

PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

Due Primarily to the Influence of the United States.

There is No Reason Why We Should Not Control the Lion's Share of the Asiatic Empire's Foreign Trade.

Within 50 years just passed in the history of Japan, the self-erected barriers of centuries gone were broken down by the official visit of Commodore Perry, of the United States navy.

Then following for a period of 20 years, intercourse was grudgingly permitted by the Japanese government, until at last the spirit of commercialism and advancement had its birth in the brains of these clever people and now, at the present time, they are a recognized force and power with the so-called civilized nations.

When it is considered that within the last 25 years these people have overcome the customs and traditions of centuries their rise is among the wonders of the present day.

We learn that the census of 1898 gives them a population of forty-three and three-quarter millions of people, and that there is not the poverty and suffering existing among them as with other nations. Simple in tastes, cleanly in their homes and habits, they are uniformly a happy race, filled with a dominant pride of country that has helped them to win the place they now occupy and hold among other peoples.

Mr. Okuma, president of the Yokohama Japanese Chamber of Commerce, who is a very strong friend of the United States, said in one of his recent addresses, among other things:

"While there have been many contributory causes, the most direct and powerful factor in bringing about the present prosperous condition of Japan has been the impartiality and good feeling shown by the government and people of the United States,



ROBERT MITCHELL FLOYD. (Noted Boston Publicist and Authority on Trade Topics.)

who have at all times given every encouragement and assistance in aid to the introduction of modern civilization."

So the opening of the twentieth century shows a welding of friendship between one of the oldest and most exclusive of nations with the youngest and most cosmopolitan of countries.

Names of seaports and commercial towns in Japan were formerly an unknown quantity to us. But Tokyo, with its ivory, silver and gold wares and bronzes; Kioto, with its cloisonne and lacquer wares; Osaka, with its cotton yarns, rugs, fabrics, glassware; Kobe, with its rice, bamboo, screens, mattings, straw-brands; Nagasaki, with its fishery products and noted as being the first port opened for foreign trade in Japan; Nagoya, with its porcelain clocks and paper; Shizuoka, with its tea, mushrooms and artistic creations in bamboo; Ashikaga and Aizu, with their silk fabrics, which have been in existence as manufacturing centers since a very ancient period—are now commonly known to the business world.

Of course there are many other large cities that are constantly referred to, such as Moji, a port through which all the coal passes from the numerous mines in that vicinity; and the Mecca of all travelers, Yokohama.

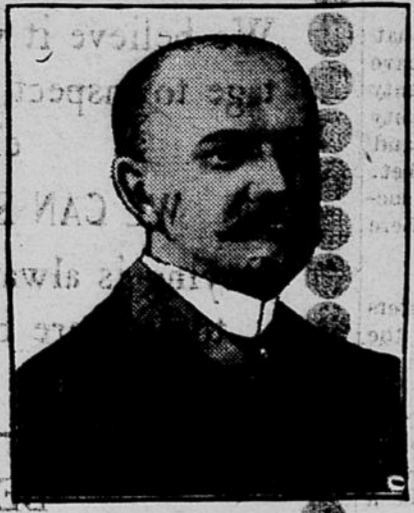
This port is the great commercial city of Japan, for here the traders meet to buy the products of the country, which are concentrated at this point. Besides the native dealers, business houses from every section of the world have their representatives and the tonnage that are heard of has thoroughfare as numerous as leaves upon a tea plant. There is a growing sale for the Japanese teas in the markets of the United States and Canada, and there seems no doubt, writes Robert Mitchell Floyd, in Trade Press List, that the absorption of duties by the states will increase the consumption, and be of great assistance to the tea raisers of Japan.

Our Latest Nomad Spirit. In our work we get further and further away from the earliest types of civilization, but in our play we come at times very near to prehistoric life. We say the People's Friend. Our picnics are an attempt to satisfy our latest nomad instinct, our games and races are a symbol of the fierce struggle for existence which was a very real literal conflict in those far-off days, but has been modernized under the name of trade competition. And our love of shooting and fishing and hunting has no doubt been inherited from those who long ago hunted, not for pleasure, but for dinner.

PLEASES POLITICIANS.

Assistant Postmaster General's Orders Relating to Partisan Activity of Office Holders.

