

VERY LITTLE GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP OF FRIENDS' CHURCH

Net Increase in the Orthodox Branch for the Year 1907 Was But 310, According to The American Friend.

COMPARISON OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS NOT GOOD.

City of Richmond and Indiana Are Shown to Be the Center Of Orthodox Quakerism of The Entire World.

There is not a great deal to encourage the members of the orthodox branch of the Friends' church in the statistics dealing with the membership for the year 1907. It is shown by figures compiled by the American Friend, official organ of the church, that a gain of 1,013 was made in membership, but in reality the net gain is only 310. One point of special interest locally is that the Indiana Yearly Meeting, which holds its sessions in Richmond, is shown to be the largest in America, and hence the largest in the world, as the London and Dublin meetings do not compare with it. Western yearly meeting, which holds its sessions at Plainfield, is second in size and the combined membership of the two is more than one-third of the entire membership of the society, showing Indiana to be the center of the world's orthodox Quakerism.

Includes the Mission.

In speaking of the statistics, the American Friend says:

"We have again tabulated the statistics from the several larger orthodox yearly meetings in America, taking the figures from their printed proceedings, together with a few additions from the statistical report of the American Friend's board of foreign missions. From these totals we record an apparent gain of 1,013, making a grand total of 98,932. These figures include the totals for the meetings in the United States and Canada, also members of several mission meetings, which are officially recognized as organic parts of the several yearly meetings. The number in 'mission meetings' is 3,440. When we subtract the 'mission members' from the grand total, we have 95,492 as the total membership for the United States and Canada.

Net Gain Is 310.

"While the apparent gain for the year is 1,013 the net gain is only 310. This discrepancy would lead us to disbelieve concerning even the approximate accuracy of our figures if it were not for the fact that the heavy addition occurs in Western yearly meeting, where the new statistical secretary discovered that one entire quarterly meeting had not been reported for four years. This accounts for the large apparent gain, but it also confirms the fact that our actual gain has been only a few hundred, probably not far from our net figures, 310, or less than one-third of one per cent for the year. Last year our apparent gain was 1,634, 681 more than it is this year, while our net gain was 1,533, over five times what it is this year. This is true in spite of the fact that we have gained by births and from outside sources nearly 7,000 members, or about eight per cent. This alone is not a bad showing, but when we turn to our losses we find them nearly as great as our gain. Apparently we have not learned how to take care of what we get.

Deaths Exceed Births.

"A comparison of the births and deaths shows a balance on the wrong side of the account, there having been 87 more deaths than births during the year. The older communities, as a rule, lead with a large mortality ratio, while the pioneer meetings show an excess of births. There is one notable exception this year. North Carolina has the highest birth rate compared with the number of deaths of any of the yearly meetings. When we eliminate births from the items of net increase, we find that California, Kansas, New York, North Carolina and Oregon have received enough recruits from the outside to more than offset their losses, while Western Yearly meeting is transferred from the gain to the loss column. On the other hand, without deaths, every yearly meeting would have shown a net gain, except Ohio and Wilmington.

Figures on Membership.

The figures on membership are as follows:

Yearly Meetings.	1906	1907
Baltimore	1,200	1,182
California (including 100 in Alaska)	3,447	3,714
Canada*	1,006	1,096
Indiana (including 582 in Arkansas and Mexico)	20,283	20,208
Iowa (including 966 in Jamaica)	12,414	12,656
Kansas (including 84 in Alaska)	11,114	11,249
New England (including 40 in Ramallah)	4,421	4,304
New York	3,415	3,594
North Carolina (including 35 in Cuba)	6,469	6,733
Ohio (including 211 in China and India)	6,913	6,907
Oregon (including 72 in Alaska)	1,944	1,962
Philadelphia*	4,389	4,380
Wisconsin (including 359 in Mexico)	15,229	16,059
Wilmington	6,485	6,359

97,919 98,932

There 1,818 ministers and 563 quarterly meetings.

WAS PERRY'S VALET; INTERESTING MAN DIES

Died in Randolph County Infirmary.

