

FOR PRIVATEERING

Spain May Adopt This Guerilla Mode of Warfare.

VERY SIGNIFICANT DEBATE.

Pertinent Question Indirectly Answered in Spain's Senate.

THE OREGON AGAIN REPORTED.

The Big Fighter, Accompanied by the Nietheroy and the Marietta, Said to Have Left Para, Brazil, Monday—Heavy Firing Off the Eastern Extremity of Cuba Which May Have Been a Naval Battle or a Bombardment—Spaniards Denounce the Alleged Raising of the Spanish Flag on Our Warships as an Act of Piracy.

Madrid May 24.—In the senate yesterday Count Almenas vehemently protested against the alleged action of some American warships in displaying the Spanish flag in order to deceive the garrison of Guantanamo, as announced a dispatch from Captain General Anco, who added that the American ships were "immediately recognized and repulsed." The count asked if the government had notified the powers of this incident.

The minister of the interior, Senor Capdepon, replied that he had notified the powers and described this reported action as "cowardly and iniquitous."

Count Almenas then said that "in view of America's manner of making war, Spain must immediately decree privateering, in order to utterly destroy American shipping."

To this the minister of the interior replied that the government had deliberated upon the matter "and had even taken certain decisions, which would shortly be known."

Count Guendulain said the Americans' "act of piracy was admitted by certain theorists as international law." Senor Martinez Pacheco remarked that it was doubtful whether such an act was legal. "But," he added, "in face of the Americans' conduct in the war with Spain we must not show consideration for them."

Continuing, the speaker protested against Spain's adherence to the Geneva convention, whereupon the minister of the interior replied that Spain had not yet entered the convention.

Senator Comde, professor of international law at the Madrid university, warmly denounced what he was pleased to term "the base proceedings" of the United States, declaring that if Washington authorized such acts "it did not deserve the name of a civilized government." The professor then proceeded to unfold a lengthy indictment of the alleged war methods of the Americans, insisting that they have shown "no respect for the right of peoples in the capture of merchantmen and bombardments, reiterating that the acts of the United States are not those of a civilized country."

THE OREGON AGAIN REPORTED.

Has Just Left Para, Brazil, With the Nietheroy and Marietta. London, May 24.—Lloyds' agents at Para, Brazil, cables that three American men-of-war arrived there at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from Rio Janeiro.

The only American warships known to be on their way north from Rio Janeiro are the Oregon, the Marietta and the Nietheroy. The Oregon was last reported officially by Lloyds at Bahia, Brazil, on May 9, and she is believed to have proceeded at midnight the same day. The distance from Bahia to Para is about 1,600 miles, roughly speaking, and if the Lloyds report is correct the Oregon and her consorts have been steaming very slowly. Other reports have placed the Oregon at Barbados, and even nearer still to the United States.

HEAVY CANNONADING HEARD.

Perhaps It Was a Naval Engagement With Cervera's Fleet.

Port au Prince, Hayti, May 24.—The following dispatch has been received here from Port de Paix, dated Saturday last, and telegraph communication having been interrupted up to yesterday:

"A furious cannonading was heard on the 19th in the direction of the north of Cuba. Today (Saturday) the cannonading continues in a very lively fashion."

Port de Paix is in the northwestern part of Hayti, and the firing referred to may have been from any part of the eastern extremity of Cuba. As the Spaniards claim Guantanamo was recently bombarded by American warships, the sound of firing may have come from that direction.

SPAIN'S FUTILE PROTEST

Against the Alleged Raising of the Spanish Flag By Our Ships.

Washington, May 24.—The press dispatches from Madrid giving the sharp debate in the cortes over the alleged flying of the Spanish flag by American warships, created such comment in naval circles, Spain's protest to the powers that this use of a flag was "cowardly and iniquitous" as dismissed by naval officers, created a statement that international law favors the right to use an enemy's flag for purposes of deceit, and as the flag is hauled down before it is fired. The United States' regulations make specific provision on this point.

