

Rome in it must not be tolerated. That interference has been long sought by the most plausible enemies of the Irish and they recognize it in the hand of Leo XIII., but of the pro-English clique at Rome who have, by means of need not be discussed, at present, carried their point with the cardinal.

But the Irish have not struggled and suffered all these years to secure concessions from the British Government to the Vatican; they have been fighting for their own political rights, and any arrangement that Government may make with the Vatican which does not include recognition of those rights must and shall be repudiated by the Nationalists. None, who have dated part in, or who have watched, the Home Rule movement can underestimate the vast influence of a decree from Rome, but that influence has a limit clearly defined in all minds—a limit more likely to be contracted than expanded by misuse. What the Nationalists should do in the face of this new move is to issue a manifesto defining, in precise language, their position and expressing their determination to adhere to the programme which has kept Ireland at peace while advancing the cause of liberty and justice.

#### THE PLAN AND THE BOYCOTT.

The text of the Papal decree, condemning the Plan of Campaign and the practice of boycotting, is published in full to-day. Under the peculiar conditions which prevail in Ireland, the Plan and the Boycott are the only means by which tenant rights could be secured. Bad laws, constructed and enforced in the interest of landlords, had destroyed freedom of contract, when the Plan was adopted. Tenants in reality were the owners of the soil to do justice to those who till it, and gave relief when all other attempts to obtain fair treatment had failed. Therefore a decree emanating from Rome which would, if accepted, hand the tenants back, bound and naked, to a vindictive and utterly unscrupulous lot of land sharks, cannot be regarded as restoring freedom of contract. Let the Supreme Congregation of the Inquisition consider and pronounce upon the laws which compelled the people of Ireland to resort to the Plan and the Boycott as their only refuge in despair of obtaining justice otherwise. Then we may be in a position to speak upon the merits of the case, set one thing against another and draw a correct inference. Justice and charity are the two principles systematically set at defiance to the government of Ireland and the conduct of Irish landlords. To obtain justice and to exercise charity the Irish have been forced to adopt an attitude of rebellion against laws which robbed them of the fruits of their toil and reduced them to slavery in their native land. The boycott is nothing new. It has been practised in all ages since men have learned to form preferences. It is but a secular form of excommunication where combination for a definite public object is a necessity. Even the person who cuts an undesirable acquaintance out on the principle of the boycott.

But, apart from these considerations, comes the question of the right assumed by the decree to deprive the Irish people of the only weapons by which they can defend themselves against a tyrannical government and a rapacious landlordry. There are many things in purely human affairs contrary to justice and charity. War is the greatest of these and Ireland is at war with the Tory Government. The oppressed people of Ireland cannot take up arms and fight in the open. They tried that and found it only increased their chains the fiercer. But with the wisdom that comes from long suffering, backed by unswerving determination to fight it out to the bitter end, they have found a way of making their oppressors feel the bitterness of defeat without giving them the satisfaction of shedding blood. Deprive the Irish people of this power and back us go to the old terrible system with dynamite instead of the pike as the arbiter. Those who are cognizant of the depth and extent of the forces kept under control by the system of which the Plan and Boycott are by no means the most essential features, can alone form a correct idea of the mischief that may result from the decree. Ninety-eight is not forgotten, neither is Forty-eight. One has but to revert to the early poems of Thomas Darcy Moore to catch the meaning of the present move.

#### IRISH MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Peter White's successful efforts to induce Irish woollen goods and tweeds in America has received gratifying notice in the Nationalist press. It will be remembered that Mr. White paid a visit to Montreal last fall and secured a number of orders, and we are glad to learn that the Irish tweeds required here are giving the utmost satisfaction. The Dublin *Nation* says that everywhere Mr. White went he found a readiness to give a friendly help to the enterprising movement on whose behalf he was travelling, and in every place in which the Irish manufactured goods have been tried he found that they had given satisfaction. The form of protection on which Mr. White relies to obtain a market for his goods is one to which the strictest economist could not object. He asks from American friends is a family preference in the first instance, and afterwards if the Irish goods are found to those of other countries, and that the friends should allow consideration of kinship and friendship to turn the scale in favour of Ireland. Irish woollen manufactures, as long interfered with by

jealous English legislation, are once again thriving and promising. It is for the friends of Ireland now to assist the enterprising manufacturers to regain the ground which they lost during years of persecution. While in Philadelphia Mr. White came across a very significant memorial of the friendly disposition of the founders of the American Republic towards Irish manufactures, and one, too, from the practical wisdom of which the Irish people at home might take a hint. In the old Hall of Independence at Philadelphia, he found posted up, a series of resolutions, dated the 25th of October, 1765, and signed by 370 of the merchants of Philadelphia. In one of these resolutions they ask their countrymen "to be frugal in their use and consumption of all manufactured articles, excepting those of America, and lawful goods coming direct from Ireland, and manufactured therein." It is to the descendants of the men who signed that resolution and to the Irish in America that Mr. White has addressed himself, and he has not been disappointed in the results.

