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SALT LAKE CITY, -- AUG. 2, 1905.

A GLORIOUS COUNTRY.

One of the most extensive and pro-
ductive valleys west of the Rocky
Mountains is that through which the
Snake River rolls in the State of Idaho.
It is a broad and verdant vale,
with an abundance of water for irriga-
tion, manufacturing and other pur-
poses, and the soil, as soon as it is
tilled and watered, is wonderfully pro-
ductive.

A recent visit to Fremont county and
the region in its vicinity enabled us to
notice the improvements that have
taken place there during the past ten
or twelve years. Just now the whole
country teems with evidences of agri-
cultural industry. Vast fields of sugar
beets in splendid condition, broad acres
of wheat and oats, with fine crops of
vegetables, testify to the productive-
ness of the soil and the industry of the
husbandman. The numerous trees that
have been planted have changed the
appearance of the country and added
greatly to its beauty.

The different settlements that have
been formed, chiefly by people from
Utah, give evidence of remarkable
progress. The log cabins of a decade
ago have almost disappeared, and com-
fortable, spacious, tasteful and even
luxurious homes have taken their place.

Rexburg is now a thriving city, with
fine brick and stone stores, big rock
school houses and other public build-
ings, and is a stirring center of busi-
ness, with banks and other commer-
cial institutions, doing a lively trade.
The houses are lighted by electricity.
Proofs of its advancement are to be
seen on every hand. The Ricks Acad-
emy, erected by the people of Fremont,
Bingham, Blackfoot and Teton States
of Zion, is a magnificent establishment,
well appointed and furnished, and
pronounced by visitors and officials of
the State the most educational estab-
lishment in Idaho.

Sugar City, which is of recent up-
building, has a remarkable record. The
building of the great sugar factory,
which has no superior in any part of
the United States, has furnished em-
ployment for a large number of people
in and around the structure and for
farmers and laborers in the raising of
sugar beets, and has necessitated the
construction of the city. It was laid out
in the beginning on the most approved
lines and already contains a large num-
ber of pretty, cozy cottages and more
pretentious homes, is lighted by elec-
tricity, has telegraphic and telephone
communication with the world and with
adjacent settlements, has a fine brick
opera house, with offices and stores, and
a splendid rock schoolhouse, constructed
with a view to the future as well as
to the present. Trees planted a year
ago are already of large size, vegeta-
tion of every kind looks bright and
vigorous, and its growth is so rapid as
to be almost miraculous.

The development of Sugar City in a
single year, we believe cannot be par-
alleled in any part of the country. The
value of property is rapidly rising,
and the inhabitants appear to be
blessed with an abundance of the good
things of this life and a spirit of hope-
fulness that is truly encouraging. At
the conference held there on Satur-
day and Sunday the opera house was
surrounded with an immense number
of vehicles bringing people in from the
settlements surrounding, and it was
observable that not a single lumber
wagon was to be seen in the entire ag-
gregation. Buggies, double-seated car-
riages and surreys were in profusion.
The teams were fat and fine and
everything about them betokened com-
fort and thrift.

On Sunday afternoon close upon a
thousand people were counted in the
building at the conference services, and
the halls and stairways were also filled
with eager listeners. This number did
not include the hosts of infants who
made their presence known at inter-
vals in a lively manner. Growth, in-
crease, progress, contentment and
peace were strikingly manifest among
the people in that greatly blessed re-
gion of country. There was perfect
unanimity in the conference in all its
proceedings, and the local and general
authorities of the Church were cordially
and unanimously sustained. The teach-
ings were spirited and timely, and dur-
ing the two days session a season of en-
joyment was had.

The Snake River Valley offers op-
portunities still for settlers far in ad-
vance of other regions to which the
eyes of many people are turned. Great
areas there raise abundant crops with-
out surface watering. The big canals
that have been constructed to divert
the waters of the rivers that course
through the valley supply the neces-

sary moisture by sub-irrigation. Yet
there are many places where
crops have to be watered, and the
question of a fair and equitable divi-
sion of the life-giving streams is be-
ginning to form a matter of dispute,
which will have to be settled by ju-
dicial decision. Unless the principle of
neighborly and brotherly recognition
prevails there will be unprofitable litiga-
tion.

Anyone passing along through that
splendid region would come to the con-
clusion that there is a country where
there is no need of contention over
water rights. There are canals of such
dimensions, carrying water in such
volumes, that one of them would be
deemed sufficient in Utah to supply
three or four ordinary settlements. But
the doctrine of prior rights seems to be
held so tenaciously that many farmers
and companies use far more water than
is needful, to the deprivation of others
who ought to share in its benefits.

