

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Yale has defeated Harvard at hockey; score, 5 to 3.

Trailing by electric light will be tried this year at the Syracuse (N. Y.) fair.

The Toronto Rowing Club is the oldest rowing organization in America.

H. M. Angell, of San Francisco, is checker champion of the Pacific coast.

"Toot" Sloane has been refused a jockey license by the English Jockey Club.

An all-Canada football team will make a tour of England, starting in November.

W. C. Whitney's \$40,000 fifty Endurance by Right has narrowly escaped death from pneumonia.

John Gazzel has signed a contract to play first base and captain the Louisville team in the American Association.

L. P. M. Itel, of Pittsburgh, Pa., with a score of 2458, established a new record for the 100 shot rifle championship.

"Dumpty" Taylor, the deaf mute baseball pitcher, last signed with Cleveland for the season of 1902. He leaves the National to come to the American League.

C. B. Cory, of Boston, has won the chief cup in the three days' golf tournament at Palm Beach, Fla. The consolation cup has been won by C. L. Tappin, of Westbrook.

Amos Rusie, the famous pitcher, who has been doing some training in the country near Munich, Ind., is down to 185 pounds, and thinks he will make good if given a chance.

An odd fact, which has not been noted, is that the two Devoys now in the National League—Patsy, of St. Louis, and Bill, of Brooklyn—although not related, were both born in the same town, Lawrence, Mass.

Miss Bessie Cruikshank, thirteen years old, had no competitor in the fencing competition for girls at the Sportsman's Show, in Madison Square Garden, New York City. She did some remarkable work for a girl.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Sir Richard Temple, the former Governor of Bombay, is dead.

King Edward's proposed visit to the Riviera has been abandoned.

Dr. W. Seward Webb has withdrawn from Vermont's gubernatorial race.

Lord Pauncefoot has returned to Washington, D. C., from the South, not at all improved in health.

It is said that President Roosevelt contemplates writing a history of Texas as soon as he finds the time.

Lord Francis Hope has turned over all his property to an insurance company for a life income of \$10,000 a year.

Alexander Mavroyen Bey, formerly Minister of Turkey at Washington, has been appointed Governor of the Island of Samos.

Pension Commissioner Evans is to retire. It was announced in Washington, and a higher office will be given to him by the President.

One of the last things Prince Henry of Prussia did before sailing for Germany was to purchase two chainless bicycles of American make.

Professor Alexander Kerr, of the Greek department of the University of Wisconsin, has taught the Greek language in that institution for thirty-one years.

Herbert Booth, third son of General Booth, who was in command of the Salvation Army in Australia, has withdrawn from the army. Ill-health is the cause.

U. D. Tenney, the artist, of Portsmouth, N. H., has received an order from the Navy Department to paint a set of portraits of all the Secretaries of the Navy.

King Alfonso's coronation is to be commemorated by the issue of thirteen new kinds of postage stamps, each of which is to bear the head of one of the thirteen kings of the same name who have ruled over Spain.

WHERE DOCTORS FAIL

To Cure Woman's Ills, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds. Mrs. Pauline Judson Writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Soon after my marriage two years ago I found myself in constant pain. The doctor said my womb was turned, and this caused the pain with considerable inflammation. He prescribed for me for

Vegetables will grow to perfection in a garden treated this way in spite of heat or drought. The mulch holds moisture and keeps the burning rays of the sun from the tender roots and prevents damage from heavy beating rains. There is nothing so cheap and yet so valuable to the garden as a deep covering of pine needles and leaves. Potatoes should be on large, high beds, and covered with three or four inches of mulch at once. They will come up through it as if it were not there. With this treatment vegetables of all kinds will flourish and grow, but weeds and grass have no chance at all. In the fall rake the straw in between the rows and ridge the earth over it. In the spring you will find plenty of good fertilizer.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Scratching sheds. Scratching sheds were brought to the notice of poultrymen some years ago, and there are many poultry houses that are not provided with this convenience or necessity even at this late date. There has been an erroneous idea about the scratching shed that should be brought to view. A scratching shed in Minnesota should not be the same kind of a shed as that in use in Missouri or Kansas. Conditions of temperature and climate should govern the method of construction largely. Scratching sheds in a very cold climate will have to be more than a mere open shed. There is no need of its being made as warm as the roosting quarters, nor as warm as a

