

CHINA WILL ACCEPT

Envoy Believes She Will Concede Powers' Demands.

ARREST OF THE RINGLEADERS

Princess Tuan and Chung Taken Into Custody in the Interior—Yu Hsien Ordered to Return to Siam To Be Executed.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing December 24, says:

The government has arrested Princess Tuan and Chung on the borders of the Shan Si and Shen Si Provinces. Yu Hsien has been ordered to return to Siam Fu forthwith, to be executed, it is supposed.

It is inferred from these reports that the imperial authorities are preparing to concede the demands of the joint note for the punishment of the instigators of the trouble in China.

According to a news agency's dispatch from Peking, dated December 24, the Foreign Ministers there are unanimously of opinion that China will accept the conditions imposed by the joint note of the powers within a month.

The note was started on its way to the Dowager Empress and the Emperor immediately after its presentation, but communication is slow, and it probably will not reach them until December 27.

"Vice-Admiral Alexoff," says the St. Petersburg correspondent, "has issued orders to the men under his command in China to make detailed lists of the Chinese property—money, cattle, provisions, etc.—taken by them, and such property now in their hands. The correspondent also says that detachments of Russians in Southern and Southeastern Manchuria continue the work of exterminating disorganized Chinese troops and brigands.

A dispatch from Peking to a news agency here, dated December 24, says missionaries state that Boxers, 25 miles east of Peking killed 12 Catholics and burned eight in the temples.

MASSACRE OF REFORMERS.

Fifteen Hundred of Them Slain in a Yangtze City.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 25.—A special to the Times from Vancouver, B. C., says: News of a terrible massacre of the reform forces in China and the beheading of 27 of their leaders was received here today in a cablegram by W. A. Cumrow, secretary of the Chinese Reform Association in America.

The massacre took place in a populous town in the Yangtze Valley. It resulted in the killing of 1500 men and the complete demoralization of the reform forces in the battle into which the reformers were brought. The Chinese here are loud in their expressions of disapproval of the conduct of the campaign by their leaders. It appears from the details given in the cablegram received today that Long Tom, the reform leader at the head of a badly armed force of 12,000, paid a visit to Chang Chi Tung, Governor of the district, who, though an imperial officer, was known to sympathize with the reform movement.

Long Tom was invited to the Governor's palace, and was, with his 12,000 men, marched into the city. They left their arms outside the gates, taking the precaution of locking their loaded revolvers. There were 8000 imperial troops in the town, but nothing was feared from them, and a delay of a day took place in the city. The reform leaders might be sent, and when the audience with the Governor was finally arranged, there were 27 of the leading reformers present. Then a disagreement arose. The Governor, who the leaders sentenced and taken into the court-yard, where they were beheaded. The reformers were told to return to their homes, but they refused to do so. They carried away their own wounded, but left 1500 dead on the ground and 1500 in the streets of the city. The cablegram says that the scene of the butchery was frightful.

The Powers' Note Delivered.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Peking says: The Ministers assembled at the residence of Senator B. J. de Cologan, the Spanish Minister, and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, received the note of the powers, to whom the Spanish Minister handed the joint note of the powers. Li Hung Chang, who is still ill, asked to be excused from the ceremony. He has the honor to accept the note concerning the re-establishment of good relations, and will transmit it immediately to you by his reply as soon as received.

French Troops Fired Upon.

TIEN TSIN, Dec. 24.—A French detachment of 100 men left here December 20 for Hung Tsai, 20 miles westward, to search for arms. Approaching the village across a frozen creek, a force of Boxers opened fire, killing Lieutenant Contal and wounding another officer. The French burned the village.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TOBACCO

Sumatra Leaf Grown With Great Profit in Connecticut.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The following notice was posted today by the Secretary of Agriculture: "Milton Whitney, Chief of the Division of Soils, reports a successful termination of experiments conducted in co-operation with the Connecticut Experiment Station in the production of Sumatra tobacco near Hartford. One-third of an acre was planted under shade both sides with the best high and cultivated and fermented under the direction of M. L. Floyd, tobacco expert of the department. The yield of cured tobacco was 600 pounds, making an estimated yield for one acre of 2100 pounds. This lost about 10 per cent in the fermentation.

