

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
SUNDAY EXCEPTED.
Office: 104-106 Temple and East Temple Streets.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editor: Charles W. Penrose.
Business Manager: Clarence G. Whitney.

Subscription prices:
In Advance: \$2.00 per year.
By Mail: \$2.50 per year.
Single Copies: 5 cents.

Particulars of the Utah case, New York City. In charge of H. C. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising from our Home Office.

Advertisements and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor, THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 7, 1901.

SANITATION AND QUARANTINE.

Experience in all civilized countries has demonstrated that zymotic diseases cannot be successfully resisted, and restrained in their assaults upon weak humanity, without sanitary measures, supported by quarantine regulations, when necessary. This has been proved in relation to smallpox as well as other disorders. Statistics from public records—not unsupported newspaper figures, which some doctors copy and repeat, notwithstanding their untruth and absurdity—show conclusively that even vaccination proves a failure without sanitation and quarantine.

The epidemics in European countries, and particularly in England, have not been at any time overcome without the measures we mention. Thoroughly vaccinated towns have been swept with disease and death from smallpox, until sanitation and the isolation of the afflicted have been thoroughly established. That course has been made plain the truth of the proposition we have here set forth.

The health laws of Utah, as they stand on the statute books, are ample to meet the issue. Even admitting all the exaggerations, and guesses, and other means adopted to frighten the public and damage Utah in the eyes of surrounding States, our laws are sufficient to establish and maintain sanitary and quarantine regulations. The trouble is, they are not carried out. The officers upon whom the duty is imposed to see to their enforcement, have shamefully neglected them and set their energies to work to shut out healthy children from the schools.

What smallpox there is in Utah—we do not speak of the contagious rash over which doctors differ—was brought here from Butte, Montana, where, by the by, compulsory vaccination has been resorted to. If the laws concerning infection and the quarantine on railroads had been carried out, this might have been prevented. Instead of performing this duty and quarantining afflicted persons, destroying or disinfecting clothes, goods, etc., brought into this State, as required by law, the autocratic health officer has been scaring the community with hideous pictures, sending forth misleading and grossly exaggerated accounts of conditions here, and causing the suggestion, which was started in this city, that Utah might be quarantined by other States.

There have been more deaths from diphtheria and scarlet fever in Utah than from smallpox, even taking the false figures of the health officer. They need measures for "stamping out" more stringent than any undertaken or suggested, for the arrest of the "smallpox" that has appeared in such mild form in the State. What is being done in this particular? Diphtheria has come among us in malignant form. It is dangerous to life. Would it not be a good thing for health officers to give some instructions to the people, in reference to this fatal and awful disease? Can they not spare time to do something to check its spread, instead of fighting the schools?

If quarantine is necessary against the mild rash which disables nobody, but against which all the noise has been made, how much more is it essential against diphtheria and scarlet fever? The Deseret News has contended for the enforcement of sanitary measures and for quarantine when needed, as provided for by law, at all times when the subject of the public health was in question. We do so today. Therein lies the safety of our people. Vaccinate everybody who is willing to submit. But that will not stop typhoid, nor scarlet fever, nor diphtheria. It does not hinder people from contracting the kind of "smallpox" that we have here, as scores of well authenticated cases prove beyond dispute.

The idea that healthy school children, who do not travel, are a menace to surrounding regions because they go to school unvaccinated, is a notion worthy of the logic (?) of our health officers, who do not seem able to understand a simple proposition in reasoning. They do not attempt to compel travelers to be vaccinated, and yet talk of the danger to the States where they go, to, from healthy children who stay at home!

What Utah needs today is sensible sanitation. A general clean-up. The destruction of all decaying matter that can be burned or buried. Good ventilation of homes and other buildings. Cleanliness of person and premises and surroundings. Careful isolation of persons afflicted with contagious disorders of any kind. Officers who will attend to the enforcement of useful regulations, not physicians who are afflicted with monomania, and who would as soon think of flying to Mars as of poking their noses into infected places, and ordering sanitary measures of a practical kind such as the law and not their whims require.

The reports sent forth concerning Utah's health condition are simply infamous. They deceive the public and defame our State. They are responsible for the stupid suggestion about stopping travel from Utah, one of the miserable subterfuges adopted to defeat the legislation which simply makes plain the law in reference to the powers

of our health officers and reveals nothing. These and other reprehensible methods that have been resorted to should make our lawmakers stand firm to their position, as representatives of public sentiment. And some measures ought to be taken to release the State from the incubus that is now upon it, through oppressive and ridiculous rules, while the health laws necessary to our welfare are neglected or ignored.