The recent order of Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, defining the lengths to which postmasters may go in their desire to render service to the political party of their choice, is based upon a letter written by President Roosevelt, and therefore correctly interprets the views of the administration on this important question. Under some of the presidents, postmasters as well as other federal office holders, have practically been deprived of many of their inherent rights as citizens and required to maintain a pose of absolute neutrality and non-combative-



ROBERT J. WYNNE. (First Assistant Postmaster General.)

ness in each succeeding political campaign. According to President Roosevelt's way of thinking, however, the federal office holder has rights as a citizen and will be permitted, within certain broad lines, to exercise them. For instance, it will now be permissible for postmasters—and this ruling will apply to all federal employes—to join political clubs, attend political conventions as delegates, and should they desire to do so, to contribute to campaign funds. They ought not, however, in the president's judgment, to become unduly active in campaign work. In other words, he would not have them acting as the chairman of political conventions, or of campaign committee, or in any other way setting the pace within their parties as leaders. But as followers—high privates in the rear ranks of partisanship—they will have full rights and be protected in their exercise.

This new ruling is much more liberal than any that has been made on this question for many years, and it will be welcomed by thousands of postmasters, big and little, in all parts of the country.

WARREN B. KNISKERN.

Position of Passenger Traffic Manager Created for Him by the Northwestern System.

It was announced recently from the Chicago & Northwestern railway headquarters that W. B. Kniskern had been promoted to the position of passenger traffic manager of the system, an office created for him.

Mr. Kniskern's long service in Chicago with the Northwestern and his connection with other railroad companies of the country have given him



WARREN B. KNISKERN. (Passenger Traffic Manager Chicago & Northwestern System.)

a wide acquaintance. His standing in the railroad world has been of the highest.

His regular promotions from the small beginning as office boy to the head of the passenger department of the company with which he is now connected is an evidence of the ability and business qualifications which have won him his reputation.

Mr. Kniskern has devoted his entire business life to railway work. He was first with the Illinois Central railroad, by which he was employed as office boy in 1869. His first connection with the Chicago & Northwestern railway was from 1873 to 1876, during which period he filled various clerical positions, with the general passenger and general ticket departments of that company.

From 1876 to September 1, 1885, he was employed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company at Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans. He re-entered the service of the Northwestern on September 1, 1885, coming to Chicago as assistant general passenger agent. He was appointed assistant general passenger and ticket agent January 1, 1890, and general passenger and ticket agent January 1, 1895. He has held the last named position up to the present.

ABBEY'S EARLY LIFE

Famous Artist Was an Indolent and Careless Youth.

Finished Sketches Only When Necessity Knocked at the Door—Always Was Abstemious, But an Extravagant Dresser.

That success does not alter inborn character is proved to the satisfaction of C. R. Kelley, of Chicago, at all events, when he reflects on the habits and customs of Edwin Austin Abbey, R. A., and compares them with that famous artist's recent utterances.

Years ago, before Mr. Abbey ever thought to be selected to paint the coronation scene by royal command, he and Mr. Kelley roomed together, and the latter consequently had ample opportunity to study the painter's many idiosyncrasies.

That was 25 years ago, a time long enough to win the one fame on two continents as a mighty wielder of the brush and to elevate the other to a high place in the ranks of Chicago republicans.

"I well remember Mr. Abbey as a youth of 18," said Mr. Kelley to a Chicago Chronicle reporter. "He was my roommate in Williamsburg then and seemed to spend more time in dreaming than in work. Often he would say to me: 'My board bill will be due to-morrow, and I must get out a sketch for Harper's to-night.' Then he looked over a pocket sketchbook in which he was continually jotting down what seemed to me to be mere lines, but to him incidents found in his daily life. Something would be selected and the next morning Harper's would hand him a check for \$100 in return for it."

"Abbey found a sale for all the sketches he could do for Harper's Weekly, and much of his work found its way into the monthly. Yet while he was in receipt of a large income he seldom had any money and was



EDWIN AUSTIN ABBEY. (Appointed by King Edward to Paint Coronation Pictures.)

indolent to the degree of being lazy.

"His money, however, was not spent with evil companions or in saloons, for I do not remember that I ever saw him take a drink or smoke a cigar. Instead, any article of wearing apparel that pleased him would be purchased without regard to price. Silk underwear, hose and fine furnishing goods were his hobby."

"His particular forte was in facial expressions, and I imagine that this specialty will be well brought out in his work on the 15 panels depicting the 'Search for the Holy Grail,' which he is working upon for the new Boston public library."