The crop has just been sold by L. B. Hase & Co., of Hartford, for \$473.78, making an estimated value of one acre of \$121. The cost of production, including the cost of shade, was \$12.50. The net profit was \$108.28, or 89.5 per cent. This was an average price of 71 cents per pound. The crop and net profit were the same without shade, yielded about the same quantity, and brought 27 cents per pound, or at the rate of \$56.75 per acre. Deducting the cost of cultivation, this would leave a profit of about \$30 per acre. The ordinary crop of the Connecticut Valley brings the farmer about 20 cents per pound, or \$200 per acre, and deducting the cost of expenses, leaves a profit of about \$50 per acre. The Sumatra tobacco grown under shade has been submitted to New York and Philadelphia business men, and has been pronounced satisfactory and fully equal to imported Sumatra. These facts show that we can grow Sumatra tobacco of the highest quality in this country and have our farmers between \$50,000 and \$70,000, which is now sent abroad annually for the foreign-grown leaf. This work is the result of the soil survey made in the Connecticut Valley two years ago, and similar results can be

THE CUDAHY KIDNAPING

FINDING OF PONY PROBABLY RIDEN BY ONE OF THE MEN.

The Omaha Packer and the Police Are Receiving Mysterious Letters From Cincinnati.

OMAHA, Dec. 25.—That the bay pony at Pacific Junction, Ia., found there Friday morning in the stable of Ed. Mack Cudahy is firmly believed by the police and the authorities down there. The horse was found after neighbors had notified a strange man coming from the barn in the early morning. By identification on the part of Frank Glinn, of this city, it was proved that the animal was not the horse which was seen in Omaha, but as the animal has been advertised under big headlines and no owner found, it is believed to have been ridden across the ferry at Plattsmouth by one of the kidnapers, who slept in the barn overnight and left his horse behind. The animal will be brought to Omaha.

Mr. Cudahy expressed himself as pleased with the progress of the case, and believes that the kidnapers will be apprehended. He makes a denial of sensational threats he is reported to have made in certain dispatches. Both Mr. Cudahy and the police have been receiving letters from "Eloise T.," who has been writing to them from Cincinnati, asking why the police think Pat Crow is one of the kidnapers, by what law he could be punished, etc. The letters are written on Windsor Hotel stationery, Omaha, two months old, under a former management. The letters have apparently been mailed to Cincinnati from here and remailed by a confederate. Other letters are from cranks and sympathizers.

Crow in St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 25.—At police headquarters here tonight it was stated that Pat Crow, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Cudahy kidnaping case, was believed to be in St. Joseph. The police are said to be searching for him.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MAGGIE HOEL.

PUEBLO POLICE HAVE FAILED TO UNCOVER ANY CLUE.

PUEBLO, Colo., Dec. 25.—The police have failed thus far to unearth any clue to the whereabouts of Maggie Hoel, the young lady who mysteriously disappeared three days ago from her uncle's home near the city. The English-born girl, who she left of her own accord. One theory is that the girl fled to avoid fulfilling her marriage engagement, which was set for two or three months ahead. Another theory is that she has fallen into the hands of the proprietress of some bad house. In either case, however, it does not seem that Maggie would have gone without either her hat or wraps. There is a possibility that she has been taken to a place where she has been hidden, although we should by no means withdraw our troops without replacing them. With the passage of the Army bill, which provides for the taking of the place of the volunteers when they are called home in the Spring. This is not only what should be done, but must be done, if the islands are to become quiet under the American flag. Then again, every official whom Uncle Sam sends to the Philippine Islands should exercise the strictest integrity in his methods. The Boer guerrilla must be hunted down and this can be done only by supplying the mounted force with drives of horses for riding hard and fast over the wild. The War Office has never been able to comprehend the necessity for purchasing horses on an unprecedented scale for operations in South Africa.

ENGLAND NOT HUMILIATED

Breaking Down of Boer Resistance Indicated by Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The English Christmas comes this year with holly and mistletoe, but no war. The work in South Africa is unfinished, but there is no sense of humiliation in the unexpected reverses and no bewilderment over the holding up of the British Army at the three points of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley. The news from the theater of war is meager and what there is points to a gradual breaking down of resources in the Boer resistance. It is mainly a grove of remnants and relays of horses. The infantry cannot bring the war to a close by sitting tight on the railways and in the chief towns. The Boer guerrilla must be hunted down and this can be done only by supplying the mounted force with drives of horses for riding hard and fast over the wild. The War Office has never been able to comprehend the necessity for purchasing horses on an unprecedented scale for operations in South Africa.

TRUSTS' OFFER REJECTED.

Indiana Rubber Shoe Company Declines to Be Absorbed.

MISHAWKA, Ind., Dec. 25.—The United States Rubber Company, the trust which controls nearly all the rubber shoe industry in this country, has submitted in writing application to the Mishawka Rubber & Shoe Company providing for the sale of the local concern. The offer, it is believed, includes a monetary stipulation of \$100,000. President Beyer stating that the trust president agreed to the Mishawka Company for each \$1 of its actual value. The local plant is the most formidable rival of the trust. The offer received last week was the most tempting offer yet made. President Beyer declared the proposition would be rejected, as have many before it.

