LUXURY IN LIVING.

A Comparison Between the Standards in England and America.

In ten years the quantity of meet at the command of the British workman has nearly trebled. Considering that the consumption of this form of food is the recognzed index of the standard of living in civilized countries, the increase of it in Great Britmin is significant.

The people of this country have long ago risen above the standard of diving which the British have only lately reached. For years our comparatively large consumption of meet has surprised European visitors and delighted European immigrants, says the Anaconda Standard.

People who in their European homes cat meat once a week at the utmost find here that they can easily have it three times a day, and not only is its quantity abundant, but its qualily is of the best. The retail butchers of this city say that the workingmen insist upon having as choice pieces as do the millionaires. In fact, it is rather a reproach upon our culinary skill that we do not make better use of the less valuable parts of the carcasses of food animals. How greatly the canning of fruits and vegetables, mission inquires into the cause and and the transportation from the south to the north by railroads and steamers of fish and of early garden produce have added to the supply of our tables need not be enlarged upon. Our poorest citizens have at all seasons, at prices within their means, a variety of excellent fruits and vegetables such as kings and nobles could not have produced a century ago at any cost. Nor have we by any means reached

the limits of our progress in this direction. We have pretty nearly glutted the world's markets with stanles like wheat, Indian corn, beef and pork, and our agriculturists will be compelled, in their own defense, to devote themselves to the finer kinds of garden and hothouse products. California has made a wonderful advance in the business of raising peaches, pears and grapes, and the oranges of Florida are superior to those of Sicily and Portugal. What these two states have done the rest can do, each according to its special soil and climate, and, as tomatoes, peas and beans have become, all the year round, indispensible elements at our daily meals, so we may yet see artichokes, mushrooms, truffles, and similar delicacies become equally common. Canvasback duck, partridges, woodcock and terrapin, also, which now command almost prohibitory prices, may, by skill and patience, be supplied in quantities which will make them regular articles of food with those who now consume them rarely, if at all. (As history shows, the luxuries of one generation become the necessities of

Henry IV. of France, is esteemed as a human patriot, because he expressed appreciation of his services. the wish that every peasant might have a boiled fowl for his dinner. Our tide him over the squeeze his firm derful prospects, and of how they sants have that, and many things more, of which Henry IV. never dreamed. What would he have said on seeing ragged little urchins buying bananas, pears and peaches from street venders and indulging in demonade and ice cream at a cent a

British Admiralty Red Tape.

Every man who has to do with the admiralty is familiar with amusing tales of the glorification of red tape. Here is the latest. Some time ago a workman in one of the dock yards lost a government candlestick, valued at a few pence. This was conmidered sufficient excuse for a report by the local officials to Whitehall. A long correspondence of the approved government office type ensued, and it s estimated that not less than five fact, to give him back his note. That the wasteful methods of obtaining the pounds was spent in the officials' time, ank and paper. After every aspect of the case had been weighed, the workman was directed to pay the local of | cluded to return him the note as a roots and bark in great kettles with ficials the sum of five pence, being the value set upon this particular candlestick. Of course, if the man had been in private employment little or no notice would have been taken of such trivality, or, at most, he would have paid his foreman the value without any red tapeism .- Westminster Gazette.

The Lines of Growth

The Indianapolis Journal thinks that "one reason of the great growth of advertising in recent years is that business men, having learned to ap needles were known to the ancient ing without injury. It is an everpreciate its value, are more careful Romans, and by them used from a green, and makes three growths han they used to be in keeping faith with the public and in living up to and Hindoo records furnish abundant According to H. G. Hubbard, spetrisements." In other evidences that they also were familiar cial agent of the United States dewords, advertisements have gained in with this useful implement. It is partment of agriculture, the tree rebrightness and also in dependable not remarkable that none have been moves nothing from the soil, the gum ness. The advertising business could never have grown except along these

Empress Frederick's Simplicity.

