

Dayton Herald.

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NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

From All Parts of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia—Washington.

The state road commission has just closed a season at which was fully discussed the doubts entertained of the legality of the appropriation for the state wagon road across the Cascade mountains. During the past summer the commission spent but a small part of the sum appropriated, the effort being made to investigate the routes as cheaply as possible in order to keep the bulk intact for construction purposes, as the members of the commission realized the meagreness of the appropriation when the length of the road to be constructed was considered.

The result of the examination of the different routes showed that to construct even a good four-foot trail across the Cascade division would cost from \$25,000 to \$35,000, according to the route selected, while only \$20,000 was appropriated for that purpose; while the same conditions prevailed upon the other divisions. The commission being in doubt whether the law would allow it to construct a four-foot trail—which had been urged—referred the question to the attorney-general, who furnished an opinion that the law contemplated the construction of a wagon road, and to build a trail would be to spend the money appropriated without authority of law. At the recent session Commissioner Watson offered a resolution to report back to the legislature, furnishing full details of the best route the cost of a trail and of a wagon road, but owing to opposition the resolution was withdrawn, the other members desiring to continue the investigation further. It was then agreed to accept the opinion of the attorney-general as final regarding the necessity for constructing a wagon road under the bill. For the purpose of ascertaining whether the cheapest kind of a wagon road could be built with the appropriation, a maximum grade, for the purpose of making estimates only, was agreed to at 20 per cent, the width at seven feet, without grubbing, trees to be cut off level with the road, and bridging only where streams could not be forced in ordinary low water. Two of the members express themselves as opposed to such a road, but agreed to figure on it to satisfy the third member. So that, should it be found possible to build such a road, it is not certain that the majority would agree to go ahead. "The trouble is," said a member of the commission, "that the original law of three years ago provided for a road, and the members of the first commission construed that to mean a trail or wagon road, as the circumstances seemed to warrant. The old commission in recommending the last legislature to appropriate certain sums, made its estimates evidently on the trail or road, but the legislature, while not materially changing the sums asked for, changed the law to read 'wagon road.' Generally in public improvements it is understood the sum appropriated by the government is to be expended on the work, whether completing it or not, and relying upon another appropriation to complete the work. Those who have studied the Cascade road law, however, agree that the sums appropriated were intended to complete the road, and there is a prevailing sentiment in the present commission that the money should be spent only if a safe wagon road can be built and the object of the law honestly enforced. The question of a selection of a pass has been purposely deferred by the commission until after these other matters are disposed of, but it is believed will come up for final action at the next meeting.

The Tacoma school board has under consideration the reduction of the present school year from nine to six months, in order to lessen the expense and put the district on a sound financial basis for the next year. A special election is to be held for the purpose of validating the indebtedness to \$98,000.

The recent storm on Puget sound was the most severe that has taken place for many years. The Port Townsend and Victoria shipping experienced considerable damage.

Oregon.

The new hotel at Bandon is nearly completed.

There are sixty-four pupils now enrolled in the state school for deaf mutes in Salem.

A schoolhouse has just been completed at Port Orford with funds raised by popular subscription.

Gold Beach is to have a new hotel. The Masonic building will be reconstructed for that purpose.

The Presbyterians of Medford are receiving bids for the erection of a new church edifice in that town.

The assessment roll of Umatilla county, just completed, shows a gross valuation of \$7,471,535. The number of polls is 1,767.

The total area of Malheur county is 6,277,440 acres. The population of the county is 2,638, one person to every four square miles.

The stock inspector of Umatilla county reports that there are about 240,000 sheep in the county and contrary to the recent reports are in good condition for the winter. The stockmen are better prepared this winter than last.

The completion of the new water works system at Astoria was celebrated with pomp and ceremony. The expense of the system was \$300,000.

The entire salmon pack, spring and

fall season, for the entire Pacific coast, was 2,084,877. Of this amount Alaska furnished 637,000; British Columbia, 519,877.