The statement made by the Spanish minister of the interior that the government is likely to resort to privateering does not cause any apprehension among officials here. One of the highest authorities of the navy department said Spain would adopt privateering if she felt it to be her interest without waiting for this country to give any pretext for such action. It is felt, however, that Great Britain, Germany and France will have considerable to say in case Spain resorts to privateering. The commerce of these countries with the United States would suffer very severely by Spanish privateering, and its effect would be far more disastrous to these foreign interests than to the shipping of the United States. It was this influence of Great Britain, Germany and France which forced Spain reluctantly to forego privateering, and it is not thought probable these influences will now consent to have their commerce destroyed.

With the beginning of the present week all Spanish vessels in United States ports, which sailed after the outbreak of the war, are subject to seizure, as well as all Spanish merchantmen found on the high seas, save where they left port for the United States before April 21st.

No sutlers are to be permitted to accompany the army during the war. To make up for any deficiency in supplies which might be missed by debarring the sutlers the department has decided to enlarge very materially the list of articles which will be kept on hand by the commissary's department. All these will be supplied to the officers and soldiers at cost price. Many applications have been received from persons who are anxious to receive appointments entitling them to accompany the army with a sutler's privilege.

MARYLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS

Baltimore Enthusiastically Receives the Famous Sixth Regiment.

Baltimore, May 21.—In striking contrast to the reception tendered the Sixth Massachusetts regiment when it passed through Baltimore on its way to defend the national capital April 19, 1861, the Sixth Massachusetts was greeted today with the hand of fellowship and love, and a hearty Godspeed accompanies them on their way south in answer to the call to defend the nation.

The regiment was met there by a citizens' committee of 300, and the hospitality of the city extended to them. Several appropriate floral designs were presented, and each soldier was presented with a box of lunch, an American flag and a button bearing the state coat of arms and the words "Baltimore greets Massachusetts." They were then escorted through the city to Camden station by the committee, headed by the Fourth regiment band and drum corps and a platoon of policemen.

Upon streamers attached to the floral pieces were the words: "With powers, not bullets." "A united country honors the men who are rallying to her defense. May the memory of '61 be effaced by the welcome of '98."

Spanish Troops Leave Cadiz. Barcelona, May 24.—A steamer took 1,000 soldiers from Cadiz Saturday for the Canaries or the Philippines, and there are two transatlantic liners now in port here.

WAR BREVITIES.

Saturday, May 21.

It is reported that France will ask the powers to protest against American cable cutting.

A boy named Garcia, arrested at Tampa on suspicion of being a Spanish spy, has been honorably discharged.

The Fourteenth New York regiment of volunteers, Colonel Fred Grant, went into camp at Chickamauga Friday.

The regiments of the new Pennsylvania Guard will be numbered so as not to conflict with those now in service.

United States steamer Resolute left the Brooklyn navy yard last night with a crew of 100 men from New Jersey's naval militia.

William J. Bryan expects to recruit his provisional regiment at the camp recently vacated by the regular troops near Lincoln, Neb.

Business at Havana is almost at a standstill in consequence of the blockade, and a spirit of depression has come over the beleaguered capital.

According to a Key West dispatch the steamer Tecumseh has landed two parties on the Cuban coast, bearing important messages to the Cuban insurgents.

Monday, May 23.

The cost of the war to Spain exceeds \$28,000,000 a month.

Coffee will not be taxed in the war revenue bill.

Over 30,000 letters were delivered to the troops encamped at Chickamauga on Friday.

Volunteers of Washington state, now at San Francisco, voted a unanimous desire to be sent to Manila.

An unconfirmed report at Gibraltar has it that the Spanish squadron at Cadiz will sail for Cuban waters.

It is reported that Admiral Cervera's squadron will return to Port de France to coal from Spanish coilers now en route.

The single turret monitor Jason, a relic of the civil war, left Philadelphia for New York, manned by New York naval reserves.

A Madrid correspondent of the London Times declares our government cannot expect aid from Cuban insurgents.

Tuesday, May 24.

The harbor of San Diego, Cal., has been planted with mines and torpedoes.

The steamer Fenita is loading ammunition at Mobile for a Cuban expedition.

There have now been mustered into the service of the general government 107,761 volunteers.

