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THE LECTURES ON FAITH.

The inquiry is frequently made and one has just been received, as to "Who delivered the lectures on Faith, and at what times were they delivered?" The question is in reference to the lectures which are published in the first part of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, and it is there stated that they were originally delivered before a class of the Elders in Kirtland, Ohio. Those excellent addresses, which have furnished information and argument for many of the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, were delivered by Sidney Rigdon, but they were subsequently examined and prepared for publication in the Doctrine and Covenants by the Prophet Joseph Smith, as appears from the following extract from his history:

"During the month of January, 1835, Joseph was engaged in the school of the Elders and preparing lectures on theology for the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. During the winter the school, which was held in the lower story of the printing office building, was well attended, and with the lectures of theology, which were regularly delivered, absorbed for the time being everything else of a temporal nature. The classes being mostly Elders, gave the most studious attention to the all-important object of qualifying themselves as messengers of Jesus Christ to be ready to do His will in carrying glad tidings to all that would open their eyes, ears, and hearts."—Historical Record, Ch. 8.

From this it appears that the Lectures on Faith were delivered during the winter of 1834, that is, during the closing months of that year. They were placed in the Doctrine and Covenants and with the revelations and commandments in that book were accepted, the whole volume being received as a law and rule of faith and practice to the Church, at a general assembly, held in Kirtland, Aug. 17th, 1835.

It should be observed that these lectures are not designated as revelations, a course of instruction was given to classes of the Elders by several leading Church officers, and to that course these theological discourses were delivered, and were subsequently accepted as expounding correct doctrine and principle. The revelations and commandments in the book occupy a different position. They contain the word and will of Almighty God through the Prophet Joseph Smith, and are so accepted by the Church.

THE LEONIDS AGAIN.

Astronomers are again looking for the Leonids, that have disappointed them for the last three or four years. The supposition is that the vanguard of the swarm was seen last year, and if his supposition is correct, the body of it may possibly come into view this year. The delay is explained by another supposition, namely that the swarm has been affected by some of the larger planets, that have delayed it and perhaps captured some of its component parts. The display may therefore be meagre, but it is supposed will come on the night of Nov. 14 and be visible especially toward the early dawn of Nov. 15. It is said that in all probability would be worth while watching the northeastern region of the sky, the latter part of the night just mentioned.

The Leonids are especially interesting because much of their history is supposed to be known. The comet that is supposed to have been reduced to steric dust, came into our solar system, it is believed, about the year of our planet, when it was attracted to the planet Uranus, and its course changed into an ellipse. Since then it has come into view about every 33 years. But its motion has been interfered with by Jupiter and Saturn, and it has been torn asunder and scattered along its course, so that it is no longer any semblance of a comet. Several times the period of appearance has been materially changed, and the delay at this time is therefore not entirely unexpected. It is old comet does not appear at all, must conclude that it has been captured by planets and that its dust now rests on the surfaces of other heavenly wanderers.

There is something grand in the thought that the different parts of the universe are not, after all, separated from one another by chasms that nothing can bridge, but that there, in fact, is communication established, as there is on earth, across the ethers that intervene between continents. Science tells us that a mass of matter may be ejected from one of the stars and hurled into space so that it does not return but pursues its course independently. Such phenomena, it is thought, have been witnessed upon our own sun. A mass of thus sent whirling through space may come near enough to our sun to be attracted by its attraction, and its path is easily pulled apart and from some the meteors, many of which fall to the surface of the earth, or of the

planets. And thus it will be seen that these comets, these meteors, are really messengers from worlds far away. What word they bring, what influence they exercise, what microscopic forms of life, what power for health or sickness, and so on, follow in their wake, must be left to future investigations. That there is communication between distant worlds is the great fact of which science is now cognizant.

A SAD BEREAVEMENT.

The sad news of the sudden demise of Orson H. Pettit startled and shocked his numerous friends. We do not think he had any enemies. He was well known in this city, as he had figured prominently in business circles for many years. He was active, too, in politics, and was regarded as a shrewd yet kind and conservative man, as a faithful member of the Church, and a valuable officer of the Ninth Ward in which he resided. The writer knew him for many years, and was acquainted with his parents and relatives in Long Island, where he was recognized in the early days of his manhood as an honest, upright and trustworthy neighbor and citizen. He has gone to his rest at an earlier time than was anticipated, and he will be greatly missed from the circles in which he moved so quietly and unostentatiously, but with much influence and ability. We mingle our regrets with the tears of his loved ones and extend to those who mourn our tenderest sympathies, and desires for their comfort and consolation, which must come from a higher Power—the Eternal Source of all light and spiritual relief.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Cardinal Gibbons adds his powerful plea for the observance of the Sabbath, to the voices heard in that cause in this country. He points out that there is a constant tendency to do business on Sunday. Railroads carry, not only passengers, but freight, and the traction companies work at their full capacity and for the full time on Sunday as on other days.

