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WISSE'S BRANDS EXCELSIOR
ARE ALL

OLD COMMONWEALTH

Harrisburg, Va., : : April 10, 1879.

Published every Thursday by
SMITH & DELANY.

Terms of Subscription:
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR; \$1 FOR SIX MONTHS.

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Advertising Rates:
1 square (four lines of type) one insertion, \$1.00

1 " each subsequent insertion, 50

1 " one year, 10.00

1 " six months, 6.00

YEAST ADVERTISEMENTS: \$10 for the first square and \$5.00 for each additional square per year.

PAID ADVERTISING: \$10.00 a line per year. For five lines or less \$5.00 per year.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ADVERTISED SALES.—On Saturday, April 19th, Chas. E. Hane, special commissioner, will sell at the front door of the Court-house in Harrisburg, a house and about seven acres of land, situated near Dale Enterprise, three miles west of this place. The terms of this sale are easy and the property valuable, and there will probably be spirited bidding for it. At the same time and place, he will sell the property on German street in this town, occupied by O. P. Helphinstien. This is pleasant and comfortable property and will no doubt command a fair rent.

On Wednesday, the 30th of April, Geo. W. Berlin, commissioner, will sell in front of the Court-house door, a valuable farm of 156 acres of land, situated about three miles below McChesneyville, in this county. Read the advertisement of this property and you will see how it would suit you.

One of the rarest pieces of realty now for sale or rent is the Mt. Crawford Merchant Mill, offered by Geo. Kiser. It is not only desirable but very valuable property, and the mill is large and commodious, commanding a fine trade.

Wm. B. & Chas. A. Yancey still offer at private sale their fine Shenandoah River farm, containing 225 acres. Any one wishing fine land in a good neighborhood will not soon find another so good an opportunity to secure it.

On Saturday, April 26, 1879, C. A. Sprinkle, special commissioner, will sell at public auction on the square in Harrisburg, the valuable property belong to B. E. Long, and used ever since its erection seven or eight years ago as a store-house. It is large, and a roomy three-story brick building, conveniently constructed and situated in the very heart of business. This is very valuable property, well worthy the attention of business men, and it will doubtless command large figures at the sale.

On the same day, Jno. B. Rorer and Wm. B. Lurty, commissioners, will sell a lot of suburban land, situated near the B. & O. R. R. depot, in this place. The land, some seven acres, will go about divided into lots to suit purchasers, and in view of the probable rise in realty will probably bring good prices. Situated near the depot it would be peculiarly valuable for business purposes of many kinds, and business is undeniably gradually going down ward.

Saturday, April 26th, it seems to be a field day for real estate sales. On that day Chas. T. O'Ferrall, commissioner, (O'Ferrall and Patterson, attorneys), will sell in front of the Court-house door, a tract of 114-5-4 acres of land situated near Port Republic in this county. Also, a tract of 17 1/2 acres near Linville in this county, close to the B. & O. R. R.

All the above sales should command the attention of investors, for property, generally, more valuable is seldom thrown upon the market.

MOVERS SHOWN UP ON CHEAT MOUNTAIN.—Mr. A. H. Devericks, from Headwaters, in Highland, drove in to Staunton last Saturday night with the wagon and team of Mr. Guff, a former resident of Albemarle, who was removing back to his old home near Mechum's River station. Mr. Guff was returning from his late home in Gilmer county, W. Va., and had encountered such severe weather and such formidable snow drifts in crossing Cheat mountain that his team had broken down. He found the drifts of snow thirty feet deep and almost impassable. He had in some places to take off his wagon bed and with the assistance of his family carry it through the snow, the horses being unable to pull it. One night he had to spend with his children sitting on the wagon bed in the snow, and on reaching Headwaters the whole party were so completely exhausted that but for the kindness of Mr. Devericks, who hitched two of his horses in front of Mr. Guff's team and brought them across the Shenandoah mountain and on to Staunton, he could not have accomplished the journey. Mr. D. reports that the snow at Hightown in Highland county last Thursday was shoe deep. [Vindicator.]

The April number of the Southern Planter and Farmer is upon our table. This magazine deserves and receives a very liberal support. It is the best periodical of the kind with which we are acquainted. While it makes a specialty of agriculture in all of its branches, giving the results of successful experiments rather than the impractical suggestions of the dreaming theorist, there is much in it that cannot fail to interest the thoughtful reader, no matter what occupation he follows. The contents are varied and particularly suited to the work of the month. The Planter has some of the ablest contributors to be found, and the beauty in the articles consists in their being by Southern men. Published at Richmond, Va., at \$2 a year.