Cuban insurgent officers deny charges of inefficiency, and say the Cuban army will distinguish itself by brilliant operations.

The building of a navy equal, if not the superior, of Great Britain's is being agitated in congress, and has many supporters.

Major General William M. Graham formally assumed command of Camp Alger, near Washington, yesterday. There are 12,000 men in the camp.

The British steamer Ardanmor was seized off Cuba because of her suspicious actions. It was thought she was attempting to run the blockade.

THE TROOPS FOR DEWEY

Trouble in Securing Transports to Carry Them to Manila.

AN ENTIRE FLEET NOW OFFERED.

They Now Carry the British Flag, and Must Be Given American Register If Accepted—The First Manila Expedition May Leave at Any Hour.

Washington, May 24.—Much comment and some criticism have been caused by the delay in forwarding troops to the Philippine Islands to support Admiral Dewey. Both the comment and the criticism had their origin in the desire for the people that the fruits of Dewey's brilliant victory at Manila should not be endangered by any lack of assistance from either the navy or war departments.

It is known now, however, that troops would have been sent to Manila before this had it been possible for the war department to secure transports on the Pacific coast. The utmost difficulty is being experienced by the department in obtaining such transports. The coastwise trade on the Pacific is not large as compared with that on the Atlantic, and a majority of the vessels engaged in the trade are of foreign register. Of course ships flying a foreign flag cannot be used as transports by the government, as such use would constitute a violation of the neutrality laws of the nation whose flag the ship bore.

The war department is now negotiating by telegraph with the Pacific Mail Steamship company for the charter of two of the company's vessels, the China and the Colon. The Colon flies American colors, but the China is under the Hawaiian flag. The difference between the war department and the steamship company is now one of price. Whether satisfactory terms will be agreed upon remains in doubt.

Last night Assistant Secretary Mekkeljohn received a telegraphic offer from the agent of the Northern Pacific Steamship company at Seattle placing at the disposal of the department the company's entire fleet of steamers provided they be given American register. The ships are the Tacoma, Arizona, Olympia, Columbia, Victoria and Argyll. All are British built vessels and fly the British flag.

Commenting upon the situation which confronts the department Secretary Mekkeljohn said:

"If we cannot get vessels at what we consider fair prices, we shall be forced to impress such as we may need into the service and leave the prices to be adjusted subsequently by a board appointed for the purpose. We shall have simply to ask congress to give American register to vessels that we can obtain. There is no other way out of the difficulty."

The likelihood is that the war department will order such vessels of the Northern Pacific Steamship company as may be needed to San Francisco, and then ask congress to give them an American register in order that they may promptly convey the writing troops to Manila. It is the desire of the department that the troops following those to be sent to the Philippines on Saturday next shall go not later than Wednesday, June 1. It is imperative necessary that they be gotten to Manila as soon as possible, but in order that they may go at all it will be quite necessary that some foreign ships be given American register.

The First Expedition.

San Francisco, May 24.—Preparations for the first expedition to Manila are almost complete. The first expedition will be taken on the steamers City of Peking, City of Sydney and the Australia. It will consist of 60 officers and 1,074 men of the California infantry, artillery and navy, 13 officers and 318 men of the Oregon volunteers and 8 officers and 300 men of the United States cavalry. This expedition may leave at any hour.

To Collect Philippine Revenues.

Washington, May 24.—In anticipation of the early occupation of the Philippine islands by the military and naval forces of the United States the treasury department has already begun the formulation of regulations and a scheme of customs tariffs which will be collected by the military authorities and turned into the treasury of the United States as a "military contribution." That the president has authority to collect the Philippines revenues under existing conditions is not a matter of doubt. It was several times done during the last war with Mexico, and the authority of the government in the premises was sustained by decisions of the United States supreme court.

The Regiments of Immunes.

Washington, May 24.—Captain J. S. Pettit, First infantry, and Lieutenant H. H. Sargent, Second cavalry, who were recently appointed colonels of independent regiments of volunteers to be composed of men immune from contagious and infectious diseases, are now making arrangements for the organization of their regiments. Captain Pettit will recruit his regiment from residents of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, and Lieutenant Sargent will secure his in Alabama and Mississippi.