EMPLOYER SHARE PROFITS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 25.—The employees of the Bourne mills who are entitled to a part in the profit-sharing plan in use by the corporation have received a bonus of 3 1/2 per cent on the wages earned during the holiday season of this year. This is the 23d semi-annual dividend that has been paid by the corporation under this plan. It will net more to the participating operatives than usual from the fact that a high scale of wages has been in use since December of last year and steady employment has been given. The amount each participant will receive for Christmas from the profit-sharing plan varies from \$5 to \$15.

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THE JOCKEY RODE IN THE CHRISTMAS HANDICAP AT TANFORD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Jockey Tod Sloan made his first appearance in the saddle today since his return from England. It was at Tanford in the Christmas handicap. The race was won by Eddie Jones, an outsider, with Jenkins up. It was also Jenkins' first ride since returning from England. Vesuvius, on which Sloan made his first appearance, finished in a tie with the other 20-year-old companion, Andria. Greyfield and Advance Guard received strong support, while Eddie Jones and Mortgage were coupled at 7 to 1. The start killed Greyfield and Advance Guard, but they were not hurt before the stretch was reached. Eddie Jones assumed the lead in the last quarter, and beat Vesuvius three lengths. The Lady was a close third, a neck in front of the other 20-year-olds. Sloan was warmly applauded and was presented with a floral piece when he rode to the post. The weather was fine, track good and attendance large. Testarunks fell when making in the stretch, but the Englishman, Murphy on Lord Chesterfield is being investigated. The results: One mile, selling—Dr. Bernays won, Gansboro second, Edgardo third; time, 1:42.

Five furlongs, purse—Princess Titania won, Tola second, Limes third; time, 1:30. Handicap, steepchase, short course—Lomo won, Lord Chesterfield second, Lester W. third; time, 2:18.

One mile and a quarter, Christmas handicap—Eddie Jones won, Vesuvius second, The Lady third; time, 2:37.

Seven furlongs, Westchester handicap, 2-year-olds—Sir Florian second, Camrose second, -wide third; time, 1:28.

Seven furlongs—Gold Or won, Wooster Boy second, Dangerous Man third; time, 1:27 1/2.

RICES AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—Imported Mini Sauce, who Saturday won the Crescent City handicap, today won the Christmas handicap. The English-bred gelding was always favorite. The weather was fine and the track fast. The results: One mile, selling—Tom Gilmore won, Bavis second, Brown Vail third; time, 1:40.

Six furlongs, handicap—Senator Beveridge won, Isabel second, Gallop third; time, 1:19 1/2.

One mile, steeplechase, full course—Isen won, Donation second, Terry Ranger third; time, 4:54.

One mile, Christmas handicap—Imp. Wing third; time, 2:07.

One mile, selling—Ben Chance won, Hood's Brigade second, Uncle Bill third; time, 1:42 1/2.

CYCLING IN BOSTON.

Preparations for a Month of Indoor Racing.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The stars of the cycling world invaded Boston today to make a trip to the city of the South. The English-bred gelding was always favorite. The weather was fine and the track fast. The results: One mile, selling—Tom Gilmore won, Bavis second, Brown Vail third; time, 1:40.

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COLLEGE BASEBALL PLANS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—To inspect the best university gymnasiums in the East, and to complete arrangements for a Spring baseball tour, the Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, left tonight for a tour of the Eastern institutions. Before returning the Maroon coach will visit all the principal universities along the Atlantic coast for the purpose of picking up a few ideas which may be incorporated into the plans for the new Barlett gymnasium, which is to be built on the athletic field near Spring. Incidentally, Professor Stag will fill out a schedule of baseball dates for the first week in June, when it is planned to take the "varsity" nines on a tour, and possibly play some Eastern schools.

DIXON WOULD NOT FIGHT.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—George Dixon, ex-champion feather-weight, did not box Jimmy Davies 20 nights in the latter's Lexter Club tonight, to the intense disappointment of a big crowd. Dixon had agreed to fight at the feather-weight limit, but Davies insisted on the ring-side weighing at least 135 pounds against Dixon's 115 1/2. Dixon was at the ringside, but did not go on, and Andy Daly, of Malden, a feather-weight, was substituted. Daly and Daventport fought a draw.

WORLD'S BOWLING RECORD BROKEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 25.—Webb Jay, of this city, broke the world's bowling record at the City Club by bowling 209 out of 200 balls in a 20-ball match. The strike was made in his game with three comrades, until the last ball, which missed the eighth pin.

