

A SEVERE BLOW.

The Fall of Port Arthur Renders China Helpless.

Report of Capture Confirmed—Details of the Battle—Heavy Losses on Both Sides—Chinese Deny the Whole Story.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Officials of the state and navy departments are agreed that the capture of Port Arthur renders China helpless, and no doubt is expressed that overtures for peace will be immediately submitted to Japan through the good offices of Ministers Denby and Dun.

The Battle.
YOKOHAMA, Nov. 27.—Latest information as to the capture of Port Arthur says the Japanese attack commenced at daybreak Wednesday. It was directed against several forts in the rear of Port Arthur. The first army advanced from the right side and the Kumamoto brigade advanced from the left, while the heavy artillery was concentrated in the center in order to bombard the castle. The first army captured a fort on the west at 8 o'clock in the morning and entered Port Arthur at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Wagoners fort was captured at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Kumamoto brigade took the westward forts at 11 o'clock. The fighting was continued through the night and until the next morning, when all the coast forts were in possession of the Japanese.

The third Japanese army, which left Japan November 20, is supposed to have been sent to attack Wei Hai, where a portion of the Chinese navy remains. The dispatch adds that the place will be easily captured, as the Chinese soldiers, who were encamped for its defense at Chiliz, are deserting in thousands. The whole place is said to be in a state of utter collapse and confusion.

Loss on Both Sides.
LONDON, Nov. 27.—A dispatch sent from Port Arthur via Hwang Ju Thursday has been received here. It says the Chinese fought vigorously. The Japanese lost 250 men, killed or wounded. The Chinese loss was over 1,000. Several thousand were taken prisoners. The Japanese have taken quite eighty guns and mortars that were in use in the captured forts and redoubts and many others that were found in the dockyard. They have also captured an immense quantity of ammunition, completely equipped torpedo stores, and large quantities of rice and beans.

Port Arthur Burning.
LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Chee Foo correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Port Arthur is still burning. China Denies It.
A dispatch from Paris says that the Chinese officials are telegraphing everywhere that the story of Port Arthur's downfall is a wicked invention and that 30,000 brave Chinese soldiers still defend that port.

GEN. BOOTH IN CHICAGO.
Commander of the Salvation Army Explains His Social Scheme.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Gen. William Booth, the picturesque founder and present head of the Salvation Army, met the representatives of the Chicago newspapers in the rooms of the Press club Thursday morning. Gen. Booth had just arrived in Chicago over the Michigan Central road from Saginaw. Gen. Booth began by telling his hosts in general way the object of his visit to America. He had come to see what he could do in the furtherance of the army's work here. He also wanted to see the American people, explain to them more fully the object of the army and the principles of his social scheme, get the prayers of more of the good people and get a little more of the rich people's money.

With reference to his social scheme, he was asked how he proposed to solve labor difficulties. He said there was only one way, and that was to transfer the surplus of laboring men. If in one spot there was work for only 1,200 men and 1,500 men were looking for jobs, the 300 who were left idle, in order to secure employment, would offer their services cheaper. This would cause strikes. The remedy in such a case would be to remove the surplus of help to some less thickly populated portion of this country and give to each man a portion of ground to till for himself.

Here the general was interrupted and asked if he did not consider the farmers one of the most miserable classes in the world to-day. He replied:

"One of the most miserable, but the trouble lies in the fact that the farmer to-day farms for the market instead of for himself. If he would eat what he raised he would have plenty and still something to market. Then he would be independent. A man has an instinctive liking for a piece of land all his own, and if he could be taught to run his farm on the proper plan he would be thoroughly independent. Independence would bring contentment and among all the classes of people of this earth there is no more happy community than a contented peasantry."

The great evil in America was the government, he said. Majorities were generally foolish in their opinions. However, he did not indorse monarchies or aristocracies. He favored the government which controlled the Salvation Army, which he said was not military in the strict sense of that term. It was a government of love. The wisest and best men should be at the head and the others to obey; that was the plan. It was David's idea of government, and it was his.

Will Run Half Time.
St. Louis, Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the millers of this vicinity Friday it was decided to run half time from December 10 to March 10, inclusive. The meeting was the outcome of the recent meeting at Chicago, at which both winter and spring wheat millers were represented.

One for Every Twenty-Five Years.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24.—Rev. Frank L. Goodspeed was installed as pastor of the First Congregational church. He is the eleventh pastor in 257 years to occupy the First church pulpit.

