

OBSERVED. LINCOLN

GOVERNOR GEORGE EULOGIZES THE PEOPLE'S GREAT PRESIDENT.

Memorial Services Were Held at Sunnyside Methodist Church, Under Auspices of Epworth League.

Memorial services appropriate to the birthday of Abraham Lincoln were held last night at the Sunnyside Methodist church, under the auspices of the Epworth League. The services were held in the new sanctuary which was recently dedicated. The church was filled with a large and interesting crowd. The services were held in the new sanctuary which was recently dedicated. The church was filled with a large and interesting crowd. The services were held in the new sanctuary which was recently dedicated. The church was filled with a large and interesting crowd.

When the story of the life and public services of Abraham Lincoln is told, he is of interest to the people of our country, we may well look about us for the first indications pointing to the decline of American patriotism. Of all the nations that have had a part in the history of the human race, none stands out so boldly as the embodiment of centuries of struggling for human freedom as does our own. The heroic effort of our forefathers for governmental independence had never been paralleled, and its success was due largely, if not wholly, to the exalted and determined character of the men who were engaged in the American Revolution, and to the untiring patriotism of the men who supported them.

But, confessedly, above all these men, in point of simplicity of character, love of country, devotion to duty and steadfastness of purpose under circumstances the most adverse, stands the man who is the subject of the memorial services being held in this city. He was born amidst the towering aspects of the most arduous and surrounded by environments of the most pathetic and gloomy. It would be difficult to find a young man today in the state of Oregon, or in any other state, arrived at the age of 21 years, whose prospects of life are not more promising than those of the boy who today is the subject of the memorial services being held in this city.

There is a fascination attending his boyhood life and later struggles, which were successful. It is a temporary detour from the rounding out of his great triumph for human freedom, that has no parallel in the life of any other man in ancient or modern times. I have on two occasions seen the house in which he was born, and the house in which he died. The house in which he was born is in the town of Hodgson, in the state of Kentucky. The house in which he died is in the town of Springfield, in the state of Illinois. The house in which he was born is in the town of Hodgson, in the state of Kentucky. The house in which he died is in the town of Springfield, in the state of Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln is the one great man of this country who began his life in a degree of poverty bordering on destitution. Through the abiding faith the masses had in his devotion to their interests, and who made no public mistakes in his great career. It is a fitting tribute to the memory of the man who has today taken the helm of government at the beginning of the greatest war the world has ever known, both in the magnitude of the number of men engaged and the questions involved, that we should when our relations with foreign governments were so strained that our greatest diplomat, ourselves, came to him for the final solution of the great problems that confronted them, and our best generals never made a mistake when following his advice, which they often sought.

across the stormy sea of four years, the burden borne by any man since the day of the crucifixion; and having deposited the great trust reposed in him to the people who gave it, he yielded up his life on the altar of constitutional liberty, in whose interest his every effort had been made. The great burden he triumphantly carried through the tempestuous flames of civil war was the guarantee of the government of the people by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth."

Lincoln as President. Judge M. C. George said: "My most vivid impression of the heroic martyr-savior of the Union, Abraham Lincoln, came from the personal description of my brother on his return from the city of Washington, where he had carried Oregon's electoral vote for Lincoln. He was then but a lad of 15 years, but full of the fire of partisanship, and my deep interest in the recital of my brother's personal interview with President Lincoln, which he had seen the face of Mr. Lincoln, that great and good man had died—the martyred hero of our nation.

"Born in a humble American home, reared entirely under American influences, elevated at the most trying time to the highest office in the gift of the American people, after a masterful record of the wisest statesmanship, he died the death of a martyr, and was buried in the hearts of his countrymen as the most revered of the great and good of America.

"Our nation had reached that period when it needed at the helm a master hand. Lincoln had been fitted and prepared through long years of labor, study, and self-denial. His judgment had been perfected through years of deep reflection. The impending trouble threatening the life of the Republic, which was the result of his own life from childhood, and his self-reliance had been born of difficulties and struggles and victories. Necessity had definitely elevated the mother of men who achieved greatness.