A miners' convention has been called for the early part of January, for the purpose of organizing a miners' association for Southern Oregon. It will be held in Grant's Pass.

The census enumeration of 1895, compared with that of 1890, shows a production of wheat in Oregon ten years ago to be 8,938,718 bushels, and this year to be 9,019,193 bushels.

A wood war is reported at The Dalles. The price of wood by the competition of the local dealers has been reduced to a lower figure than for previous winters. An unusual amount of wood has been bought up the river during the year.

The contract recently made by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, making its line of steamers to the Orient permanent, insures a great trade in Oregon's flour with Asia. The manager of one of the leading flour mills of the state says their flour trade with Asia has doubled twice within the past three years, and he is confident it will be doubled again within three years. The arrangements at present are sufficient to handle 4,000 tons per month, and in two or three years at farthest, 8,000 tons per month will be needed. Instead of one, and the possibilities of the trade in ten years no one can even approximate.

Idaho.

Five thousand rabbits were killed at a recent drive at Oakley.

Two or possibly three new steamers will be built on the Kootenai for passage between Bonners Ferry and Lake Bounes next spring.

A feed and flour mill is to be established at Fernside. Bids for a daily mail service between that place and Whatcom has been sent to the postoffice department.

A Chicago combination has made application to the state board of land commissioners to have 10,000 acres of land withdrawn from settlement for the purpose of reclaiming it under the Carey act. Two hundred thousand dollars is the estimated cost of the irrigation works.

Coal has been found in several places within the limits of Stevens county, also on the east side of the Columbia river above Market, where there is a seam of one foot in width and a depth of eighty feet. Coal is also found in other parts of the county not far from the boundary line.

A special agent of the treasurer has dispersed in payment \$50,000 to the Nes Perce Indians. It is estimated that 348 native Nes Perce have died since the Fletcher allotment of land was completed in 1893. The births are reported to the number of ninety-four. These statistics show the destiny of this favored Indian tribe.

The W. R. L. & Co., have completed their Nutmeg reservoir and now have a substantial dam 300 feet long and fifty feet high, holding water sufficient to irrigate 4,000 acres. Water is guaranteed by the projectors by May 15. All the government land in this county is taken up, but 1,000 acres of state university land are still open to application.

The state land timber estimator has reported to the land commissioners that timber will soon be offered for sale. The timber will probably go to different lumber firms. They will have to build about twenty-five miles of railroad in order to transport the timber. In all he has estimated 410,397,000 feet of timber, divided as follows: white pine, 144,219,000 feet; yellow pine, 26,791,000; white fir, 46,671,000; red fir, 3,886,000; tamarack, 95,601,000 and cedar, 47,129,000 feet.

Montana.

The fire at the Mure tunnel on the Northern Pacific is still smoldering. It will take months to repair the damage done by the fire.

The manager of the Katy mine is reported to have disposed of one-third interest to Springfield, Mass., capitalists, who will build a 500-ton mill and probably a smelter during the coming year.

A syndicate of Helena capitalists has purchased the right to manufacture acetone, the new illuminant, in Montana, and to convey to the establishment of an acetylene manufacturing plant in Liverty, the requisites of a great water power, line and coal, being at hand.

The new state penitentiary building has just been completed at Deer Lodge. It was built almost exclusively by convict labor. The new buildings only cost the state \$1,000. The foundation walls are granite and red brick was used for superstructure. The recent report of the penitentiary shows the expense of the prison in the last year to be \$46,735.20.

The establishment of a school in the penitentiary at Deer Lodge is a commendable movement originated by Governor Rickard. The prison officials have been instructed to collect and provide a library for the special benefit of the inmates. There are now a number of exceptionally fine educated persons in the prison and they have volunteered their services as teachers.

British Columbia.

Two salmon canneries will shortly be erected at Nootka by the West Coast Packing Company.