"I can see Abbey now as he used to appear to me in the old boarding house, sketching on a piece of cardboard with some 50 faces traced out under his skilful hand and no two of them at all alike. When he had finished he would sit back and laugh at his work."

"Abbey could always see something worthy of his pencil in the serio-comic side of life and this little notebook was full of such eccentricities. The value of his work was shown in a roving commission given him by Harper's to go abroad on a salary of \$10,000 a year. Specimens of his early work may be seen in the draperies for the Vanderbilt library, for which it is said he received \$50,000. I was not surprised to learn that he had been selected to paint the coronation scene, for I always believed him to be destined to become the greatest painter of modern times."

"This further reminds me," continued Mr. Kelley, "of his early hopes to some day attain the fame and money necessary to become a member of the famous Artists' club in New York. His marriage to Miss Gertrude Mead, of Greenwich, Conn., whom I had known as a child and who I had no knowledge that he had ever met, is another link in our lifelong acquaintance. While he was indolent in his early career, possibly a characteristic of Philadelphia birth, I believe his objection to living in America is due to a desire to study English home life and obtain greater conveniences for his art studies, for he is thoroughly American."

In a recent magazine a notable tribute is paid the American artist in the following terms: "Saturated with English literature, domiciled in an English village, fond of English rural life, Mr. Abbey stands out as more British in sympathy and manner than the British themselves. In the coronation he has great opportunity."

CROWN PRINCESS MARIE.

Young Matron Who May One Day Be the Queen of Roumania Is Popular in London.

It isn't every European country with a queen so genuinely popular as "Carmen Sylva" which is lucky enough to possess as promising a successor to her as Roumania does in its crown princess.

Prince Ferdinand's handsome wife, who was Princess Marie of Edinburgh, came to London with her husband to represent Roumania at the coronation, and her beauty, cleverness and general "style" have confirmed the belief of those who prophesied when the princess was a young girl in England that she would one



CROWN PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA. (She May One Day Succeed the Famous "Carmen Sylva.")

day be a prominent figure among European royal women. She has reigned as one of the belles of the season.

When the princess and her husband arrived famous old Chesterfield house, which Lord Burton loaned to the king for the coronation season, was placed by his majesty at their disposal.

The crown princess and her greatest rival have been in London at the same time and they must have met often, for both of late have frequently been the guests of Queen Alexandra. The other lady in this case is the beautiful Helene Vaccarisco, the queen of Roumania's lady in waiting, whose enslavement of Crown Prince Ferdinand made such a to-do in King Charles' domain several years ago.

Dress is a great weakness with the crown princess of Roumania. At the reception recently given by the marchioness of Lansdowne to the Indian princess Princess Marie was the most noticed of the women. When she was married the crown princess troussau was the most sumptuous ever provided for an English princess.

Besides being the niece of King Edward, Princess Marie of Roumania bears the same relationship to the czar of Russia, her mother, the duchess of Edinburgh, having been one of the Russian royal princesses. The crown prince and princess have an annual income of \$150,000.

This is by no means a regal sum but it is spent lavishly.

ALTON BROOKS PARKER.

Distinguished New York Jurist Who Is Coming to the Front as Presidential Candidate.

Judge Alton Brooks Parker, whom some of the leading democrats of New York are quietly pushing to the front as a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1904, is the chief judge of the New York court of appeals and

one of the most eminent and influential jurists in the entire east. Judge Parker is in the very fullness of his mature manhood. He has just passed the age of 50, has served in the supreme court of the state and has taken just sufficient interest in practical politics to put him into touch with the various strata of his party. A native of Cortland, Judge Parker has lived altogether in the state, although he is well known in the city. He has been chief judge of the court of appeals since 1898.

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.



JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER. (Mentioned as a Presidential Possibility by New York Democrats.)

The czar's elaborate kitchen. The czar's kitchen in St. Petersburg is the finest in the world. Its walls are of black marble, and are lavishly ornamented. Some of the kitchen pots and pans are of solid gold, and originally belonged to the Empress Catharine.

Pillar of Cloud and Fire.

