

# VOLLEY FROM DAVIS

## MINNESOTA SENATOR'S GREAT SPEECH AT CHICAGO.

**A Concise Review of the Issues of the Present Campaign—It Is Declared That Imperialism Is Not and Cannot Be the Paramount Issue, but That the Leading Issue Is Whether the Sixteen-to-one Idea Shall Prevail—Democratic Platform and Bryan's Acceptance Speech Discussed.**

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Senator Cushman K. Davis made the principal speech to-night at the Hamilton club banquet. It was a concise review of the issues of the campaign and the sentiments expressed were heartily cheered by the large audience. The speech, which is entitled "Our Destiny," follows:

It is tritely said, and as often denied, that the stability of the republic is involved in each pending national election. There is more than a grain of truth in this hackneyed assertion. In a free government every moment is fraught with progressive or retrograde tendencies and the strain of these contending forces often tests severely the endurance of political institutions. The subject of Destiny upon which I have been asked to speak is, therefore, a proper one.

And this campaign is portentous. Others have been conducted on a few issues, economic or moral. In this one the Democratic party and its candidate demand the reversal of the policy, domestic and foreign, monetary, financial, protective and expansive, which has made the administration of President McKinley one of the most glorious in our history, by the splendor of its naval and military achievements, by its revival of dying industries, by its financial legislation, by its making the United States the first money power in the world, by its extension of our sovereignty, and by our advancement to the very forefront of international influence.

The measures and policies which have wrought these imposing political results are severally and respectively condemned, either in themselves or in their just consequences, and their abrogation is demanded by the declaration of Democratic principles made at Kansas City.

This declaration does not denounce the administration of President McKinley for its failures. It condemns it for its achievements. It declares them to be destructive of true prosperity and subversive of the gold standard, which has been established and that protection to American industry shall cease.

For the first time the sovereignty of the United States over territory held by an unquestionable title is to be abandoned and the flag lowered, and that, too, in stipulation to a flagrant insurrection against its authority—all this, and more than this, is demanded by the Democratic party as a reason for its investiture with power, and is promised to the American people in case power is given to do it. Such demands, such promises, such threats, such consequences, will receive the most considerate condemnation of the people.

No Democratic platform, no Democratic speaker, expresses any satisfaction with our triumphs in war, or with the abundant prosperity of our people, or with our international ascendancy. How can they rejoice in a prosperity which falsifies every prediction they made four years ago, and the approval of which now would refute every claim that they can possibly make for their political restoration?

**REPUBLICAN ACHIEVEMENTS.**  
The present administration has kept the faith in which the American people invested it with power, has performed every act to which it was pledged, and has fulfilled every expectation which has arisen from sudden events which were not foreseen four years ago.

It has enacted a statute which protects American industries, capital and labor, and under its operation this country has become prosperous to a degree that no one dared to predict or even hope in 1890.

It has, by statute, placed this country upon the foundation of the gold standard, the standard of stability and civilization.

It has so wisely conducted our foreign relations that there is not now between us and any European power any menace to our peace or safety.

It has forever quieted, by treaty, the vexatious situation in Samoa, which had for a long time been a cause of irritation between this country and Germany.

It has negotiated treaties of reciprocity with France and other nations which will open wide the European markets to our manufactured and agricultural products.

It has released its diplomatic agents and other American citizens in China.

It has conducted a great war to a triumphant conclusion within four months from its commencement, without a single military or naval reverse, and, as a result, has expanded our possessions and increased immeasurably our prestige as a nation.

**OUR WONDERFUL PROSPERITY.**  
The limitations of this occasion do not permit me to exhibit the details of our wonderful prosperity during the eventful years of President McKinley's administration. I must restrict myself to a brief statement of the increase of our foreign trade and of its nature.

The total foreign commerce of the last fiscal year surpasses by \$319,729,250 that of any preceding year and exceeds in the aggregate \$2,000,000,000. The imports of the year were \$849,714,679, and the exports were \$1,394,486,371.

An analysis of this astonishing aggregate discloses an enormous growth in our exports of manufactured articles. The total export of these articles for the year amounted to \$422,284,306, an increase of more than ninety-two millions of dollars over those of the preceding year. This was 31 1/2 per cent of the total exportation and an increase of 150 per cent over the exports in 1891.