HOW GERMANY PROSPERS

Qives Her Young People a Thorough Ed-

ucation Along Practical Lines. President Search, of our National Manufacturers' association, in a recent address, gave the true explanation of Germany's phenomenal industrial progress. He said:

"There are manual training schools and technical schools of a higher or lower grade for almost every industry, for weaving, knitting, soap making, building, clock making, brewing, tanning, dyeing, farming, horse shoeing, plumbing, etc. Students are given a thorough fitting for special fields of work. The application of art to industrial ends makes the painter something more than artist. In the textile industries the student masters all the arts of the industry, not to get a mere speaking acquaintance with them, but for the purpose of becoming a practical textile craftsman no less than an office manager. He learns the art of designing and is obliged to fit the designs to the loom. Not only must he know loom craft and designing, but how to dye his dustry languishes in Germany, a comrecommends remedial measures. When the tanning industry showed signs of a decline, a tanning school was established in Saxony. When the introduction of machinery deprived of work the clock mechanics of the Black Forest, a school for clock making was established, and the result has been the restoration of a lost business. The same method has been applied to the culture of the sugar beet, the gineering in the ship yards of Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel and Stettin, and

VALUABLE SILK UMBRELLA.

petitors."

and the Hartz mountains. The dis-

tinguished position attained and held

taken was made along scientific lines.

Enterprising manufacturers had the

intelligence and farsightedness to

see the capacity to compete, and the

skill to improve over all other com-

Man Who Preferred It to a Gift of Two Hundred Dollars.

A traveling man of this city has a very poor opinion of the value of his own promissory note. He is a man who stands well in the eyes of his firm, as he is wonderfully successful in holding a certain class of trade that ever, as a user of slang would put it. is very treacherous in its tendency. Always after a trip, when he had been successful in securing orders, the firm made him a handsome present, consisting of something like a fine silk umbrella, a scarf pin, suit of clothes.

aned him \$200, taking his note for the same. Billy was very grateful for the confidence reposed in him, but at the same time he said to some of his friends that he had no idea he would ever be able to pay the old thing. When he returned from a trip a short time ago he was greeted effusively by the head of the firm.

"Well, Billy," said the old man, "you've done well and we'll have to remember you. I don't know, hardly what to give you." "Oh, most anything, only I've got

enough silk umbrellas."

give you."

present that was worth something, in remain. This is the direct result of met the old man's views, and on the gum from the tree. day following he called Billy into the office and told him that he had conpresent. Billy was surprised, but not water, and condensing the volatilized discomfited. After a moment's hesitation, he said:

rather have another silk umbrella."

something, but he knew the note was une.

The Age of Needles.

with the public and in living up to and Hindoo records furnish abundant discovered, as the quality of steel of being formed entirely from the gases which they are made will not resist of the atmosphere, and hence the the coroding influence of the atmos- leaves, when deprived of their camphere. The Moors taught the Span- phor and returned to the soil, con-Empress Frederick owns a pretty Spain England owes her knowledge requires no fertilization whatever. wills near Homburg, where she lives of this important bit of handicraft. quite simply. When she drives it is For many years, however, the manuasually in an open carriage, for, like facture of needles in England was in her mother, Queen Victoria, she does the hands of foreigners, who guarded railways, running through a hilly disnot mind what sort of weather sheen- the secrets of their trade with the triet, provides racks for bicycles on counters. Her favorite carriage is a most jealous care. It was not until the front and rear cars, and charges

BOOM AND COLLAPSE. History of Yuma, Col.-Typical of Many

Other Western Towns. Edward I. Pierson, now of Denver. is one of the many men who made and

lost fortunes during the palmy days before 1890, and even up as late as 1892. But since then the boom has ceased.

"I don't believe there will be any more booms, such as we used to know, in the western country, or in any other section of the United States, for that matter," he said. "The west is being settled up with staid farmers from Iowa and Illinois and other eastern states, and the towns are filling up with retired farmers and men who come out to do a strict business and not to make money with a rush.