The Murphy temperance movement, through the eloquence and zeal of Rev. Mr. Gatchell, has taken a strong hold on this community. Increasing numbers of listeners and signers nightly, attest the success of this most laudable work. About 190 names have already subscribed to the pledge.

CONCERT IN MT. CRAWFORD.—On Monday evening next, April 14th, a musical concert will be given in Mt. Crawford, for the benefit of the Ashby Cornet Band of that place, under the direction of its leader, W. H. Foley, Esq. A fine musical treat is promised, to which the public generally is invited.

BREVITIES.

"Pick." U. S. Court May 13th. The last week of Lent. Next Sunday is Easter. Tomorrow is Good Friday. Paint the Court yard fence. The cry is "Still they come." The spring house needs paint. Danville has a female lawyer. The temperance cause is booming. Staunton has reduced its circus tax.

"Sign the pledge son and daughter; Nothing like good cold water."

Goldsmith Malt has made \$50,000 in ten years.

One fifth of Richmond's population are Baptists.

Winter has gained about a thousand laps on Spring.

The saddest words of tongue or pen Are simply these, "I haven't been."

Shortly before her death, Madam Bonaparte said she hated the name of Jerome.

Now let us have a revival to arouse people to the propriety of paying for their newspapers.

Yesterday, Wednesday, was the 14th anniversary of the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia.

The martens are with us once more, and have taken up summer quarters in the eaves of the Masonic Hall.

Shad are \$24 per hundred at Alexandria; why should they be \$100 for 24 here if the swimming is good.

A judge has decided that a woman is not an "old maid" until she is thirty-five. A judge of a court ought to know.

It affords us satisfaction to notice a wonderful improvement in the appearance of our temperance converts within the last half hour or so.

The Shenandoah Press still sings the song of the debt. A threatened public discussion of the subject has given a wonderful impetus to Western emigration.

"The Northern Neck News" is the name of a new joint stock company Richmond county newspaper. We hope it will serve the N's for which it was established.

The coming being within 75,000,000 miles of the earth now, parties who have not paid their subscriptions are advised to come in soon, as this proximity is not healthy for delinquents.

A man took a drink of whiskey in New York a few days since, and immediately afterwards attempted to eat a piece of cracker which choked him. This should be a terrible warning to people addicted to the degrading habit of eating crackers.

Why shouldn't Harrisburg be designated a public depository to receive subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates? Gordonsville and Winchester have been thus complimented. Winchester is a right smart town, but Gordonsville would hardly aspire to the dignity of an annex to Harrisburg. Let us be designated at once.

Shenandoah up to last accounts had but 33 candidates for the office of Commissioner of Revenue. The trouble in that county is, that politics have fallen into disrepute, and good men want their names to be used for public office. A county like Shenandoah with only 33 candidates for Commissioner of Revenue marks the decline in American politics.

We admire business enterprise—recognize that this is a free country—that Hayes is President de facto—that the old school house was not an architectural gem—that it is easier to pay 4 per cent. than 6—that our streets need cleaning—that candidates are scarce—that winter lingers on the lip of Spring—that Capt. Cashe has found his horse—that one colored man should be put on a jury—that an indignation meeting will come, sooner or later, and finally that there should be an ordinance to prevent the daubing of store fronts with nightmare colors, which offend the sight, disgrace the beauty of our thoroughfares, and bait every bull that preambulates our boulevards.

APOLOGY.—We tender, an apology to our readers for the miserably mean paper upon which the COMMONWEALTH has been printed for several weeks past, and trust they will appreciate our mortification in view of the fact. We will have to claim indulgence for several weeks longer, after which we will use a good quality of paper all the time. The firm from whom we received this has gone out of business, and we did not discover the character of the paper until too late to have it remedied. Hence we have been obliged to use it.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Jno. Paul, addressed the people of Prince William, at Brentsville in joint discussion with Mr. Musibuck, on Monday on the debt question.

Capt. Riddleberger, Farnsman, Maj. Daniel, Smith, of Nelson, and McCullen, of Greene, spoke to the people of Albemarle at Charlottesville on the same day and subject.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Mr. J. M. Davidson has sold his residence on the Bridgegate Pike to his brother, Robt. W. Davidson, who was married in Rockbridge on Monday. Both gentlemen will make Harrisburg their home for the future, the former removing to town in the fall after a Summer's recreation for the benefit of his health.

ANOTHER RACE.—On Tuesday Captain Danglefield's Saddle Sommers ran against Wm. Blakemore's colt over the same course as traveled on Saturday last. Saddle came in several lengths ahead under a strong pull.

REVIVAL.—The revival meetings now being conducted by Revs. Harrison and Kemper, at the Baptist church, give much encouragement of gratifying results to that denomination.