"Lincoln as president at once became the central and imposing figure in a magnificent work of uniting permanently our nation—the triumphal crowning of the capstone over the grand arch of the American Union. As Washington had been the creator, Lincoln was to be the preserver. At that eventful period all the mighty forces of evil were at the helm of our American Union. The gathering war clouds everywhere were portentous with trouble and disunion. The constitution of the United States, which had been the result of the North and South were to part forever.

"Where would be the end? Soon the East and the West might fall apart. The dividing cord might be severed, and the United States might be divided into two separate and warring nations. The North and South were to part forever. The dividing cord might be severed, and the United States might be divided into two separate and warring nations. The North and South were to part forever.

Lincoln as a lawyer. A. H. Tanner made an address on "Lincoln as a Lawyer." He instituted a comparison between Chief Justice John Marshall and Lincoln, and said the former was easily the first American, and Lincoln was the second great American lawyer. He said that Lincoln was a parallel between them, and that some of Lincoln's biographers, notably Mr. Herndon, for many years Mr. Lincoln's law partner, give it as their opinion that Lincoln was not a very great lawyer. They tell us that his greatness lay in other channels; that he was a great politician and a great leader of men. It is true that his fame as a lawyer is overshadowed somewhat by his achievements as a political leader, and as a great statesman, but it does not follow from that that he was not also an eminent lawyer. What it takes to constitute a great lawyer in the estimation of these gentlemen biographers is left in obscurity. It will be conceded that Mr. Lincoln was not a technical lawyer, but a great lawyer. He would not take rank with that so-called great lawyer of Vermont, who is so technical that he could not be called a lawyer, but a man of law, so as to be entitled to be called a great technical lawyer. He would not take rank with that so-called great lawyer of Vermont, who is so technical that he could not be called a lawyer, but a man of law, so as to be entitled to be called a great technical lawyer.

"Following an interesting sketch of Lincoln as a circuit-riding lawyer, Mr. Tanner said: "As showing Mr. Lincoln's great kindness of heart and sympathy for others, may be mentioned his consideration for younger members of the bar. If he happened to be pitted against a young or inexperienced lawyer, he showed him every courtesy and consideration, and would scorn to take advantage of his weakness or inexperience. It was the habit of the young men to go to Lincoln for advice, and when they had done so, they would appeal to him to help them out, and they never appealed in vain; he would step his work at any time to give advice and put them on the right track.

would refuse to take a case, even for his best friends, if he was satisfied their contention was wrong. Judge Davis, before whom he practiced, says that he was never at his best, except when he knew that he was right in a case, and that then he was invincible. He would sometimes abandon a case in the midst of a trial, if he became satisfied that his client was in the wrong. One case of this kind is mentioned where he was associated with other attorneys, and after the case had progressed for some time he remarked to his associates that he would not make an argument, and practically dropped out of the case. His associates went on and won the case, and received a fee of \$200, but Lincoln would not take one dollar of it, for the reason that he claimed that the decision was not a righteous one. He would frequently against his own interests, try to convince a litigant that he was wrong, and persuade him to throw up his case. In these respects Lincoln, as he said by his friends, was 'perversely honest.'

"Lincoln was greatly beloved by his professional brethren, and trusted by the courts. His great fund of anecdote, and his natural wit and humor, made him a favorite in conversation. Crowds would gather around him at the tavern, the store or the postoffice, ready to laugh at his quaint stories and odd expressions. It is said that he got his knack of story-telling from studying 'Aesop's Fables,' one of the few books he was able to get hold of in his earlier days. He often drew upon his fund of stories to embellish an argument or to impress a point upon the minds of the court or jury.