Water-rights are limited by the law
and by public recognition to the actual
beneficial use of the quantities appro-
priated, not extended to the amount
claimed by the first appropriators. It
must be actually used in a beneficial
way in order to establish a legal and
entitled right. We suggest to our
friends in that splendid region, with its
magnificent opportunities, that the golden
rule should be observed, according
to the spirit and meaning thereof, in
reference to water distribution as well
as in other affairs. We are sure that
if this prevails there is an abundance
of water in the Snake River valley for
every settlement and every settler and
thousands of people who will be added
to the growing population. More peo-
ple are wanted and one of the great
inducements to them will be the fact
that there is plenty of water to be had
as well as large tracts of land for new-
comers.

That region is already smiling with
beauty and teeming with plenty, but
it is capable of sustaining many times
more than its present population, and
we foresee for it the grand future of
any valley recently opened for settle-
ment. Every town and village has its
schoolhouse and meetinghouse, and is
acquiring the utilities and benefits of
modern science and civilization.

The Oregon Short Line has been a
very important factor in the develop-
ment of the Snake River valley. It has
not only provided rapid and easy pas-
senger traffic among the settlements
and to important outside points, but
opened a market for products which
has been of inestimable value to pro-
ducers. The branch line to St. Anthony
has been especially beneficial, as it
deserves, is largely patronized by all
classes of people.

The people are as a rule contented
and happy, but thrifty, industrious and
energetic, and they are rapidly becom-
ing temporally independent, while they
worship Almighty God and strive to
dwell together in harmony, in virtue,
in honor and in the true spirit of Chris-
tianity as established and developed
in the "Mormon" faith. They are sur-
rounded by many people not of their
religion, whom they treat with respect
and courtesy, and who in turn act to-
ward them with kindness and with but
few exceptions seem willing to accord
to each other the rights and privileges
which belong to citizens of this great
Republic. It is a glorious country and
should continue to be the abode of
peace and plenty, of wealth and culture,
a strength to the State of Idaho and a
grand addition to the splendor of the
greatest government on the face of the
globe.

THE PEACE TERMS.

Nothing is known definitely concern-
ing the terms of peace Japan has de-
clined on, but from the general tenor of
the unofficial announcements, it may be
concluded that the conditions will be
hard enough. The Japanese minister
in London sarcastically intimated that
the Japanese are not angels, and that
Russia will undoubtedly find to be true.
They will prove themselves matter-of-
fact statesmen, hardened in contact
with European diplomats.

Japan, it is thought, will demand
Saghalin, and Russia's lease on Liao-
tung, and the restoration of Manchuria
to China. In addition it is supposed
that a money indemnity of one billion
dollars will be asked for. This condition
M. Witte will naturally resist as
long as possible, but he will find him-
self as helpless in the hands of the
Japanese plenipotentiaries, as were the
French in 1871 in the hands of Bismarck.

The Japanese would not be human,
if they could forget the treatment that
was accorded them after the war with
China. They are now in a position to
play the role of masters of the situation.
A money indemnity that will exhaust
Russia's financial resources for a long
time, will be one of the best preventives
of a speedy repetition of the present
war. Russia provoked this conflict, al-
though the Japanese took the first step
of hostility. It is but right that the
author of the conflict should pay dearly
for it.

THE RUSSIAN ZEMSTVOS.

A Russian contributor to La Revue
Bleue presents a very lucid explanation
of the political grievances of the Rus-
sian people, and the attempts at re-
form in which the Zemstvos are ear-
nestly engaged. To a spectator from the
outside it is marvelous that the rulers
can hesitate in granting the reason-
able demands of the enlightened Rus-
sians; for they are not anarchists,
seeking the overthrow of the govern-
ment, but their aim is rather to
strengthen it, by bringing the czar
and the people close together.