The B. & O. R. R. Co. propose an excursion to Baltimore and Washington about the 20th of this month. Tickets for round trip will be five dollars or less; good for six days.

Two of the six prisoners who escaped from the Charlottesville jail on the 31st, were under indictment for robbing the stores of M. Treiber, Esq., formerly of this place.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. J. H. Shue, who is now at the Arkansas Hot Springs is rapidly improving in health.

The Winchester Post Office has been made a depository to receive subscriptions to the U. S. four per cent. refunding certificates.

HYMENEAL.

One of the happiest of happy weddings were the nuptials last Thursday evening of Mr. S. F. Perego, Jr., a salesman with the firm of Baker Bros. & Co., and Miss Sallie A. Plecker, daughter of A. W. Plecker, Esq., formerly of Harrisburg, Va. The ceremony came off at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 688 West Fayette street, the Rev. Joseph Temple, of Charles county, Md., an uncle of the bride's officiating. A number of cards were issued, and the responses in person were numerous. The list of presents embraced everything nearly in the housekeeping line—silverware, bric-a-brac, furniture and other useful articles. Several valuable articles of silverware of rare and unique workmanship were received from friends in other cities. The bridemaids were Miss Annie Plecker and Miss L. Perego; the groomsmen, Messrs. John M. Bartgis and Biden. The bride was in white, and very prepossessing in appearance, well becoming the white, dotted, snow-flaked Swiss bridal dress, which was caught and looped with half-blushed rosebuds and pale orange blossoms. The first-bridemaid wore a light silk, the second bridemaid navy-blue silk, both dresses adorned with natural flowers. Immediately after the ceremony, which took place at eight o'clock, the young couple were driven to their future home, No. 16 North Mount street, where a reception was held and during the entire evening Mr. and Mrs. Perego were the recipients of congratulations from hosts of friends.

Tables were spread in the dining room, and in the room on the second floor, one of which was filled with delicacies and the other with more substantial requirements for the "inner man." Both tables were profusely decorated with fine flowers from the private green-house of William Baker, Jr. The festivities of the marriage feast were much enjoyed by all, and it was not until a very late hour that the guests departed. The newly married couple started on their wedding tour at 7:15 yesterday morning via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Virginia Valley. They will be absent probably a week or more, stopping at Harrisburg, the former home of the bride, for several days. [Baltimorean, Apr. 5th.]

The Dixie Jubilee Minstrel troupe from Staunton, who favored themselves and one or two others with an exhibition at the Masonic Hall, in this place on Thursday evening last, becoming offended at the display of unappreciative and uncultured musical tastes of our people, determined to punish them by a repetition of the concert on the following evening. From this cruel purpose they subsequently relented, and, on Friday afternoon, either from causes climatic or circumstances impetuous, the troupe disintegrated and marched in disbanded order to the depot bound for the romantic banks of "butternut run." Pacing the platform, with one wistful eye on the panting camel-back champing its throat impatiently for the flight, the sentimental ballad singer of the troupe was heard to quote Father Prout, with slight variation adapted to his own sweet affliction:—

"With sweet affliction and recollection, I often think of those butternut bells, Whose sound so wild wailed, in days of childhood, Thru round my cradle their magic spells."

A funny knight of the cork who had made it all right with the conductor by "spouting" a tambourine, banjo and a pair of bones, occupied four seats in the caboose and gave vent to his exuberant feelings in the plaintive dirge "Saw my leg off." We hope the troupe will not abandon their contemplated trip around the world. It cannot be made in less than eighty days, even which we propose to have the Legislature convened in extra session and a law passed imposing a tax of eleven million dollars a minute on all home talent minstrelsy.

A RACE.—An impromptu run of about half a mile across a stubble field near the "Watermans" took place on Saturday afternoon last, between Capt. Danglefield's "Saddle Sommers" and C. A. Yancey's "Fox-ann." The dash was arranged by Mr. Clatter back, and although the ground was soft and the course very much up grade, requiring wind muscle and bottom, the run was a beautiful one, being faster than any one could expect on such a course; "Saddle" came in about two lengths ahead, and carried 80 pounds more weight.

TIGHT ROPE PERFORMANCE.—On Thursday and Friday last, an acrobat calling himself Prof. Dare, performed innumerable feats on a tight rope stretched across Main street from Elbert's corner to Ott's drug store. The wind blew a gale, but this did not prevent the Professor from taking up a collection. He earned all he received. While it lasted, the rope proved up a new route into the Spieswood bar, but none availed themselves of it. Perhaps 'twas because the rope was tight.