The "burning mountain" of Montet, in Aveyron, France, which is often mistaken for an active volcano because a pillar of cloud arises from it by day and a pillar of fire by night, is in reality a coal mine which has been burning for several years.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

A visit to the factory of the Heine Manufacturing company at Wahpeton brings one into contact with the superintendent and inventor who is the real brains of the enterprise, A. J. Heine. Nine years ago near Ellendale, N. D., he made from old scrap iron and pieces of binder his first self-feeder and attached it to his threshing machine. The following year he took up a farm a few miles from Wahpeton and made another machine which did well. Business continued and a year ago Mr. Heine made about twenty-five of his self-feeders, the work being done at Fargo Falls. All of these found a ready sale, but the process of hiring work at a factory belonging to a company not directly and fully interested in the new invention was not really adequate to the needs of the machine, and during last fall the various towns of the Red River valley were canvassed with a view to raising capital for equipping a special factory.

Wahpeton was selected as the most suitable city for such a location because of its railway advantages and its location in the heart of a great farming industry. Mr. Heine succeeded in interesting two or three of the business men of Breckenridge and Wahpeton who called a meeting of citizens. F. E. Kenaston, president of the Minnesota Threshing Machine company, and of the Citizens National bank of Wahpeton, happened to be in town and his practical experience and enthusiasm over the enterprise inspired confidence in others so that a week's canvass succeeded in raising a capital stock of \$25,000, all locally subscribed.

Macaroni Wheat. "Over 5,000,000 bushels of macaroni wheat will be produced in the Western states next year, judging from present indications," said Mark A. Carleton, chief cerealist of the United States department of agriculture. "This year over 1,000,000 bushels were produced in the country. This is twenty times more than was raised last year, so that it is easy to perceive that the acreage for this wheat is increasing. "An important point is, that it can be raised on four wheat acres to be grown. It needs very little moisture and in dry countries it thrives the best. "The grain can not be grown east of the Mississippi river with any success, for the climate is too damp. North and South Dakota are the chief producers. It is being introduced in the dry sections of Texas with success. "It is the hardest wheat in the world. It is entirely an American idea that macaroni is consumed entirely or mostly by foreigners. One of the principal reasons that it is not used as much as it should be is that we don't know how to cook it properly."

The New Railroad.

The Farmers' railroad has already laid its steel as far as Webster, and the construction work is being pushed rapidly forward. The two new towns of Webster and Starke weather are attracting a good deal of attention, and both places are assured of many good buildings this season and a permanent steady growth in the future. The part of this county tapped by the Farmers' road is the very best section of North Dakota, and that is saying a good deal, it opens up a large stretch of country to market, at those towns, which has long been settled, and which has a population composed of the very best class of people—intelligent, progressive and saving.

They Like It.

The reports from the farmers who used the twine made from the flax fiber secured in this state are beginning to come in. With scarcely an exception, the farmers were well pleased with the twine. Many report it worked more satisfactorily than the sisal or manila, and the general consensus of opinion was that there is a great future for the industry. The twine can be made lighter and smaller than the other kinds, and considerably cheaper. The straw from the hundreds of thousands of acres of flax in this state could be made to yield fair returns which would assist the farmers considerably.

A fire in the city of Colville, Mont., of Sterling and burned over the best part of three townships in eastern Burleigh county, doing much damage. Farmers' The grain was destroyed. Darnell, Randon and Colton lost hay in loss ranging from thirty to sixty tons. The Colton place had a narrow escape from being wiped out. The fire was fought all night and was put out not far from Long Lake. It is said to have caught from a locomotive spark.

Gift for the College.

The secretary of the Congregational Educational society, Rev. E. Stead, announced a vote of the society appropriating \$12,000 to Fargo college, Fargo, N. D., to help secure the pledge of \$50,000 by Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, made on condition that \$150,000 be raised by the management and friends of the college.

News in Brief.

The Graton school will be ready for use by November 1, and many residents and business places are being connected. A \$30,000 hotel is to be built at Linton. The material used will be sandstone quarried within a mile of town. Professor Charles F. Craig, who entertained large groups at the University this season, has just returned from a trip to the coast. He says the accommodations, talent, and general entertainment at the North Dakota Chautauqua are superior to those at any similar gathering in the West. The Bottineau court house is all ready for occupancy, with the exception of a few frills which have not yet arrived. The board will not accept it until everything called for in the contract is in its place and arranged. A Fargo junk dealer was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen iron and brass knowing that it had been

THE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

Josef Rennalte, an Italian violinist, went insane from homesickness at New York.

Passage by congress of a bill for a new department of commerce is regarded as certain.

Gov. Taft has released many prisoners from Manila jails who were held without arraignment.

Soft coal prices in Chicago reached nine dollars a ton and anthracite is almost unobtainable, with cooler weather predicted.

