIVAL OF TURPENTINE AND TAR FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Boston, June 12. The schooner Flying Dragon arrived at this point this morning from New Orleans on the 22d ult., with 400 barrels of spirits of turpentine and 300 barrels of tar.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12. The flour market is very quiet; 000 barrels were disposed of at \$4 3/4 for Spring wheat, superfine, \$5 for good prime extra, and \$5 for North-west extra family. Receipts are light. Rye flour is steady at \$3 25, and Corn meal at \$2 82 1/2. Wheat is selling in a small way at \$1 20@1 25 for Red. Corn \$1 30@1 35 for White. Rye sells freely at 86@87c. Corn in fair request, and 4,000 bushels of the Delaware, for Pennsylvania, and 38c for Delaware. Provisions dull and declining. Mess Pork sold at \$11.50. Coffee is fine; sales of Rio at 18@21 1/2, and Lagnaira at 21@21 1/2. Whisky is steady at 24@25.

BAITMORE, June 12. Flour quiet—sales of 1,500 bbls. at \$5 50 for Howard street and extra Ohio. Wheat advancing. Corn dull—sales of 11,500 bbls. at a decline of 2c. for yellow. Rye unchanged. Provisions dull, but unchanged. Whiskey firm at 25c. for Ohio. Coffee steady at 20@20 1/2.

New York, June 12. Flour heavy; 9,500 barrels sold at \$5 10@5 20 for Ohio State, and Southern are unchanged. Wheat steady and less firm.—Corn dull—35,000 bush. sold at 91@91 1/2 for Chicago spring; 91@91 1/4 for Milwaukee club; 91@91 1/2 for western. Corn unchanged—sales of 60,000 bushels. Pork heavy \$10 95@11 for mess, prime unchanged. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull at 28@24 1/2.

Married.

On the 24th of May, 1862, by the Rev. Franklin Moore, Mr. Geo. P. CHANDLER to Miss MARY GUNZ, all of Harrisburg.

[For the delicious cake accompanying the above notice, we return the "happy couple" our hearty thanks. May their married life be calm and placid as the May morn on which they entered into their new relation one to the other, and their affections never pale before the lapse of time, but remain—

"True as the needle to the pole, And fixed and constant as the archer's star." And in the end—well, may the end successfully take care of itself!

New Advertisements.

DESIRING to rest from the active career of trade, I have passed the title of the business as heretofore at the Union Store, No. 21, corner of Second and Chestnut streets in this city; where I should respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public generally to my large stock of new and second hand clothing new and second hand furniture, and an endless variety of useful articles, all of which will be sold at the lowest auction price. Cash will be paid for all articles in my line of business. PHILIP KESNIGER, No. 21, Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, in this city.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, to make a distribution of the money in court, made on a certain writ of Fidei-commissum, No. 22 of April 2, 1862, directed to the Sheriff of this county in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. William D. Bell, J. I. Bell, and all those having or claiming the real estate of the aforesaid William D. Bell, at my office on Third street in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 20th day of July next at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which place and time all persons interested shall appear and show cause proper. RUSSELL SHRYVER, Auditor.

CALL and see those nice and cheap Burgars for preserving, etc., at NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

PURE Cider Vinegar, which we warrant to be made solely from cider, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

LARGE and extensive assortment of Groceries, including Tomatoes, Cabbages, Dish-cases, etc., and every thing for preserving at NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

WANTED.—A cook at the City Hotel. None need call, without well recommended. jell-dtj20

CITY TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, have completed the levy and assessment of Taxes for the year 1862, and that all persons shall be held to an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of their respective City Taxes, on payment of the same to JOHN T. WILSON, Esq., City Treasurer, (at his office in the new Court House), on or before the 20th day of June, 1862. By order of the Common Council. DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

SCYTHES, SNATHS, GRASS GRADLES, RAKES, ROYCE STONES and RUBBES in great variety, to be had cheap at GILBERT'S Hardware Store, Opposite the Court House. jell-dtj

NEW MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

HENRY BROWN HAVING opened a MARBLE AND STONE YARD on Canal Street, near Chestnut street, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, in this city, is prepared to do all kinds of marble and stone work in a superior manner, and on the most reasonable terms. jell-dtj

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

HENRY C. SHAEFFER, Paper Hanger, 244 of Wall Paper and Window shades, at his new store No. 12 Market street, next to Hummel & Killgore's grocery near the Bridge. All paper hanging personally attended to. All work warranted. jell-dtj

WANTED.

At Harrisburg Car Manufactory six or eight good Carpenters. jell-dtj

LAKE TROUT.

JUST received a small invoice of MACKINAW LAKE TROUT. The quality very superior, and the price very low. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

HAMS.

7,000 LBS. Jersey Sugar Cured Hams, and a splendid lot of Oswego (New York) Corn-Fed Sugar Cured Hams, just received, at W. D. JOE, JR., & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Family Groceries of different styles of binding, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.25, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 5.25, 5.50, 5.75, 6.00, 6.25, 6.50, 6.75, 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, 109.50, 109.75, 110.00, 110.25, 110.50, 110.75, 111.00, 111.25, 111.50, 111.75, 112.00, 112.25, 112.50, 112.75, 113.00, 113.25, 113.50, 113.75, 114.00, 114.25, 114.50, 114.75, 115.00, 115.25, 115.50, 115.75, 116.00, 116.25, 116.50, 116.75, 117.00, 117.25, 117.50, 117.75, 118.00, 118.25, 118.50, 118.75, 119.00, 119.25, 119.50, 119.75, 120.00, 120.25, 120.50, 120.75, 121.00, 121.25, 121.50, 121.75, 122.00, 122.25, 122.50, 122.75, 123.00, 123.25, 123.50, 123.75, 124.00, 124.25, 124.50, 124.75, 125.00, 125.25, 125.50, 125.75, 126.00, 126.25, 126.50, 126.75, 127.00, 127.25, 127.50, 127.75, 128.00, 128.25, 128.50, 128.75, 129.00, 129.25, 129.50, 129.75, 130.00, 130.25, 130.50, 130.75, 131.00, 131.25, 131.50, 131.75, 132.00, 132.25, 132.50, 132.75, 133.00, 133.25, 133.50, 133.75, 134.00, 134.25, 134.50, 134.75, 135.00, 135.25, 135.50, 135.75, 136.00, 136.25, 136.50, 136.75, 137.00, 137.25, 137.50, 137.75, 138.00, 138.25, 138.50, 138.75, 139.00, 139