LARGE CATTLE SHIPMENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A special to the Record from Flora, Ill., says: The largest shipment of cattle from Southern Illinois, and probably from the State of Illinois, was received here today. The trainload of cattle, which numbered over 400 head, and were sent by one shipper, represents a market value slightly in excess of \$40,000.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM.

Parker's Hair Balm keeps the hair soft and plentiful, restores the hair to its natural color, and is a healthy skin, 50c.

THE ATHENA ELECTRIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY.

The Athena Electric Power & Light Company is surveying for pipe line which will convey water from the Wallis Wallis River to its power plant.

WAS YEAR OF HIGH PRICES

DISCOUNT MANUFACTURERS MUST CREDIT TO 1899.

Comparison of London Markets Shows That They Were Best for Nearly Thirty Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—A comparison of prices in 1899 with those of preceding years in that great world's market, London, is made by Professor A. Sauerbeck, in a publication issued by the Royal Statistical Society of London, England, and just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. This comparison, according to Professor Sauerbeck's statement which precedes it, "shows the course of prices of 45 commodities during the last 30 years as compared with the standard period of 11 years, 1867-77." The statement of values is in the form of "index numbers," in which the average price during the period 1867-77 is taken as 100, and the relative price in the years named, from 1850 to 1899 is based thereon.

The 45 articles considered are arranged in six great groups—vegetable food, animal food, sugar, coffee and tea, minerals, textiles and sundry materials. In vegetable food, the index number for the year 1899 was 62; for the year 1885, 58; for the year 1870, 55; for the year 1860, 52; for the year 1850, 48. In animal food, the lowest point, 33, and in 1899 averaged for the year, 60. In animal food, the figure for 1899 was 101; for 1885, 83; for 1870, 80; for 1860, 75; for 1850, 70. In minerals, the lowest point, 33, and in 1899 averaged for the year, 60. In animal food, the figure for 1899 was 101; for 1885, 83; for 1870, 80; for 1860, 75; for 1850, 70.

Discussing the table from which the above figures are taken, Professor Sauerbeck says: "The index number for all commodities was 65 against 44 in 1899, or 22 per cent below the standard period, 1867-77, and 13 per cent below the 10 years 1878-87, but 3 per cent above the average of the last 30 years. As compared with 1898, the advance amounted to 4 points, or 8 1/2 per cent, while the rise on 1896, the lowest year on record, was as much as 7 points, or 13 1/2 per cent. The rise was smaller than was probably expected by many observers, and this is explained by the fact that the average advance for the whole year applied only to materials, and here principally to minerals, to a smaller extent to textiles, and to a very slight extent to sundry materials. Articles of food, on the other hand, were in the aggregate lower than in 1898, and were only 1 per cent above the average of the last 30 years. In the aggregate, the advance amounted to 4 points, or 8 1/2 per cent, while the rise on 1896, the lowest year on record, was as much as 7 points, or 13 1/2 per cent. The rise was smaller than was probably expected by many observers, and this is explained by the fact that the average advance for the whole year applied only to materials, and here principally to minerals, to a smaller extent to textiles, and to a very slight extent to sundry materials. Articles of food, on the other hand, were in the aggregate lower than in 1898, and were only 1 per cent above the average of the last 30 years.

"Four articles out of the 45 contained in my tables showed records of low prices, viz., Brazil coffee, flax, coarse wool and the average import price of tea. Articles of food were a little lower, but materials in the aggregate were higher than in 1898, while the rise for materials from the lowest point in February, 1895, amounted to as much as 36 per cent in the aggregate. Articles of food, on the other hand, were only 1 1/2 per cent above their lowest record point in July, 1898.

"In the course of last year, prices of corn remained generally on a low level, the small wheat crop of the world of 1897 (283,000,000 quarters) having been followed in 1898 by the largest crop on record, 358,000,000 quarters, and in 1899 by another good crop, 324,000,000 quarters. Heavy and quiet were somewhat dearer, the latter

being affected by the drought in August. Sugar and the common sorts of tea ruled a little higher than in the preceding year, though both articles are still on a very low basis, the average import price of all sorts of tea imported having been the lowest on record. Brazil coffee, under the influence of four large crops in succession, was lower than ever before. Santos touching 25 shillings per hundredweight in September, but improving again to 28 shillings towards the end of the year. Metals generally reached their highest points between July and October, but gave way to some extent later on, while coal obtained almost famine prices at the end of the year and early in 1899. Iron has not been so high since 1874, but copper and tin, although very dear, were still higher during the speculation in 1877-78.