Winchester, Ind., Jan. 4.—William H. Demory, ex-private valet to the famous Commodore Perry and one of the most interesting characters in the state died in the county infirmary here yesterday, aged 82. He was colored, and his father, who was a slave, escaped and came here in 1827 from Guilford, N. C. When 14 years old Demory ran away to New York. He later became steward in the Astor and Broadway hotels, became acquainted with Commodore Perry, entered his employ as private valet and sailed with him on his historical expedition to Japan. Demory was also steward on the "Washington," the first steamship built in America. He at one time owned two fine farms in this county and was a student of Oberlin college. He married Martha E. Scroggins, a beautiful mulatto girl, who was the daughter of his mother's former master.

HAGERSTOWN, IND.

Hagerstown, Ind., Jan. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Teeter, attended the funeral services of Daniel Miller at Muncie, Friday.

Miss Lamar made a business trip to Richmond Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Minus Strickler and son Edgar went to Richmond Thursday to visit her brother, Ollie Smith and family.

The basket ball game here Thursday night at the K. of P. hall between Richmond and the high school boys here resulted in a score of 17 to 31 in favor of Richmond. First half the score was 12 to 14.

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BESSEMER STEEL.

Just What It Is and What It Has Made Possible.

Most persons are unaware of the revolution created in industrial circles by the introduction of the Bessemer process of making steel. This process belongs in the same category with the invention of the printing press and the introduction of the steam engine in its relation to human progress.

Steel is a compound of iron with a small percentage of carbon, which is rendered malleable by being cast while in a state of fusion. Cast iron is iron with a much larger percentage of carbon and other impurities. Bessemer's process converts cast iron into steel by blowing a blast of cold air through melted cast iron. The oxygen of the air burns out the carbon, silicon and other impurities, leaving the steel.

The effect of the process was at once to cheapen steel and to increase its use enormously. In 1855, when Bessemer took out his first patent, steel sold in England for five times its present price.

Sir Henry Bessemer shared the common lot of inventors in encountering incredulity when his discovery was first announced, but he was more fortunate than most inventors. He lived to enjoy the rewards of fame and fortune and to witness the worldwide adoption of his process.

The first Bessemer steel rail ever laid down was at Derby, England, in 1857. It was placed at a point where it had been necessary to renew the iron rails once in three months because of incessant wear. It was not taken up for sixteen years, during which time 1,250,000 trains passed over it.

It is to the Bessemer process that we owe the rapid development of our great railway systems. The giant locomotives that draw long trains across the continent and the steel rails upon which they run are due to its discovery. It is estimated that the Bessemer process has reduced the cost of land transportation two-thirds, and it has also greatly cheapened transportation by water. It has opened great tracts of fertile country which could not have been reached otherwise and has given the farmer good markets. In the development of electric railways it is all the time bringing together scattered villages and giving new opportunities for intercourse.

We owe to Sir Henry Bessemer the improvements in our modern steamships, the strength and lightness of the bridges which cross our rivers, countless modern forms of machinery and their cheapened products and the skyscrapers, which could not have been built save by the use of steel.—New York Herald.

Gave Up the Quest.

Lyons, Ind., Jan. 4.—Drilling for oil was discontinued on the Ramsey farm, four miles southwest of here, after having attained a depth of 2,000 feet. Only one of the three wells drilled in this territory has been a producer.

Bank Clearings on the War at Nearly All Cities in the United States, as Reported by R. C. Dun & Co., reflect larger settlements through the banks than in any preceding year.

Throw away pills and strong cathartics while violent in action, and always have on hand Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, the guarantee for offensive breath, malaria and all diseases arising from stomach trouble.

MUNCIE UNDER MARTIAL LAW; TROOPS THERE

The Action of the Governor Was Not Taken Until This Afternoon When It Was Seen to Be Necessary.

MARION STREET CAR MEN ARE NOW STRIKING.

This Action Was Decided Upon After Several Hours' Deliberation at a Meeting Held Last Night.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 4.—Governor Hanly this afternoon declared martial law at Muncie. All was quiet there today.