American manufacturers now find a market in every part of the world. They compete successfully in many markets with rivals who have been long established, and this is but the beginning of a commercial expansion which can be checked or limited only by a disastrous reversal of the economic policies of this country which alone have rendered such expansion possible. For what has been predicted by the advocates of protection from the beginning has come to pass; the protection of home industries has diversified and increased production, has given variety of employment and higher wages to labor, has made what were once articles of luxury utilities of common enjoyment, has enabled our manufacturers to supply the domestic market, and this

perfection of the policy, having thus been obtained as to that market, our people were enabled to and did become a competitor in the foreign markets of the entire world. This exhibit of our prosperity as to exports demonstrates what must have been the volume of our internal commerce during the same period. There are no statistics to accurately express this, but the great internal commercial and industrial activity for the last three years, the abounding prosperity which it has created, sufficiently demonstrate the immensity of these transactions.

In every element which goes to constitute our prosperity as a nation the last three years have been the most productive in American history. At the close of the last Democratic administration we were a debtor nation. Our debt was being exported and the outflow could not be checked. Our securities of all kinds were held abroad as investments. We have paid our debts within the last three years. To do this we took up first those securities in part payment; payment was made to us in gold for a portion of what remained due and for the balance we became and are a great creditor nation. We are becoming the banker of the world. Our capitalists undertake a great Russian loan, and have bid three times the amount of the English loan of \$50,000,000 now upon the market. No man need be told that these great financial operations could not possibly have been conducted, or even thought of, had the United States been upon the free-coinage basis in the ratio of 16 to 1.

The real, the paramount question before the American people is not imperialism. It is whether these conditions and the policies which have produced them are to be abandoned or even put to the chance of abandonment in the pursuit of theories. I was about to say, not of theories—in the repetition of experiments which have always proved disastrous in the very respects in which our prosperity is now so abounding, for it is never to be forgotten that the Kansas City platform, while it denounces expansion and what it calls imperialism, also specifically condemns the policy of protection as enforced by the statute which passed immediately after the inauguration of President McKinley; condemns our tariff policy and the gold standard under which money has become more abundant than it ever was before and interest lower, and twice demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This implies that, in case of Democratic success, these policies are to be reversed and the American people taken back again to the beginning of the road which started in depression and disaster and which has been traversed wearily, yet triumphantly, until it has taken us to the very heights of prosperity.

**THE TRUST QUESTION.**

The question as to trusts (so-called) is one of the most important and difficult of the present time. It is not a question upon which parties are divided and opposed, for both parties condemn them. In the sense of being combinations to regulate production by crushing competition and to raise prices when competition ceases, they are unquestionably an evil of the greatest magnitude. They have always existed in every industrial and manufacturing nation and they have always been unlawful. There is another kind of combination to which the word "trust" in its later misuse does not properly apply, and that is those large consolidations of capital, intelligence and labor, not necessary by the vast extension of modern commerce, which stimulate the production of the raw material and change it into various forms of utility, and which, employing in a thousand ways skilled and unskilled labor of every description, pay immense sums in wages and cheapen the price of the ultimate and finished product.

The trust of the first class is hostile to every material and social interest. The trust of the second kind is a most efficient agent in the creation of national and personal prosperity. Demagogues may attempt to confound them, but the people will say that they differ essentially. The one is a fact hostile to each other, and nothing is more certain, unless all history is false, than that in time and by natural and economic processes the latter will exterminate the former even in their most thoroughly entrenched strongholds.

**REPUBLICAN ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.**

But in the meantime the action of government is necessary to assist as far as possible in extirpating the harmful and unlawful combinations.

The president in his last annual message called the attention of congress to this subject in wise and comprehensive terms. That the only legislation which can completely remedy the evil was defeated is due entirely to the vote of the Democratic members of the house of representatives.

The Republican party, by the Sherman act, passed during the administration of President Harrison, afforded remedial legislation upon this subject. That the remedy was not complete was not the fault of the statute, but was due to the limitations of our system of government.

The constitution empowers congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states. The power of congress is limited to that regulation. Production and commerce within any state are exclusively subject to state jurisdiction and are entirely exempt from federal regulation or interference. This has been so often decided by the supreme court as to become matter of common knowledge.