Among the textiles, we have to record an advance for cotton, in view of a large consumption and lower estimates of the current crop, but prices during the past year were still very low as compared with former periods. Flax touched the lowest price on record, improved gradually and realized a sharp advance in December. Manila hemp experienced great fluctuations in conjunction with the policy of opening and again closing the port; the price was \$17 per ton at the end of 1897, and about \$24 at the end of 1899, and has not been so high since 1880, while the bulk of coarse wools occupied the lowest level on record. The price of wool in 1899 was 100, and in 1898 was 100, and in 1897 was 100, and in 1896 was 100, and in 1895 was 100, and in 1894 was 100, and in 1893 was 100, and in 1892 was 100, and in 1891 was 100, and in 1890 was 100, and in 1889 was 100, and in 1888 was 100, and in 1887 was 100, and in 1886 was 100, and in 1885 was 100, and in 1884 was 100, and in 1883 was 100, and in 1882 was 100, and in 1881 was 100, and in 1880 was 100, and in 1879 was 100, and in 1878 was 100, and in 1877 was 100, and in 1876 was 100, and in 1875 was 100, and in 1874 was 100, and in 1873 was 100, and in 1872 was 100, and in 1871 was 100, and in 1870 was 100, and in 1869 was 100, and in 1868 was 100, and in 1867 was 100, and in 1866 was 100, and in 1865 was 100, and in 1864 was 100, and in 1863 was 100, and in 1862 was 100, and in 1861 was 100, and in 1860 was 100, and in 1859 was 100, and in 1858 was 100, and in 1857 was 100, and in 1856 was 100, and in 1855 was 100, and in 1854 was 100, and in 1853 was 100, and in 1852 was 100, and in 1851 was 100, and in 1850 was 100, and in 1849 was 100, and in 1848 was 100, and in 1847 was 100, and in 1846 was 100, and in 1845 was 100, and in 1844 was 100, and in 1843 was 100, and in 1842 was 100, and in 1841 was 100, and in 1840 was 100, and in 1839 was 100, and in 1838 was 100, and in 1837 was 100, and in 1836 was 100, and in 1835 was 100, and in 1834 was 100, and in 1833 was 100, and in 1832 was 100, and in 1831 was 100, and in 1830 was 100, and in 1829 was 100, and in 1828 was 100, and in 1827 was 100, and in 1826 was 100, and in 1825 was 100, and in 1824 was 100, and in 1823 was 100, and in 1822 was 100, and in 1821 was 100, and in 1820 was 100, and in 1819 was 100, and in 1818 was 100, and in 1817 was 100, and in 1816 was 100, and in 1815 was 100, and in 1814 was 100, and in 1813 was 100, and in 1812 was 100, and in 1811 was 100, and in 1810 was 100, and in 1809 was 100, and in 1808 was 100, and in 1807 was 100, and in 1806 was 100, and in 1805 was 100, and in 1804 was 100, and in 1803 was 100, and in 1802 was 100, and in 1801 was 100, and in 1800 was 100, and in 1799 was 100, and in 1798 was 100, and in 1797 was 100, and in 1796 was 100, and in 1795 was 100, and in 1794 was 100, and in 1793 was 100, and in 1792 was 100, and in 1791 was 100, and in 1790 was 100, and in 1789 was 100, and in 1788 was 100, and in 1787 was 100, and in 1786 was 100, and in 1785 was 100, and in 1784 was 100, and in 1783 was 100, and in 1782 was 100, and in 1781 was 100, and in 1780 was 100, and in 1779 was 100, and in 1778 was 100, and in 1777 was 100, and in 1776 was 100, and in 1775 was 100, and in 1774 was 100, and in 1773 was 100, and in 1772 was 100, and in 1771 was 100, and in 1770 was 100, and in 1769 was 100, and in 1768 was 100, and in 1767 was 100, and in 1766 was 100, and in 1765 was 100, and in 1764 was 100, and in 1763 was 100, and in 1762 was 100, and in 1761 was 100, and in 1760 was 100, and in 1759 was 100, and in 1758 was 100, and in 1757 was 100, and in 1756 was 100, and in 1755 was 100, and in 1754 was 100, and in 1753 was 100, and in 1752 was 100, and in 1751 was 100, and in 1750 was 100, and in 1749 was 100, and in 1748 was 100, and in 1747 was 100, and in 1746 was 100, and in 1745 was 100, and in 1744 was 100, and in 1743 was 100, and in 1742 was 100, and in 1741 was 100, and in 1740 was 100, and in 1739 was 100, and in 1