"In the old boom days of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, men went into some town with but a few hundred dollars and made fortunes. The most of them lost their money, however, in other speculations. C. E. Mayne, the great boomer of Omaha and other way-west towns, hasn't a dollar. He was in considerable trouvarns, and more than this he must be | ble in Los Angeles the last I heard a spinner and wool washer. If an in- of him. He was accused of abducting two girls. He made nearly \$1,-000,000 in Omaha alone, but left the town without a cent.

"The town, however, that was boomed the oddest of any in the west was Yuma, Col. It was in Weld county, about 260 miles east of Denver. and on the Burlington main line from the Missouri river to Denver. It is situated in a valley, and back of it and around it are tall bluffs. Weld county was as large as many principalities in Europe, and the people up study of navigation and marine en- at Akron started to divide the county. The Yumaites made a strong fight for the county seat, but were unsuccessto the mining industries in Saxony ful, for Washington county was carved out of Weld, and Akron was made the county seat. This did not by Germany is due to the fact that dismay the Yuma people, however. every effort put forth and every step | They immediately set about and had another county carved out, with it as the county seat.

"There was nothing at all in Yuma to make a town. There was nothing in the surrounding country to guarantee even a prosperous town. But the boomers struck it. Their way was unique. They secured a lot of conductors' hat checks, which they placed in their hats. Before a train came in they drove down around the depot every livery rig and conveyance in the town and all the saddle horses. Viewing the town from the train, a stranger would think it the greatest

"The stores were deserted, too, for the clerks and owners were out on the street. When a train came in these boomers, with the conductors' checks in their hats, mixed with the crowd from the train on the platform or something similar, to show their and spoke of the future of the town; that that was Yuma, the future great Billy got hard up last spring and to city of eastern Colorado; of its wonwere going to come back from Denver in a day or two and invest.

"Did it work? Of course. Many a guileless man was taken in, and I guess he is in yet, for there is nothing in the town now but the same old houses. It will never be anything, either, except a small western country town."-St. Louis Republic.

FLORIDA CAMPHOR. Southern Peninsula May Become a Conter for Its Production.

It is said that Florida is likely soon to become an important center for "All right; I'll see my wife to-night | the production of camphor. Supplies." and she'll know something or other to of camphor have heretofore come from China, Japan and Formosa, but So the head of the firm consulted of the vast camphor forests that once his wife and she said to make him a existed in those countries but few still

Camphor is usually obtained by boiling the chips of the wood and gum on rushes suspended over the kettle. In this process the entire tree "Mr. S___, if it doesn't make any is cut down, and even the roots dug difference to you, I believe I would up, but in Florida it has been found that the gum can be commercially Billy knew the umbrella was worth produced from the leaves and twigs, 77 pounds of which yield one pound worth nothing. And so did the old of gum. Hence the bearing tree need man.—Cincinnati Commercial Trib- not be disturbed or injured in any way, as the foliage it bears is very dense, and may be thinned down onehalf with perfect safety. The tree, There is reason to believe that besides, bears a great amount of prunvery early date. The Hebrew, Chinese | year—in April, June and October.

iards how to make needles, and to stantly enrich the soil, which, in time,

THE RESIDENCE.

L'ABHILLE DH LA NLLE-ORLEAN

Est très répandue en Louisians et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quetidienne. \$12 00; Edi-

Bulletin Financier.

*11 ... mar 6.51 E NEW TO Jeudi, 18 novembre 1897.

COMPTOIR D'ECHANGRS (CLEARING-MOUSE) DE LA MOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

MARGIE MONETAIRE.

Dollars mericaine
Sals péruviens
Passe chiliens
Argent anglais, par d
Biliets de la Banque d'Angle-Tanz de la Banque d'Angleterre 8 0;0.

Umania peur l'argent 113 5;16

FURT accompte 113 7;16

FARIS

Rentes—108.80.