As an illustration of the prevailing
conditions a story is told of what hap-
pened in 1901 in a certain district, where
typhoid broke out and decimated the
population. Three doctors were candi-
dates for appointment to that dis-
trict, but the prefect had doubts as to
their political orthodoxy, and so he re-
fused to appoint any of them. Months
went by, and when at last the appoint-
ment arrived, the man designated,
weary of delay, had accepted another
position. So the president of the com-
mission was forced to make out another

list of candidates; this time, to facili-
tate the prefect's work, he sent in
twelve names. In this act the prefect
saw an infringement of his rights, as
the law didn't require him to examine
the claims of more than three candi-
dates. While this fresh quarrel was
going on between the agent of the cen-
tral government and the officers elected
by the people, the inhabitants of the
province were deprived of all medical
care and the epidemic continued to
rage unchecked. The canton remained
without a doctor for eighteen months.
When the medical official was at
last appointed the epidemic had sub-
sided. This is given as a fair sample
of Russian methods. The people are
misgoverned, though their government
is called "paternal."

The Zemstvos claim that the condi-
tions would be different in Russia,
provided the people could obtain the ear
of the czar. The bureaucracy, they
say, stands between them and him, as
an impassable barrier. Appeals from
below don't reach the throne, for wishes
expressed by the general elective coun-
cils are not presented directly, but are
submitted in the form of reports drawn
up by the prefects. These prefects,
eliminate from those reports all the
complaints and wails which, upon some
sorry day, might expose the mischiev-
ous results of their administration. Though members of the assemblies of
the provincial noblesse are authorized
to transmit their petitions straight to
the czar, the provincial elective bodies
enjoy no such privilege. Hence the
grievances all reduce themselves to a
single difficulty, namely, that there is
no possibility of a direct exchange of
views between the people and their
elective representatives on the one hand
and the supreme power on the other
hand.

The men that compose the various
Zemstvos, we are told, are energetic,
intelligent, and patriotic, and that can
readily be believed, in view of the
work they have done, notwithstanding
all obstacles and discouraging experi-
ences. They have succeeded, to some
extent, in advancing education among
the people. Thirty years ago, our au-
thor tells us, the annual expenditure
for primary instruction in the district
of Novomoskovsk was scarce 100 francs.
Today the Zemstvos are spending hun-
dreds of thousands of francs for that
purpose. They have also done the coun-
try a great service by establishing local
bureaus of statistics, indeed, it may be
said that no European country excels
Russia in this sort of work. Another
task accomplished by the Zemstvos has
been the creation of compulsory fire
insurance.

We have recently heard it said that
Russians cannot be granted the lib-
erties enjoyed by other nations, because
they are so entirely different from
others. But it appears to us that men
who can accomplish what the Zemst-
vos have done under the adverse cir-
cumstances surrounding them, having
the entire government machinery, in-
cluding the press, against them, must
be worthy of representation in the ad-
ministration of the affairs of the coun-
try. Russian conditions may not per-
mit universal suffrage, but restricted
suffrage ought to be given now, as a
stepping-stone to more perfect liberty.

Look out for tainted money from the
fever districts.

O that mine enemy would write a
"Pads and Fancies."

The grand rush seems to be at Provo
and not Grand Junction.

If Provo is wise she will take a cen-
sus while registration is going on.

Anyone who has made a failure fi-
nancially is at liberty to blame it on to
John D. Rockefeller.

Chicago is to have a Scotland Yard.
But it can never be the pride and glory
that the stockyards have been.

Baron Komura "did" Chicago in an
hour. Could Chicago have gotten him
into the wheat pit, it would have
"done" him in a jiffy.

The tax rate in Greater New York
has been reduced this year. Another
point of difference between Greater
New York and Salt Lake City.

The Bennington inquiry is being con-
ducted behind closed doors. In the
minds of the American people a closed
door investigation is always open to
suspicion.

Michigan is said to be free from
graft. A great many things have been
said about Michigan, but this is the
first time anything of this kind has
been bruited abroad.

Senator Dewey does not propose to
give up his directorship in the Equita-
ble. He has surrendered his twenty
thousand dollars attorney's fee, and he
thinks that is difference enough to
public clamor.

And now it is announced that work
on the Panama canal may be suspended
until plans are perfected. The old com-
mission was perfecting plans when it
was "fired." To suspend work now un-
til plans are perfected would look like
the confession of a mistake, would it
not?

In an action for divorce in Kansas
City the other day, the attorney for
the plaintiff, a grandmother of the ma-
ture age of thirty-four, asked her
husband to leave her and her cook-
ing. To which she made answer as follows:
"No sir. There's not a better cook
in this city than me. I cooked so well
that it made my husband eat so much
that he would get sick. I think the
day will come when he will see the er-
ror of leaving so good a cook. After he
left me his relatives came to visit me
and they said they wished Frank, my
husband, was there to enjoy it." He
was killed with kindness, so to say.