BISSELL'S REPORT.

Suggestions of the Postmaster General Regarding His Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Postmaster General Bissell's annual report contains a number of novel, almost unique suggestions and recommendations, but these are associated with practical ideas and plans that render them of more than ordinary value and tend to incite deeper study into their scope and worth. The policy which Mr. Bissell has outlined may be briefly given in his own words. He says:

"In general I would recommend that the first and most important thing to be done is to revise the law as to second-class mail matter so as to place the post office department immediately upon a self-sustaining basis."

"2. Avoid expensive experiments, like the postal telegraph, rural free delivery, etc."
"3. Develop the postal service on existing lines of administration, viz: (a) Extend free delivery in cities that now enjoy it; (b) accord it to towns already entitled to it under the law; (c) quicken railroad transportation."

"4. Revise and reclassify organization of the railway mail service, and reclassify clerks in post offices, and."

"5. Provide for district supervision of postal affairs by appointment of expert postal officials from classified service, as recommended in my last annual report."

The most important topic in the report is treated under the explanatory caption: "Abuses connected with second-class matter." Mr. Bissell states without reserve that advertisers, book publishers and others have taken advantage of the broad construction of that constitutes matter of the second class by sending out their advertisements and periodicals under the technical disguise of newspapers and periodicals, and have thus secured the benefit of the lower rate of postage. He has discovered that the abuse has grown so great that it now costs the government eight times as much to carry second class matter as the revenue derived from it.

Mr. Bissell also states that the publications of fraternal, scientific, educational, trades, professional, literary and historical organizations, admitted to the privileged position of second-class matter under the act of July 16, 1894, are almost wholly of a mere advertising character, and are, therefore, not of the class to which any exception would be made. It is in the concluding paragraphs on this topic of second-class matter that Mr. Bissell makes a suggestion of much interest.

Continuing, he says: "I do not advocate a change of rates now upon legitimate newspapers and periodicals magazines. My purpose is to secure the withdrawal of low postage matter from the large class of pretended periodicals that are improperly enjoying them."

"If it be the policy of the congress to continue the privilege of second-class rates to benevolent or fraternal societies, then the government would suggest would be an amendment of the law limiting this rate to them and to legitimate newspapers and legitimate periodicals magazines."

"I believe that one year's experience under such limitations, with the frauds and abuses checked, would demonstrate that we have already reached the time and conditions when all such legitimate newspapers and periodicals magazines may be transmitted through our mails from publishers into the hands of subscribers free of all cost."

Regarding civil service reform in the post office department, Mr. Bissell contends that it should be extended wherever practical and suggests that the lower grade—the fourth class—of postmasters should be included within the benefits of the civil service law. Upon the subject of the postal telegraph Mr. Bissell disagrees with his predecessor, Mr. Wanamaker, with reference to the desirability. He thinks it wholly impracticable at this time, and contends that our existing postal service should be fully developed before adopting postal telegraphy, which would add enormously to the already large deficit of the post office department.

Mr. Bissell thinks the experimental free delivery should be discontinued or else extended to all villages and towns, but he cannot check the latter as it would cost too much, with little benefit to be obtained. He says that free delivery in rural districts is not needed or desired by the people.

SOVEREIGN IS REELECTED.

Secretary-Treasurer Hayes Also Continued in Office by the Knights of Labor.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—General Master Workman Sovereign was reelected on Tuesday without opposition by the Knights of Labor general assembly. Messrs. Bishop, of Massachusetts, and Merritt, of Colorado, were nominated for foreman, the place now held by Bishop, and the latter was elected. Secretary-Treasurer Hayes was reelected, although there was some opposition. At the session the expenses of delegates to the convention, amounting to about \$2,500, were ordered paid.

HURLED TO DEATH.

Terrible Accident on a Railway Bridge in West Virginia.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 27.—Sunday morning at 9 o'clock a terrible accident occurred at Green Spring, W. Va., 18 miles east of this place, resulting in the death of Isaac Taylor, aged 60 years, his wife, aged 53 and a Miss Kidwell, aged 17 years. They were crossing the south railroad bridge on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad when the New York & Chicago express train, west bound, came thundering along at the rate of 45 miles an hour and struck the three and hurled them into the river below, a distance of 50 feet, killing them instantly.

JUST IN TIME.