RELIGIOUS.—There is a revival of religion in progress in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this place, which commenced the latter part of last week, and meetings have been held nightly ever since that time, with a prospect of continuing throughout this week. Rev. J. S. Moser is assisted by Rev. J. L. Miller, of Staunton, who preached to attentive and appreciative congregations on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On last Saturday Mrs. Bettie Dotter, sister-in-law of Mr. Dotter, the groceryman, was suddenly seized with a fainting fit and fell down a flight of steps, dislocating her left shoulder and receiving a painful cut in the head. She was very much bruised and badly stunned, but is now we are pleased to state in a much improved condition. [Staunton Spectator.]

IMPORTANT CONCESSION.—By an amendment to the assessment law, House Insurance organizations for mutual protection and benefit are exempted from taxation. This is an important concession to local organizations which seem to be most in favor with the farmers.

HOME AGAIN.—Messrs. Moffett, Paul and Harrison have returned from the ocean of their legislative labors prepared to resume their useful avocations in the walks of private life. Dr. Moffett is suffering from a severe cold, but we hope to see him about in a few days.

THE PASSOVER.—One of the most notable festivals among the Jewish race, is that of the Passover, which began on Monday last and continues until Sunday evening next.

"Rusties" at Andrew Chapel on Thursday night of next week, April 17th. Don't forget this announcement.

Our Iron Interests.

ORGANIZATION OF A STRONG COMPANY OF SOUTHERN CAPITALISTS FOR VIRGINIA DEVELOPMENT.

On Thursday last there returned to Philadelphia a party of eight gentlemen, capitalists and experts, who, under the guidance and direction of R. N. Pool, Esq., had been spending a week along the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad examining the iron ores from Staunton westward, more especially the Elizabeth or "Eureka" iron property at Quinquepoint, W. Virginia. The trip was eminently satisfactory in every respect, and so favorably impressed were the party with the inexhaustible supply and fine quality of the ores and all necessary material for the manufacturing of iron, preparations for the consummation of plans already formed for practical operations in that section are now being pushed with all possible haste.

At Quinquepoint is located one of the most valuable furnace properties in the country, comprising abundant supplies of coal with coke ovens, etc., of the most improved and extensive character. The furnace has a capacity of about sixty tons per day, and enjoys a reputation for the manufacture of a superior quality of iron. The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., invested in this property upwards of \$600,000 some years ago, all of which has been expended in making it second to none of its kind in the country. Mr. Pool recently conceived the idea of combining this vast concern with the Eureka ore property, in Augusta county, seventeen miles above Staunton, consisting of over 4,000 acres and comprising probably the finest deposit of iron ore in America in one body. For this purpose a new company was formed under the title of "The Pennsylvania and Virginia Iron and Coal Company" with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and authorized by its charter to own 100,000 acres of land. This charter was granted by Judge McLaughlin at the last term of the circuit court at Staunton, with Henry D. Moore, as President; Wm. J. Deem, Esq., and Treasurer; O. L. Hatch, J. A. Paxton and Thos. Cochran, Directors. With the exception of Mr. Hatch, who is from Connecticut, all these gentlemen are Pennsylvanians of prominence and capital; Mr. Moore being well known as one of the leading citizens of Philadelphia, and formerly representative of the United States in various important official capacities abroad, and more recently as president of the Permanent Exhibition Company. Hon. Thos. Cochran was Financial Director of the Centennial Commission, and is now president of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia. The other gentlemen are well known in business circles throughout the North.

It is believed, the purpose of this company to erect a large furnace on the Eureka ore property which will be supplied with coke from Quinquepoint, which latter furnace will in turn be supplied with ore from the Eureka, thus utilizing the same cars in either direction, and effecting a combination of ore, coal, limestone, etc., necessary for the manufacture of iron, which, for quality, supply and accessibility will be without rival, and will bring the cost of manufacture of that leading product to a figure which will defy competition in any other section in the United States. This is but a rough outline of this magnificent and comprehensive project, which we hope to see in a state of active accomplishment within a very short time, and which will prove one of the most important movements towards the long-looked-for creation of thrift and industry in our mineral fields that it has ever been our pleasure to welcome.

The acknowledgment of our superior advantages for the manufacture of iron is gradually but surely being forced from the representatives of this great interest throughout the country, especially in Pennsylvania, where the great bulk of manufacturing is carried on. While iron was at first, with no discomfiture for the worker or speculator, our claims attracted little or no attention, but now that there is a better feeling in that branch of industry, and the financial condition of the country has reached a healthy condition, capital seeks investment within our borders through the able direction and sagacious management of our townsmen, Mr. Pool, who has done so much for this section. Judging from present bright prospects he has but fairly begun to reap for us the benefits of his heroic application to this great purpose. Through the individual and unaided efforts of this gentleman our mineral fields have become familiar to the wide range of capital from Maine to the Ohio climate, lauds and resources have been advocated in the great cities and business centers, and we feel warranted in stating it as our belief that every dollar of investment that has found lodgment in our mineral development west of the Blue Ridge, and for that matter, from Fredericksburg through the Piedmont section, during the past six years, has found its way there directly or indirectly through the efforts of Mr. Pool.