In pointing to these facts, the prelate calls attention to a modern problem that is difficult, if not impossible, to solve. Would it be practicable to stop all the wheels of transportation for one day in the week? It would take a powerful public opinion to do that, and so far the public opinion is rather the other way.

Cardinal Gibbons, however, also speaks against the Sunday paper, and on that point he touches something that could be remedied, if need be. For the Sunday paper is an evil, it is not a necessary evil. The average Sunday newspaper is a mass of "news" about murders, robberies, scandals, gossip, sensational articles and miscellaneous illustrations, and it is true, as Cardinal Gibbons says, that when a man has devoted his week to recreation, he should always be kept in view, when that question is up. Any part of the Sabbath which is given up to unnecessary labor or frivolous pastime, is worse than wasted.

RAVE INDIANS.

There is, it seems, an island in the Gulf of California, inhabited by Indians who have resisted every effort of white men to land upon their soil. A recent effort to do so is told by the Boston Transcript as follows:

"Recently a band of Americans with reputations for deadly shooting equipped themselves with Winchester rifles, Gatlings and other munitions of war and went to the island in a launch and landed with the avowed purpose of wholly exterminating the Indians and having the gold, which is known to be found there, and the land and spoil for their trouble. It was an exploit worthy of pirates, and its end was as tragic as the plans contemplated. It was the gentlemen adventurers, however, who died, and the Indians who took the spoil. After the party landed they directed their march to the beach and returned after a time. It did so, and found only the bones of the party, bleaching upon the sands.

"What heroism was shown by these savages in attacking with arrows and spears the well armed invaders, and what desperate courage the adventurers manifested before they were killed will never be recorded. Both were first-class fighting men and doubtless died true to their traditions. The Indians who fought for their homes and children are now supplied with the improved arms, and doubtless some will know their use and instruct the rest. They have kept the landing for long generations as bravely as Thomas and his troops held their place at Chancellorsville. They should be left in peace until a kinder motive sends them to help in the arts of peace and instruction and makes them to understand that peaceful industry and trade will bring them the best returns when they push their rude raft to the mainland in quest of food."

These Indians are declared to be the finest specimens of physical humanity in the world. The government ought to protect them against such raids as that described above. They ought to be protected against contamination by the vices of civilization, as well as from extermination.

REPORTED WONDERFUL CURE.

The Philadelphia Press is authority for the statement that a report is about to be published by U. S. Consul Robert M. McWade, stationed at Canton, China, in which the results of tests of a cure for leprosy will be set forth. It is claimed that the cures obtained in the leper colony at Canton are simply marvelous.

The details are not given in advance of the promised report, but concerning the discoverer of the remedy it is stated that he is a native of Austria, and a naturalized American, Dr. Adolph Haslag. He spent some time in the Philippines in the marine hospital service and came to Canton some months ago for the purpose of experimenting among the lepers. The consular states that he has met with so great success that the viceroy of Canton regards the discovery as the greatest of many centuries.

To the question whether any absolute cures have been effected, Consul McWade replied:

"There certainly have been cures,"

he answered, emphatically. "There are today in the leper colony in Canton, segregated from other cases, fourteen who show every symptom of absolute recovery from the ravages of that horrible disease. There is one case in particular which to my mind is simply marvelous. It is that of a big Chinese coolie, in whom the disease had been such progress as to make it a question of a few days or weeks at the furthest when death would relieve him. From a slender young man he had been reduced to a repulsive cripple, with bent back and twisted limbs. He could scarcely crawl along the ground."

"This was one of the cases segregated from the colony for the purpose of Dr. Haslag's experiments. How successful the remedy is can be better understood when I tell you that that coolie is today able to carry 500 or 600 pounds' burden all day long, and the only evidence of his leprosy is in the cicatrized wounds on his feet, body, and hands. The man is strong and well today. This is one case of the fourteen that have been under treatment for six or eight months."

If this is correct, it certainly looks as if a great discovery had been made in the field of medical research. With a remedy at hand against this loathsome disease, thousands of sufferers without hope, in many parts of the world, would again have a chance to regain health and become happy and useful members of the human family. The consular states he anticipates that the report will be received with skepticism, but he seems to be fully convinced that the remedy is effective, and that the cures are genuine.

CEREMONIES, NO SUBSTANCE.