hot bed, but there is a reason for its being constructed so as to be comfortable for the hens. A scratching shed should be made light and roomy; it should be made with a great deal of floor space, and that space should be covered with litter in which an industrious hen delights to scratch. Shelves of oats will make a very good litter for this purpose. The hens will scratch the straw about for the oats and gain a great deal of healthful exercise in obtaining the same. Ripe millet hay will also be found a good litter for the scratching shed, and it will be surprising how the hens will scratch for the small seeds of millet. When obtained in this way they will do no harm, but a great deal of good.

The scratching shed may not only be termed the dining room, but it may be named the living room. Hens are fed some of the time during the day in the morning or the evening, and what grain they get should be fed through the scratching shed route. The hens are kept busy obtaining it because their appetites are sharp and they wish a grain to appease it. The more they eat the better the food it assimilates and the better the food it assimilates. The better the assimilation of the food the more healthy the hens and the greater their aptitude to lay eggs and become profitable.

We are of the opinion that scratching sheds should be entirely inclosed in some material. The south side may be made of a combination for the best results. Poultry netting should cover the south side of the shed, and during stormy weather a large curtain of muslin or some other goods may be let down to keep out the snow. This will admit of light, and the room will be found airy. Whenever the sun shines they should be some way of admitting it to the shed. No roosting places should be provided in this room for lazy hens to occupy. Keep up the temptation to scratch and keep it comfortable. By comfortable we mean that it should be built in whatever plan that will make them comfortable. In some localities it may be necessary to make the scratching shed very warm, and the south should be for the most part constructed of glass. Even then it must be made roomy and airy so as to not impair the health of the hen.—Poultry Farmer.

Fertilizers and Manure. The management of the farm should be with the view of maintaining its fertility. The foundation of farming is the riches in the soil, and any system of agriculture that increases the wealth of the farmer without reducing the productive capacity of the soil will be the correct one. The average crops of cereals, potatoes and grass in this country are very low, yet the American farmer has the most fertile soil for securing fertilizers for his land than in any other country. In our gas works there is saved a large amount of sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda is imported in great ship loads, the ammoniates of the packing houses amount to a large quantity, and the cottonseed meal left over is almost also sufficient for our needs, and yet the materials mentioned are those for providing nitrogen only. This country also has large phosphate mines, and but for the fact that the required potash must be imported there would be no lack of the plant food right at the doors of American farmers for the use of the past the farmer has not assisted himself in the employment of fertilizers as he should, which accounts for the low crop averages.

There has been a war between those who favor manure and those who advocate the use of fertilizers, the one class claiming that manure is a "complete" ration for plants, while the other class contends that it is absolutely necessary to bring plant foods on the farm in order to recompense the farmer for the loss of fertility through the removal of the products of the farm that are marketed. The fact remains, however, that this country has made but little progress in the matter of increasing the average yields, and the matter deserves consideration on the part of investigators. One error that has not yet been overturned is that of supplanting barnyard manure by "complete" farm manure. There is nothing on the farm that varies so much in quality as manure, for while some manures may be as nearly complete as may be desired, yet the large majority of the accumulated heaps on farms are not at all complete. It is not altogether in the management of the manure that its value is retained, but in the foods from which it is obtained and the amount of absorbent material used in its preservation. It may safely be claimed that every year thousands of tons of barnyard manure are spread on land which is really not equal in value to the labor required in the work of applying it to the soil, whether in the form of crude chemicals or the fertilizer bags, or in the form of bulky manure, the plant foods are the same, and the farmer cannot realize therefrom more than exists in the materials used.—Philadelphia Record.