ARGEST EN LINGOYS (FAR ONUS —

ventus a la bourse de la houvelle-

Persièces estes du M. G. Steek Mannings. Valour Ofre Denser 'aspie's. 'zevident Savings...... 1860 Wattenal..... . 100 . 100 . 100 81

Actions diverses.

E. O. Gas Light Os. 100 114
E. O. Waterwerks Oc. 100 108
E. O. Browing Ass. 180 30
Faskmen Browing Os. 100
E. O. Cold Stornge Os. 100
E. O. Cold Stornge Os. 100
E. O. Land Os. 16
Engar Shed Os. 100
Estations Meetric Light. 100
Estations Meetric Light. 100
Estations Meetric Light. 100
Estation Horse Os. 100
Estation Flees In. Os. 67 Oh 1
Federar Club. 100
Oumb. T. Stand
Editor Rice. Os. 100
Faskmins Forment Os. 100
Fas

Botto d'Etal.

Leves Co. Bons de ville.

Bons divers.

Wheels on Street Cars.

yellow phaeton with gray upthe year 1650 that this industry beholstery, and her servants wear black came of any great commercial importance in England.

Inc. It was not until
five cents and rear cars, and charges
five cents extra for carrying a wheel.
The amount from this service cuts
quite a figure in the receipts.

Bulletin Commercial (\$\frac{1}{2}\$)

Jeudi, 18 novembre 1897. COTON. Marché de la Nile-Oriéans. SUR PLACE. Le Cotton Enthange a rapporté aujourd'hei fee ventes de 2,000 balles et 3,000 à anives Le marché est stable.
Les cotton tradés sent de 19 à 29s, pine ba que estes suivantes

Aniourd'hui

ing Fair----- 5 18|16 R. O. PUTURES Septement of the septem

\$4 8004 90

75

116

1001

et stable. Traites de commerce \$1 25 d'esc. Traites de banques au pair.

ACTIONS BY MORE.

Canal & Banking Corossos 180 117% 120 100 193 10

Cortificate et Warrante.

University of the second of th ****************** OMEVAUL BY MULBYS.

Low Ordinary..... *8,41-65.42 POMILES-5,84 / 5, RANGES DIVERS. A tjourd'hui le midding était ooté 4— Galveston 57:16 Mobile 53:16 Savianah 54 Charleston 54 MARCHE DE NEW-YORK. SUB PLACE. Stable. Occo--- Yiddin (Gulf 61s. N. Y. FUTURES. Oables.
Jan 187.
King.
Avil. Jailet. MOUVEMENT DU COTOR.

BEFORTATIONS A L'STALBURE.

De la Souvelle-Oriénna depuis le les sophumbres.

597, 108 balles Milles temps l'année dernière.
De leus les ports des Etabe-Onia.

2,673,309 balles STOURS—

2,61,638 balles STOURS—

2,61,638 balles Même temps l'année dernière.

2,673,309 balles STOURS—

2,673,309 bal — c la livre.

LAINE — Burry 9c. la livre; Louisiana
sicar 17c.; clear Lake 18 à — c.

PRAUX AUX ABATTOIRS...70 livres et GARCES DE LIVERPOOL. SUB PLACE.

an-deceme So.; steer et peaux de vaabes SO à 70 livres 5 à.c.; kips 14 à 30 livres So.; peaux de vean 50c. plèce; grub selection 5 àc. PRAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE... Wet estied senné S à Sèc., dry salted 11c; dry fiint 13c la livre. mes affaires. so-- 3 7₁38 pour le Midding in Hyre.
PELLETERIE-Oster \$1 00 & 4 50; oneter PUTURA. FELLETERIE—Outer \$1 00 à 4 50; caster 5 à 50c. pièce; rassesses 5 à 55c. FEAUX—Chevrenii 16c. la livre; meuten 16 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 15c. la livre; grise 1\\\ \frac{1}{4}\) à 1\\\ \frac{1}{6}\). In livre; grise 1\\\\ \frac{1}{4}\) à 1\\\\ \frac{1}{6}\). OURHES—Cornes de bounfs, prime, — à 4c. pièce.; cernes de vashes — à 1c. MASCER DU MAVES.