"While he used plain language among the plain people, whom he loved and trusted, some of his words will shine in the political heavens like fixed stars, when the masterpieces of great orators have been forgotten. There are ideas of his formulations during his professional career, which have been placed upon the altars of the great, and carried to a grander fruition than ever prophet foretold or poet dreamed. The legal profession is greatly honored in his rank, and is another illustration of one of the great facts of history, that in every struggle for human liberty and human rights, lawyers have been in the forefront of the battle. It was so at Runnymede when Magna Charta was wrung from old King John. It was so when our forefathers determined to throw off the English yoke. There was Otis and Henry, Adams and Jefferson, Hamilton and Marshall, and hundreds of others, famous lawyers of their time, who led the way, and the people followed. Lincoln was fresh from the bosom of the great struggle to struggle for the cause of universal liberty, and he kept up that struggle until the Declaration of Independence was made an immortal truth; until every man, woman and child in this country be come, no matter what disastrous conflict may have beaten down his liberties; no matter what sun may have changed the color of his skin; no matter what storm may have blown him in bondage, the moment he touches our shores he becomes a free man, with freedom's soil beneath his feet, and freedom's banner over his head.

"Lincoln's fame began as a lawyer, and widening into the broader field of statesmanship, is not confined to his own country, but is world-wide. Wherever a voice is raised in behalf of the oppressed, the name of Abraham Lincoln is reverently spoken. As illustrating the universality of Lincoln's fame, and as a fitting conclusion of my remarks, I quote from an address delivered by the late great orator of Spain, Emilio Castelar, who, after recounting the chief events of Lincoln's life and his great work in the cause of liberty and humanity, concluded with the words: 'There is no man in history that nothing might be wanting to his glory, not even martyrdom, like Socrates, like Christ, like all redeemers, he fell at the hands of his people, and it was upon which humanity will forever shower its tears, and God his benediction.'

The closing address was made by I. H. Wells, who said in part: "There was only one Lincoln, and that was a great one. In looking for the power of this great commoner, who without facilities for acquiring education was able to create an epoch, I have concluded that the secret of his greatness lies in the right and absolute unselfish patriotism. As distinguished from other men more brilliant than he, there is no comparison, and in this respect he stands alone. He was a man who was not content with what he had, and he seemed to suffer. These men, with their matchless endowments and acquisitions, seemed to outshine Lincoln, and at first they regarded him as a technical lawyer, but as the years passed, and the times had upheaved, this estimate was first displaced for one of respect, then trust, and finally of supreme reliance. And when these pillars of men became pillars of a broken-down man, Lincoln was the one strong man among them, who held them to their posts when they were ready to flinch. We cannot attribute this power to his politics, for he had little of that; but we must attribute it to his rugged moral courage, his singleness of purpose, his divine patience, his subtle fondness for the underlying motive of all his motives. His life has been thoroughly exploited, and out of the vast range of magazine stories it may be seen today that he grew into his greatness. While the technical lawyer, the writer, and the broadening process, from the rail-splitter to the statesman with broad views and keen intellect capable of grasping the problems that rent the nation, and of seizing the helm when others held back in dismay. Out of the rawest material, out of this backwoodsman, this rail-splitter, and this statesman, nature created a man who dominated over men of the highest culture, Drudgery, calamity, exasperation, abuse, want, disappointment, grief and self-abasement were the results that developed Abraham Lincoln; but it is the intellect, the diamond under the crust, out of which nature sometimes creates her most splendid product. As Emerson says: 'It is a strange process, too little by which experience is converted into thought, as the mulberry leaf is converted into silk. But we cannot claim Abraham Lincoln as our own—he belongs to all the nations and all the centuries.'

Zarina cigarettes—not made by Japs or Chinamen, lic for 10.

IN THE SEVERAL COURTS

QUESTION OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S FEE IN DIVORCE SUITS.

Heard by Four Judges, Sitting Together—Argument of Attorney Marquam, Who Brought Action.

Judges Frazer, Sears, Cleland and George sat together in department No. 1 yesterday, and heard the argument upon the question of the right of the county to exact a district attorney's fee of \$25 in each divorce suit. The matter was taken up on advice. Formerly, the district attorney received these fees, but since the act of 1895, which provided that the clerk of the court has collected the fee as before, and has turned the money over to the county treasurer.

Mr. Marquam filed a mandamus proceeding to obtain a decision of the court upon the subject, contending that the district attorney fee in divorce cases was done away with by the fee law of 1895 and the repeal confirmed by the act of 1899 concerning fees.