RAILROAD INSURANCE.—Judge Turner, of the Circuit Court of Clarke county, Va., has granted an application from Griffith and other contractors restraining the clerk of the court of that county from admitting to record a mortgage from the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company for \$250,000 on that road. The application for the injunction alleges that the Central Improvement Company (debtor to the complainants) was the holder of \$1,000,000 of stock in the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company; that the Central Improvement Company is insolvent, and was dissolved in 1874; that notwithstanding such dissolution its stock has been represented and voted in all the meetings of the stockholders of the Shenandoah Valley railroad, and being a majority of the stock, it has controlled the action of all such meetings; that the efforts of the Central Improvement Company, including its stock, was by the dissolution of the company transferred to its creditors, and therefore the attempt to vote it by the company was illegal and void; and that it was by this means that the contract with Satterlee & Co. was made, which, being at such an expense as to render entirely valueless the stock ought not to be allowed.

AT DES MOINES, IOWA, on the 3d, Irvine Tucker, a desperado was hung by a mob. Another named Tartar would have shared the same fate, but was rescued by the officers. Tartar said he wanted to kill two of his enemies in town before he died. His friends set fire to the Commercial Printing office out of revenge.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Abram F. Biggers, ex-Supt. of schools of Lynchburg, is dead.

E. M. Pollard, of Danville formerly of Petersburg, died on the 4th. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, has received a call from a wealthy Philadelphia church.

The Lee Arlington case goes to the Supreme Court of the U. S., on a writ of error.

The Colpeper News and Times have consolidated, under the management of Mr. D. M. Ream.

Hon. James K. Gibson, ex-member of Congress, died at his home in Abingdon, on Sunday 29th.

The Greenway iron mines in Nelson county Va., have been sold to a company of Pennsylvanians for \$10,000.

Another dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared to the depositors in the late Charlottesville National Bank.

Owing to favorable action by the Court of Appeals, work on the Danville and Henry R. R., will now be resumed.

Deputy Marshal Lewis, has gone to Albany with eight convicted moonshiners, from Patrick and Floyd counties.

Dr. Eckard one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Warren co., died at his home near Front Royal, on the 21.

Billy Wyndham, of Clarke county, died a few days since from the effects of a wound, caused by running a splinter in his finger.

Richmond merchants are making arrangements for free excursions of country merchants to that city, over the various lines of railroads terminating there.

A company of Western men have been arranging with Messrs. D. S. Cook & Co., of Botetourt county, to furnish them with thirty thousand tons of iron ore per month.

Several men interested in the iron business made a visit a few days ago to Roaring Run furnace, in Botetourt, with a view of beginning the manufacture of iron there in a short time.

The Circuit Court, of Nottingham have just given a verdict of \$10,000 damages against the Danville R. R., for crushing the leg of a child named Lesie Morton at Burkeville, nearly a year ago.

At Colpeper Co. H. C. on the 1st inst., a man named Thorpe and dangerously wounded a man named Davis, because the latter had reported Thorpe to a Good Templars Lodge for violation of its pledge.

On Friday afternoon the magnificent residence of Jno. W. Phillips, known as "Indiana" in Dinwiddie co., and close to Petersburg, was with its contents including \$12,000 in notes and bonds totally destroyed by fire. Instances small.

The amount of iron ore transported over the Virginia Midland road from the mines in Putnam county has increased so much that a special train will shortly be put on to transport it. On and after the 1st proximo the men employed at the Midland shops will work ten hours per day. It is proposed to erect an iron foundry at the shops in Alexandria shortly, where all the iron castings for the road will be made. The buildings necessary will be erected south of the present machine shops. [Alexandria Gazette.]

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Gov. Letcher is able to be about again.

Hancock is the wealthiest General in the army.

Gen. James A. Walker, is about to remove to Wytheville.

Dr. James L. Cabell, of Virginia has been chosen president of the National Board of Health.

Maj. S. H. Boykin, Register of the Land office, was stricken with apoplexy in Richmond on Saturday.

The bill introduced in the Senate, designed to thwart Judge Rives' judicial buccannery, was drawn by Bradley Johnson.