There seems to have been a mistake somewhere in connection with the dispatch from Ottawa, stating that the dominion government had refused to permit the exchange of 11,000,000 Fraser river sockeye ova for the same number of Columbia river Chinook ova. Mr. McNab, inspector of fisheries, states that he has received permission to effect the exchange, and has notified the fisheries commissioner of the neighboring state of Washington to that effect. Mr. McNab further says it is his wish to carry a similar exchange for a period of four years, in order to establish a run of Chinook salmon in the Fraser river.

Portions of Spain Shaken.

Madrid, Dec. 31.—An earthquake has been reported in the districts of Orense, Viana, Priebe de Tribes, Logudini and Valdegonia, in the province of Galicia. Several houses collapsed, but no deaths are reported.

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR

A London Paper Publishes a Mass of Matter.

AS THE ENGLISH WOULD VIEW IT

One Writer Says the Claim Would Be Similar to One Made by Spain for Gibraltar.

London, Dec. 31.—The Chronicle publishes a mass of matter on the Venezuela affair, including maps in possession of the colonial office, extracts from the American papers which have arrived by mail, and an article by Frederick Harrison, declaring that the Venezuela claims is on all fours with the Spanish claim to Gibraltar. Harrison says:

"If the United States can persuade Venezuela to submit to a bona fide boundary settlement and to drop her swagger about Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain, and can enforce an award when it is made, the question could be settled in a month."

The Brussels delegate to the Venezuela government, Velos Guition, recently visited The Hague, and exhausted every channel without success in support of the Venezuela claim. Five years ago the British vice-consul at Ciudad Bolivar, examined the Spanish records and proved the British aspect of the case completely.

The Berlin correspondent to the Standard says:

"I have excellent reasons to state that the reports of an agreement between Russia and the United States about Venezuela are unfounded. On the contrary, the case was painfully surprised at President Cleveland's message, and any war involving England would be unwelcome to the Russian court, on the approach of the coronation."

The New York correspondent of the Times, while he affirms his previous convictions that there is no longer any feeling for war with England at present in the United States, says there lies a real danger for the future. He attributes this partly to the personal character of the president or that quality of it "which his friends call firmness and his enemies stubbornness."

The proposed meeting of the American society for the purpose of an expression of the people for an amicable settlement of existing differences between England and the United States has been abandoned in view of the improved situation.

The Order of Crusaders has forwarded, through the Hon. Neal Dow, Mother Stewart and Miss Frances Willard, a New Year's greeting to the Temperance Workers of America, with the hope that the war will now be averted.

The Venezuela Commission.

Hagerstown, Ind., Dec. 31.—The report that Richard H. Alvey, chief justice of United States court of appeals, District of Columbia, has been requested by President Cleveland to become a member of the Venezuela commission, is confirmed. The request was made Thursday last in Washington.

The proposition took Judge Alvey by surprise, and he begged for time to consider the matter before committing himself. This the president granted. He is at home in Hagerstown, and will be here until his court meets the first Monday in January.

Tonight Judge Alvey said that he had not yet fully made up his mind whether he would accept or not, for many of his cases would come up before the district court of appeals at the January term. Because of his heavy judicial duties, and for other reasons, he hesitated about immediately accepting the president's offer. He is heartily in accord with the president's views, and feels under obligations to further Mr. Cleveland's policy.

Venezuela's Representative Here.

Washington, Dec. 31.—General Targe Uslar, special commissioner to the United States from Venezuela, is here with his family. General Uslar, who is commander of the army of Venezuela, was appointed commissioner to come to the United States and watch the negotiations with Great Britain regarding the boundary dispute.

President Crespo, General Uslar says, as soon as President Cleveland announces the Venezuela commission, will appoint a commission of five of the most representative citizens of the South American republic to come to the United States, and to convey to President Cleveland, congress and the country, Venezuela's thanks and appreciation of good will shown by the United States government in its announcement of its intention to fearlessly enforce the Monroe doctrine. This commission has not been appointed, though the gentlemen who will serve on it have been notified.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Potent Argument for a Change in the Existing Conditions.