Best Hello City. San Francisco seems to be the best telephoned city in the world. With a population of 342,782, there are 21,324 telephones, or 62 per 1000. In Europe, Copenhagen is probably the best telephoned city, with 15,311 telephones to its 112,850 of population, equal to 49 per 1000. In Copenhagen, too, the best conditions for the public exist, although the rates are relatively as high as those in American cities. London compares very unfavorably with these figures. At the beginning of this year there were 41,111 telephones to a population of more than 5,000,000, or a proportion of 7 to every 1000 people. New York, with a population of 2,350,000, had 54,647 instruments, or 23 to 1000.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Utility of Green Cut Grass.

Poultrymen generally admit that not only the value of it, but the necessity of its use to secure the greatest profit in the production of meat or eggs. It contains a large amount of protein, the most costly element to buy, and the one so necessary to make growth or eggs. Chicks and fowls of all ages like it, but it is a concentrated food and must be fed carefully.

Fertilizing Grassing Areas.

Make a dibble of a piece of fork handle about one foot long sharpened at one end. Mark the beds in rows both ways six inches apart. With the sharp stick make a hole where the marks cross each other and put in the root two inches below the surface. Hold it against the side of the hole with the forefinger of the left hand and crowd the stick into the ground, pressing the dirt against the root. By this method the planter can set roots rapidly and the work is well done.

Farming Clay Land.

A clay farm of 100 or 120 acres should first be divided into fields of eight or ten acres, and fenced so as to save as much farming land as possible. One field of 100 should be plowed each year for corn, putting on it all the manure made during the winter, plowing the course in, and putting the fine on top of the plowed ground before harrowing. The greater part should be seeded to wheat in the fall, by harrowing and drilling as soon as the corn is in shock, and using some fertilizer. From two to four acres should be kept for oats in the spring, the best of all feed for poultry and horses. The following year the entire field should be seeded to wheat, putting at least 200 pounds of some good fertilizer to each acre, sowing one peck of timothy per acre, and reseeding in the spring with timothy and one gallon of red clover per acre. This field should be kept for meadow two years, possibly longer. This plan of farming should be continued in rotation from year to year. From one-half to one acre of potatoes should be raised. There should be a large truck-patch of all kinds of vegetables for family use, with possibly some to sell. A farm of this size should have an orchard of three or four acres, of apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries with all the small fruits in abundance for home use. The stock that should be kept on this size and kind of farm should be three good work horses, three or four good cows, several head of growing cattle, about forty good brood ewes, several heads of hogs, and poultry of all kinds. Ewes are specially profitable on a small farm, since they may raise lambs for early market, quickly enrich the land, and keep down briars and shrubs. As far as possible good shelter should be provided for all stock, as protection saves feeding, time and labor.

Mulch for Small Gardens.

As early in spring as possible, or better still in the fall, put the garden plot in good condition by deep plowing lengthwise and crosswise and follow by harrowing. When planting time comes lay off in rows two feet apart, manure well with scrapings from the barnyard, poultry house and cow pens. Hill up the manure, making sharp, high ridges which will insure good germination and quick growth; plant in the usual way. When the plants are up, stir the ground once a week or oftener with hoe or plow. When everything is growing well, and up a few inches from the ground, give a thorough final working with the plow and harrow, leveling the ground all over. Apply a light covering of straw, and leaves from the woods over the entire plot, taking care not to cover the young vegetables. In a few days they will grow enough to allow another coat put on as before. Keep adding more as the plants grow above it, until the inches deep, when you can consider your garden work done for the season.

Vegetables will grow to perfection in a garden treated this way in spite of heat or drought. The mulch holds moisture and keeps the burning rays of the sun from the tender roots and prevents damage from heavy beating rains. There is nothing so cheap and yet so valuable to the garden as a deep covering of pine needles and leaves. Potatoes should be on large, high beds, and covered with three or four inches of mulch at once. They will come up through it as if it were not there. With this treatment vegetables of all kinds will flourish and grow, but weeds and grass have no chance at all. In the fall rake the straw in between the rows and ridge the earth over it. In the spring you will find plenty of good fertilizer.—Agricultural Epitomist.

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TO BE A SUCCESSFUL BEGGAR.

A Knowledge of Human Nature More Essential Than Nerve.