About 800 state troops poured into Muncie today to quell the riots that have been raging in that city for the last three days incident to the street car strike. After having been informed by Adj. Gen. Oran Perry that the Muncie and Delaware county authorities that the special deputies and extra policemen as well as the regular patrolmen worked until they were almost exhausted, Governor Hanly last night ordered twelve companies of infantry and the Indianapolis battery of light artillery to Muncie to control the situation.

Marion to Strike.

Marion, Ind., Jan. 4.—The Marion car men joined the Muncie and Anderson employees of the Indiana Union Traction company in a strike. Forty of the seventy local car men refused to take their cars from the barns this morning. The decision to strike was reached at 3:30 this morning, after a meeting that lasted several hours.

Members of the Central Trades Council at a special session earlier in the evening had told the car men that they must strike at once or surrender their charter. The meeting of the car men, which began at midnight, was addressed by Fred Faye, a member of the national executive committee, who insisted that the Marion men strike without delay. Strikers of Anderson and Muncie were also present to urge the Marion men to act. No vote was taken, but more than half of the seventy men stated their determination to strike.

POOR LABORERS MUST WAIT FOR WAGES

Men Who Worked on Turnpikes to Suffer.

Rushville, Ind., Jan. 4.—There will be many disappointed men in Rush county today when those who have labored for several months with pick and shovel on the turnpikes of this county come to the county treasurer to draw their wages for the work they have done.

The auditor of the county stated that the county commissioners had overruled the appropriation limit about \$200,000 and the men who expect their pay today will have to be turned away empty-handed. The commissioners have expended about \$28,000 this year on the turnpikes in the county and only have \$21,000 with which to pay. A partial payment has been made to the stone quarries who furnished the material, but the laborers must wait until the next spring assessment of taxes and they will not get their money until next June.

Those in the southern part of the county will feel the failure the worst as they are mostly in very limited circumstances and depend upon their daily earnings for the support of their families.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.

Cambridge City, Ind., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Laura Richey and her mother, Mrs. Mary Himman, visited among relatives at Indianapolis today.

Mrs. F. C. Mosbaugh, was the guest of Mrs. Anthony Watt in Connersville Thursday. Mrs. Harriet Kless accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allen of Indianapolis, visited with his parents here yesterday.

The Helen Hunt club will meet at the home of Mrs. Will Doney on next Monday afternoon.

Robert Mosbaugh returned to Columbus, Ohio, yesterday after spending the holiday season at home.

Miss Mary Bertsch is the guest of friends at Connersville.

Misses Virginia Falls and Margaret Rummel, left for Guilford, Miss., Thursday afternoon, where they will spend the remainder of the winter, with Lewis Martin and family.

The Rev. Franklin will preach at the Christian church Sunday morning and evening. In the future he will hold services here every two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. James Garvin and Miss Alma Garvin have returned to their home in Columbus, Ohio, after spending a pleasant holiday season at "Rose Hill."

PLUNDER RECOVERED AND MEN ARRESTED

Sequel to Daring Street Railway Holdup.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Frank Whitney and George Carlisle are under arrest here as a sequel to the robbery, by three men in an automobile of a box containing \$2,850 of the receipts of the Rochester Street Railway company.

The plunder was taken to the home of the brother-in-law of one of the men. When the house was searched a suit case was found in which was all the missing money, a lot of silverware and a set of burglar tools.

Milton, Ind., Jan. 4.—Frank Ward is ill at his home. A nurse is attending him.

Miss Louanna Baker of Charles-town, Illinois, is the guest of Miss Rachel Thomas. Miss Thomas will give a party in her honor Friday evening.

On Saturday the young ladies will return to Lexington, Ky., where they attended Hamilton College.

Russell Moon of Spiceland called on Milton Friends Thursday.

The M. E. church has purchased a vocation which is expected to be placed in the church this week in time to be used at the festival meeting which begins on Sunday.

STOLE TO HELP KEEP CHILDREN

Father of Ten Couldn't Keep Them on \$1,100 a Year.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—John J. Healy, 45 years old, for 20 years an employee of the Chicago postoffice, and the father of ten children, was arrested for the theft of a horse belonging to the postoffice.

"I did not make much to take care of my family," said Healy. "I took it for them."

When the inspectors reached Healy's home there was no coal in the stove and the place was damp and chilly. There was so little food that if the ten children had all asked for some there would not have been enough to go around. Their clothing was old and worn.