THE ET LICUSUMS.

per gallen.

Asserted in 12 quarte bontesiles, case-

Asserted in 12 quarm nonmittee, consgramme de Vantile, 12 que bout, calese.
Créme de Foyan, 12 que bout, calese.
Créme de Hoyan, 12 que bout, calese.
Prailme grillèse à le Vantile, 12 quarte.
calese.
Coon chouve à le Vantile, 15 quarre,

Green Menthe, 13 grandes boutelles,

SUR PLACE. Onteo-42% fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur pla l'afr. pour le Très Ordinaire (our pla 8 g.fr. pour le Bas (our place). HAVAL STORMS—Lee prix du groe sens comme enit. Au détail il fant payer 25 à 50a. de plus par baril. Pitoh \$2 00 à 3 25; goudres de charben \$4 50 à 4 75 le baril; goudres de pin \$5 50 à 3 75. Mésine selen la qualité \$1 15 à 32 70.

Essence de séchenthine 20%.
Jobbing 2c. de plus le gallen.
TORHELLERIE—Le demande est asses banne accessé pour des neuveaux honceute de Jobbing 100 40 plus tievé par livre pour le more, et 305e plus tievé par gallon pour les molesces que les cotes suivantes du Sugar Re-change. SUURS-OPEN METTLE-Stable. 29 à

op. par hvro. UENTRIFUGAL—Bien fort.

| Barton | Color | Col

TARINES.

MAIS—On cote 38 à 39 peur le biane 8 à 39 peur le mêlé et 59 à 40 peur 38 h 39 pour le mêlé et 39 à 40 pour le jaune.
À VOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 28 js à ...; Cheix 39 à 39 js; Turne No 2 29 à 30.
SOE—70 à 73 jsc.
FOIN—Pvime \$14 00 à 15 50; Cheise \$16 50 à 17 60.
Lée potte leus se vendent aux prix suivante: mais Se. de plus par belesseu; aveire 2 à 4e de plus par belesseu; even 6 à 8a. de plus par 100 livres, et le feix \$8 00 à 8 60 de plus par 100 livres, et le feix \$8 00 à 8 60 de plus par 100 livres, et le feix \$8 00 à 8 60 de plus par Devid MaArthur & Co.'s Old Ten Gin, par causes Belland, par causes Ball de la Jamaique, 118 deg.

PROTISIONS. A LA MOURRE. Ciotate afficiale de la Bourse pour lestote en Step 1 MESS PORK—\$8 50 \$8 75. VANDES SALEM RECHES

GROOMSies Le Board of Trade dame les cotes suivant o r les lets de shargement de café. Jés lets à a le plus élevé. RIO—Calme.

RIO—Calme
Fair No 8
Low Fair No 6
Good Ordinary No 5
Ordinary No 6
Low Ordinary No 7
Strictly Good Ordinary No 8
Good Common No 9
SANTOS—Calme
Fair No 8 SANTOS—Caime
Pair No 8
Good Ordinary No 5
Good Ordinary No 5
Low Pair No 7
Low Ordinary No 7
Low Ordinary No 7
Common No 9
MEXICATIT—Caime
Corlova—Fair
Low fair
Low fair
Content No 9