STOP INCREASING TAXATION.

Utah once took pride in being one of the lowest-taxed communities in the country. It was also proud of being out of debt. There was no bonded liability on cities, counties or the Territory. "Pay as you go" was its financial motto, coupled with the aphorism, "Debt is bondage." All that has been changed. Improvements of various kinds have been made which the people no doubt appreciate, but many of them have cost too much because they involved debts bearing big interest.

As a necessary consequence taxation has increased. This has been felt not only in the added values assessed upon property, but in the higher rates of taxation. The people are pretty heavily burdened and there is a strong demand for relief. Any proposition to make the burden greater will be resisted to the utmost.

If there is anything that would appeal more strongly than another to the pockets of the taxpayers, it is the cause of education. The people of Utah have consented to running into debt very generally, for the erection of suitable buildings and the support of the public schools. It costs them a great deal more now to educate their children, than in the times when they had to pay for tuition by direct fees per capita. The grade of education, however, is much higher and probably well worth the greater price.

But there must come a limit to this expenditure. The popular cry is for the lowering of taxes. The proposition to increase the tax limit in this city two mills, will not meet with public favor. It is not because the people lack appreciation of the benefits of learning, or that they desire to cripple the Board of Education. It is because the load on their backs is about as much as they are able to bear, and more than some of them can endure.

If legislative action is taken on the unfair and unjust constitutional amendment, designed to make the city, after paying its own school expenses and bearing its proportion—larger than any other—of State taxation for that purpose, contribute large sums for the support of schools in the county—in view of that possibility, a movement for legislation to increase the levy for the city schools would raise intense opposition. Economy will have to be exercised, and the garment must be cut according to the cloth in hand.

We do not understand that the Board of Education intends to apply for increased taxing powers. The desire to keep the schools open for the full term is right and will be endorsed by the public. The present Board is not responsible for the financial deficiency now existing. Every reasonable encouragement should be given to its efforts to maintain the schools.

The Board of Education is confronted with a serious situation, but we hope will prove able to meet it, and so manage affairs that the schools will not materially suffer and the taxpayers will not be weighed down with heavier financial burdens. The Legislature will do well to take into grave consideration the limit of public endurance.

NO PRIZE FIGHTS IN OHIO.

Governor Nash of Ohio deserves the applause of all good citizens for the stand he has taken as to the Jeffries-Ruhlin prize-fight. Where such exhibitions are illegal, they should not be permitted to be held, no matter under what pretense.

It seems that at a musical entertainment held in Cincinnati some time ago, a heavy deficit was incurred, and the directors conceived the idea of arranging for a prize-fight, to wipe out the deficit with the proceeds. Then the people appealed to the courts and the governor to prevent the mill from coming off as advertised, and the governor promptly responded, stating that the fight must not take place, even if the entire power of the State were to be brought out to prevent it. Petitions from a certain class of business men were not wanting, setting forth the harmlessness of the entertainment, but the governor wisely listened to the voice of the people.

The law of Ohio permits athletic contests between members of such clubs, but the governor takes the view that the Saengerfest association of Cincinnati is no athletic club. And even if it were, the two prize-fighters are not members of that musical society. Besides, he says, the association was formed after the articles of agreement between the pugilists were drawn up, clearly for the purpose of evading the law, but the law will not be trifled with in this manner.

He does not believe that the police force of the city will be able to regulate the affair. He points out that those who are attending such performances often are of a class "not possessing the highest order of citizenship," which presumably is another way of saying that many of them are "toughs," and these, he thinks, will brook no interference. The police will be overpowered, and the city will be visited with disgrace.

Such, briefly, are the views of the governor, as explained by him in a public statement. And he has the great majority of citizens with him. Some years ago, there was, all over the country, a more favorable disposition toward what was then euphemistically called "the manly art" than there is now. It is better understood that this "art" is the art of the savage, the art of the brute creation, the art of an age, when fighting was a pastime only because it was a necessity for existence. It has been driven out of nearly every State of the Union.

Governor Nash has taken the correct stand in this matter, because he has listened to the voice of the majority of the people in the State. But it should not take the militia to pre-

vent the advertised performance. If the police will do their duty, they can stop the fight before it commences, for even the big bruisers have some respect for the law, if not for the law.

WAS THE CZAR POISONED?