In response to a request for small seals from Professor Robinson, principal of the school, Mr. Williams, chairman of the supply committee, was authorized to purchase the same. Architect Miller reported that the Holiday school in the last section of the city, which was to be built, had been abandoned.

Mr. Marquam said, was the law under which the clerk justifies the collection of the fee. Counsel argued that it was repealed by the act of 1895, providing for the collection of fees by the several courts in the state, and that the duty of the district attorney, so far as necessary, to prevent fraud or collusion in such suits. Section 1704 of the statute was next read, as follows: 'The fees provided for in the act of 1895 shall be paid to the district attorney by the county where the services are rendered, except the fees in the prosecution or defense of a civil action or proceeding, in which the state is a party, and divorce suits, in which the duty of the plaintiff in every divorce suit to deposit with the clerk of the court in which the suit is instituted the sum of \$50 before the complaint is filed, which sum shall be paid to the district attorney by the clerk as his fee. The clerk shall not receive or file the complaint in any suit for a divorce until such fee be paid.'

This act, Mr. Marquam said, was the law under which the clerk justifies the collection of the fee. Counsel argued that it was repealed by the act of 1895, providing for the collection of fees by the several courts in the state, and that the duty of the district attorney, so far as necessary, to prevent fraud or collusion in such suits. Section 1704 of the statute was next read, as follows: 'The fees provided for in the act of 1895 shall be paid to the district attorney by the county where the services are rendered, except the fees in the prosecution or defense of a civil action or proceeding, in which the state is a party, and divorce suits, in which the duty of the plaintiff in every divorce suit to deposit with the clerk of the court in which the suit is instituted the sum of \$50 before the complaint is filed, which sum shall be paid to the district attorney by the clerk as his fee. The clerk shall not receive or file the complaint in any suit for a divorce until such fee be paid.'

It was contended that under the showing made, a district attorney's fee cannot be collected, especially as the act of 1895 also provided: 'All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed in so far as they conflict, inasmuch as the act of 1895, which provides that the district attorney's fee shall be collected and paid to the county treasurer. Mr. Bernstein went over the ground fully, and the court took the matter under advisement.

In the divorce suit of John Lynch against Anna Lynch, a demurrer to the complaint was withdrawn by the defendant. An order of default was entered in the suit of S. P. Huffman against L. M. Huffman. Motion of District Attorney Sewall for information against William Hughes, charging him with burglary in entering the store of L. Benjamin, was dismissed by Judge George yesterday. Hughes turned state's evidence against his confederate, Walter Lestard. The latter concluded not to stand trial, but pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The trial of Ah John, indicted for selling lottery tickets, was set for February 14, by Judge George, and the trial of Ah Lee for February 21. Four other lottery cases are to be set by Judge Frazer.

FREE TUITION GRANTED.

Case Which Was Not Barred by New Law.

The board of school directors held their regular meeting last night at the City Hall. Only three of the members were present, Mr. Wittenberg being out of town and Mr. Beach also being absent. For many meetings the subject of free tuition has been regularly brought up, discussed, and with very few exceptions, granted. Last meeting it was thought the matter was permanently settled, when a resolution was passed saying that, more free tuition would be granted, but the subject was revived again last night by an application from Mrs. O. W. Hooford, who wished tuition for one Kate Chevon. The girl's parents, it was stated, are very poor, and unable to educate the child at all. Mrs. Hooford says she is an adopted child, being fed and clothed entirely by her.

Charles Strawbridge and Mr. Williams were in favor of granting it, while Mr. Warren was contrary to granting it, in consideration of the resolution passed last meeting. The two first-named directors are very poor, and unable to educate the child at all. Mrs. Hooford says she is an adopted child, being fed and clothed entirely by her.

Mr. Warren, who said the people were able to pay for the education of the child, thought otherwise, and called for an eye and vote. The result was the petition was granted by a vote of 2 to 1. The three children of William and Emma Stace were excused from vaccination for the time being, by petition of the parents, who said they were troubled with some blood disease, and thereby not in condition to admit the virus into their system. The petition was granted by a vote of 2 to 1. Mr. Warren again voting no. He demanded a certificate saying that the statement was true.

