

The Nebraska Independent.

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LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, MARCH 28, 1901.

NO. 44.

THE SUPPRESSED SPEECH

The Address of Congressman Lantz Which the Speaker of the House Ordered Excluded From the Congressional Record.

The readers of The Independent will remember the bitter discussion in the house, which came near being a riot before it was ended, over the fact that Speaker Henderson issued an order prohibiting the printing in the Congressional Record of the remarks of Hon. John J. Lantz upon the army bill. The following is a copy of that famous address, which was entitled "Hannanism and McKinleyism in the Philippines are Blood Cousins to Weyerism in Cuba."

Mr. Lantz said:
Mr. Speaker: To be or not to be free is the question Cuba is asking in the beginning of 1901, just as she was asking this question about three years ago. But when she was asking it in 1898 she had in mind the question of freedom from hereditary despot. Today asking it she has in mind the tyranny of a majority, and that majority having been secured by bribery and falsehood and other means of corrupting the voters of the land. To lie or not to lie is the question before the American people. We told Cuba and we told the world that the United States was neither for conquest nor for the acquisition of territory, but purely in the cause of liberty and humanity. In that declaration we gave the Filipinos, just as much as the Cubans, a bond that we would use our strong arm to secure for them the right of self-government. Why is it that those who were not fighting in the land because this government keeps its bond to pay principal and interest on government debts express no concern or solicitude whatever that this solemn bond should be kept, as we pledged ourselves to do on that night when we declared that the people of Cuba "are, and of right ought to be free?"

I am not alone concerned about the sacrifice of our own character and reputation in this betrayal of the people of Cuba and of the Philippine islands, but I am much more concerned about the gradual dry rot that is taking place in the American conscience. We could afford to be guilty of sacrilege and to necessarily some of our young manhood, but we cannot afford to violate practically all of the ten commandments in this brutal and murderous warfare which we are making in the Philippine islands. The lack of moral growth and the absolute hardening and degrading of American conscience that is manifest today is the greatest menace to American liberty and American progress that this republic has ever seen. The encroachment made upon liberty by Nicholas Biddle and his greedy associates in the days of Andrew Jackson and the threatened destruction of the union by the slaveryocracy in the day of Abraham Lincoln are diseases of minor importance when compared with the tyranny and criminal aggression now manifest in every act and every word of those who favor the present policy of the federal government.

For some time I have been accustomed to liken our wickedness in the Philippine islands to that of England in South Africa. But, speaking of the matter a day or two ago to a gentleman and his wife, placing the conduct of the two nations on the same level, the good wife of my friend interrupted me to suggest that the conduct of England in South Africa was far more honorable than our conduct in the Philippine islands. She suggested, and I think with entire justification, that England had the advantage over us, in that she is honest enough and frank enough to admit to the world that she is making war to the death on the two South African republics not because of any purpose of benevolent assimilation, but purely and simply because it is her habit to go about the face of the earth seeking whom she may devour. England admits that her purpose is to secure possession of the rich gold fields and other property which the Boers, in their search for liberty, had discovered.

We, the good wife argued, are making war on the Filipinos for the benefit of a few of our speculators and governmental jobs, and have our highest officials in the national government prating to the world that we are doing it for the purpose of Christian civilization and for benevolent assimilation. The difference between the policy of England and the policy of America is as wide as the difference between frankness and hypocrisy. In that conversation I had commented on the shameful and the barbarous brutality manifested by Great Britain in the last battle in which the lion-hearted Cromwell participated. I had made comparison between what took place in Cromwell's last fight and some of the pictures of Rome in her pagan days, when she threw the Christians men and women, into the arena to be torn and fed upon by lions, tigers, dogs and other brutes. In that conversation I read and here submit a description given in the Washington Evening Times of the 27th of February, 1899, which is as follows:

"Cromwell surrendered, saying he wished to save the women and children. Throughout the week the grim old African lion Cromwell, with 3,000 men, held out against the persistent assaults of Roberts' 45,000 men. The Boer laager was struck down by British liddite shells. Shot and shell were poured into the laager by the British, and the condition of affairs in the camp of the Boers was something frightful. They had run entirely out of food, their ammunition had given out, and the laager was strewn with the corpses of the dead, lying in the broad light, unburied and festering. The wounded were in awful plight. The hospital corps was insufficient to attend to them, and they lay about the

laager in heaps, some crying piteously, others shrieking in their pain, many silently enduring their agonies."