Some French papers seem to credit the sensational story that the recent illness of the Czar was due to an attempt to take his life by means of poison. It is recalled that no one of the court or family was allowed to see the Imperial patient during his illness, and that his physician was paid \$400,000 besides houses and other gifts—a fee thought to be extraordinary for a case of typhoid fever. It is also said that his temperature fell below that of any disease except immediately before death. And these facts are thought to confirm the rumors that an attempt at assassination was the real cause of the disease.

The position of ruler, even when autocratic powers go with it, is not without its dangers. The Czar, though a man of culture and broad views, humane and peaceful—or perhaps on account of those qualities—is less safe in his empire than the humble peasant who toils in the sweat of his brow and trusts to Providence and the Czar for happiness here and hereafter. His food is hardly less carefully guarded than that of the Turkish Sultan. Those who prepare it are well watched. The inference is, that if he, notwithstanding all precautions, was poisoned in his food, the deed must have been done at the instigation of some one occupying a position of trust.

The great trouble with Russia is that there is too much enlightenment in the country to make autocracy a comfortable form of government, and at the same time there is too little general knowledge to make it advisable to give the people a constitution and representation, such as modern nations demand. The position of the ruler is therefore a most difficult one. He is between two opposing forces. Sooner or later a Russian monarch will have to step over to the side of the people and listen to their demands, but he cannot do so without risking martyr death in the cause of constitutional liberty.

NO MORE HAZING.

The outcome of the trouble at West Point, whereby "hazing" has been abolished at that military school, is satisfactory to the general public. Much indignation was aroused by the revelations made during the investigation of the Booz case, and it is evident that the only safe course for the officers and students at the academy to pursue, was the one they have chosen—to submit to the popular demand and abandon an obnoxious practice.

Army officers explain how "hazing" became in vogue at the academy. They say, in the earlier days it was the school to which chiefly sons of the so-called upper classes were sent. In time these formed a class by themselves, and the less aristocratic cadets were treated with contempt. The latter, then, were gradually driven to adopt some measure of self-protection, and thus hazing was born. It is believed, by the defenders of the brutal custom, that it has had its beneficial effects, and that now West Point and Annapolis are the only American educational institutions where birth, wealth and family rank do not form a basis of class distinction among the students.

To illustrate the situation, it is pointed out that while in civil colleges sons of millionaires occupy apartments the furnishing of which costs thousands of dollars, at West Point the cadet, no matter what his social antecedents may be, has the most simple quarters. His furniture is a battered table that may have done service at Lee's time; a chair with the initials of members of twenty classes cut into it; an iron bedstead, a pine washstand, a wooden bucket, and a wash bowl. He must not hang any pictures on the walls, nor put any carpets on the floor. Social distinctions are thus obliterated, and "hazing" has been resorted to, to do the rest. Generally this treatment is given to cadets who come to the academy with the idea that they are Alexanders, prepared to take command of their fellow students, and they are, as a rule, not done with until they are content to hold a place as privates in the rear ranks.

But even when this other side of the story is heard, it must be admitted that the practice complained of is unworthy of an American institution, the object of which is to develop the gentlemanly qualities of those who attend it. It is not denied that refined cruelty has been practiced. It has been shown that students have been injured for life, and that deaths have been traced to the treatment received there. What possible defense there can be for such conduct anywhere in the civilized world is hard to perceive.

There are plenty of young men in this country, manly, strong and willing to commence a military career. If some of the West Point cadets are weaklings, cowards, thieves and sneaks and proper subjects for discipline by the students who have no authority over them, they would better be sent home, in order that their places may be filled by others more worthy of a place in such an institution. There are, it seems, enough outrages committed on the scenes of actual warfare, though barbarous conduct is certainly not a necessary element of training for the art of warfare.

The "usual crime" in Kansas seems to be keeping a "joint."

In Kansas women's clubs have given way to women's hatchets.

Mrs. Nation is going to make a reconnaissance, not in force, in Missouri and Illinois.

The suggestion that Mrs. Nator be deported to Guam is at least worthy of serious consideration.

The prospect of the Jeffries-Ruhlin contest coming off in Cincinnati causes the governor of Ohio to Nash his teeth.

From all over the country come complaints of the smoke nuisance. The latest complaint is from the Grand Central mine, Tintic.

Secretary Hay's daughter is a song writer as well as a poet. Her verse,

It is said, is not of the "Little Breeches" style, but rather of the "hoop" variety.

A New York man, against the protest of the board of health, eats cats, and says he likes them. Lots of people eat sausages and declare they like them.

If more snow does not fall and fill up the mountain chasms, the arid land question is very apt to become one of intense personal interest to all land owners, great and small.