Another Alleged Spanish Spy.

Key West, May 24.—J. Castellanos, a young man who arrived from Key West about three weeks ago, and who is registered at the Palmetto hotel as from New York, was arrested yesterday by order of General Shafter as a suspected Spanish spy. Castellanos has been watched for two weeks. He was plentifully supplied with money. He wrote as many as 100 letters a day, and this, with the discovery that he was traveling under an assumed name, resulted in his arrest.

Young Gray Declines a Commission.

Washington, May 24.—Mr. Andrew C. Gray, son of Senator Gray, of Delaware, who was recently nominated as judge advocate with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the volunteer army, has notified Secretary Alger that he will not be able to accept the appointment.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Awaiting News of a Battle With Admiral Cervera's Squadron.

Washington, May 24.—Tuesday of last week the Spanish flying squadron commanded by Admiral Cervera was reported off Totola Islands, 40 miles east of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Another dispatch, from St. Pierre, Martinique, announced that the Spanish fleet had gone in the direction of Cuba or Porto Rico. A Hong Kong dispatch announced that the Philippines insurgents were useless as allies, many of them favoring the Spanish cause as against the United States. It is believed that all of the 125,000 volunteers called for by President McKinley will be en route to their permanent camps by the end of the week. Pennsylvania officials decided to organize a provisional National Guard of nine regiments of infantry, three troops of cavalry and three batteries of artillery. Newspaper correspondents at Tampa, Fla., were warned not to mention prospective secret expeditions to Cuba.

On Wednesday the cheering news was given out officially that the big battleship Oregon is safe, but no information could be learned as to her exact whereabouts. A British captain just arrived at Baltimore with a cargo of sulphur told how he had narrowly escaped a Spanish mob at Huolva, being obliged to flee without a full cargo. Prince Bismarck, in an interview at his mansion in Friedrichsruhe, said the war was due to systematic American provocation, and declares that its result "cannot be wholesome either to America or Europe." The Tenth Pennsylvania regiment left Mount Gretna for San Francisco, where they will join the forces that will be sent to Admiral Dewey at Manila. The battleship Alabama, a formidable fighting machine, was successfully launched at Philadelphia. She will be delivered to the government some time next year.

The important news of Thursday was the reported arrival of the Spanish flying squadron under Admiral Cervera at Santiago de Cuba. This dispatch was subsequently confirmed. Our war department is sadly lacking in military supplies, and many delays are inevitable. The French government gave ample assurance of friendship for our government. The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror is ready for sea at St. Pierre, Martinique, but while the Spaniard was coaling the American auxiliary cruiser Harvard, for which vessel the Terror was supposed to be in waiting, quietly slipped off to sea. The cruiser Charleston, which left San Francisco with supplies for Admiral Dewey, put back with her condensers out of order. Senator Sewell formally resigned his appointment in the volunteer army, declaring it his duty to serve his state as senator, though he would prefer to go to war.



ADMIRAL CERVERA.

On Friday an unconfirmed dispatch declared that Admiral Cervera's Spanish squadron, which had been reported at Santiago de Cuba, had suddenly put to sea. Other dispatches declared that the fleet had not gone to Santiago, and still later it was declared that the fleet was yet at that place. In the Spanish senate Premier Sagasta declared that the policy of the new cabinet would be war to the utmost. On the Spanish steamer Argonauta, captured during the first days of the war, a large quantity of ammunition was found secreted. A Havana dispatch to Madrid declared that "the rebels have pronounced in favor of Spain."

Last Saturday a dispatch from Key West told of the chasing of three small Spanish gunboats off the north coast of Cuba by the cruiser Montgomery. The Spaniards escaped. Our cruiser Minneapolis, which was coaling at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas Island, was ordered away by the Danish governor, as she had been in the port over 24 hours. General Merritt, who is to be the military governor of the Philippines, left Washington for San Francisco. A few unimportant Cuban leaders have accepted the offers of the autonomist government, but Gomez and Garcia firmly refuse.