Capt. Thos. J. Burke, son of Thomas Burke Esq., of Augusta has been appointed a messenger to the Senate wing of the Capitol.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, has sold his residence in Richmond, and will take up his abode in Baltimore during the present month.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of David H. Strother, of W. Va., as consul to the city of Mexico, and James Wiley Weaver, of the same State as consul at Vienna. Clarence King was confirmed a director of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Roswell S. Burrows, President and half-owner of the York River R. R., the Richmond Street Railway and the Middleboro Coal Mines, died at his residence in Albion, New York, on the 31st. His wealth is estimated at from three to ten millions, and the majority of his heirs are living in Richmond.

VALLEY VIEWS.

Hoover's hotel Winchester, was burned on Thursday 5th inst.

Mrs. Philip Williams, originator of the beautiful county of grave-decoration, died in Winchester on the 4th inst.

Judge McLaughlin closed his term in Staunton on the 3d. He will hold court in Highland on the 13th and in Bath on the 25th.

J. D. Crowe, Proprietor of the Virginia Hotel Staunton, has become the owner of the American hotel property. The price paid being \$14,500.

Scandalous improprieties between Dr. Henry Meyer and Mrs. Henry Geldemup, of Chicago, has led to the exhuming and analysis of the bodies of Mrs. Meyer and Mr. Geldemup, who died recently. Large quantities of poison was found in each stomach, and the surviving husband and widow have been arrested for murder.

The case of Mrs. Oliver against Ex-Senator Simon Cameron, of Penna., for breach of promise, was concluded in Washington on the 1st inst. resulting in a verdict for Cameron.

Wm. Harrison, who took part in a six days walking match in Louisville, has just died from the effects.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Archbishop Purcell's health is rapidly declining.

Mrs. Oliver has applied for a new trial of her suit against Cameron.

The British under Capt. Gough, have defeated 5,000 Afghans, killing 400.

Queen Victoria who is traveling in Italy has been warned against assassination.

The Philadelphia Society does not believe pleuro pneumonia exists congenitally in this country.

A tornado passed over Brown Summit, N. C., on the 3rd, demolishing houses and fences and killing a boy.

Miller, of Baltimore, and McMahon, of Vermont, wrestled for \$1,000 and the championship at Baltimore 3d; Miller won.

Chas. O'Connor, of New York, has written an opinion sustaining the validity of liens of Tennessee bondholders on the Railroads of that State.

Walter Watson was hung at Newport, Ind., on Thursday last for the murder of Ezra Compton in January last. His young wife accompanied him to the gallows.

Financial and Commercial.

FINANCIAL.

MONDAY, April 7, 1879. Virginia consols active and about 3/4 higher, selling at 75 1/2. Consols-coupon 81 1/2 1/2. In New York market is reported as abundant and easy at 6 per cent. Consols at 101 1/2. Time loans 6 1/2 per cent. upon ordinary collaterals.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, April 7, 1879. Wheat—No. 3 red at \$1.14, No. 1, \$1.14, No. 2, \$1.12 1/2. No. 3, \$1.12 1/2. No. 4, \$1.12 1/2. No. 5, \$1.12 1/2. No. 6, \$1.12 1/2. No. 7, \$1.12 1/2. No. 8, \$1.12 1/2. No. 9, \$1.12 1/2. No. 10, \$1.12 1/2. No. 11, \$1.12 1/2. No. 12, \$1.12 1/2. No. 13, \$1.12 1/2. No. 14, \$1.12 1/2. No. 15, \$1.12 1/2. No. 16, \$1.12 1/2. No. 17, \$1.12 1/2. No. 18, \$1.12 1/2. No. 19, \$1.12 1/2. No. 20, \$1.12 1/2. No. 21, \$1.12 1/2. No. 22, \$1.12 1/2. No. 23, \$1.12 1/2. No. 24, \$1.12 1/2. No. 25, \$1.12 1/2. No. 26, \$1.12 1/2. No.

OLD COMMONWEALTH.

HARRISONBURG, VA.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1879.



THE FARM AND HOME.

Harrowing Wheat in Spring.

The Country Gentleman publishes an article on the above subject from Mr. Franklin Sherman, of Ash Grove Farm, Fairfax county, Va., which is of particular interest. Mr. Sherman says: "P. Y. wanted to know if wheat or rye would be benefited by harrowing in the Spring, if it was sowed broadcast and covered either with the harrow or shovel plow? If I have not heretofore occupied too much of your space on this subject, will you allow me to say to him that it will not hurt either the wheat or the rye, however sowed or covered. Only two precautions I have found desirable to observe. Do not harrow when wet; and harrow before the stalks are formed."

"I have no hesitation in offering P. Y. this advice, as I have done the same thing myself, and with only good results. After experimenting sufficiently to satisfy myself on this point, I (two years ago) harrowed a field of wheat and rye which had been sowed broadcast and covered partly with the harrow and partly with shovel plows. The result was most satisfactory."