Healy was unable to furnish bond and was lodged in the county jail. He has been receiving \$1,000 a year.

IMPRISONMENT FOR PACK OF COWARDS

Kentucky's New Executive Is Greatly Incensed Over the Most Recent Raid.

DOES NOT MINCE HIS TERMS

DECLARES KUKLUX CAN NOT FIND FOOTING IN BLUE GRASS STATE AND GIVES A WARNING TO THIS END.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 4.—A prison cell stares every participant in the raid at Russellville in the face if Governor Willson has his way about it. In a statement issued he declares that every power of the law will be invoked to bring to justice and imprison "the cowards who secretly conspired to intimidate the people into obeying mob rule."

"Mob law can not stay in Kentucky, and even though it strike coward-like, in the dark, and runs and hides, presently the forces of the state will catch the criminals that pollute the state and the consequences will fall upon the heads of the men whose plots have brought these things to pass," he says.

Governor Willson does not mince words and talks pretty plainly to those whom he says he will exterminate. He says:

"The Russellville raid was clearly a violation of the promises made by the managers of the associations in that part of the state and was made to hinder the prosecution at Hopkinsville by intimidating the officials and witnesses, but the only result will be to add new crimes and new criminals and to make it harder for the tobacco growers in that region ever to get living prices for their tobacco; to further disgrace the state; to further destruction of values of farms and property in that district; to destroy the tobacco market there; to oppress and drive the people and to take away their liberties; to shake their faith in protection of the laws and to force capital and valuable immigration to shut Kentucky, and all this without the least hope or chance to help the men who formed these conspiracies."

Raids Mean Prison Fate.

"It means the penitentiary for infamous men who formed the conspiracy and for many of their dupes, for, though their associations number thousands, the law-abiding, law-loving people number hundreds of thousands and there can be no possible hope that the Kuklux can govern Kentucky and a possible escape from punishment when, as it surely must come to pass in a short time, the full extent of the crime and hurt is understood and the conscience, duty and faith of the people resume control and restore the full and irresistible power of the people."

CHICAGO GRAIN RECEIPTS.

Wheat, 18; last week, 43; last year, 85. Estimates—Wheat, 27.

NORTHWEST RECEIPTS.

Today, Last Wk., Last Yr.

Minn. 35 160 272

Duluth 54 50 81

LIVERPOOL CLOSE.

Wheat, 3 1/2 higher; corn, 1 1/2 higher.

WHITEWATER, IND.

Whitewater, Ind., Jan. 4.—Miss Ina Manning and brother, Ross, entertained a party of young people recently. The evening was spent at games after which refreshments were served.

Those present were Misses Crystal Wright, Audrey Jordan, Myrtle Allen, Nina Knoll, Zella Jones, Messrs. Ira Chenoweth, Russell Wright, Byron Boyer, Roy Thomas, Raymond Knoll, Clyde Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John Laughlin.

LETTER LIST.

Ladies List—Mrs. T. S. Allen, Matilda Burden, Mrs. Pearl Edgcomb, Mrs. Katie Folger, Mable Huff, Miss Tracy Markle, Carrie McDonald, Mrs. Gertrude Phillips, Pearl Rigor, Mrs. Lona M. Snyder, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor.

Gentlemen List—Chas. Arnn, George Baileys, W. M. Pond, Lacey K. Cropper, William Corbet, William Graeter, Vance Glasner, Dan Hollingsworth, John B. Haul, Lee Laman, Mack W. M. Quigg, N. S. Moore, Charles Phillips, Edmond E. Reed, John Ragan, L. Smallwood, D. David T. Smith, John Willard, John Wood, Johnnie Whitte, Karl Weener.

Drops—EMMA BROWN, Mr. Wann.

J. A. SPENNER, P. M.

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TODAY'S MARKET QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.
(By Correll and Thompson Brokers, Eaton, Ohio.)
New York, Jan. 4.—

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated Copper	18	18 1/2	17 1/2	18
American Can Foundry	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
American Locomotive	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Sugar	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Water	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Wire	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Steel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Trust	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	