Sunday's news added nothing definite in regard to the movements of our fleets, but it was generally admitted by Washington and among naval officers at Key West that a fight with Admiral Cervera's Spanish flying squadron might be expected at any time. It is believed the conflict will be a most desperate one. Spaniards in Hong Kong and Manila boast that a Spanish fleet is en route to annihilate Dewey's fleet. An unconfirmed report from Port Tampa declared that several hundred United States volunteers, native Cubans, left that place to invade Cuba and are probably now with the insurgent army. The cruiser Charleston finally got away from San Francisco with a cargo of ammunition for Admiral Dewey, at Manila. It is asserted that Senor Castillo's reason for refusing a place in the Spanish cabinet is the fact that France will soon insist upon Spain suing for peace. Castillo is Spanish ambassador to France.

The Exchange of Prisoners of War.

Atlanta, May 24.—Colonel Vincent de Cortijo and Dr. Isidoro Julian and two of the Spanish privates, all of whom have been under arrest at Fort McPherson barracks, were taken away from Atlanta late Sunday night. The prisoners will be taken to Key West and thence to Havana, where they will be exchanged for the American newspaper correspondents, Thrall and Jones.

EDWARD BELLAMY DEAD.

The Noted Author and Humanitarian a Victim of Consumption.

Springfield, Mass., May 23.—Edward Bellamy, author and humanitarian, died early yesterday morning at his home in Chicopee Falls, in the 49th year of his age. Mr. Bellamy has been in feeble health ever since he finished his "Equality," some eight months ago. Indeed, long before it was done he had the most significant warnings that his vital energies were being undermined, although it was not till August that his physicians definitely told him that one of his lungs was affected. At the earnest solicitations of his physicians and family he resolved to try the effect of the Colorado climate, and early in September last removed with his family to Denver. He received, however, little or no benefit from the change, and since January has been rapidly falling. When he recognized that recovery was impossible he became very anxious to get back to his old family homestead, and returned last April.

Among his many published works "Looking Backward" gave him his greatest fame. It has been translated into German, French, Russian, Italian, Arabic, Bulgarian and several other languages, and nearly a million copies have been sold.

GENERAL MERRITT TO WED.

Miss Williams, of Chicago, Will Be the Military Leader's Bride.

Chicago, May 24.—The formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Laura Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, of Chicago, and granddaughter of the late Judge John Dean Caton, to Major General Wesley Merritt, military governor of the Philippine Islands, was made yesterday. Miss Williams is about 20 years old, a brunette, graceful and petite, but of striking appearance, with jet black hair and eyes and brilliant coloring. She has received much attention here and abroad, especially in London, where she was the guest of Robert T. Lincoln when he was the representative of this country at the court of St. James. She was presented at the queen's drawing room with Miss Lincoln. Norman Williams has for a number of years been one of the well known figures in Chicago legal and financial circles.

General Merritt left for the Pacific coast last night in a special car attached to the 6 o'clock Omaha train of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

To Increase Our Navy.

Washington, May 24.—Representative Pearce, of Missouri, yesterday introduced a bill for an increase in the naval establishment, as follows: Five first class cruisers to carry the heaviest armor practicable and the most powerful ordnance, displacement 11,500 tons, minimum average speed of 20 knots per hour, and to cost exclusive of armor and armament not exceeding \$1,000,000; ten torpedo boats, to cost, exclusive of armament, not over \$200,000 each; 15 torpedo boat destroyers, to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$500,000; 15 steel gunboats, to cost, save armament, not over \$50,000 each.

Colonel Cooper's Sentence.

Wilmington, May 24.—In the United States district court yesterday afternoon Colonel Ezekiel T. Cooper, convicted of conspiring with William X. Boggs in the Dover bank defalcation, was sentenced to a fine of \$5,000 and costs and imprisonment of 18 months in the New Jersey state prison at Trenton. The term will end Nov. 22, 1899. Cooper paled as the sentence was pronounced, and his lips twitched, but he displayed no other emotion.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

A tornado in Arkansas Friday night killed at least seven persons and caused immense destruction of property.