#### THE TRUE REASON.

The Dominion Government, having somewhat clumsily dodged Mr. Charlton's troublesome enquiry why they failed to arrest the Kingston deputy-postmaster caught in the act of robbing money letters, or, as the Government euphemistically put it, "improperly treating letters," we may venture a guess at the true answer. The official in question being an Orange Tory, high in the "Order," Ministers like Coalgan, Smith, Thompson, Chaplan, and the other panderers, who hold office by the grace of Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Bowell and their Orange Brigade, dared not punish a "Brother," however grave and clear his crime, any more than they dared resist the brutal clamour for the head of Riel on a charger. In this Canada of ours to-day, an Orange-Tory is above the law. After remaining in Canada after his detection as long as it suited his convenience, it seems the official in question has considerably gone west for a season to relieve from further embarrassment the Government, which will doubtless at some further day compensate him for his temporary annoyance by some fitting appointment, say returning officer for instance—although to qualify for that he might require to go through the form of a conviction.

#### RUSSIAN POLICY.

As throwing some light on the long enduring state of Europe, concerning which no one seems able to draw any definite conclusion, the following passages from a letter written by the late General Skobelev, to the late M. Katkoff, recently published, may prove of some interest. The General complains that the want of a settled object as well as a scarcity of money has been the chief cause of harm to Russia. Sooner or later, he says, Russian statesmen must avow that Russia should possess the Bosphorus, that not only her greatness depends on this possession, but her security from a defensive point of view, and the development of her industrial and commercial centre. The first thing, however, he adds, of which Russia must think, is the settlement of the question of Poland, made more difficult by the Austro-German alliance, and that of her Western frontiers, whose unprotected state obliges her to maintain an enormous army. A war in the Balkans, he says, cannot be carried on without a serious demonstration towards India. In case that Austria should be too exacting in her pretensions, and should claim possession of Salonica, Russia might perhaps form an alliance with England. But it would then be absolutely necessary for her to have a strong army ready to march in Asia, and which could become a danger for England, if she refused to keep her engagements. Otherwise, all Central Asia might be sacrificed to England, if a sincere alliance were formed with her. The writer, however, advises that the operations undertaken in Asia be continued unless Russia would give up to Western Europe the inheritance of the Ottoman Empire, with which are bound up her most vital interests, and her future. The writer then goes on to explain the importance of the position in Central Asia, on which he rests Russia's continuance as a great power, and, finally, advises that she may be kept in readiness for war. He had previously written to General Kauffman, expressing himself as follows:—"It is not in Europe nor in Turkey in Asia, that the solution should be sought; it is alone in Asia. It is impossible to separate the idea of a war with Turkey from that of a war with England. This country, if she did not declare war, would struggle against us in a secret manner. She would send her officers into the ranks of the Turkish army, and would aid the Turks by every means. We should, therefore, profit by our powerful strategic situation to strike England in Central Asia, a mortal blow. That is, in the doubtful case in which, preserving our intention and our means of obtaining it, she should, nevertheless persist in not yielding to us, or should refuse to us the complete and definite satisfaction we claim." As Skobelev, Katkoff, and Kauffman may undoubtedly be looked upon as the exponents of Russian ideas and aspirations, these passages are important in explaining the meaning of the movements which have of recent years occasioned so much doubt and alarm, and which will probably be continued until the decisive moment has been reached.

#### THEORICAL BAZAAR.

The Grand Drawing for prizes, as previously announced, will take place on the 31st of this month. Persons holding tickets, and who have not yet returned the duplicates are requested to do so before the date of the drawing. The prizes to be drawn for are numerous, various, and many very valuable. The *Theoretical Bazaar* promises to be the finest ever held in Ontario.

#### LITERARY REVIEW.

##### THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

In the May number of "The American Magazine" there will be a remarkable discussion of a question of vital importance to every American citizen. Two years have passed since the brave policemen of Chicago were cruelly murdered by the Anarchists, and the United States has enacted a law even looking to the prevention of a recurrence of the horrible deed. The people seem to have settled into a sense of security and safety not warranted by the circumstances. During these two years the Anarchists have not been idle, steadily, they have spread their pernicious doctrine, formed branches of their beautiful Order, and laid their plans with the utmost care to prevent another failure. Their leaders are not ignorant men. They are fanatics, with brains the most dangerous class in the community. Many of them believe in their mission and are willing to die for victory. They have come to the conclusion that the more they have dug under our cities, the more they themselves are involved in the common ruin. In this article the infernal plottings of these men will be brought to light. Their schemes will be laid bare. The author, with terse and powerful diction, describes scenes that will cause a heavy shudder and blanch many a face. He points out the danger of the Anarchists, whose hidden fires may at any moment break out and overwhelm us. He forces upon the reader a reality most awful to contemplate and too frightful to endure. If not already too late, the author would by this article create a public sentiment that will compel our rulers to make laws, laws which are needed for the protection of our homes and families for the very existence of our social system. It is a powerful and timely argument, exposure and appeal. God grant it may not pass unheeded nor be too late to accomplish its object. The author is a prominent army officer, who is well known in literary, military and social circles, and many will recognize the writings of one whose pen is as powerful as his sword.