The forty-five states, exercising power within their exclusive sphere, have, with few exceptions, placed no limit upon the right or purposes of incorporation, or upon the capitalization of corporations of their power to do business in any manner or place, or upon their power to consolidate with each other. The states have seldom reserved any efficient right of visitatorial control.

Hence it is that congress cannot adequately legislate as to production and commerce within a state, even as to cases where the purpose ultimate destination of the product is another state, its power being limited to the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce. The state, on the other hand, cannot legislate respecting interstate and foreign commerce.

The deadlock thus produced by our constitutional system was so effectual that it was perfectly apparent that if anything fully efficient were to be done by federal legislation, it must be under the authority of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

**DEMOCRATS DEFEAT THE ONE EFFECTIVE REMEDY.**

The president having, as I have said, laid this subject before congress, such an amendment was proposed by the Republicans in the house of representatives during the last session. It provided that "Congress shall have power to define, regulate, prohibit or dissolve trusts, no-

opolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise. The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States."

Here was such an opportunity as the Democracy had never had to demonstrate the sincerity of their declarations. The amendment came to a vote. The Democracy (with one or two exceptions) voted solidly against it. The Republicans (with one or two exceptions) voted for it. The Democrats could have furnished the votes necessary for the two-thirds vote required by the Constitution. They did not. They voted against the proposition with practical unanimity.

And upon what ground? Upon the ground that the proposed amendment would diminish the existing sovereignty of the states upon this subject. This is an assertion by them that it is a subject of state jurisdiction under the Constitution as it is, except as to interstate and foreign commerce. The supreme court has defined the limitations of legislation, as I have stated. The legislation which the Democracy vaguely promises would be void when tested by their own arguments and votes upon the amendment. In other words, the Democracy purpose and have voted to leave the power of legislation with those who, while the Republican party proposed to vest it in congress to the fullest extent necessary.

In such a situation thus produced by them, how can they pretend that it is such a vital federal question or that they, if in power, could give any federal relief? They leave the remedy where it is, and the utter impossibility of unanimity of state action demonstrates that the Kansas City platform upon this subject is the most honest and sane.

But it is said place the products of unlawful combinations on the free list. This would attack the protective system and would not produce the desired result as to the combinations. The result would be to give business abroad to trusts formed or to be formed for purposes of manufacture there and exportation to this country. The European laborer and artisan would get the wages now paid to the American, and the American public would be under an uncontrollable dictation of prices by foreign combinations.

The Democratic party is an artist's model, and will pose for any study. While it is declaiming against protection, trusts, monopolies, special interests and the tyranny of the dollar over the man, it is the champion and serf of the greatest of existing special interests; that of the silver mine and of the hybrid, the mule to 16 to 1 dollar. Its declared intention was four years ago, and now is, to make the people of the United States the enforced purchaser, by the United States, of all the silver that exists or can be produced, at a price about double its present market value, payment to be made by the government to the owner of silver.

**NOT A PARTY QUESTION.**

I have said that trusts are not a party question. Men of all parties promote and oppose them. In the late Gov. Flower, an eminent Democrat, succeeded, a short time before his death, that trusts are justifiable and beneficial to the public and advised every young man to get into one as quickly as he could. Trusts are not the offspring of protection. There is no duty on petroleum, and yet the Standard Oil company has grown to be the most colossal monopoly the world has ever seen. Mr. Havemeyer of the sugar trust, I believe, a faithful Democrat. His raw material is refined sugar, and it is taxed with a tariff. He wants free sugar for the profit, and he cordially proclaims the tariff to be the mother of trusts—that is, of all trusts excepting his trust.

There is no tariff on ice, yet the Democratic ice trust of New York is a flourishing concern. Mr. Van Wyck is one of its creators and is in it.

He was a delegate to the Kansas City convention, and to prove that the great Democratic heart beat true to humanity, oppressed by trusts, he was placed on the committee on resolutions to express correct principles upon a subject in which he is so deeply interested and of which he knows so much.

And so the Tammany Tiger, with this Kansas City declaration about his neck, is imbedded in a transparent block of Democratic trust ice.