CHINA'S ROYALTY.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Probably America's trade rivals in
Germany, England and elsewhere are
largely responsible for the boycott. The
gulf of importers in the two big ports
in China are making the war, but it is

safe to say that they are aided by the
Europeans whom the United States has
beaten, in quality and price of goods,
in recent years. The exclusion of
American products from the Chinese
market would cut off large opportunities
for German, British and French ex-
ports.

A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

Chicago Chronicle.
The peace between Russia and Ja-
pan, like the peace between Russia and
Turkey, involves the interests of every
power on the globe, and the meeting
of the envoys may be only the pre-
liminary to a congress of nations. If
it should turn out so, there is every
reason to believe that President Roo-
sevelt will continue to be not only equal
to the occasion but master of the situ-
ation.

PEASANT PROSPECT.

Baltimore American.
Boston has just discovered a new va-
riety of mosquito, an exceedingly pos-
sible pest to the people of the United
States. It is a species of the Culex
mosquito, and is already so abundant
that its permanent estab-
lishment and rapid spread is antici-
pated.

FRESH AIR.

Troy Times.
The fresh air method is commanding
attention abroad as well as at home.
Details of interesting experiments at
Berlin and Charlottenburg, Germany,
show that an exceptionally good
physically weak children and others
of impaired strength, have been official-
ly reported to the department of state
at Washington. The experiments are
under the supervision of skilled sci-
entists, and careful watch is kept of the
patients and of the effect of the treat-
ment which is prescribed. This treat-
ment includes living and sleeping as
much as possible in the open air, and
in localities where wind and sun have
been excluded, and the residents odors from
pine forests are available.

SUMMER DROWNINGS.

New York Sun.
In nine out of every ten of the
summer season, the fatal ac-
cident may be traced back to either
ignorance of a few simple rules that
should be known and observed by bat-
hers, or else of a rash and reckless dis-
regard of them when known. In the
case of the drowning of good swim-
mers, the fatal error is generally due
to their having gone into the water too
soon after eating or when overheated,
and therefore with their strength, un-
consciously to themselves, below its
par value. Here are the cardinal rules
for swimmers: Never go into the water
when overheated or soon after eat-
ing. A careful physician would probably
insist upon an interval of at least two
hours between meal and bath; one hour
is a fair compromise between zeal and
prudence, and a half hour the abso-
lute minimum for safety. Finally, don't
enter the water timidly and by de-
grees, but boldly and with a plunge.
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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The August Four-Track News opens
with an article, entitled "The Call of
the Wilderness," by Richard A. Haste.
"The Rejuvenation of Jones," by C. R.
Hervey, is a description of a canoe
trip on the Genesee. J. Frederick Love-
joy tells the story of "The Tip End of
Cape Cod," "Below the Grand Canyon"
is one of George Wharton James'
interesting articles on the land with
which he is so familiar. "With Wash-
ington at Newburg," by B. H. Doan,
tells the important story of Wash-
ington's life there during the most
exciting period of the Revolution. The
articles pertaining to foreign countries
relate to "Mont-Saint-Michel," by M.
A. Van Norman; "Aberystwyth-by-the-
Sea," by Julia M. Colton; "In the Coun-
try of John Hampden," by N. R. Bon-
dict; "The Island of the Gael," by Mo-
ra L. Ray, and "Peterborough Cathed-
ral," by Norman Vann. In addition to
these, and other articles there are the
usual departments, poems, verse,
humor, etc.—7 East Forty-second
Street, New York.

The August "Arena" contains a num-
ber of strong papers on civic, political
and economic subjects. Mr. Blanken-
burg considers the recent revolution on
the part of the people of Pennsylvania
against the ring that has so long ruled
the state. The Hon. J. Henniker Hea-
ston, M. P., of London, writes of the par-
liament in Europe, in which he shows
that Germany heads the nations in an
efficient parliament, Great Britain
coming second. The Hon. J. Warner
Mills discusses "The Economic Struggle
in Colorado." Elwood Pomeroy makes
a presentation of the merits of direct
legislation. Linton Satterthwaite con-
tributes "A New View of the Railroad
Question." Folger Barker contributes
a paper on "What of the Italian Im-
migrant?" Among the papers of general
interest is a sketch of the popular New
England humorist, poet, Saml. Walter
Foss, by the Rev. R. E. Blagge. "Gar-
land in Ghost-Land," an extended study
of Hamlin Garland's new psychological
novel, written by the editor, is also a
feature of this number. "A Lawyer's
View of the Divorce Question," by Er-
nest Dale Owen, one of the Arena's best
contributions to the divorce question.
The editorial departments are strong.—
Trenton, N. J.