MEXICATIT—Caime
Low fair

Schip on pou plus flore. GRAISE DE COTOS ET : ES PRODUITS. France de deten—Id 85 00 h —— per ten.
Freiher de restes de cetes par chargement ou
Meté 516 75 h 17 00 pur shert ten, sour l'expertentes \$19 00 h 19 25 f.c. b, per long ten.
Oil calus—518 50 h 19 00 pour l'empertantes
L. b. L 6, B.
Emile de gruine de seten (en gree en bour
l'aspédition), par gallen, prime erude 17½ à
18c. refired 23½c.
TUILE D'EMERALLAGE -- 2's-pound 7
à 7½c. per yard; 3-pound 6½ à 634c; 1'4-pound
6½ à 634c; 1 81₆ à 63₆c. Twine—Juie 73₆c. la livre; Hemp 10₆. OOTTON TIES—88 © 85c. FRUITS ET ROIX. University
Augelios, doux.
Musestel, doux. Per bette...... 1 40 2 1 50
Par beril...... 2 75 2 8 50 Par botte 250 800 Li dousaine 300 \$ 400 POIRES... Par baril..... 2 00 2 2 25
PECRES— Par botte de 1₁3 de boisseau... BANANES— De la Louistane, per livre..... 9 #16e
Du Twane, per livre...... 9 #16e
Jobbing un peu plus élevé que les prix el-PRODUITS DE LA CARPAGNE. (Hee come representant to prix du gros au lending. Les marchands obtionment 15 à 25c. depuis par beril et 3; à 3;c. par livre en lota;) PORMES DE TERRE—Par baril \$2 00 à 2 10. PATATES DOUGHS—Ordinaires par be 00 & 90c. YAMS—\$1 10 & 1 25. TOMATES—90c & \$1 40 per belto olecean. OEO-NOWS—Par baril \$2 10 à 2 25. OEO-W...\$1 50 à per sente.

QUINCALLERIN. Seets's believe, 28 to 42-inch, Scott's bellows, 28 to 42-inch, chacun.

Truce chains, la paire.

Ox chains, 4.5-16 et 2, parlivre.

Lyndon B. C. He 4-0-25, par dz. 2 650 600

Baldwin set 4-0 1, par dous... 2 000 5 600

West Le Dow cultivasor, W.lay
by disce, chacun.

Planet Jr., cultivator, plain. chac.

Planet Jr., cultivator, borse Bos. Planes, Jr., cultivator, horse hoe.

shacous.

Planes, Jr., cultivator, wheels, cha.

Planes, Jr., cultivator, wheels, cha.

Breat Le Dew oultivator, chacous.

Brown tiding cultivator, chacous.

Brown wiking cultivator, chacous.

7 500 15 600

A B. & Co.side harrows, 11-tooth ch.

Deser's stalk culter, No 2

La. Dow disc harrows.

125 00

Deser's stalk culter, No 2

126 00

Deser's stalk culter, No 2

127 25

La. Dow disc harrows, He 1

Doure disc harrows, He 4

Brown ware, skillete and lide.

216

226

Anvils. MARCHANDISES DIVERSES.

4 10

AnvilaBar iron. besis, per tow.
Bar iron. besis, per tow.
Buesi xalis, 50-60 basis, keg...
Wire nails. 50-60 basis, keg...
I sut keen plewa, peny x pts.
Bat M. 7a. I out keen plows, A-O x pts...
I out keen plows, A-O x pts...
I out keen plows, B-O x pts...
Let \$5.75, less \$5 per cent \$
1 out keen plows, B-O x pts...
Let \$7.50, less \$5 per cent \$
1 out keen plows, O-O x pts...
Let \$11.40, less \$5 per cent \$
John Doore Plows... John Doore Flows— A. E. & Os. steel pasws, pony x checun. A.B & Co. steel plows, B-O z pus.

A.R.& Oc.steel plows, O-O x pte ahosun. A.B.&Oa.east plows, %-8-K peny A.S.-acces prove, 29-0-12 peny 2 pts., chacun.

Texas Hanger series steel and weed per cent from list.

Blue Beard series, steel and wood bee cent from list.

Politens series, steel beams, 25 per cent list. Oreele series, stee beams, 25 per

Shevels—Ames', A.B. &Co., ores

Shevels—Ames", A.B. &Co., crest—cent.

Solution of the control of | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 75 | 10 7 MATERIAULACUONSTRUUTIO

18 75 16 50