Kansas City, Kan., Dec. 31.—A special to the Journal from Washington says W. J. Watts and Colonel Hubbard, of Muldrow, I. T., will tomorrow file with the secretary of the interior a potent argument for a change in the conditions in their country. The document filed within due time, will reach the various committees in congress interested in legislation for the country. The information collected, it is insisted, will be enough to disprove the many statements made by delegates from the tribes, that it is a very orderly country, and that there is no need of congressional interference because of lawlessness.

The document contains a partial list of murders committed in the Indian territory from March 5 to the last of October. In this time 186 murders have been committed and accounted for in the record, and the claim is made that the list is not complete. In each case a short statement is given. This is set forth as evidence of the need of a change in that country. This is a part of the basis for the position taken by the Dawes commission, and will be used by members thereof in justifying them and open that country to settlement after paying the Indians a fair and equitable amount for their lands.

PHELPS AND LINCOLN.

The Two Ex-Ministers to England to Visit Venezuela.

New York, Dec. 27.—A special to the World from Washington says the president has tendered places on the Venezuela high commission to Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, and Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, both ex-Ministers to England. Their acceptances have not been received, and the third place on the commission will not be filled until Mr. Phelps and Mr. Lincoln accept.

IMPROVING STEADILY.

The Financial Situation in This Country Gradually Growing Better.

New York, Dec. 26.—The stock market opened in good tone, with speculation very brisk. There was good buying, in which foreign houses were prominent, and nearly all active lists made rapid advances. Some realizing sales caused a retrograde movement and declines were recorded from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The market, however, was fairly steady, and there were no indications of panic conditions.

The depression which came on the market at 10:45 continued about half an hour, the extreme decline being in sugar, which fell $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. At 10:48 prices were again moving upward. Pullman selling at 6 per cent and others at from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 per cent advance. Money had ranged between 6 and 25 per cent on actual transactions, but at one time was 35 per cent, with no business. The rate at noon was 20 per cent, and 12:50 \$200,000 was loaned at 20 per cent. Loans have been made on dividend-paying stock at 6 per cent.

Gold, Hall & Company suspended today as the result of the slump in the stock market Friday and Saturday. The firm is a small one, and the suspension had no effect on 'change.

Improvement in London.

London, Dec. 26.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon there was less excitement in the stock exchange, but the market was still unsettled. There was a disposition to take a more hopeful view of the Venezuelan question politically, but grave apprehension is felt regarding the financial outlook of the United States. There was not much improvement in foreign government securities. The American railroad market, which was very excited at the opening, was quieter at 1 o'clock. In fact the panicky feeling seems to have given way to one of more confidence. On the Liverpool and Manchester and Glasgow stock exchanges the tone showed a marked improvement and prices for American securities were steadily advancing.

Are Glad of It.

London, Dec. 26.—The afternoon papers today, comment editorially at length on the Venezuelan matter, but their remarks are on the financial rather than the political phase. While there is no abatement of expressions of belief that the ground taken by the United States is untenable, the tone is altogether more pacific. Yet there is considerable display of satisfaction at financial difficulties in the United States.

Business during the day was exceedingly quiet on the exchange. Operators generally were disposed to await further news from the United States. American stocks, however, closed steady; Brazilians particularly heavy.

In Boston.

Boston, Dec. 26.—There was a noticeable reaction from the panicky condition of last week's market at the opening this morning. It is believed the worst is over. The advance in prices noted during the first few minutes of business was not seriously broken, and a feeling of greater confidence was apparent.

SHOULD THERE BE WAR.

Lack of Uniformity in Small Arms and Signal Codes.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Lieutenant Niblock, in charge of the naval militia division of the navy department, has urgently called attention of the authorities to the serious inconvenience and confusion that is apt to arise in case our military and naval forces are called into joint action, as they must in defensive war, growing out of the lack of uniformity in small arms and signal codes.

The army is armed with the Kragg-Jorgensen rifle of thirty caliber, while the navy has contracted for a supply of Lee magazine rifles of twenty-three caliber, so that the same kind of ammunition will not serve both arms, and grave mistakes are apt to occur in issuing it to the men.