"Ted" Roosevelt, the president's eldest son, reached Oyster Bay from a western hunting trip, and told of catching a 22-pound muskellunge.

Prince Henry of Germany will attend the Frederick the Great statue unveiling at Washington in April. Field Marshal von Waldersee is also to come next year.

Mrs. Ella Hall Parker, of Sparks, Ga., was allowed to cut down the body of a negro who murdered her father after being refused permission to spring the trap.

A paper mill trust, including all mills in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, will be promoted by Dewar & Yerks, Chicago brokers. Capital of \$30,000,000 is proposed.

The German emperor, in addressing the departing American generals, said that if all Americans he admired President Roosevelt, Seth Low and Ambassador White most.

Robert P. Porter, in an address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in Belfast, showed that American cities derived the same income from street-railways as British, which have municipal ownership.

WESTERN FOREST FIRES.

Sixty People Homeless at Springwater, Ore.—Fire in Washington.

Oregon City, Ore., Sept. 15.—Late reports from Springwater state that 60 people are homeless. All of the country known as the Rocky Point section is burning.

Elma, Wash., Sept. 15.—Forest fires are raging over a large area of country east of Elma. Several large mills suffered more or less, and some have been destroyed.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 15.—The density of the smoke from forest fires in various parts of adjacent country districts is increasing. Transportation facilities on all sides are badly impaired and communication with many counties is cut off.

Everett, Wash., Sept. 15.—Forest fires are raging along the Great Northern between Skykomish and Wellington. Telegraphic communication between here and Seattle is cut off.

Castell, Col., Sept. 15.—The largest and most destructive forest fire in Colorado, raging between Chase and Shawnee. This is the opinion of A. J. Wells, state timber inspector, and United States Government Agent Nicholson, who are on the ground.

Admits Favors from Andrews.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15.—At Saturday session of the hearing of the motion for a new trial for Frank C. Andrews, the convicted former vice president of the wrecked City savings bank of this city, the prosecution drew from Miss Kittie Nichols, a witness, admissions that both she and her family were indebted to Frank C. Andrews for favors. Miss Nichols had previously declared she was prejudiced against Andrews.