Hon. William Connell, of Scranton, is the latest aspirant for the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania.

Hailstones as large as partridge eggs fell in Albemarle county, Virginia, ruining growing crops. Near Charlottesville lightning killed two persons.

Jacob and Oscar Reinhard, Morris Dry and Frank Eldell were crushed to death by a mine collapse near Mayersville, Pa. The brothers Reinhard leave families.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, May 23.—Flour slow; winter superfine, \$4.50; city mills, extra, \$4.75; Rye flour steady, but quiet at \$4 per barrel for choice. Pennsylvania Wheat weak; No. 2 red, spot, \$1.25; No. 2 white, spot, \$1.25; No. 2 mixed, May, \$1.25; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 49¢; Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white, 35¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 37¢. Hay in fair demand and firm; choice timothy, \$12.50; 13 for large bales. Beef quiet; beef hams, \$22.50; Pork extra, family, \$13.50; Lard easy; western creamed, \$6.75; Butter firm; western creamery, 14¢; factory, 13¢; Eggs, 16¢; imitation creamery, 12¢; New York dairy, 12¢; do. creamery, 13¢; fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 17¢; do. wholesale, 16¢. Cheese quiet; large, white, 7¢; small, white, 7¢; large colored, 7¢; small do., 7¢; light skims, 6¢; full skims, 6¢; Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 16¢; western, fresh, 12¢; southern, 10¢.