"One other item is of importance—harrow thoroughly, lap sufficiently to break and pulverize the whole surface. Advice given by the editors of a paper like this, should be above all things, *de rigueur*, and in this case, as in others, that given P. Y. is no exception, so when you say 'provided such a harrow is used as not to injure the plants,' I will you allow me to say to him, and to all others thinking of harrowing their fall grain, that this spring, it is not necessary to get a 'smoothing' or 'sloping-tooth' harrow to do this work. A 'proper' harrow for this purpose is a sharp, upright, square-toothed one, of medium weight, with teeth three quarters of an inch or one-inch iron, and projecting six to eight inches below the frame. If found too light for thorough work, it can be weighted enough to do it. I mention this kind first because it is the one I have used, and which has served me well; second, the sloping-toothed harrows. These have been so widely recommended and advertised for this special purpose as to need no words from me. I have, however, seen grain fields so crushed in the spring that an ordinary smoothing harrow 'would not thoroughly break up the surface,' and it is just at this time that a thorough harrowing is most beneficial."

"The fact I would like to impress is, that harrowing need not be omitted for lack of a certain kind of harrow. Nine times in ten the same harrow used to prepare the ground for sowing the grain will be equally useful in cultivating the grain in the spring. The proper time for this work is approaching, and if every farmer could be induced to harrow one land across his wheat field and note the result carefully, I think the practice would become universal in two years."

A farmer at Elliott City, Md., tried in 1876-77 the European plan of storing green fodder in trenches during winter—as fully described by Professor Caldwell in the New York Tribune—and was so well pleased with the results that he is repeating the experiment this fall on a much larger scale. His present "silos" are 40 feet long, 10½ feet wide at top, 7½ feet at bottom, and 3½ feet deep, 3 feet above the level of the surrounding surface—mostly scooped out with oxen and sorghum. The details of his first trial we quote from the Country Gentleman: "I have used corn fodder grown in drills and broadcast for a great many years, and if short of grass in the winter, I always fell back on my corn fodder, which gave me all the feed I wanted for cows, horses, pigs and sheep. In the early summer of 1876 I read an account of the preservation of maize in trenches, or as the French call them, 'silos,' and at once decided to try the experiment. I sowed five acres in drills about three feet apart, and about one bushel of corn to the acre. This was as late as the 1st of August, and ere the first week of October it was in tassel and was a good crop. I cut it down with a mowing machine, carried it to a feed or straw cutter, cut it up in inch or two inch pieces, added about a fourth or fifth portion of straw cut up in the same way, buried it in a silo and covered it with twelve inches of earth. We opened the first silo on Christmas day, and fed some twenty cows upon it, all eating with great relish except two, and their portion was greedily eaten, when they left their stalls, by the other cows. The next day all the cows ate the feed, and have continued to eat it with great relish ever since. For milking cows, corn fodder takes the preference of all feed that I have ever used. The corn after being sowed was worked twice with the cultivator, and was cut down in half a day with a mowing machine. My feed cutter will cut up between three and four tons a day, and the crop was put in the trenches in less than two days. He estimates the expense of this raising and caring for the crop at fifty cents a ton, exclusive of rent of land and cost of manure, and is sanguine enough to incline to the opinion that 'if every farmer will put five per cent. of his acreage into corn fodder, in drills three feet apart, with a bushel of corn to the acre, and work his corn with a cultivator, he will get twenty or more tons to the acre, which will keep all stock and give him more milk and better milk than he ever had before.' If others have tried the experiment their reports would be read with interest."

The following table of the prices of farm produce for fifty-three years was compiled for the American Almanac, and the figures are said to be very accurate. The prices given are the average prices in New York City for the month of January for each year:

Year.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Pork.	Wool.
1826.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1827.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1828.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1829.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1830.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1831.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1832.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1833.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1834.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1835.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1836.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1837.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1838.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1839.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1840.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1841.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1842.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1843.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1844.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1845.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1846.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1847.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1848.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1849.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1850.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1851.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1852.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
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1856.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1857.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1858.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1859.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
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1867.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1868.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1869.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1870.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1871.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1872.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1873.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1874.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1875.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1876.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1877.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1878.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30
1879.....	74	1.00	71	13.75	30

This is a good table to keep for reference. It will be seen that prices of leading farm products have not been controlled so much by war at home or abroad as by the supply. For instance the price of wheat during the first two years of our rebellion was less than in January, 1877. And again during the prevalence of the Franco-German war prices were lower than last year. The maximum price, \$3 per bushel, was reached nearly two years after the close of our rebellion. A foreign demand may make a active market, but unless there is a short crop at home it seldom carries the price up very high.—*Minneapolis Farmer.*