Americans the Best Marksmen.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 15.—At the 800 yard range shot in the Palma trophy match the total score of the American team was 550; Canadian, 508; British, 528.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc. Chicago, Sept. 15. WHEAT—Weak. Sept. 15, 72 1/2; 1898, 73 1/2; 1899, 74 1/2; 1900, 75 1/2; 1901, 76 1/2; 1902, 77 1/2; 1903, 78 1/2; 1904, 79 1/2; 1905, 80 1/2; 1906, 81 1/2; 1907, 82 1/2; 1908, 83 1/2; 1909, 84 1/2; 1910, 85 1/2; 1911, 86 1/2; 1912, 87 1/2; 1913, 88 1/2; 1914, 89 1/2; 1915, 90 1/2; 1916, 91 1/2; 1917, 92 1/2; 1918, 93 1/2; 1919, 94 1/2; 1920, 95 1/2; 1921, 96 1/2; 1922, 97 1/2; 1923, 98 1/2; 1924, 99 1/2; 1925, 100 1/2; 1926, 101 1/2; 1927, 102 1/2; 1928, 103 1/2; 1929, 104 1/2; 1930, 105 1/2; 1931, 106 1/2; 1932, 107 1/2; 1933, 108 1/2; 1934, 109 1/2; 1935, 110 1/2; 1936, 111 1/2; 1937, 112 1/2; 1938, 113 1/2; 1939, 114 1/2; 1940, 115 1/2; 1941, 116 1/2; 1942, 117 1/2; 1943, 118 1/2; 1944, 119 1/2; 1945, 120 1/2; 1946, 121 1/2; 1947, 122 1/2; 1948, 123 1/2; 1949, 124 1/2; 1950, 125 1/2; 1951, 126 1/2; 1952, 127 1/2; 1953, 128 1/2; 1954, 129 1/2; 1955, 130 1/2; 1956, 131 1/2; 1957, 132 1/2; 1958, 133 1/2; 1959, 134 1/2; 1960, 135 1/2; 1961, 136 1/2; 1962, 137 1/2; 1963, 138 1/2; 1964, 139 1/2; 1965, 140 1/2; 1966, 141 1/2; 1967, 142 1/2; 1968, 143 1/2; 1969, 144 1/2; 1970, 145 1/2; 1971, 146 1/2; 1972, 147 1/2; 1973, 148 1/2; 1974, 149 1/2; 1975, 150 1/2; 1976, 151 1/2; 1977, 152 1/2; 1978, 153 1/2; 1979, 154 1/2; 1980, 155 1/2; 1981, 156 1/2; 1982, 157 1/2; 1983, 158 1/2; 1984, 159 1/2; 1985, 160 1/2; 1986, 161 1/2; 1987, 162 1/2; 1988, 163 1/2; 1989, 164 1/2; 1990, 165 1/2; 1991, 166 1/2; 1992, 167 1/2; 1993, 168 1/2; 1994, 169 1/2; 1995, 170 1/2; 1996, 171 1/2; 1997, 172 1/2; 1998, 173 1/2; 1999, 174 1/2; 2000, 175 1/2; 2001, 176 1/2; 2002, 177 1/2; 2003, 178 1/2; 2004, 179 1/2; 2005, 180 1/2; 2006, 181 1/2; 2007, 182 1/2; 2008, 183 1/2; 2009, 184 1/2; 2010, 185 1/2; 2011, 186 1/2; 2012, 187 1/2; 2013, 188 1/2; 2014, 189 1/2; 2015, 190 1/2; 2016, 191 1/2; 2017, 192 1/2; 2018, 193 1/2; 2019, 194 1/2; 2020, 195 1/2; 2021, 196 1/2; 2022, 197 1/2; 2023, 198 1/2; 2024, 199 1/2; 2025, 200 1/2; 2026, 201 1/2; 2027, 202 1/2; 2028, 203 1/2; 2029, 204 1/2; 2030, 205 1/2; 2031, 206 1/2; 2032, 207 1/2; 2033, 208 1/2; 2034, 209 1/2; 2035, 210 1/2; 2036, 211 1/2; 2037, 212 1/2; 2038, 213 1/2; 2039, 214 1/2; 2040, 215 1/2; 2041, 216 1/2; 2042, 217 1/2; 2043, 218 1/2; 2044, 219 1/2; 2045, 220 1/2; 2046, 221 1/2; 2047, 222 1/2; 2048, 223 1/2; 2049, 224 1/2; 2050, 225 1/2; 2051, 226 1/2; 2052, 227 1/2; 2053, 228 1/2; 2054, 229 1/2; 2055, 230 1/2; 2056, 231 1/2; 2057, 232 1/2; 2058, 233 1/2; 2059, 234 1/2; 2060, 235 1/2; 2061, 236 1/2; 2062, 237 1/2; 2063, 238 1/2; 2064, 239 1/2; 2065, 240 1/2; 2066, 241 1/2; 2067, 242 1/2; 2068, 243 1/2; 2069, 244 1/2; 2070, 245 1/2; 2071, 246 1/2; 2072, 247 1/2; 2073, 248 1/2; 2074, 249 1/2; 2075, 250 1/2; 2076, 251 1/2; 2077, 252 1/2; 2078, 253 1/2; 2079, 254 1/2; 2080, 255 1/2; 2081, 256 1/2; 2082, 257 1/2; 2083, 258 1/2; 2084, 259 1/2; 2085, 260 1/2; 2086, 261 1/2; 2087, 262 1/2; 2088, 263 1/2; 2089, 264 1/2; 2090, 265 1/2; 2091, 266 1/2; 2092, 267 1/2; 2093, 268 1/2; 2094, 269 1/2; 2095, 270 1/2; 2096, 271 1/2; 2097, 272 1/2; 2098, 273 1/2; 2099, 274 1/2; 2100, 275 1/2; 2101, 276 1/2; 2102, 277 1/2; 2103, 278 1/2; 2104, 279 1/2; 2105, 280 1/2; 2106, 281 1/2; 2107, 282 1/2; 2108, 283 1/2; 2109, 284 1/2; 2110, 285 1/2; 2111, 286 1/2; 2112, 287 1/2; 2113, 288 1/2; 2114, 289 1/2; 2115, 290 1/2; 2116, 291 1/2; 2117, 292 1/2; 2118, 293 1/2; 2119, 294 1/2; 2120, 295 1/2; 2121, 296 1/2; 2122, 297 1/2; 2123, 298 1/2; 2124, 299 1/2; 2125, 300 1/2; 2126, 301 1/2; 2127, 302 1/2; 2128, 303 1/2; 2129, 304 1/2; 2130, 305 1/2; 2131, 306 1/2; 2132, 307 1/2; 2