Baltimore, May 23.—Flour firm; western superfine, \$4.50; do. extra, \$4.65; do. family, \$4.85; winter wheat, patent, \$5.00; spring do., \$4.75; spring wheat, straight, \$3.50; No. 2, June, \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.25; August, \$1.25; steamers, \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.25; southern wheat, by sample, \$1.25; do. on grade, \$1.15; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.15; No. 4, \$1.15; No. 5, \$1.15; No. 6, \$1.15; No. 7, \$1.15; No. 8, \$1.15; No. 9, \$1.15; No. 10, \$1.15; No. 11, \$1.15; No. 12, \$1.15; No. 13, \$1.15; No. 14, \$1.15; No. 15, \$1.15; No. 16, \$1.15; No. 17, \$1.15; No. 18, \$1.15; No. 19, \$1.15; No. 20, \$1.15; No. 21, \$1.15; No. 22, \$1.15; No. 23, \$1.15; No. 24, \$1.15; No. 25, \$1.15; No. 26, \$1.15; No. 27, \$1.15; No. 28, \$1.15; No. 29, \$1.15; No. 30, \$1.15; No. 31, \$1.15; No. 32, \$1.15; No. 33, \$1.15; No. 34, \$1.15; No. 35, \$1.15; No. 36, \$1.15; No. 37, \$1.15; No. 38, \$1.15; No. 39, \$1.15; No. 40, \$1.15; No. 41, \$1.15; No. 42, \$1.15; No. 43, \$1.15; No. 44, \$1.15; No. 45, \$1.15; No. 46, \$1.15; No. 47, \$1.15; No. 48, \$1.15; No. 49, \$1.15; No. 50, \$1.15; No. 51, \$1.15; No. 52, \$1.15; No. 53, \$1.15; No. 54, \$1.15; No. 55, \$1.15; No. 56, \$1.15; No. 57, \$1.15; No. 58, \$1.15; No. 59, \$1.15; No. 60, \$1.15; No. 61, \$1.15; No. 62, \$1.15; No. 63, \$1.15; No. 64, \$1.15; No. 65, \$1.15; No. 66, \$1.15; No. 67, \$1.15; No. 68, \$1.15; No. 69, \$1.15; No. 70, \$1.15; No. 71, \$1.15; No. 72, \$1.15; No. 73, \$1.15; No. 74, \$1.15; No. 75, \$1.15; No. 76, \$1.15; No. 77, \$1.15; No. 78, \$1.15; No. 79, \$1.15; No. 80, \$1.15; No. 81, \$1.15; No. 82, \$1.15; No. 83, \$1.15; No. 84, \$1.15; No. 85, \$1.15; No. 86, \$1.15; No. 87, \$1.15; No. 88, \$1.15; No. 89, \$1.15; No. 90, \$1.15; No. 91, \$1.15; No. 92, \$1.15; No. 93, \$1.15; No. 94, \$1.15; No. 95, \$1.15; No. 96, \$1.15; No. 97, \$1.15; No. 98, \$1.15; No. 99, \$1.15; No. 100, \$1.15; No. 101, \$1.15; No. 102, \$1.15; No. 103, \$1.15; No. 104, \$1.15; No. 105, \$1.15; No. 106, \$1.15; No. 107, \$1.15; No. 108, \$1.15; No. 109, \$1.15; No. 110, \$1.15; No. 111, \$1.15; No. 112, \$1.15; No. 113, \$1.15; No. 114, \$1.15; No. 115, \$1.15; No. 116, \$1.15; No. 117, \$1.15; No. 118, \$1.15; No. 119, \$1.15; No. 120, \$1.15; No. 121, \$1.15; No. 122, \$1.15; No. 123, \$1.15; No. 124, \$1.15; No. 125, \$1.15; No. 126, \$1.15; No. 127, \$1.15; No. 128, \$1.15; No. 129, \$1.15; No. 130, \$1.15; No. 131, \$1.15; No. 132, \$1.15; No. 133, \$1.15; No. 134, \$1.15; No. 135, \$1.15; No. 136, \$1.15; No. 137, \$1.15; No. 138, \$1.15; No. 139, \$1.15; No. 140, \$1.15; No. 141, \$1.15; No. 142, \$1.15; No. 143, \$1.15; No. 144, \$1.15; No. 145, \$1.15; No. 146, \$1.15; No. 147, \$1.15; No. 148, \$1.15; No. 149, \$1.15; No. 150, \$1.15; No. 151, \$1.15; No. 152, \$1.15; No. 153, \$1.15; No. 154, \$1.15; No. 155, \$1.15; No. 156, \$1.15; No. 157, \$1.15; No. 158, \$1.15; No. 159, \$1.15; No. 160, \$1.15; No. 161, \$1.15; No. 162, \$1.15; No. 163, \$1.15; No. 164, \$1.15; No. 165, \$1.15; No. 166, \$1.15; No. 167, \$1.15; No. 168, \$1.15; No. 169, \$1.15; No. 170, \$1.15; No. 171, \$1.15; No. 172, \$1.15; No. 173, \$1.15; No. 174, \$1.15; No. 175, \$1.15; No. 176, \$1.15; No. 177, \$1.15; No. 178, \$1.15; No. 179, \$1.15; No. 180, \$1.15; No. 181, \$1.15; No. 182, \$1.15; No. 183, \$1.15; No. 184, \$1.15; No. 185, \$1.15; No. 186, \$1.15; No. 187, \$1.15; No. 188, \$1.15; No. 189, \$1.15; No. 190, \$1.15; No. 191, \$1.15; No. 192, \$1.15; No. 193, \$1.15; No. 194, \$1.15; No. 195, \$1.15; No. 196, \$1.15; No. 197, \$1.15; No. 198, \$1.15; No. 199, \$1.15; No. 200, \$1.15; No. 201, \$1.15; No. 202, \$1.15; No. 203, \$1.15; No. 204, \$1.15; No. 205, \$1.15; No. 206, \$1.15; No. 207, \$1.15; No. 208, \$1.15; No. 209, \$1.15; No. 210, \$1.15; No. 211, \$1.15; No. 212, \$1.15; No. 213, \$1.15; No. 214, \$1.15; No. 215, \$1.15; No. 216, \$1.15; No. 217, \$1.15; No. 218, \$1.15; No. 219, \$1.15; No. 220, \$1.15; No. 221, \$1.15; No. 222, \$1.15; No. 223, \$1.15; No. 224, \$1.15; No. 225, \$1.15; No. 226, \$1.15; No. 227, \$1.15; No. 228, \$1.15; No. 229, \$1.15; No. 230, \$1.15; No. 231, \$1.15; No. 232, \$1.15; No. 233, \$1.1