**THE REAL ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.**

But imperialism is not the paramount issue of the campaign and cannot be made so. The adjustment of any question as to the Philippines is to be considered after rebellion against the sovereignty and authority of the United States has been put down.

The paramount issues this year are financial and economic. They are anti-protection party of 16 to 1 to be put in power to advance its principles by all the enormous powers of executive influence in case Mr. Bryan is elected, and declared first engagement in a campaign the next battle of which will be for the control of both houses of congress.

The question for the plain people is, do they wish the instructions of a bitter experience from their past, in their memories, to change or to submit to the chance of change that abounding prosperity which came with the election of President McKinley—a prosperity which no Democratic platform or speaker denies, and dare not to rejoice in or even allude to? Aguinaldo can wait until the American people take "a bond of fate" if necessary by annihilating, for the preservation of their own domestic interests, the political combination which is at the same time their enemy and the alder and abettor of the Tagal rebels?

**INCONSISTENCIES OF DEMOCRATIC POSITION.**

The Democratic platform expressly arrays that party on the side of a rebellion against the United States. It declares that the United States is carrying on a "war of criminal aggression" against the Philippines. This is the text of that solemn declaration of political principles, and it means that the operations of our troops in the Philippines are wrongful, unlawful and void.

It then demands that the United States, first, give to the Philippines a stable form of government; second, independence; third, protection from outside interference similar to that extended to South American states. These demands are justified by the declaratory expressions of the platform. What right has the United States to establish any government whatever, stable or unstable, in the Philippines if these declarations are true?

To do so implies the right to dictate the form of that government, and to decide the question of stability without any regard whatever to the "consent of the governed," and as a result of a war which the Democratic platform declares to be one of "criminal aggression." And what right have we to impose our protection over them against interference by foreign

powers? By such relations the United States would be involved in wars at the discretion of its own war.

The Monroe doctrine is perverted in this declaration. It is solely applicable, in the very nature of things, to the Western hemisphere, and to the interests of the United States therein. It is prohibitory of the acquisition of North and South American territory by any European power. It does not prohibit any such power from waging war against any Central or South American republic. War is the extreme interference by one government with another, and Europe had done war-like acts many times against those states without any protection to them by us.

**OUR SOVEREIGNTY TITLE TO THE PHILIPPINES.**

Spain had the sovereignty of the Philippines as completely as it had that of Florida, or as France had that of Louisiana, or Mexico that of the ceded provinces, or Russia that of the Hawaiian Islands. Our title from Spain to the Philippines is as unquestionable as our title to any of the other cessions. The present armed resistance against that title is rebellion and treason, abetted by the Democratic party.

**BRYAN AND THE TREATY.**

While the commissioners were negotiating the treaty of Paris, not a word came from this country, from sea or shore or from the chambers of the air, that they should not insist upon the cession of those islands. It was not until it was seen that a party advantage might be gained by resisting the treaty in the senate that any Democratic opposition to it was displayed. But Mr. Bryan appeared in Washington and urged its ratification by the senate. He suggested no amendment, the adoption or the rejection of which would justify his present theories. The words that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the congress," were in the treaty and were directly in opposition to his present contention, and yet no amendment was suggested. Twenty million dollars were to be paid to put what to him is now "a barren scepter" in an unlineal hand, yet no amendment was suggested that would have saved this enormous sum by rejecting the cession entirely and allowing Spain to retain the islands. Mr. Bryan says that he advised the ratification of the treaty in order to stop the war. But the war had been stopped for months by an armistice which by its terms was to continue pending the negotiations, and the consideration of any treaty by the senate is a part of its negotiations.

In other words, Mr. Bryan advised that the United States take from Spain unqualified sovereignty over the Philippines, without suggesting or advising any amendment or saying a single word about "the consent of the governed," with the prominent clause standing in the convention conferring upon congress the right to determine the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants. Nor was a word heard of the limitations or prohibitions of the Constitution.

**INCONSISTENCIES OF BRYAN'S PLAN.**

Mr. Bryan, in his speech of acceptance, declares that if elected he will convene congress in extraordinary session at once and recommend first, the establishment of a stable form of government in the Philippine islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in Cuba; second, to give independence to the Philippines just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny.