Is it possible for anyone claiming membership in any one of the Christian churches to gaze on this picture of fifteen Britons murdering one Boer, and say that this picture is not far more disgraceful and savage than anything ever perpetrated upon any human being by even the vilest or most brutal of the pagan Romans? Is there not much in this to justify Buckle's deduction when he says that civilization had developed intellectually, but not morally; and if it be true, as my friend argued, that England has the advantage over America in being frank instead of hypocritical, then what language can be found strong enough to describe the crimes which we are perpetrating in the Philippine islands? Evidences are coming thick and fast that we are perpetrating outrages in many forms against the Filipinos, and that in those outrages we are violating individually and collectively the commandments, "Thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not kill; thou shalt not shed blood; thou shalt not commit adultery." What a legacy will be coming home to America in the spiritual and physical wrecks that are to return to us as American soldiers. Comment need not be enlarged on this subject. I insert here a statement from the issue of date February 23, 1901, of the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, of Philadelphia, which is as follows:

"Three soldiers from Johnston and vicinity, who enlisted a year or so ago to go to the Philippines, are back at their homes, having been returned as invalids on the transport Sherman. They were not much more than shadows when they arrived. All declared the climate in which they served to be something horrible, and that white men cannot serve in it over a few months and keep their health. The Sherman carried 800 souls, of which 297 were invalid volunteers, including 18 insane."

"John W. Kissel of Edenville, Franklin county, Pa., who was a member of the thirty-ninth regiment United States infantry, in the Philippines, has returned to his home on account of bad health. On the steamer in which he returned to this country there were 400 soldiers, the majority of them being ill, and 200 bodies of soldiers who had died on the islands or on the way over. Kissel says he has had enough of war in the Philippines."

"A dispatch from Washington, dated February 18, says: General MacArthur has informed the war department that he is making a visit to the southern factories describes some of the things she saw as follows:

"The miners and railroad boys of Birmingham, Ala., entertained me one evening some months ago with a graphic description of the conditions among the slaves of the southern mills. While I imagined that these must be something of a modern Siberia, I concluded that the boys were overdrawing the picture and made up my mind to see for myself the conditions described. Accordingly I got a job and mingled with the workers in the mill and in their homes. I found that the children of six and seven years of age were dragged out of bed at half past four in the morning when the task-master's whistle blew. They eat their scanty meal of black coffee and corn bread mixed with cottonseed oil in place of butter, and then off trots the whole army of serfs, big and little. By 5:30 they are all behind the factory walls, where amid the whir of machinery they grind their young lives out for fourteen long hours each day. As one looks on this brood of helpless human souls one could almost hear their voices cry out, 'Be still a moment, O, you iron wheels of capitalistic greed, and let us hear each other's voices, and let us feel for a moment that this is not all of life.'"

"We stopped at 12 for a scanty lunch and a half hour's rest. 12:30 we were at it again with never a stop until 7. Then a dreary march home, where we swallowed our scanty supper, talked for a few minutes of our misery and then dropped down upon a pallet of straw, to lie until the whistle should once more awaken us, summoning babes and all alike to another round of toil and misery."

"I have seen mothers take their babes and slip cold water in their faces to wake the poor little things. I have watched them all day long tending the dangerous machinery. I have seen their helpless limbs torn off, and then when they were disabled and of no more use to their master, thrown out to die. I must give the company credit for having hired a Sunday school teacher to tell the little things that 'Jesus put it into the heart of Mr. ——— to build that factory so they would have work with which to earn a little money to enable them to put a nickel in the box for the poor little heathen Chinese babies.'"