Irwin Arrested on the Eve of His Departure for Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—George M. Irwin, of Pittsburgh, who is wanted in that city for the alleged misappropriation of \$201,000, was arrested at the Grand hotel late Friday afternoon. He took matters very coolly and said that his arrest was an outrage. He refused to make any statement whatever.

Irwin's capture was effected just in time, as he had purchased a ticket to Europe and was to have sailed to-day. He will be taken back to Pittsburgh at once.

Flames in an Iowa Town.

CARSON, Ia., Nov. 24.—Fire caused a loss of \$22,000 in the business portion of this city Friday morning, the principal street on the south side being completely swept away. It will be rebuilt at once.

Killed in a Runaway.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.—Mrs. William H. Phelps, wife of the general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific railroad, was almost instantly killed Sunday afternoon by being thrown from a surry. The horse ran away and Mrs. Phelps was thrown beneath its feet and lived but a few minutes.

Will Not Contest.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 26.—The proceedings begun by the republican state central committee on behalf of Lieut. Gov. Majors against Judge Holcomb, governor-elect, have been dropped, and there will be no contest.

CHANGES FOR THE BETTER.

Dun's Report on the Commercial Interests of the Country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"There are some changes for the better. The gain is slow, and in some directions not very distinct, but the signs of it are a little more definite than last week. The most important of them is larger employment of labor, answering a better demand on the whole for manufactured products. Much of this is due to the unusual delay of orders for the winter which resulted from long prolonged uncertainty, but it means actual increase in earnings and purchasing power of the millions, and so gives promise of a larger demand in the future. Prices of farm products in the aggregate do not improve, but the prevailing hopefulness is felt in somewhat larger transactions."

"A little premium on gold, for the first time since 1878, naturally excites some comment, even though it is only the smallest fraction, and apparently due to temporary causes. Undoubtedly it reflects a disposition to hold gold, which answers to the desire of the government to get gold without redeeming its notes. About \$5,000,000 has been drawn from the treasury by redemption of notes, and it is supposed that much more will be withdrawn, perhaps after the award of bonds, so that the first payment may not raise the gold reserve higher than it was a week ago. The upward tendency of sterling exchange points the same way. The admitted need of borrowing does not increase confidence. But after the treasury reserve has been replenished greater confidence may follow."

"It is expected that a syndicate will bid for the full amount of bonds at a price making the rate 8 per cent, or a little less, and that other bids will also be large, but how much the treasury will get or keep is problematic."

"There is no improvement in the demand for commercial loans and money still drifts to this center, scarcely any going south and none west."

"The wheat market has lost this week the cent it gained last week, western receipts being larger and Atlantic exports are also larger—567,711 bushels against 703,026 last year—but these are of small account compared with the great visible supply. Foreign reports this week have been rather discouraging, though the fact remains that the world's crop outside of the United States is probably the largest ever grown. Corn has declined 1 1/2 cents, receipts having been increased."

"Textile industries have added a few factories to their working list, against only one or two withdrawal, and there has been no movement in the demand for wools. More supplementary orders for spring have been received and colder weather has increased the demand for heavy goods. Yet on the whole the market is not active, and the manufacture is much behind its capacity of output."

"The shoe industry leads all others in approaching full production. Shipments from Boston have been for November thus far 642,943 cars against 543,949 last year and 582,582 in 1892. The number of cases shipped has been larger since January 1 than in any previous year. In spite of the general demand for cheaper grades, this is a most encouraging record."

"The iron industry again records lower prices for Bessemer iron—\$10.40 at Pittsburgh—and for some manufactured products. The consumption is large, and for the season fairly well maintained, but as it is not equal to the capacity of works in operation, their struggle to get business keeps prices at the bottom."

"The failures for two weeks of November have been 183, against 147 last year. Reported liabilities being \$5,022,303, of which \$1,713,455 were of manufacturing and \$3,308,848 of trading concerns. For the same week last year liabilities were over \$7,000,000. The failures this week have been 22 in the United States, against 33 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 34 last year."

THE CLOSING SESSION.

Resolutions Passed by the W. C. T. U. in Annual Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23.—The W. C. T. U. convention adjourned Wednesday night. It is considered to have been the most successful meeting in the history of the union and the delegates are loud in their praises of the hospitality of Cleveland temperance women.