I have elsewhere considered the self-contradictory character of these propositions as tested by the declarations of the platform adopted at Kansas City. I will only add that the conditions and situation as to Cuba and the Philippines are not the same. We never had sovereignty over Cuba, we have sovereignty over the Philippines.

When we intervened as between Cuba and Spain the Cubans were in arms fighting for their independence and were practically belligerents. When we invaded the Philippines the natives were not in arms. We never promised to give independence to them and they did not demand it at that time. Before we invaded Cuba, in the very declaration of war against Spain, this government did promise to give independence to that island. We made no such promises as to Porto Rico.

**Our title to Porto Rico and the Philippines rest upon the same incontestable basis, and yet I have not heard that even the Democracy purposes or wishes to erect Porto Rico into an independent state.**

In declaring that he will convene congress for these purposes Mr. Bryan shrinks from the logical consequences of his own position. If elected president of the United States he will become the commander-in-chief of the army and navy conducting a war which he and the platform upon which he stands assert to be a "criminal aggression" against a people who ought to be independent.

As such commander-in-chief, holding to such principles, he would have the right to withdraw every man from the Philippines, cause our squadron to sail out of Manila bay, to entirely evacuate the archipelago, and to give his own language—give their people to work out their own destiny.

As president he could recognize the existence and independence of the Philippine republic. A bold man, holding such views as these and with such powers, would say that he intended to exercise them, but here Mr. Bryan halts and recoils. He purposes to throw the responsibility upon congress, well knowing that with a Republican senate and house of representatives no such action as he proposes to recommend would receive the least sanction.

**MILITARISM.**

I shall not detain you with any discussion of this bug-bear of our military forces in performing our manifest duties as to our people in China. The events in that empire demonstrate, as did our unprepared condition at the beginning of the Spanish war, how suddenly and unexpectedly crises may arise which will call for the exercise of our military power and find it entirely lacking. A nation of seventy-five millions of free people, vast in extent, need have no fear that an empire will be erected upon the ruins of the republic by the scattered forces of an army of one hundred thousand men.

But if an increased army leads to militarism so does an increased navy, and yet we hear no word of protest from the Democratic party against that because such a protest would be carrying the argument too far; and yet a navy, in the establishment of militarism or imperialism, could reduce our coast cities, could attack Washington, could hold the

arsenals and strategic points on all our shores and do as much as, and possibly more, than an army could towards the overthrow of this government or a change of its form. A small Brazilian navy did this once as to Brazil and attempted it again.

The truth is there is no danger from either of these great arms of our military service. They are the right hand and the left hand of our power and defense at home and abroad. Their officers and men are as loyal as Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Farragut and Porter and Worden and their soldiers and sailors were in their time.

If the existence of the Republican party should be closed to-day its history would be that of the Union saved, of a protective system under which the United States has become the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, of a general industrial development which sustains 75,000,000 of people, of a financial system which has created an unimpeachable credit, of all the blessings which civilization can confer upon humanity.

But its existence will not end this year, nor for many years to come. Its august mission is not yet performed. So long as it represents, as it does now, national prosperity and honor, national growth with renown and right, national prestige in the relations of the United States with foreign powers as the result of the neutrality of a puissant nation, safe in the enjoyment of all its rights, because of its manifest ability to cause other nations to respect them, the Republican party will shape the destinies of the American people.

**Topsy-Turvy China.**

When a Chinaman dines he begins with the dessert and winds up with the rice. Titles, instead of being hereditary, are conferred upon the parents of distinguished persons.

Before taking a seat, he makes a bow to the empty chair. It is accounted a most heinous offense to speak to any one, even a servant or a common laborer, without having first taken off your spectacles.

The place of honor at social gatherings is not on the right, but on the left. A shake of the head is the sign of assent; a negative is expressed by a nod. On visits of ceremony the guest may not drink up the tea that is offered him; if he wishes to intimate that he is not going to stay long, he will set down the cup without touching the contents.

To inquire about the health of the family is considered a piece of impertinence.