Lieutenant Niblock suggests in the interest of the naval militia, as well as on broader grounds, that it would be well if the war and navy departments would settle as soon as practicable by competitive tests, which is the best weapon, that of the army or that of the navy, and stop at once the making of the less desirable arm.

In the case of signal codes, there is a like conflict. He said the army department used the present naval code for twenty-five years, with the greatest success. When the change was made the navy department followed, but after a fair trial was obliged to abandon the present army code, and return to the original code. The navy cannot use the army code. The army can and has used the present naval code.

THE FIGHTING AT ZEITOUN.

A Massacre May Follow the City's Capture.

Constantinople, Dec. 31.—It is officially announced that the most obstinate fighting proceeded the capture of Zeitoun by the Turks. Semi-official advices from Zeitoun say the Armenians lost 2,500 killed during the engagements and 250 Turks were killed. The narrow-pass between the hills leading out of Zeitoun is said to be crowded with Armenians, men, women and children, and it is feared they will be massacred. The ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy and Austria sent their dragomans to the palace today to make representations with a view of preventing the Armenians being massacred. The financial situation continues very bad.

TO CAPTURE HAVANA

Cuban Insurgents Advancing On the Capital City.

12,000 MEN ENTER SANTA CLARA

The Fate of the Revolutionary Movement Will Be Known in a Few Days.

Havana, Dec. 27.—Further details reached here today from Matanzas of the rapid advance of the insurgent army, numbering about 15,000 men, upon Havana after forcing its way through the province of Santa Clara and into the province of Matanzas, in spite of the efforts of Captain-General Martines de Campos and about 8,000 troops at his disposal in the territory invaded.

The reported important battle between the Spaniards under Campos and the insurgents at Coliseo plantation, twelve miles from Cardenas, does not appear to have been a very severe engagement. Cardenas is a resort, and quite an important place for Cuba, of about 40,000 inhabitants. It is only twelve miles from Matanzas, the capital of the province of that name, and the largest town between Cardenas and Havana.

The Spanish forces do not appear to have encountered the main body of the insurgents, as at first announced. The fight at the Coliseo plantation was between a portion of the northern column of the insurgent columns, now pushing through the province of Matanzas, and instead of turning out to be a great victory for the Spaniards, the result of the engagement was virtually a defeat for Campos' forces, for the Cuban army pushed onward unchecked, and is still advancing on this city.

The fighting took place amid burning cane, underwood, tall grass and trees, and was of the usual guerrilla nature. At times, both the troops and insurgents were surrounded by walls of flames, and the smoke was so dense over certain portions of the ground that the Cubans and the troops were unable to see each other, and kept hanging away at open spaces, wasting good ammunition. It is true that this indiscriminate firing was more noticed upon the part of the troops than on the side of the insurgents, but for one insurgent killed, at least 2,000 shots must have been fired. The Cubans, following their customary tactics, seemed to melt away in the distance as soon as the troops got within fighting distance of them, and nearly all the firing was at very long range, although the soldiers made several gallant charges through the burning territory. This style of fighting is termed a defeat for the insurgents, but as they succeeded in accomplishing their object—holding the Spaniards in check while the Cubans pushed on southward—the result was really a Cuban victory.

RUSSIA AND SPAIN.

The Former Country Expresses Its Hostility to England.

London, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Moscow to the Standard says: "The entire Russian press disavows the chances of a conflict between England and America with an ardor approaching enthusiasm, and in a tone of frank hostility to England. All the morning papers have editorials breathing Christmas sentiments of peace and good will, with reference to Venezuela and Armenia."

A dispatch to the Standard from Madrid says their correspondent understands that Spain will not object to the American commission consulting the Spanish archives about Venezuela, but will clearly intimate that this is an act of courtesy which does not imply the slightest admission of the Monroe doctrine.

No Sympathy From Austria.