TEA

Go by the book
Go by the book
Go by the book
Go by the book

Write for our Knowledge Book, A Schilling &
Company, San Francisco.

Purity

The
Purity of Our
Soda Water

AND the excellence of our
service have worked won-
ders for our soda water
business. Then there are
other reasons too numerous to
mention, all of which have con-
tributed toward giving you the
best soda water in the city. We
are constantly adding new spe-
cialties and doing everything pos-
sible at our fountain for your
hot-weather comfort.

Schramm's

Where The Cars Stop.
The Great Prescription Drug Store.

Some Specials

FOR
Thursday, Fri. and Sat.

IT'S NOT TOO HOT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SUCH OFFERS

They are all dependable goods of this year's buying, and are only advertised at these prices to make a clearance. An early purchase will insure a good selection.

GIRLS' SCHOOL DRESSES.

A good deal depends on how you start your girl to school. She should be dressed right, for all the other girls will be. We have a splendid line of these popular Norfolk, Russian Blouses, Sailor and Suspender effects, in percale, lawn, linen, duck and fancy cotton weaves, ages 6 to 14—75c to \$7.50.

With 1-4 the Price Cut Off.

A RARE SILK PRICE.
All the latest patterns and pretty weaves in Figured Silks for Shirt Waist Suits, which sell regularly for \$1.00 a yard, at **65c**
Foulard Silk, exquisite styles of design, and an exceptionally good fabric, usually sold at \$1.00, for **60c**

A BELL INDUCEMENT.
All black and colored Silk or Leather Belts, formerly selling at 50c to \$2.00, will be offered the next three days at **25c**
Come in the morning.

More Of These Good Ribbons.
Tulle, Mousseline, Liberties, Satin Taffetas, 3/8 to 6 inches wide; just what you've paid 35c to 50c for, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. **25c**

Extreme Reductions in CORSETS AND UNDERWEAR.

A complete line of the noted Warner Bros' Rustproof Corsets, latest models to fit all figures. The entire stock will be offered Thursday, Friday and Saturday at
A 20 PER CENT REDUCTION