If outward religious exercises could make men morally good, the Mohammedans ought to be the best people on earth, for their religion prescribes minute ceremonies for almost every act of their lives. And yet, as a people considered, they are not good. There are among them good individuals, noble men and women, but as a rule they are not such, at least measured by so-called Christian standards of morality. They are not truthful, trustworthy, honest. They do not scruple at committing acts of cruelty and deceit.

A pious Mussulman will not put on a new piece of apparel without having prostrated himself in prayer, or at least called on the deity in the usual form, "Bismillah!" If he gazes into a looking-glass before having said his prayers, he is an idolater, worshipping his own image. The cry of the Mohammedan must be a prayer on hearing the chirping of certain birds or the cry of certain animals. At most time certain rules must be observed. The faithful must not forget to say "Bismillah!" before tasting each dish; they must and by returning thanks to God, and they should assure themselves that the food laid before them has been bought with money obtained from a legal source. Other rules are considered only good form. They prescribe the washing of the hands before meat, the sitting down inclined to the left, and eating with the thumb and the first two fingers of the right hand, and so on.

The pious Mohammedan performs his ablutions and says his prayers before retiring at night. He prays against mosquitoes and other troublesome insects. He prays at the beginning of the day and at frequent intervals, and his whole life is interwoven with religious exercises.

And yet he will cheat, or go out to rob or even slaughter his fellow-men. So true is it that outward exercises alone are useless as far as forming the character goes.

The true power in religion is in the Spirit of God that is given the believing repentant soul in the ordinances instituted for that purpose. That is the purifying, life-giving, creative power that forms the disciples into the likeness of the Master. When outward religious exercises are a result of the operations of this Spirit, and an expression thereof, they are helpful, but the ceremonies without that Spirit are but empty forms. They are but meaningless imitations, without real value to the soul.

RULES FOR LONGEVITY.

The New York World has gathered up the views of a number of centenarians, of both sexes, on the question of how to obtain a high age. While the rules laid down vary somewhat, all, or nearly all, agree that one essential condition of longevity is to live without worry. As for other rules, each one has his or her own. Some recommend married life, and some single blessedness. Some think narcotics are good, while others condemn them. Fresh air, regular habits, temperance, the fear of God, and useful employment are the conditions most commonly recommended as conducive to long life. That is the testimony of these centenarians.

What these aged men and women have to say on that subject is quite interesting, but no more comprehensive rule for obtaining the blessing of longevity has been laid down, than that given on Mt. Sinai: "Honor thy father and thy mother." For the child that honors the divine authority conferred in fatherhood and motherhood, is also sure to honor the Eternal Father and to keep His commandments, and thus become entitled to long life and other blessings predicated upon obedience. But it is of the utmost importance that the foundation for longevity be laid in obedience to parents, at a time when, without such guidance, the child would most probably form moral and physical habits detrimental to health and the full enjoyment of life. The child that starts out with obedience to parental authority, and is thus kept walking in the right path, is most likely to continue in obedience to God and His laws throughout life, and therefore it has a claim on the promise of many days in the land of the living, unless, indeed, for special purposes it is removed to another sphere of action.

The clean sweep of Tuesday didn't sweep the crossings clean.

Because marriage is a lottery is probably the reason some people oppose it.

The responsibility has been transferred from the electors to the elected.

Mr. Schwab has a tendency to cast his money, which can buy pearls, before swine.

Tale proposes to have all her students

in the swim by making swimming compulsory.

The axe and edge tool combine is not formed for the purpose of cutting many.

Many of those who harp about the "Mormons" are nothing but harpies themselves.

Mary MacLane is going to write a book about Boston. Of course it will raise a great hub-bub.

The President's left leg must be all right again, to judge by the strenuous life he is now leading.

If the water supply increased in the same ratio as the reports on it do, the city would soon be flooded.

The Landsting seems to have introduced successfully the block system into the Danish West Indies.

It seems strange that in political contests a weak ticket will sometimes pull through where a strong one cannot.

For the first time in ten years the Republicans have swept Montana. Would it be proper to call this a demonstration?

"No check in prosperity," says a contemporary. Beg pardon but there are lots of them, as the clearing house returns show.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty has not been returned to Washington. The reason for the delay seems to be too much manana.

As an open door for undesirable immigrants Canada is a success. Uncle Sam will have to pay more attention to his back door and put a padlock on it.

It is said that the Midway at the Louisiana Purchase exposition will be entirely moral. That is tantamount to saying that there won't be any Midway.

Count de Castellane when expelled from the French chambers, as a paring shot promised that he would be there again. His past career shows that his promises far surpass his performance.

Lively times over the result of the election are promised in Colorado, but as there is no Governor Walter there now the fear that the people will have to wade through blood up to the bridges no longer exists.

Adjutant General Corbin is opposed to the early marriage of young officers. In his next annual report he will doubtless have advanced to Punch's position on the marriage question—"Don't!"