Colic is one of the most fatal diseases horse flesh is heir to. The symptoms of colic are readily detected. The animal scrapes with his fore feet, kicks at the belly, and shifts about, turns around, smells the floor, crouches, puts the nose to the flanks, lies down, rolls, remains for a time on the back, and breathes heavily throughout. But there is a ready and safe means of relief and cure in every homestead in the land—a means and method recently brought forward at a meeting of the London Farmers' Club, by Mr. Frederick Street, a gentleman of great skill and experience in the training and management of horses. When the horse shows the symptoms of an attack of colic, apply at once, says Mr. Street, a horse cloth, or woolen rug, wrung out of boiling water to the belly and up the sides, and cover with another couple of cloths, to retain the heat. As they cool renew the cloths, as often as needful. A large bran poultice, as hot as can be borne, is equally effective, and retains the heat longer.

A small quantity of straw might be fed to working horses without injury. Straw fed only once a day to a working horse is an entirely different thing from straw morning, noon and night. And it is the same with fattening animals. I have known straw to be fed to those in small quantities with some advantage. With much cows it is different, and they may be fed a considerable quantity of straw and not effect the flow of milk. The most important thing, and something that is usually neglected, is to keep the appetite of the stock always good. This is easily accomplished by judiciously feeding straw and hay together. I think a greater quantity of hay and straw can be fed together than of either alone. It is a serious mistake to give cattle a surfeit of straw, and, indeed, of anything else.—*Country Gentleman.*

A farmer who keeps hens should build a henry for them, so arranged that it can easily be kept clean and well ventilated. In winter time to prevent it from freezing—say from 45 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. A supply of fresh water therein is of great importance; hen drink often if they can get water. Ground feed is best when eggs are wanted. Corn and wheat cuttings form an excellent combination for food; but meat should be given them, by way of change, once or twice a week, if not often. With a large flock of fowls this is essential. Nests should be made of bright straw instead of hay. Hens are pleased with a nest place for depositing their eggs, and appreciate good care.—*Rural New Yorker.*

To wash flannel.—Avoid hard water and resinous soaps, writing without twisting with a wringer. Flannel is so porous a texture that it is easily cleaned in good suds without much rubbing. Hard rubbing tends to "full" the cloth, and to raise in cold water flannel that has been washed in warm water, is a sure way to shrink and harden it.—From cold to warm, but never from warm to cold. The clean, warm rinsing water is sure to be soapy enough, if good suds have been used in the washing. One or two suds may be used, according to the degree to which the flannels have been soiled. When they have been rinsed, two should take them, one at each end, and shake and snap them well to make them more soft and fuzzy.

For painting barns, fences, &c.—Slack one bushel of lime, the same as if for whitewash, while in a hot state throw in grease, gray and fat of any kind, the more the better; after a day or two skim off the top and thoroughly stir. Apply the same as ordinary whitewash. It will stand the rain nearly as well as oil paint, in fact it is almost an oil paint, the lime being so impregnated with grease as to make it impervious to water. It can be colored in any shade of blue with ultramarine, or of buff with yellow ochre.

Both potatoes and tomatoes are good crops where they have a monopoly of the soil—very good on manured lands, and phenomenally good on rich soils which have been further enriched by coal ashes. Having casually observed the effects of coal ashes to be, as I thought, something out of the common on tomatoes—increasing not so much the vine growth as size, smoothness and number of the fruit produced—a market gardener of experience confirmed my suspicion, and last spring I accepted his direction for their use; which were to throw away a wheelbarrow load of earth where each vine was to stand, fill with half soil and half coal ashes, and therein set out the plant. I did so, and the result was surprising—the dozen plants thus treated bringing nearly double the fruit of the others, and that both smoother and larger. But note: To tomato plants to set well, in case of drought, require water sooner, and more of it, than those growing in common soil.

A cement that resists the action of fire and water: Take half pint of milk, mix with it an equal quantity of vinegar, so as to coagulate the milk; separate the whey and mix the latter with the whites of four or five eggs, well beaten up. The mixture of these two being complete, add to them quicklime which has been passed through a sieve; make the whole into a thick paste, to the consistency of putty, when used. This cement has been used to close the fissure of an iron cauldron for the boiling of pitch, and which has been in use for five years, without requiring further repairs.

Water Proof Boots.—Tallow, four ounces; rosin and beeswax, one ounce each; melt together, then stir in neat-foot oil, equal in bulk to the melted articles. The boots are warmed before a fire and this composition is rubbed into the leather, soles and uppers, by means of a rag. Two applications will make the leather quite waterproof.

In the Whole History of Medicine No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary coughs, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, allaying relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and elegantly recommend it. It is absolutely certain in the remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible, FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. (1)

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