Mr. J. J. Pershing, of Oakley Green, a party defendant, and H. J. Smith, appeared before the board with the request for a school in her section of the country. Thompson, Peninsula and Highland schools not being in condition to receive the little ones. If the district would conduct a school midway between the three, she thought the petition should be granted. The board went into the matter with her very carefully, but took no action.

C. U. Owen, of Tacoma, is registered at the Perkins. O. E. Elliott, a Marshland logger, is at the St. Charles. S. A. Hamilton, of Hood River, is at the St. Charles. C. P. Peterson, of The Dalles, is registered at the Perkins. R. L. Jeffery, of Astoria, is registered at the Imperial. J. B. Rogers, of Baker City, is registered at the Imperial. S. Elmore and daughter, of Astoria, are guests of the Perkins. O. P. Coshow, a Roseburg attorney, is registered at the Imperial. J. W. Bennett and daughter, of Marshfield, are registered at the Perkins. R. L. Rush, wife and daughter, of Pomroy, Wash., are registered at the Perkins. F. B. Gibson, of San Francisco, who is looking over this field with a view of starting a crematory in Portland, is at the Imperial.

Harry Watkins, a Boise City furniture dealer, is in the city on business. He is the owner of the city of his town have \$20,000 cash short-lined toward removing the Oregon Suburban main track from N. Main street to the city. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Schow, of La Grande, are visiting friends in the city. For the past six or seven years Mr. Schow has been chief clerk in the government land office at that place, and returned to his home position to engage in business at Sumpter. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A. Armstrong and family, new arrivals from Iowa, are staying at the St. Charles while seeking a permanent location in Oregon.

Real Estate Transfers. Mary G. Hart and James D. Hart to August Hines, lot 4, block 1, Washington, \$100. Sheriff to Mrs. Jane McGuire, 7 lots 5, 6, block 30, Stephens' addition, \$100. Eitel May Pinkham et al. to Rosa A. Crouch, 9 acres; and December 21, 1899, 2,000. Sol Abraham to Mrs. Mollie Mack, 1/2 block 2, Columbia, \$100. H. H. Haight, February 7, 1900, 1. Hulda Gray Holmes and Byron Z. Holmes to Mrs. M. M. Haight, February 7, 1900, 750. John Miller to Mrs. M. M. Haight, February 7, 1900, 1. F. R. Strong, administrator, to Mrs. M. M. Haight, February 7, 1900, 13,500. Building Permits. Ole K. Baacke, 14-20 cottage, corner East Eighth and Bowman streets, \$300. February 11 Harry Goodwater, age 3 years, 708 Commercial street, diphtheria. February 11, George H. Hinkel, age 1 year, 708 East Eighth street, pneumonia. February 9, Henrietta Smith, age 21 years, 708 Commercial street, diphtheria. February 9, Isaac Maas, age 15 years, Twentieth and Wilson streets, strangles.

TO BUILD A CREMATORY

PORTLAND MEN TAKE UP SUBJECT IN EARNEST.

Expert From San Francisco Here to Confer With Those Who Intend to Establish It.

Frank B. Gibson, secretary of the San Francisco Cremation Company, is in the city, at the invitation of a number of Portland gentlemen, to consider the establishment of a crematorium in Portland. This is merely an informal visit to talk over the situation, with the end in view of the establishment of such an institution here, if early in the year. A number of men of wealth and influence in the community have been considering this proposition for two or three years, no definite legal or financial steps have been taken up to this time. Portland men who are interested in the subject have inspected two crematories in San Francisco—those at Odd Fellows' and Cypress Lawn cemeteries. They feel that the time is ripe to undertake such an enterprise in Portland, and to aid it in a practical way they invited Mr. Gibson here to confer with them.

He arrived here yesterday, and will remain several days in conference with those who are anxious to see the crematory established. Probably a semipublic meeting will be called during the week, to deal with all interested may listen to the views of a man who makes the construction and operation of crematories his life business. Of course, the only way to finance such an enterprise is by the subscription of a body, together with chapel services, is \$40. Mr. Gibson's plan is to issue transferable certificates of stock, each share representing \$50, payable monthly in 10 payments of \$5. The interest on the stock is the privilege of one cremation service, including the chapel and organ service. It has also the advantage of being interchangeable with other crematories.