**They Learn Our Ways.**

The Cuban teachers now studying at Harvard have taken kindly to American ideas. The ice-cream soda and the heavy-soled walking shoes of the American girl seem to be tied for first place in their affections. No one has ever known a single dark-eyed teacher to refuse an ice-cream soda. And most of them are now doing their limited amount of walking in the mannish Oxford ties, which at first aroused their horror. These gentle Cuban girls have become great favorites with all who know them; their wonderful, long-lashed, dark eyes appeal to the affections of their American acquaintances. They consider our girls wonderfully industrious and active, and cling to the ones who have shown them kindness, imitating them sometimes painfully.—Philadelphia North American.

**Who Knows, Indeed?**

She wept.  
"Oh, you editors are horrid!" she sobbed.  
"What is the trouble, madam?" inquired the editor, as he blue-penciled two paragraphs that had come as an inspiration to the young man who was "taking up journalism."  
"Why, I—boo—boo—I sent an obituary of my husband, and—boo—boo—and said in it that he had been married for twenty years, and you—oo—oo—oo—hoo—your printers set it up 'worlded for twenty years.'"  
She wept.  
But the editor grinned.  
Perhaps it was right, all round.  
Who knows?—Baltimore American.

**Swedish Superstitions.**

In Sweden, youth as well as maidens test the potency of love charms by gathering nine kinds of flowers, which they place under their pillows, and the one dreamed of is the favored one.  
Young men also look for fernseed at midnight, for its magical power in capturing the hearts of shy or obdurate maidens. Fernseed so procured also avails to make its possessor invisible.  
Young girls get the hard root of muswort, which is called coal, and put it under their pillows, in order to dream of their lovers.  
Pluck a rose, hide it, unseen, in paper until a month hence, when should it be found fresh as when gathered, the future husband of wife will appear.

**How China Was Explored.**

As far back as 1816 English explorers began their work in Southern China, for in that year Amherst made a journey along the banks of the Peking, a northern tributary of the Siang, sometimes called the River of Canton. Macartney had already done valuable work up the same stream in 1793. It was not, however, until the early part of the second half of the century—in the '60s—that systematic exploration of that part of China was undertaken. During that decade the southwestern and southern provinces were regularly quatered out by English explorers.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

**Sending Letters in China.**

China has still the old-fashioned system of private letter carrying. Letter shops are to be found in every town. If he has a letter to send, the Chinaman goes to a letter shop and bargains with the keeper thereof. He pays two-thirds of the cost, leaving the receiver to pay the rest upon delivery.—Answers.

**Wayback Discernment.**

"Pa, who were our pioneers?"  
"Well, little Jim, our pioneers were those early settlers who had sense enough to see that they couldn't do better than stay right here in Indiana and see it get to be one of the finest states in the Union."—Indianapolis Press.

**As It Seemed.**

"What did you find to be the most entertaining exhibit at the Paris exposition?"  
"My husband's exhibit of American French seemed to entertain everybody the most."—Chicago Tribune.