Resolutions, of which the following is a brief summary, were adopted:

Allegiance to the principles of total abstinence and prohibition are reaffirmed; they call upon an extension of the law, as well as upon moral and religious people to support the enforcement of existing laws for the prevention of Sabbath desecration; favor combined and persistent effort toward securing the enfranchisement of women; indorse the heroic action of Kentucky women in aiding in the overthrow of impurity in high places and demanding the annihilation of sex in moral standards; deprecate the social amusements of card-playing, theater-going and promiscuous dancing as having an immoral tendency; with appreciation, the value of athletic and outdoor sports as having a tendency to aid physical development, the resolutions disapprove of football or other games as requiring the presence of a physician as being injurious to physical well-being and brutalizing in their moral tendency; they protest against the custom of inter-collegiate athletics as demoralizing to the legitimate work of college life and calculated to encourage the spirit of gambling; refuse to recognize institutions for the restoration of the drunkard as a cure for the saloon evil; urge the use of the pulpit with the editors and publishers of our daily press to suppress the details of murders, suicides and the dreadful personals and pretended medical advertisements; urge conciliation to prevent strikes, and arbitration to put an end to the pledge support of the ballot, when obtained by women, to the "home protection party," by whatever name called.

Resolutions were also adopted deploring the Armenian massacre and advocating international protection, with the exception of the suffrage plank in the platform in Kansas, thanking the republicans for the same thing in Colorado, and thanking the democrats of the south for bringing a large area under local option laws.

A report presented by the board of managers of the Woman's temple in Chicago shows the financial condition to be flourishing, and the probability of the reduction of its floating debt to \$25,000 by January 1, 1893. The rent roll now amounts to \$156,000 per annum.

Sole Involving \$11,000,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Hearings of the suit of the soldiers' orphans' home of St. Louis against Russell Sage and the heirs of the late Jay Gould, to compel the return of about \$11,000,000 in bonds of the Texas Pacific Railroad company, has been set down for December 7 by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Populists in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—The tabulated returns of the vote for state treasurer show that the total populist vote of the state of Illinois November was 60,063.

A Fortune Awaits Him.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Henry Handes, of this city, whose whereabouts have been unknown for five years, is heir to \$150,000, left him recently by the death of his parents.

Ruger in Command.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger has assumed command of the military department of the Missouri.

The Mists that have been hanging over Mount Ranier cleared away without revealing any effects of an eruption.

UNCLE SAM'S TREASURY.

Morgan Makes His Annual Report to Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The treasurer of the United States, Hon. D. N. Morgan, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle his annual report. The following is a synopsis of the document: The net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, cents omitted, were \$37,722,019, a decrease of \$88,007,000 as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$37,525,272, a decrease of \$15,022,674. The total receipts, all accounts, were \$784,000,538, and the expenditures \$596,908,552.

At the close of business on June 30, 1893, there stood on the books of the department charged to the treasurer a balance of \$738,407,065. Adding to this the receipts on all accounts gives \$1,422,474,003 as total to be accounted for, and deducting the expenditures, leaves a balance of \$684,066,550 on June 30, 1894. In addition to these balances, however, there were other liabilities, arising from the postal revenues, from disbursing officers and from other sources, which brought the total to \$776,041,938 at the former date, and to \$854,584,768 at the latter. After setting aside the amount treated as unavailable, the principal of which are the deposits made with the states under the law of 1856, there remained the sum of \$748,538,665 in 1893 and the sum of \$776,310,489 in 1894 represented by live assets in the several offices of the treasury and mint, together with deposits in national banks. Of these balances the sums of \$584,503,920 and \$616,105,820, respectively, were on deposit for the redemption of outstanding certificates and treasury notes, leaving \$161,994,735 and \$159,154,729 as the balances on account of the general fund.

He states that the lowest point touched by the reserve was \$52,189,500 on August 7, 1894. Prior to July 1892, the gold reserve was but little affected by withdrawals of coin, there never having been any considerable demand for the redemption of notes. Even when gold exports were heavy the metal was furnished by bankers from their vaults or was obtained from the treasury for gold certificates, of course without impairment to the gold reserve. During the last two years, however, the treasury has been called upon to furnish nearly the whole of the requirements for exportation, and there have recently been considerable withdrawals for other uses.