The feeling among Portland men who have taken up the subject is that the crematory should be a separate association and entirely independent of any of the crematories now existing in the city. The proposition of establishing a crematory here has been discussed at length by the medical fraternity of Portland, both in private and before the medical association. It is the opinion of the subject will again come before that body at its next meeting, February 19. A prominent physician said yesterday that the majority of Portland medical men are heartily in favor of cremation.

children growing nicely? Stronger each month? A trifle heavier? Or is one of them growing the other way? Growing weaker, growing thinner, growing paler? If so, you should try Scott's Emulsion. It corrects disease. It makes delicate children grow in the right way—taller, stronger, heavier, healthier.

WIN MARIANI. Mariani Wine—The Only Famous Tonic. A mild stimulant, the only one that has no unpleasant reaction, and that produces no harmful effects. This is asserted after continued experience during the past thirty-five years. All Druggists. Refuse Substitutes. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS. PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—P. M.—Maximum temperature, 51; minimum, 30. Wind, S. S. W. river reading at 11 A. M., 5.4 feet; change in the last 24 hours, -0.1 foot; total precipitation, 8 P. M. to 8 P. M., 0.01 inch; total precipitation from Sept. 1, 1899, 24.25 inches; normal precipitation from Sept. 1, 1899, 20.14 inches; deficiency, 4.10 inches; total sunshine Feb. 11, 9:24; possible sunshine Feb. 11, 10:12. WEATHER FORECAST. Rain has occurred only once and near the Oregon coast today, and, except at Astoria, it has been only 0.01 of an inch. A trace of snow has fallen in the Snake river valley. The temperature has fallen throughout the Pacific Northwest, the fall being from 15 to 20 deg. in Montana, 8 to 10 deg. in Western Oregon and all night in Washington and Idaho. The cold wave from the Canadian provinces has moved down the Missouri valley. In Western Oregon and Washington the temperature ranges from 30 to 40 deg. In California the temperature is high for the season, having reached 70 deg. at Red Bluff today, and 68 deg. at Sacramento. The weather there is clear and fine. WEATHER FORECASTS. Forecasts made at Portland for the 26 hours ending midnight, Feb. 12: Partly cloudy; Western Oregon and Western Washington Occasional rain; increasing temperature; southwest wind. Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho—Occasional rain or snow; variable winds; Portland and vicinity—Occasional rain; increasing temperature; winds southwest to south.

NOTICE! Having sold the furniture in one lot at 454 Salmon, there will be no more furniture sold by S. L. N. GILMAN, Auctioneer. Mortgage Loans. On improved city and farm property, at lowest current rates. Building loans. Installment loans. Macmaster & Birrell, 311 W. 1st St. BOND MORTGAGES. Highest market price paid for municipal and school bonds. Lowest rates on mortgage loans. Loans made on real estate as security or trust on reasonable terms. W. H. FEAR, 416 Chamber of Commerce. FORBES-DAVIS FUEL CO. Union 411. Columbia 224. Heat Fir Wood, Saved ..... \$3.50 Heat Fir Wood, 4 Feet Long ..... \$3.25 We handle all kinds of wood and coal. We guarantee the quality of our goods. FOOT OF BAY YAMHILL ST.