"I visited the factory in Tuscaloosa Ala. at 10 o'clock at night. The superintendent, not knowing my mission, gave me the entire freedom of the factory and I made good use of it. Standing by a siding that contained 155 spindles were two little girls. I asked a man standing near if the children were his, and he replied that they were. 'How old are they?' he asked. 'This one is nine, the other ten,' he replied. 'How many hours do they work?' 'Twelve,' was the answer. 'How much do they get a night?' 'We all three together get 60 cents. They get 10 cents each and 10 cents for the old days of African slavery there were not many northern Christians who would not eat sugar or wear cotton clothes because it was produced by slave labor. In these days the apostate sons and daughters of these old-fashioned Christians take the dividends, winking from the toll and very life of white children and go to Paris to spend the season. Where is the spirit that animated the church when it fought black slavery?"

A POP PHILOSOPHIES

He is Fatalistic and Feels That Capital and Organized Greed has a Clutch on Things.

Dr. W. P. Brooks of Cook philosophizes thus: "However much we, of the people's party, have reason for rejoicing over the good work done, it appears to me that the candid observer must see and feel that to achieve the reforms sought for through any political party, under whatever name it might chance to bear, must ever be futile while the enemies of reform remain so strongly entrenched behind the nation's interests as they are wholly impervious to the searchlight of intelligent reasoning."

"When we take into account the fact that 25 per cent of the voters are dependents, i. e., they look to the companies of corporate capital for their daily bread as well as the rags that partially cover the backs of their wives and little ones, how ridiculous is the idea to think for a single moment that you can get any considerable proportion of this vote by argument or reason, when the word of their masters goes down the line. 'Do not let your vote dampen the fires under the furnace.'"

"In one large factory, I am reliably informed, where over 3,000 were employed, 37 asserted the right of freedom and voted as they pleased; on the morning of November 7, they were called into the office and found their discharges waiting them."

"Fifteen per cent of the voters are owners of the corporate wealth of the country (about 83 per cent of all the wealth); 60 per cent are small traders, farmers, etc. Were it possible for us to hold more than 90 per cent of this class of voters, it might then be possible to accomplish needed reform; but this even is out of the question, because the fact that the 15 per cent class can put money in the hands of a few sell-outs, sore-heads, and aspirants for office, and draw from the 60 per cent class enough to make their majorities as large as they wish."

WHITE SLAVES OF THE SOUTH

Their Condition a Hundred Times Worse Than That of the Black Slave Before the War.

The condition of white labor in the south, especially in the cotton mills, is horrible beyond the power of words to describe. The labor unions have not a membership large enough there to force the passage of factory laws as they have in the northern states. The result is that capitalism in its most horrid form rules without a law to check its greed. Democratic legislatures seem to spend all their time to secure themselves from "nigger domination" and let their own race become the slaves of northern capitalists. Mother Jones, who has been making a visit to the southern factories, describes some of the things she saw as follows:

"The miners and railroad boys of Birmingham, Ala., entertained me one evening some months ago with a graphic description of the conditions among the slaves of the southern mills. While I imagined that these must be something of a modern Siberia, I concluded that the boys were overdrawing the picture and made up my mind to see for myself the conditions described. Accordingly I got a job and mingled with the workers in the mill and in their homes. I found that the children of six and seven years of age were dragged out of bed at half past four in the morning when the task-master's whistle blew. They eat their scanty meal of black coffee and corn bread mixed with cottonseed oil in place of butter, and then off trots the whole army of serfs, big and little. By 5:30 they are all behind the factory walls, where amid the whir of machinery they grind their young lives out for fourteen long hours each day. As one looks on this brood of helpless human souls one could almost hear their voices cry out, 'Be still a moment, O, you iron wheels of capitalistic greed, and let us hear each other's voices, and let us feel for a moment that this is not all of life.'"

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"I have seen mothers take their babes and slip cold water in their faces to wake the poor little things. I have watched them all day long tending the dangerous machinery. I have seen their helpless limbs torn off, and then when they were disabled and of no more use to their master, thrown out to die. I must give the company credit for having hired a Sunday school teacher to tell the little things that 'Jesus put it into the heart of Mr. ——— to build that factory so they would have work with which to earn a little money to enable them to put a nickel in the box for the poor little heathen Chinese babies.'"