The treasurer remarks that the impairment of the gold reserve rendering necessary the issue of bonds in February was caused chiefly by the depletion of the treasury resulting from insufficient revenues. Even when the supply of paper had become so reduced that the treasury was obliged to pay out large sums of gold in the ordinary disbursements, the coin was freely returned in the revenues. The proceeds of this loan were \$58,000,000 in gold coin and certificates, but during the month of February there were redeemed \$19,200,000 of notes in gold, presumably to meet the demand on the loan, so that the net gold proceeds were about \$39,000,000. This, together with a gain of \$1,500,000 in gold from ordinary sources, brought up the reserve during the month from \$55,000,000 to \$100,500,000, while the net assets of the treasury, with an excess of \$100,000,000 of expenditures over receipts for the month, increased from \$125,000,000 to \$177,000,000. During the succeeding months till the end of the first week in August the reserve was affected by deficient revenues and withdrawals of gold for export, the movement abroad having been stimulated by the necessity which the treasury was under of furnishing to exporters new full weight after the supply of old pieces had become exhausted.

With reference to the retirement of treasury notes the treasurer says that prior to August, 1893, the treasury had been able to provide for the redemption of treasury notes in silver dollars out of the holdings of free silver, so that there had not been, up to that time, any impairment of the total amount of the silver fund accumulated under the act. On the 31st of that month, however, the silver dollars and bullion in the treasury had become reduced to the amount required by law to be retained for the payment of outstanding treasury notes and certificates, and the demand for the redemption of notes continuing as the consequence of the scarcity of small denominations of currency, it became necessary to draw upon the dollars coined especially for that purpose. The silver fund being thus impaired, the notes so redeemed were cancelled, and to preserve the required equality between the silver in the treasury and the notes outstanding, the total amount of the notes retained in this way, up to October 31, was \$4,700,484.

To the end of September last the total redemption of United States notes in gold since the resumption of specie payments were \$18,300,000, and the total redemptions of the treasury notes in gold from their first issue were \$88,500,000. The two important events of the year affecting the condition of the public debt were the issue of \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds to replenish the gold reserve and the stoppage of the purchase of silver bullion by the issue of treasury notes.

The amount of the new issues of United States paper currency put into circulation during the year was \$350,000,000, having exceeded but once, in 1892. The amount of worn and mutilated notes redeemed was \$319,002,290. This also has been exceeded but once, in 1893. The total paper circulation reached its highest point in May last, when it amounted to \$1,175,000,000. Since then there has been a slight contraction, caused chiefly by the gradual redemption and retirement of gold certificates, the issue of which was suspended, as the law requires, when the gold reserve of the treasury fell below \$100,000,000.

Notwithstanding a change in the regulations whereby senders of national bank notes for redemption were required to bear the charges of transportation, the redemptions were the heaviest since 1890, amounting to \$100,000,000, or more than half of the average circulation.

The management of the Columbian half-dollar coins have found their way into the treasury, they have been offered to the public at par in exchange for gold or gold certificates, and a considerable sum of them has been distributed in that manner. The Isabella quarters in the treasury are retained for the requisition of the board of lady managers of the exposition.

The amount of counterfeit silver coin and fractional currency detected at the offices of the treasury during the year was \$10,500, as increased of \$800 over the year before. There was an increase during the year of \$1,552,250 in the face value of the bonds held on account of the sinking funds of the Pacific railroads, which amounted, on June 30, to \$18,900,000.

Anarchist Franch Is Executed.

BARCELONA, Nov. 23.—Jose Salvador Franch, one of the most desperate of all anarchists, the man who threw the dynamite bomb at the Liceo theater, this city, on November 7, 1893, killing twenty persons and wounding fifty others, was executed Wednesday morning by the garrote.

One Life Lost.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 26.—The Central house took fire from an explosion of gasoline Saturday morning and was burned out. Lott B. Wolfe, a cripple from Worthington, Kan., was suffocated and taken out dead.

Peter Weldon Loses an Arm.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 23.—Peter Weldon, one of the chief "angels" at Schweinfurth's "heaven," and son of the man who deeded the bogus Lord his 100-acre farm, had his arm torn from his body and chopped to pieces in a patent corn-husker Thursday.

Sued for \$55,000.

DURHAM, Ia., Nov. 23.—Owners of property destroyed in the lumber fire last June have filed suits in the United States court against the Chicago Great Western railway claiming an aggregate of \$55,000. They allege the fire was caused by a locomotive spark.

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| 9-Suppressed or Painful Periods. | 25 |
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| 11-Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. | 25 |
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