CLASSIFIED AD. RATES

"Rooms," "Rooms and Board," "Household Goods," "Situations Wanted," 15 words, 15 cents; 10 to 25 words, 20 cents; 25 to 50 words, 25 cents, etc. No discount for additional insertions. UNDER ALL OTHER HEADS except "Today," 20 cents for 15 words or less; 15 words, 40 cents; 25 to 35 words, 50 cents; 35 to 45 words, 60 cents; 45 to 55 words, 70 cents; 55 to 65 words, 80 cents; 65 to 75 words, 90 cents; 75 to 85 words, 1.00; 85 to 95 words, 1.10; 95 to 105 words, 1.20; 105 to 115 words, 1.30; 115 to 125 words, 1.40; 125 to 135 words, 1.50; 135 to 145 words, 1.60; 145 to 155 words, 1.70; 155 to 165 words, 1.80; 165 to 175 words, 1.90; 175 to 185 words, 2.00; 185 to 195 words, 2.10; 195 to 205 words, 2.20; 205 to 215 words, 2.30; 215 to 225 words, 2.40; 225 to 235 words, 2.50; 235 to 245 words, 2.60; 245 to 255 words, 2.70; 255 to 265 words, 2.80; 265 to 275 words, 2.90; 275 to 285 words, 3.00; 285 to 295 words, 3.10; 295 to 305 words, 3.20; 305 to 315 words, 3.30; 315 to 325 words, 3.40; 325 to 335 words, 3.50; 335 to 345 words, 3.60; 345 to 355 words, 3.70; 355 to 365 words, 3.80; 365 to 375 words, 3.90; 375 to 385 words, 4.00; 385 to 395 words, 4.10; 395 to 405 words, 4.20; 405 to 415 words, 4.30; 415 to 425 words, 4.40; 425 to 435 words, 4.50; 435 to 445 words, 4.60; 445 to 455 words, 4.70; 455 to 465 words, 4.80; 465 to 475 words, 4.90; 475 to 485 words, 5.00; 485 to 495 words, 5.10; 495 to 505 words, 5.20; 505 to 515 words, 5.30; 515 to 525 words, 5.40; 525 to 535 words, 5.50; 535 to 545 words, 5.60; 545 to 555 words, 5.70; 555 to 565 words, 5.80; 565 to 575 words, 5.90; 575 to 585 words, 6.00; 585 to 595 words, 6.10; 595 to 605 words, 6.20; 605 to 615 words, 6.30; 615 to 625 words, 6.40; 625 to 635 words, 6.50; 635 to 645 words, 6.60; 645 to 655 words, 6.70; 655 to 665 words, 6.80; 665 to 675 words, 6.90; 675 to 685 words, 7.00; 685 to 695 words, 7.10; 695 to 705 words, 7.20; 705 to 715 words, 7.30; 715 to 725 words, 7.40; 725 to 735 words, 7.50; 735 to 745 words, 7.60; 745 to 755 words, 7.70; 755 to 765 words, 7.80; 765 to 775 words, 7.90; 775 to 785 words, 8.00; 785 to 795 words, 8.10; 795 to 805 words, 8.20; 805 to 815 words, 8.30; 815 to 825 words, 8.40; 825 to 835 words, 8.50; 835 to 845 words, 8.60; 845 to 855 words, 8.70; 855 to 865 words, 8.80; 865 to 875 words, 8.90; 875 to 885 words, 9.00; 885 to 895 words, 9.10; 895 to 905 words, 9.20; 905 to 915 words, 9.30; 915 to 925 words, 9.40; 925 to 935 words, 9.50; 935 to 945 words, 9.60; 945 to 955 words, 9.70; 955 to 965 words, 9.80; 965 to 975 words, 9.90; 975 to 985 words, 10.00; 985 to 995 words, 10.10; 995 to 1005 words, 10.20; 1005 to 1015 words, 10.30; 1015 to 1025 words, 10.40; 1025 to 1035 words, 10.50; 1035 to 1045 words, 10.60; 1045 to 1055 words, 10.70; 1055 to 1065 words, 10.80; 1065 to 1075 words, 10.90; 1075 to 1085 words, 11.00; 1085 to 1095 words, 11.10; 1095 to 1105 words, 11.20; 1105 to 1115 words, 11.30; 1115 to 1125 words, 11.40; 1125 to 1135 words, 11.50; 1135 to 1145 words, 11.60; 1145 to 1155 words, 11.70; 1155 to 1165 words, 11.80; 1165 to 1175 words, 11.90; 1175 to 1185 words, 12.00; 1185 to 1195 words, 12.10; 1195 to 1205 words, 12.20; 1205 to 1215 words, 12.30; 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