"It requires something more than nerve to be a successful beggar," said the old crippled man. "The asking for alms is the least part of the profession. People think because we ask every passerby for something that we expect each to contribute. This is the reverse of the story. We know pretty well as soon as a man or a woman comes in sight whether we can look for a lift or not. We study humanity. We get so we can tell from the face what the inclination of the person is. As not every civic looks sour, so every beneficent person does not wear his or her heart on the sleeve. In the fact, we get more from those who are really those who are usually broke, and if they are not they are busy figuring on having a good time with their money to help a beggar out. Business men are generally easy marks because they would rather give up than be detained with the harrowing details of how the arm or leg or eye was lost in a terrible wreck. Grab one when he is in a hurry, and he will part with a coin nine times out of ten, rather than miss the engagement, even if it be a lunch appointment. Children, contrary to general belief, are poor givers. In the first place, their pockets are few and far between as a rule, and in the next place they are usually in a rush to get to the nearest candy store and spend it. Women, too, pass us by. Whether they expect the men to do all the giving, or whether they dread contact with suffering, I know not, but I do know that few women contribute.

"But by far the bulk of the money which is given to beggars comes from the middle classes, from the men who are working for small salaries, and this, perhaps, is due to their knowledge of and acquaintance with suffering themselves. Most of them have had more of the ups and downs than come to the very rich, and they have a fellow feeling for us. They are the ones who stop and listen to the story we have fixed up. We reach them at once, and very rarely fail to land them.

"By the way, if the man is a good artist at his story and knows the game, begging is not such an unprofitable business after all. As a means of earning a living it beats several of the trades all hands over. The story does not seem large to the casual observer, but when you figure up at the end of a day a beggar who cannot average from \$7 to \$10 a day is not a good hand at the business. I have made as much as \$20 a day for months at a time. My family lived well and I managed to do so at the same time. During gala days and carnival times we sometimes clear up as much as \$50 a day. It has run higher than that. The big crowds now in the city have helped things considerably. All of the visitors have money, they have come here to spend it, and if it does not go one way it will go another, and it will turn it loose without a struggle. A man cannot be proud and be a beggar, but he can sometimes afford to put his pride in his pocket for a while if he is making money. When he has the money he will find his pride is all right."—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Many Wireless Methods. That wireless telegraphy is neither the exclusive invention of any one individual nor protected by fundamental basic patents appears evident from a study of the several systems used by the different naval powers of the world. For instance, in the Naval Annual it is reported that Italy, Chile and England have adopted the Marconi system, and are using it practically on their war vessels. The British admiralty, however, has equipped 10 or 12 vessels with the system devised by Captain Jackson. France has pinned her faith on the Popoff-Duval apparatus, and has installed it on her Mediterranean and northern squadrons. Lieutenant Tissot and M. Rochefort are reported to have made considerable improvements in the apparatus of this type. Russia has also adopted M. Popoff's system for ship and shore use, and has gone a step further to experiment with a system for infantry field use. While successful, its utility is counterbalanced by the excessive weight of the apparatus. Germany and Sweden have singled out the Slaty-Arco system as the most efficient, reliable and available. It is also the cheapest. Spain is reported to be devoting considerable attention to a system developed by Colonel Cervera of the Spanish engineers.

For the United States, the investigation of the new method of communicating intelligence through space is in the efficient hands of the weather bureau, but as yet no report on the subject has been made public.

Medicine of the Chinese. At the Shanghai police court recently a curious object was handed up to the bench for inspection. It was contained in a square yellow box and resembled nothing more than a piece of black wax. It weighed about two ounces, and the policeman in charge of the case explained to the court that it was a Chinese medicine compound used by monks' tea balls boiled down, hardened by being buried under ground for a number of years. It had been stolen from a native apothecary's shop in Nanking road. Monks' tea balls, it appears, are a well known remedy among the Chinese for stomach troubles.

Great Conduct. Jones—Aren't you and Jenkins friendly? Brown—Friendly? Of course; every time he comes in my store he buys a little something on credit.—Detroit Free Press.

THE LARGEST GOLD COIN NOW IN CIRCULATION.