The Japanese minister of finance has just issued a statement showing an estimated national deficit of \$9,000,000. With such a showing as that who can longer doubt that Japan has become thoroughly modernized.

Oklahoma has a larger population than either of the States of Idaho, Montana, Delaware, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont or Wyoming. The Territory is surely entitled to statehood and it should be granted her without any unnecessary delay.

It is always gratifying to find that one's arguments, based upon facts and self-evident propositions, can be met with nothing but ribaldry, abuse and foolery, that show the utter lack of truth and reason in the opposition.

The doctors had a full hearing before the health committee of the legislature. They utterly failed to show one reason why healthy children should be excluded from the public schools. The committee saw the point and not one vote was raised against the McMillan bill. "Nuf sed," on that head.

That fellow Rodermund, to whose alleged insane exploits a morning contemporary pays so much attention, must have read and digested the authoritative opinion of a certain health officer. He perhaps is testing the truth of the astonishing proposition that a vaccinated person cannot carry around contagion in his clothes.

The statesmen of Wisconsin propose to encourage the rearing of large families by offering bounties. Thus the mother of six children is to receive a bounty of \$6 a year, while the mother of twelve or more children is to receive \$35 annually. This isn't very liberal. The bounties on wolves business in Wyoming and Montana is much more profitable.

In responding to the toast, "The Army" at the crockery board of trade banquet, Gen. Ludlow made the statement that the army had always been engaged as the pioneer of trade and commerce on the extreme edge of civilization. Had he been called upon to substantiate his statement it is to be feared he would have found it very difficult to produce the evidence. Our world commerce of hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars annually was not pioneered by the army. It has been pre-eminently the work of the men and times of war, and not of the men and times of peace. Gen. Ludlow has advanced a new theory.

KING EDWARD.
Kansas City Star.

By one of the sobering events that come at intervals to men and nations a great change was signaled when the former Prince of Wales took up the scepter that fell from his royal mother's hands and in the presence of his nobles and counselors of state became by his accession oath "the rightful liege Lord Edward, by grace of God King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith" and emperor of India. The prince, whose companionableness and good-fellowship before his accession to the throne won him hosts of friends and whose unprincipled escapades have gone on the wings of rumor as far as his name, by that simple, solemn act in St. James' palace left much that has heretofore been associated with his name behind him. Henceforward the divinity that "doth hedge a king" will remove Edward VII. from much that formerly constituted his life and will substitute for it the responsibilities and burdens of empire.

Chicago Times-Herald.

No greater mistake could be made than to accept all the gossip that has been printed about the card playing and the running of the Prince of Wales, not to speak of more scandalous matter, as if it were an augury of idleness and dissipation in the king. For the fact is that the prince was called upon, to perform many wearisome public duties in which he has always acquitted himself with credit. He accepted labors which an indolent person in his position would have avoided systematically, took the lead in various public enterprises, was both an excellent speaker and an excellent organizer and did show time and again that he was exceptionally tactful.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

What measure of respect, knowing him as they do, will his subjects be able to accord the king? About his head is none of the halo which of divine right belongs to pure womanhood. He is merely a very human and very faulty man, differing in nothing from a thousand others. When such a man comes to the throne of the British empire, what remnant of the "divine right of kings" can attach to his person? The accession of Albert Edward to the British throne, not so much by reason of what he is as on account of what he is not, bids fair to give the death blow to the monarchical idea among the English-speakers of Europe.

Philadelphia Record.

It is, perhaps, fortunate for the people of Great Britain, and for the world itself, that the new monarch should have arrived at the throne only after exhausting nearly every other round of possible human experience. The duties of kingship will scarcely be strange to this favorite of fortune and descendant of a hundred kings. Smoothly, and without political or social disturbance, he may take up the scepter that has dropped from Victoria's hand and impress his personality upon public affairs as strongly as though statecraft, instead of public posing, had been the business of his life.

New York Times.

It is not a man of the closet, but a man of the world that the English desire as the figurehead of their state. And it is eminently a man of the world that they are going to get. And in saying this we do not mean in the least to disparage the new elderly sovereign, but contrariwise to compliment him. If he were such an irrepressible active-minded person as his nephew, the German emperor, he would constitute a standing threat against the peace of his realm. If he were a dreamy scholar, such as has sat upon the throne of England since James the First, he would run the risk of bringing the monarchy as well as himself into contempt. Neither of these two types would do at all. There is no reason to doubt that the new king will do very well.

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