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THE CASTELLANE INSECT

American Plutocrats and Their Silly Daughters are Responsible for the Creation of such Creatures.

Little Boni Castellane went into the home of an editor whom he accused of allowing a paragraph to appear in his paper in Paris and slapped the editor's face. Then there was a duel and the editor, who weighs something like 300 pounds, was wounded in the thigh. That is a way they have of doing over in Paris, but if that little French count who is less than five feet high had

come into The Independent office and undertaken such a performance as that we should have laid him across a pair of knees and spanked him until he blubbered. After that we should have wiped his eyes and told him that it pained us more than it did him to have to chastise him, but it was to be hoped that the infliction would help him to lead a decent life. The Chicago American in commenting upon the affair says:

"Mr. Boni Castellane is not an admirably human insect. A young and vigorous man selects a fat man of sixty, slaps his face and brags that he slapped him 'thirty-five times.' Next he shoots the fat man in a duel. After that he strikes an attitude and announces that he 'reserves similar slaps and similar duels for all who may offend him.'"

There is no doubt that Mr. Boni de Castellane is a preposterous human chinch bug. Yet there is also no doubt that we Americans are preposterous when we laugh at France because of this Castellane insect. Not France, but the United States, is responsible for Castellane. Wise Frenchmen long ago decided that "nobles," prancing about, bragging and dueling, were not worth having. The French revolution cut off the heads of a good many of those foolish nobles, and cut the combs of every one of them.

If we had left things as the French revolutionists arranged them the curly headed Castellane would never have been heard of. He would at this moment probably be taking twenty centimes' worth of asbentine up at the far end of the Boulevard St. Michael, hurting nobody, damaging nothing but his own poor little alimentary canal.

It is our stupid, rich, snobbish public, with its foolish, rich, snobbish girls and driveling society, that is responsible for the Castellane insect and many similar types of nuisances. American "society" loves such creatures; American girls admire and marry such idiots; American dollars give them an opportunity to make nuisances of themselves.

American citizens, instead of laughing at France on account of having its Castellane, should apologize to every Frenchman they meet.

The Black Flag

The tree of corruption is bearing its fruit. The governing classes have raised the black flag and are looking for loot. They are for the masses. The peace of the world may be riven asunder. What of it? The nations are out after plunder. And those who oppose may as well stand from under. Until the storm passes. — J. A. Edgerton.

THE WORLD'S IRON.

Our Race with Great Britain for Leadership in the Commercial World.

"Four hundred years ago the entire world produced and found use for sixty thousand tons of iron annually; today it produces and uses forty million tons every year, a growth so marvelous as to surpass belief were it not verified by figures which cannot be disputed. Four hundred years ago the United States were not in existence; in 1585 iron ore was discovered in what is now North Carolina and the first attempt to manufacture it was made in Virginia in 1619. In 1643-45 a blast furnace was built at Lynn, Mass., and three years later a forge was erected. Interference by legislation of the British parliament stopped the work for a time, but it was resumed later, and in 1740 one thousand tons of iron were produced. In 1790 the United States gave to the world 30,000 tons of iron, and was exceeded among iron producing countries by Great Britain, France and Germany. In 1800 it produced 40,000 tons, being with Germany; then it went forward at great leaps until 1870, when, with an output of 1,670,000 tons, it had passed France and stood second to Great Britain, the leader of the iron world for four hundred years. For about twenty-five years the two great nations stood in this relation, the United States gaining a little one year to lose it another, but in 1890, after a Titanic race of over one hundred years we forged to the front and led the leader of the world of nations with the production of 9,202,703 tons, an increase over the British output of 1,308,489 tons. We held the lead for three years, but in 1894 we lost it to gain it again in 1895, to lose it in 1896; but in 1897 we led again, and again in 1898, and in 1899, with our output of 11,620,793 tons, exceeding that of Great Britain by 4,315,394 tons, we have put our great competitor out of the race. This excess over Great Britain's product is greater than our entire annual output of but fourteen years ago. Verily, for the youngest of the great nations we have done exceedingly well, and we shall hold the position we have reached because our youth gives us the advantage of illimitable fields of fuel and ore which are as yet practically untouched and easy of access, while those of the old countries in competition have been worked almost to the limit. Under such conditions, it is safe to predict that the United States will not only lead the world in iron production, but in time will supply all the nations of the earth with their iron. That this country has so rapidly reached first place and already produced nearly thirty-five per cent of the world's product is earnest of what it can do when its full energies and resources are brought into active operation." — W. J. Lampton in Ainslee's.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Urges all Workers to Make one Earnest Final Effort to Wipe out the Party Debt.