New York, Dec. 27.—A dispatch to the Herald from Vienna says: "The conviction is gaining ground here that President Cleveland has committed a huge blunder. The comments of the press are becoming more severe, especially since the 'Kraich' on the Vienna bourse, which resulted directly from the president's message. Not a journal in Austria takes the side of Cleveland."

"When we consider the sympathy formerly felt in Europe with the United States it is considered that a grave error has been committed at Washington. I fear it will be a long time before the effect it has produced will disappear." Such is the opinion of an Austrian diplomat.

It is said that his opinion is shared by Counts Kalnoky and Golushowsky, whose sympathy with England are well known. The comic papers do not spare Cleveland, and are full of jokes and puns in which the message is ridiculed.

In Venezuela.

London, Dec. 27.—The Times has a dispatch from La Guayra, Venezuela, saying:

Meetings approving the attitude of the United States and antagonistic to England continue to be held.

A decree has been published, ordering the immediate embodiment of the militia in the various states.

On the Asiatic Station.

Washington, Dec. 31.—An order has been sent to the admiral commanding the Asiatic station detaching the Petrel from his squadron and directing that she proceed to San Francisco. Arriving there she will be put out of commission for an overhauling. Her relief, the Boston, is now at Mare Island navy yard. She has been put in first class condition, and will start on her long voyage across the Pacific, in a day or two. The Petrel will not await her arrival, but will start for home as soon as she can be prepared for the trip. It is the evident policy of the administration to maintain a strong fleet on the Asiatic station until the disappearance of all signs of further trouble among the countries of the Orient.

Regular Troops to Be Substituted.

Constantinople, Dec. 31.—At the request of the United States minister, the sultan has ordered that regular troops replace the reserve soldiers, who are guarding the missionaries in the exposed parts of the empire.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Nothing but children can be expected of business at this time. There is little demand for fresh produce, but no occasion to change prices. Eggs are weaker, and some sales were made at 18 cents. The sugar market is very firm.

Wheat Market.

The markets have not yet recovered from the holiday, and dealers do not look for any business until after New Year's. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Walla Walla, 40c; Valley, 50c per bushel.

Produce Market.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Camas and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.50 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.50; Snowflake, \$2.50; Best, \$2.50; Graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.50.

Oats—Good white are quoted weak, at 24c; milling, 23c; gray, 22c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Best, \$2.25; No. 1, \$2.20; No. 2, \$2.15; No. 3, \$2.10; No. 4, \$2.05; No. 5, \$2.00; No. 6, \$1.95; No. 7, \$1.90; No. 8, \$1.85; No. 9, \$1.80; No. 10, \$1.75; No. 11, \$1.70; No. 12, \$1.65; No. 13, \$1.60; No. 14, \$1.55; No. 15, \$1.50; No. 16, \$1.45; No. 17, \$1.40; No. 18, \$1.35; No. 19, \$1.30; No. 20, \$1.25; No. 21, \$1.20; No. 22, \$1.15; No. 23, \$1.10; No. 24, \$1.05; No. 25, \$1.00; No. 26, \$0.95; No. 27, \$0.90; No. 28, \$0.85; No. 29, \$0.80; No. 30, \$0.75; No. 31, \$0.70; No. 32, \$0.65; No. 33, \$0.60; No. 34, \$0.55; No. 35, \$0.50; No. 36, \$0.45; No. 37, \$0.40; No. 38, \$0.35; No. 39, \$0.30; No. 40, \$0.25; No. 41, \$0.20; No. 42, \$0.15; No. 43, \$0.10; No. 44, \$0.05; No. 45, \$0.00.

HAY—Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; clover, \$8.00; alfalfa, \$7.00; No. 1, \$6.00; No. 2, \$5.00; No. 3, \$4.00; No. 4, \$3.00; No. 5, \$2.00; No. 6, \$1.00; No. 7, \$0.50; No. 8, \$0.25; No. 9, \$0.10; No. 10, \$0.05; No. 11, \$0.00.