A Chicago paper has been carrying on a symposium on "The Scholar in Politics." The scholar in politics learns that there is more in politics than is taught in the political schools of the colleges and universities.

Every good business man knows the value of advertising. Colonel A. A. Pope says that failure to properly advertise his product is the cause for the recent failure of the American Bicycle company and the appointment of a receiver. The cessation of advertising killed the bicycle business, he says, and the way to revive it is to begin again the chipping of money in printers' ink. Colonel Pope said that in one year he spent \$500,000 in advertising, and that that would be the keynote to his policy in the future. It is a splendid tribute to the value of advertising and from one who is an authority on the matter. There is no better advertising medium than the "News."

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Kansas City Star.

Mr. Ellington found the women religious exercises more intelligent than the men. After his conference with one hundred representative colonists in which he tried to convince them of the good intentions of the Dominion government, the venerable "queen" of the emigrants said to him: "No matter what those stupid men say, we think as you do. If they have been discouraged we beg you to overlook it, for we have been glad to have you visit us and tell us these things." The lack of balance shown by the members of the Yorkton colony—their extreme fanaticism at Saskatchewan, has not yielded to the recent fanaticism—is apt to blind people to some of the really admirable traits of the enthusiasts. Physically and morally the Doukhobors are a fine people. Their houses are well built and clean, and the colonists are scrupulous in personal habits. They are truthful and honest and most of them are industrious. Their children are bright, and with the education which the Dominion government is providing ought to become useful citizens.

Boston Transcript.

The authorities do not know what course to take, but unless they have been a return to a more reasonable attitude it is probable that each family will have to be put under the care of a guardian till they pass through this phase of ill effects upon the multitude. Those who doubt the value of education as a means of attaining the best type of Christianity and those who believe that absolute vegetarianism is desirable should study this illustration of their theories.

Baptist Commonwealth.

It is forgotten that you cannot transform men in masses any more than you can by legislative enactment. You must do it by units and by implanting the regenerating principle in each soul. The mass may be worse than the unit, and frequently is, but it will never be better than its units. The fountain of social regeneration is the individual. Did not our Lord give profound hint of this as He at midnight talked with Nicodemus or at noontide sat by the woman at the well? Did He not formulate it as in His Great Commission He said, "He that believeth?" He, not they. He says, "The one is the mass, the other the unit. Sacramentalism forgets this, and by something spectacular and occult would influence the multitude. Others forget it sometimes when they grow impatient that they cannot add more and more great companies. They need not. Marketable fruit is hard-picked. It adds to the dignity of the human soul that you must sit down alone and pick and implant within it the kingdom of God."

New York Observer.

If the American people are inspired with the spirit of human brotherhood, they will easily find methods by which to express that spirit in organic action. If they are not inspired with the spirit of human brotherhood, legal enactments will do little more than furnish a temporary alleviation of the evils which unbrotherliness inevitably involves; perhaps they will not even do that. No

man need wait for legal enactment. The housekeeper can without delay treat her cook, and the merchant his clerk, and the foreman the factory hand, as a brother man. Hire labor in the cheapest market; give unto your servants that which is just and equal; these two principles of action are absolutely antagonistic. If the church can dislodge from the American community the spirit of the first aphorism and inspire it with the spirit of the second, if it can do this, it will individualism with that spirit of mutual respect which is the essence of human brotherhood, it can do immeasurably more than can be done by lawmakers through either judicial or legislative action.

ACTORS' CHURCH ALLIANCE.

Boston Transcript.

Assuming that the pastors and church members will take an active interest and warn all theatergoers to flee from the Netherlands to come, will their warnings be heeded, or will not the play thus advertised have crowded houses in consequence, and the wicked flourish for the season like a green bay tree? Then, too, how shall the busy shepherd of the flock spare the time for scenes where giddy girls grace the boards behind the flashing footlights, and if they do spare the time what of effect upon the expounding of the teachings of the greater and lesser prophets will such scenes have?

New York Evening Post.

Assuredly, it is time something were done to put a stop to the constant and progressive demoralization of the public mind by vulgar, morbid, and impure plays; but the reputed scheme of the Church club and the Actors' church alliance to reform by means of boycott, with clergymen acting as moral walking delegates, does not inspire much confidence. All decent people, and all wise friends of the stage, will sympathize with these enthusiastic gentlemen and wish them every success, but there is grave reason to doubt whether much good can be done.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Will Carleton's Magazine for November is a number in which all can find something of interest. "Thanksgiving" is the subject of a couple of poems. "The Father of the Sabbath School" is a brief sketch of the life of Robert Hanks. "There are some good stories, and an article on "Old People Who Work."—Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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