TO PRECINCT COMMITTEEMEN: No letters have been sent to you since those dated February 1, 1901, unless, perhaps, you received one of the letters sent to workers asking for personal contribution. The return from the letters sent out the list of February were barely sufficient to pay postage on the whole lot; hence, I cannot afford to send you another letter. But here is a suggestion: There are 1,420 populist precinct committeemen in Nebraska; a small part of that number have already sent in collections; the remainder have done nothing—at least, no remittances have been received. Will you make an earnest effort in the next two weeks to collect and send to me not less than \$1? And make it just as much more as you can. If you have already done your part, pay no attention to this; but if you are one who has done nothing—THIS IS ANS YOU. Whatever you do—act promptly.

CHARLES Q. DE FRANCE, Secretary.

1836 So. 25th st., Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Whitford's article relative to the party debt published on page 6 last week, deserves a second reading by every person interested in our future success as a political party. He justly points with pride to the record of Arlington precinct, and remarks that if each county would do no more than the Arlington precinct, the party would have enough to pay 20 per cent of our indebtedness, but a nice little time, to begin the full campaign with."

An inspection of that part of the following report headed, "Total Receipts by Counties," shows that ten counties with a credit of over \$20 each: Antelope, Clay, Cuming, Hall, Kearney, Lancaster, Polk, Saunders, Washington and York. Twenty counties have contributed nothing; eleven have a credit of \$1 or less; forty counties have a credit of more than \$1 and not to exceed \$10; and nine counties have a credit of over \$10 and less than \$20. Or, in other words, nineteen counties have a credit of \$10 and upward, and seventy-one have contributed less than \$10.

There are fifty counties in Nebraska that can do as well as Cuming county has done—contribute over \$40 each. That would give \$2,000. And the remaining counties can certainly raise enough to wipe out the balance of the debt.

Suppose we list the forty counties as follows: Banner, Blaine, Boyd, Box Butte, Brown, Chase, Cherry, Cheyenne, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Garfield, Gosper, Grant, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Hooker, Keith, Keya Paha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow, Rock, Scott's Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux Thomas, Valley, Wheeler—with a toss-up between Custer and Thurston as to which shall be the fortieth. (Just now, too late for this week's report, comes a remittance of \$34,700 from E. Taylor, chairman ways and means committee for Custer county, with a list of 56 contributors. Hurrah for Custer. She will be one of the forty.)

Now, the forty counties named can raise, of course, as much as possible, but suppose we rely on the fifty others to each raise not less than \$40. Can they do it? Will they do it?

Louis De Wald, in a late letter to The Independent, says: "Don't you think old Cuming has done pretty well toward paying that debt? A little, you would wake our workers up a little. It is a shame if those accounts are not settled. I am willing to go begging here once more if necessary, although I hate to do it." Would that there were a DeWald in every county!

RECEIPTS. Previously acknowledged.....\$536 70 To Tuesday noon..... 92 55 Total.....\$629 25

COUNTY OFFICERS. Previously acknowledged.....\$ 70 49 (No receipts, except under head of "Individual contributions" and "State committeemen.")

LEGISLATORS. Previously acknowledged.....\$ 11 00 (No receipts this week.)