BARLEY—Feed barley, \$1.50 per ton; brewing, nominal.

MILK—Butter, \$12.00; short, \$11.00; middlings, \$10.00; rye, 75c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 27c; fancy dairy, 25c; fair to good, 17c; common, 10c per pound.

PORK—New Orleans, 5c-6c per sack; sweets, common, 2c; Market, 2c per pound.

ONIONS—Oregon, 50c-70c per cental.

POULTRY—Chicken, old, \$2.50 per dozen; young, \$1.50; \$2.50 per pound; ducks, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00; turkeys, live, 9c-10c per pound; dressed, 11c-12c.

EGGS—Oregon, 20c; Eastern, 18c per dozen.

CHEESE—Oregon full cream, 9c-10c per pound; half cream, 8c-9c; skims, 4c-5c; Young America, 10c-11c.

TEA—California—California, \$4.00; choice, \$3.50; \$4.00; \$4.50; \$5.00; \$5.50; \$6.00; \$6.50; \$7.00; \$7.50; \$8.00; \$8.50; \$9.00; \$9.50; \$10.00; \$10.50; \$11.00; \$11.50; \$12.00; \$12.50; \$13.00; \$13.50; \$14.00; \$14.50; \$15.00; \$15.50; \$16.00; \$16.50; \$17.00; \$17.50; \$18.00; \$18.50; \$19.00; \$19.50; \$20.00; \$20.50; \$21.00; \$21.50; \$22.00; \$22.50; \$23.00; \$23.50; \$24.00; \$24.50; \$25.00; \$25.50; \$26.00; \$26.50; \$27.00; \$27.50; \$28.00; \$28.50; \$29.00; \$29.50; \$30.00; \$30.50; \$31.00; \$31.50; \$32.00; \$32.50; \$33.00; \$33.50; \$34.00; \$34.50; \$35.00; \$35.50; \$36.00; \$36.50; \$37.00; \$37.50; \$38.00; \$38.50; \$39.00; \$39.50; \$40.00; \$40.50; \$41.00; \$41.50; \$42.00; \$42.50; \$43.00; \$43.50; \$44.00; \$44.50; \$45.00; \$45.50; \$46.00; \$46.50; \$47.00; \$47.50; \$48.00; \$48.50; \$49.00; \$49.50; \$50.00; \$50.50; \$51.00; \$51.50; \$52.00; \$52.50; \$53.00; \$53.50; \$54.00; \$54.50; \$55.00; \$55.50; \$56.00; \$56.50; \$57.00; \$57.50; \$58.00; \$58.50; \$59.00; \$59.50; \$60.00; \$60.50; \$61.00; \$61.50; \$62.00; \$62.50; \$63.00; \$63.50; \$64.00; \$64.50; \$65.00; \$65.50; \$66.00; \$66.50; \$67.00; \$67.50; \$68.00; \$68.50; \$69.00; \$69.50; \$70.00; \$70.50; \$71.00; \$71.50; \$72.00; \$72.50; \$73.00; \$73.50; \$74.00; \$74.50; \$75.00; \$75.50; \$76.00; \$76.50; \$77.00; \$77.50; \$78.00; \$78.50; \$79.00; \$79.50; \$80.00; \$80.50; \$81.00; \$81.50; \$82.00; \$82.50; \$83.00; \$83.50; \$84.00; \$84.50; \$85.00; \$85.50; \$86.00; \$86.50; \$87.00; \$87.50; \$88.00; \$88.50; \$89.00; \$89.50; \$90.00; \$90.50; \$91.00; \$91.50; \$92.00; \$92.50; \$93.00; \$93.50; \$94.00; \$94.50; \$95.00; \$95.50; \$96.00; \$96.50; \$97.00; \$97.50; \$98.00; \$98.50; \$99.00; \$99.50; \$100.00; \$100.50; \$101.00; \$101.50; \$102.00; \$102.50; \$103.00; \$103.50; \$104.00; \$104.50; \$105.00