# THE MARKETS.

## Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Sept. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74¢; No. 2 Northern, 72¢; No. 3 Northern, 70¢; No. 4 Northern, 68¢; No. 5 Northern, 66¢; No. 6 Northern, 64¢; No. 7 Northern, 62¢; No. 8 Northern, 60¢; No. 9 Northern, 58¢; No. 10 Northern, 56¢; No. 11 Northern, 54¢; No. 12 Northern, 52¢; No. 13 Northern, 50¢; No. 14 Northern, 48¢; No. 15 Northern, 46¢; No. 16 Northern, 44¢; No. 17 Northern, 42¢; No. 18 Northern, 40¢; No. 19 Northern, 38¢; No. 20 Northern, 36¢; No. 21 Northern, 34¢; No. 22 Northern, 32¢; No. 23 Northern, 30¢; No. 24 Northern, 28¢; No. 25 Northern, 26¢; No. 26 Northern, 24¢; No. 27 Northern, 22¢; No. 28 Northern, 20¢; No. 29 Northern, 18¢; No. 30 Northern, 16¢; No. 31 Northern, 14¢; No. 32 Northern, 12¢; No. 33 Northern, 10¢; No. 34 Northern, 8¢; No. 35 Northern, 6¢; No. 36 Northern, 4¢; No. 37 Northern, 2¢; No. 38 Northern, 1¢; No. 39 Northern, 1/2¢; No. 40 Northern, 1/4¢; No. 41 Northern, 1/8¢; No. 42 Northern, 1/16¢; No. 43 Northern, 1/32¢; No. 44 Northern, 1/64¢; No. 45 Northern, 1/128¢; No. 46 Northern, 1/256¢; No. 47 Northern, 1/512¢; No. 48 Northern, 1/1024¢; No. 49 Northern, 1/2048¢; No. 50 Northern, 1/4096¢; No. 51 Northern, 1/8192¢; No. 52 Northern, 1/16384¢; No. 53 Northern, 1/32768¢; No. 54 Northern, 1/65536¢; No. 55 Northern, 1/131072¢; No. 56 Northern, 1/262144¢; No. 57 Northern, 1/524288¢; No. 58 Northern, 1/1048576¢; No. 59 Northern, 1/2097152¢; No. 60 Northern, 1/4194304¢; No. 61 Northern, 1/8388608¢; No. 62 Northern, 1/16777216¢; No. 63 Northern, 1/33554432¢; No. 64 Northern, 1/67108864¢; No. 65 Northern, 1/134217728¢; No. 66 Northern, 1/268435456¢; No. 67 Northern, 1/536870912¢; No. 68 Northern, 1/1073741824¢; No. 69 Northern, 1/2147483648¢; No. 70 Northern, 1/4294967296¢; No. 71 Northern, 1/8589934592¢; No. 72 Northern, 1/17179869184¢; No. 73 Northern, 1/34359738368¢; No. 74 Northern, 1/68719476736¢; No. 75 Northern, 1/137438953472¢; No. 76 Northern, 1/274877906944¢; No. 77 Northern, 1/549755813888¢; No. 78 Northern, 1/1099511627776¢; No. 79 Northern, 1/2199023255552¢; No. 80 Northern, 1/4398046511104¢; No. 81 Northern, 1/8796093022208¢; No. 82 Northern, 1/17592186444416¢; No. 83 Northern, 1/35184372888832¢; No. 84 Northern, 1/70368745777664¢; No. 85 Northern, 1/140737491555296¢; No. 86 Northern, 1/281474983110592¢; No. 87 Northern, 1/562949966221184¢; No. 88 Northern, 1/112589993242368¢; No. 89 Northern, 1/225179986484736¢; No. 90 Northern, 1/450359972969472¢; No. 91 Northern, 1/900719945938944¢; No. 92 Northern, 1/1801439891877888¢; No. 93 Northern, 1/3602879783755776¢; No. 94 Northern, 1/7205759567511552¢; No. 95 Northern, 1/14411519135023104¢; No. 96 Northern, 1/28823038270046208¢; No. 97 Northern, 1/57646076540092416¢; No. 98 Northern, 1/115292153080184832¢; No. 99 Northern, 1/230584306160369664¢; No. 100 Northern, 1/461168612320739328¢; No. 101 Northern, 1/922337224641478656¢; No. 102 Northern, 1/184467444928295712¢; No. 103 Northern, 1/368934889856591424¢; No. 104 Northern, 1/737869779713182848¢; No. 105 Northern, 1/1475739559426365696¢; No. 106 Northern, 1/2951479118852731392¢; No. 107 Northern, 1/5902958237705462784¢; No. 108 Northern, 1/11805916475410925568¢; No. 109 Northern, 1/23611832950821851136¢; No. 110 Northern, 1/47223665901643702272¢; No. 111 Northern, 1/94447331803287404544¢; No. 112 Northern, 1/188894663606564809088¢; No. 113 Northern, 1/3777893272131296181176¢; No. 114 Northern, 1/7555786544262592362352¢; No. 115 Northern, 1/15111573088525187247104¢; No. 116 Northern, 1/30223146177050374494208¢; No. 117 Northern, 1/60446292354100748988416¢; No. 118 Northern, 1/120892584688201497976832¢; No. 119 Northern, 1/241785169376402995953664¢; No. 120 Northern, 1/483570338752805991907328¢; No. 121 Northern, 1/967140677505611983814656¢; No. 122 Northern, 1/1934281355011239967629312¢; No. 123 Northern, 1/3868562710022479935258624¢; No. 124 Northern, 1/7737125420044959870517248¢; No. 125 Northern, 1/15