Children's pants and vests, in fine white jersey rib, also in ecru balbrigan, regular price **15c**
35c sale price **20c**
Ladies' Umbrella lace bottom pants, regular 25c, sale price **20c**
Ladies' fine lisle ribbed vests, with low neck and no sleeves, 50c quality, 50c; 60c quality, 60c; 75c quality, 75c; 80c quality, 80c; 85c quality, 85c; 90c quality, 90c; 95c quality, 95c; 1.00 quality, 1.00; 1.25 quality, 1.25; 1.50 quality, 1.50; 2.00 quality, 2.00; 2.50 quality, 2.50; 3.00 quality, 3.00; 3.50 quality, 3.50; 4.00 quality, 4.00; 4.50 quality, 4.50; 5.00 quality, 5.00; 5.50 quality, 5.50; 6.00 quality, 6.00; 6.50 quality, 6.50; 7.00 quality, 7.00; 7.50 quality, 7.50; 8.00 quality, 8.00; 8.50 quality, 8.50; 9.00 quality, 9.00; 9.50 quality, 9.50; 10.00 quality, 10.00; 10.50 quality, 10.50; 11.00 quality, 11.00; 11.50 quality, 11.50; 12.00 quality, 12.00; 12.50 quality, 12.50; 13.00 quality, 13.00; 13.50 quality, 13.50; 14.00 quality, 14.00; 14.50 quality, 14.50; 15.00 quality, 15.00; 15.50 quality, 15.50; 16.00 quality, 16.00; 16.50 quality, 16.50; 17.00 quality, 17.00; 17.50 quality, 17.50; 18.00 quality, 18.00; 18.50 quality, 18.50; 19.00 quality, 19.00; 19.50 quality, 19.50; 20.00 quality, 20.00; 20.50 quality, 20.50; 21.00 quality, 21.00; 21.50 quality, 21.50; 22.00 quality, 22.00; 22.50 quality, 22.50; 23.00 quality, 23.00; 23.50 quality, 23.50; 24.00 quality, 24.00; 24.50 quality, 24.50; 25.00 quality, 25.00; 25.50 quality, 25.50; 26.00 quality, 26.00; 26.50 quality, 26.50; 27.00 quality, 27.00; 27.50 quality, 27.50; 28.00 quality, 28.00; 28.50 quality, 28.50; 29.00 quality, 29.00; 29.50 quality, 29.50; 30.00 quality, 30.00; 30.50 quality, 30.50; 31.00 quality, 31.00; 31.50 quality, 31.50; 32.00 quality, 32.00; 32.50 quality, 32.50; 33.00 quality, 33.00; 33.50 quality, 33.50; 34.00 quality, 34.00; 34.50 quality, 34.50; 35.00 quality, 35.00; 35.50 quality, 35.50; 36.00 quality, 36.00; 36.50 quality, 36.50; 37.00 quality, 37.00; 37.50 quality, 37.50; 38.00 quality, 38.00; 38.50 quality, 38.50; 39.00 quality, 39.00; 39.50 quality, 39.50; 40.00 quality, 40.00; 40.50 quality, 40.50; 41.00 quality, 41.00; 41.50 quality, 41.50; 42.00 quality, 42.00; 42.50 quality, 42.50; 43.00 quality, 43.00; 43.50 quality, 43.50; 44.00 quality, 44.00; 44.50 quality, 44.50; 45.00 quality, 45.00; 45.50 quality, 45.50; 46.00 quality, 46.00; 46.50 quality, 46.50; 47.00 quality, 47.00; 47.50 quality, 47.50; 48.00 quality, 48.00; 48.50 quality, 48.50; 49.00 quality, 49.00; 49.50 quality, 49.50; 50.00 quality, 50.00; 50.50 quality, 50.50; 51.00 quality, 51.00; 51.50 quality, 51.50; 52.00 quality, 52.00; 52.50 quality, 52.50; 53.00 quality, 53.00; 53.50 quality, 53.50; 54.00 quality, 54.00; 54.50 quality, 54.50; 55.00 quality, 55.00; 55.50 quality, 55.50; 56.00 quality, 56.00; 56.50 quality, 56.50; 57.00 quality, 57.00; 57.50 quality, 57.50; 58.00 quality, 58.00; 58.50 quality, 58.50; 59.00 quality, 59.00; 59.50 quality, 59.50; 60.00 quality, 60.00; 60.50 quality, 60.50; 61.00 quality, 61.00; 61.50 quality, 61.50; 62.00 quality, 62.00; 62.50 quality, 62.50; 63.00 quality, 63.00; 63.50 quality, 63.50; 64.00 quality, 64.00; 64.50 quality, 64.50; 65.00 quality, 65.00; 65.50 quality, 65.50; 66.00 quality, 66.00; 66.50 quality, 66.50; 67.00 quality, 67.00; 67.50 quality, 67.50; 68.00 quality, 68.00; 68.50 quality, 68.50; 69.00 quality, 69.00; 69.50 quality, 69.50; 70.00 quality, 70.00; 70.50 quality, 70.50; 71.00 quality, 71.00; 71.50 quality, 71.50; 72.00 quality, 72.00; 72.50 quality, 72.50; 73.00 quality, 73.00; 73.50 quality, 73.50; 74.00 quality, 74.00; 74.50 quality, 74.50; 75.00 quality, 75.00; 75.50 quality, 75.50; 76.00 quality, 76.00; 76.50 quality, 76.50; 77.00 quality, 77.00; 77.50 quality, 77.50; 78.00 quality, 78.00; 78.50 quality, 78.50; 79.00 quality, 79.00; 79.50 quality, 79.50; 80.00 quality, 80.00; 80.50 quality, 80.50; 81.00 quality, 81.00; 81.50 quality, 81.50; 82.00 quality, 82.00; 82.50 quality, 82.50; 83.00 quality, 83.00; 83.50 quality, 83.50; 84.00 quality, 84.00; 84.50 quality, 84.50; 85.00 quality, 85.00; 85.50 quality, 85.50; 86.00 quality, 86.00; 86.50 quality, 86.50; 87.00 quality, 87.00; 87.50 quality, 87.50; 88.00 quality, 88.00; 88.50 quality, 88.50; 89.00 quality, 89.00; 89.50 quality, 89.50; 90.00 quality, 90.00; 90.50 quality, 90.50; 91.00 quality, 91.00; 91.50 quality, 91.50; 92.00 quality, 92.00; 92.50 quality, 92.50; 93.00 quality, 93.00; 93.50 quality, 93.50; 94.00 quality, 94.00; 94.50 quality, 94.50; 95.00 quality, 95.00;