PRECINCT COMMITTEEMEN. Previously acknowledged.....\$133 15 (Contributions under this head will hereafter all be acknowledged under head of "Individual contributions.")

STATE COMMITTEEMEN STATE OFFICERS, ETC. Previously acknowledged.....\$135 40 W. O. Dungan, st. com., Kearney county..... 9 60 (A. B. Norlin, \$3, treasurer; G. W. Tillman, \$1, clerk; J. H. Robb, \$2, judge; S. J. Bunker, \$2; Pat Heck, \$3, sheriff, 50c; all Minden; \$2 in committeeman's hands.)

John R. Thompson, dist. judge, 5 00 (Judge, 11th dist.)

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS. (Contributions of 25c each, unless otherwise specified.)

DAMS—Previously acknowledged, \$5.75. (No receipts this week.)

ANTELOPE—Previously acknowledged, \$27.65; J. D. Eckhoff, Brunswick; Edgar Elliot, \$1, Neligh; E. W. Briggs, 50c, Royal.

BOONE—Previously acknowledged, \$6.95; Wm. C. Emery, Albion; Henry Art, Petersburg; Frank Kierman, 50c, St. Edward.

BOYD—Previously acknowledged, 75c; A. L. Nickerson, Mankato.

BUFFALO—Previously acknowledged, \$4.55; W. Stark, Nantasket; John Holl, 50c, Shelton.

BURT—Previously acknowledged, \$7.30; Robert Hanson, 50c, Lyons; list of four by George Osborn, 50c, (An-

drew Morell, 50c; C. H. Anderson, Norman Krehg), all Oakland.

BUTLER—Previously acknowledged, \$13.83; J. T. Feather, Ware.

CASS—Previously acknowledged, \$7.50. (No receipts this week.)

CEDAR—Previously acknowledged, 98c; G. B. Campbell, Bellevue; W. C. Kelly, 55c, Laurel; Wesley Tinker, Sam Peterson, St. James.

CERRY—Previously acknowledged, 50c. (No receipts this week.)

CLAY—Previously acknowledged, \$17.30; R. McFarland, Thomas Kennedy, 50c, Deweese; J. P. Nelson, Eldorado; A. Populist, \$1; "Cash," 50c, Fairfield; list of three by A. Wilson, \$2. (M. F. Herrington, Frank Casper, all Harvard; Nils Anderson, \$1, Ong.)

COLFAX—Previously acknowledged, 75c. (No receipts this week.)

COMING—Previously acknowledged, \$14.50. (No receipts this week.)

CUSTER—Previously acknowledged, \$2.25; J. C. Pollard, Merna; W. D. Hall, Sargent.

DAKOTA—Previously acknowledged, \$2.20. (No receipts this week.)

DAWES—Previously acknowledged, \$5. (No receipts this week.)

DAWSON—Previously acknowledged, \$2.75; F. M. Stewart, Allen; Nels Herman, Wakefield.

DODGE—Previously acknowledged, \$3.50. (No receipts this week.)

DOUGLAS—Previously acknowledged, \$2.50. (No receipts this week.)

DUNDY—List of four by J. W. Kinsey, for Indian Creek precinct, (T. C. Kinsey, H. Fish, J. Wakefield, 10c; S. Bjorderson, 5c), all Benkelman; J. E. G. Max, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 3-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 5-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 7-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 9-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 11-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 13-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 15-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 17-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 19-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 21-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 23-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 25-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 27-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 29-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 31-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 33-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 35-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 37-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 39-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 41-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 43-grain, 50c, 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previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 171-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 173-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 175-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 177-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 179-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 181-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 183-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 185-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 187-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 189-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 191-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 193-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 195-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 197-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 199-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 201-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 203-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 205-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 207-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 209-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 211-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 213-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 215-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 217-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 219-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 221-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 223-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 225-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 227-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 229-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 231-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 233-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 235-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 237-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 239-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 241-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 243-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 245-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 247-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 249-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 251-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 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acknowledged, 1 doz. 295-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged, 1 doz. 297-grain, 50c, previously acknowledged,