Is the gold piece or "loaf" of Annam, a French colony in Eastern Asia. It is a flat, rounded gold piece, and on it is written in Indian ink its value, which is \$200 \$225. The next sized coin to this valuable but extremely awkward one is the "obang" of Japan, which is worth about \$50 and the next comes the "benda" of Assam, which represents a value of about \$45.

Do Not Forget the Bowels. No matter what ails you, headache or fever, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Co., 111 West 40th St., New York City. Beware of imitations.

Ocean Steamers can avoid the St. Lawrence River 689 miles.

Many School Children Are Sickly. Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours. Cures Fevers, Headaches, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. At all drug stores. Sample mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A seal has been known to remain twenty-five minutes under water.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness results. It is entirely cured by the use of Deafness Remedy, which restores to its normal condition, hearing which is caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. We will give one Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circular sent free. J. C. Owen & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The lands reclaimed by irrigation in California, Colorado and other Western States aggregate 4,500,000 acres.

Earliest Russian Millet. Will you be short of hay? If so, plant a plenty of this prolific millet. 5 to 6 tons of rich hay per acre. Price, 50 Cents; 100 lbs., \$8.00, low freight. John A. Saylor Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Common sense isn't nearly so common as it sounds.

ITT's permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 bottle and smaller sizes. Dr. R. H. Knapp, Ltd., 901 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Southern California has evolved a tomato tree of which the fruit is practically the same as that of the plant.

Each package of FRYMAN FADAZONE DYE colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists.

Out of 1,000,000 soldiers of the Civil War whose heights were recorded 2,613 were over 6 feet 3 inches in height.

Piao's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Sargent, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

It's peculiar that the chap who is weak-minded is generally headstrong.

Telephone Ousts Ventriloquist.

Contrivances have been invented and patented for the production of ventriloquist sounds on the stage by means of a telephone. The receiver is placed in the mouth of the dummy figure and the voice heard is not that of the performer, immediately behind the footlights, but that of a person behind the scenes. Ventriloquists have varied their performances of late by the introduction of stuffed pigs, horses, dogs and other animals, which appear to join in the "conversation." In these instances the telephonic method greatly assists in producing good effects.

Princeton University is to receive from Professor D. Wilson, a collection of Syrian manuscripts, said to be the largest and most valuable ever made by a private individual. Many of the documents date from the reign of the Emperor Constantine.

Peculiar to Itself.

This applies to St. Jacobs Oil used for fifty years. It contains ingredients that are unknown to any one but the manufacturer and their trusted employees. Its pain killing properties are marvellous, as testified to by the thousands of once crippled human beings now made well and free from pain by its use. St. Jacobs Oil has records of cures greater than all other medicines. Its sales are larger than those of any other proprietary medicine and ten times greater than all other embrocations, oils and liniments combined, simply because it has been proved to be the best.

Weak and Sickly Children.

Who, perhaps, have inherited a weak digestion, continually subject to stomach troubles, loss of flesh and general weakness, can be made healthy and strong by the use of Vogeler's Curative Compound. Every doctor who is at all up to date will say that Vogeler's Curative Compound will make the blood pure and rich, bring color to the cheeks, and put on flesh where health demands it. Children who have been weak and sickly since birth should be treated with small doses of Vogeler's Curative Compound, from two to five drops, twice daily, most satisfactory results will follow. It is the best of all medicines, because it is made from the formula of a great living physician. Sample bottle free on application to the proprietors, St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

THE BEST WATERPROOF CLOTHING IN THE WORLD.

MADE BY TOWER'S FISH BRAND. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Capsicum Vaseline.

Put up in Collapsible Tubes. A Substitute for and Superior to Menthol or any other plaster, and will not irritate the most delicate skin. The pain relieving and restorative qualities of this ointment are well known. It will stop the headache at once, and relieve headache and neuralgia. For neuralgia it is the best and safest external counter-irritant known. Also an excellent remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuritic and gony complications. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all my preparations." Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this notice to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 17 State Street, New York City.

I Coughed.

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured." R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do. We know it's the greatest cough remedy ever made. And you will say so, too, after you try it. There's cure in every drop. Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he says, "No," then do not take it. "The knowledge of it is with you." J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.00.

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