##### THE CATHOLIC WORLD MAGAZINE.

The contents of this ably conducted monthly are as follows: "Salvation Outside the Catholic Church," by Father Gmeiner; "The Key of the Position," a fully-argued treatise in favor of dogmatic religion, by Rev. Wm. Barry, D. D., and "Scientific Freedom," by a writer who gives "B. B." as his signature, leads up the store of solid material of the month. There are three historical articles, which seem to us to be particularly well done and of much interest, viz: "The Heroes of Mexican Independence," "The Late Kaiser and the Kulturkampf," and "The Annals of a Vendean." In the article "The Home Dearth," the most what we have been long waiting for, namely, a thoroughly sensible statement of the non-sensical and unbusinesslike state of the present style of building and furnishing fashionable dwelling houses. The article is by Mr. John A. Mooney, and is particularly well done. In the department "Wish Readers and Correspondents" are accounts of two conversions, both extremely interesting, and, in the shorter place, some of three pieces of unalloyed advice to the reverend clergy, under the heading "Hints to Fishers," which some will think a little bit impertinent. On the whole, the number is a good one.

#### DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Sir Charles Tupper Explains His Financial Statement—Sir Richard Cartwright's Masterly Reply.

OTTAWA, April 28.—After routine yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons, Sir Charles Tupper moved the House into Committee of Ways and Means.

Sir Charles Tupper, after some preliminary observations, gave explanations of the financial statements made in May last respecting the year just expired. Taking financial affairs for the year ending 30th June, it was estimated that the revenue received from all sources would be \$33,000,000. It was with pleasure he had to state that the total revenue for the year had been \$33,764,993, an increase over the estimates of \$454,993. The yield from Customs, which was estimated to be \$22,000,000, actually amounted to \$22,376,000. In the duties and excise, the revenue was \$10,388,993, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the estimate of \$9,388,993. The revenue on coal and coke \$1,572,392. The revenue on the articles for last year amounted to \$1,178,961, an increase of over \$100,000 over the preceding year. There was an increase of business, such as tannery goods, from \$332,246 in 1886, to \$408,776 in 1887. In silk and wool, the revenue was \$1,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$900,000. In 1886, the revenue was \$700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$600,000. In 1887, the revenue was \$800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$700,000. In 1888, the revenue was \$900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$800,000. In 1889, the revenue was \$1,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$900,000. In 1890, the revenue was \$1,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$1,000,000. In 1891, the revenue was \$1,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$1,100,000. In 1892, the revenue was \$1,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$1,200,000. In 1893, the revenue was \$1,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$1,300,000. In 1894, the revenue was \$1,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$1,400,000. In 1895, the revenue was \$1,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$1,500,000. In 1896, the revenue was \$1,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$1,600,000. In 1897, the revenue was \$1,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$1,700,000. In 1898, the revenue was \$1,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$1,800,000. In 1899, the revenue was \$2,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$1,900,000. In 1900, the revenue was \$2,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$2,000,000. In 1901, the revenue was \$2,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$2,100,000. In 1902, the revenue was \$2,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$2,200,000. In 1903, the revenue was \$2,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$2,300,000. In 1904, the revenue was \$2,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$2,400,000. In 1905, the revenue was \$2,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$2,500,000. In 1906, the revenue was \$2,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$2,600,000. In 1907, the revenue was \$2,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$2,700,000. In 1908, the revenue was \$2,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$2,800,000. In 1909, the revenue was \$3,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$2,900,000. In 1910, the revenue was \$3,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$3,000,000. In 1911, the revenue was \$3,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$3,100,000. In 1912, the revenue was \$3,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$3,200,000. In 1913, the revenue was \$3,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$3,300,000. In 1914, the revenue was \$3,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$3,400,000. In 1915, the revenue was \$3,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$3,500,000. In 1916, the revenue was \$3,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$3,600,000. In 1917, the revenue was \$3,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$3,700,000. In 1918, the revenue was \$3,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$3,800,000. In 1919, the revenue was \$4,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$3,900,000. In 1920, the revenue was \$4,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$4,000,000. In 1921, the revenue was \$4,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$4,100,000. In 1922, the revenue was \$4,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$4,200,000. In 1923, the revenue was \$4,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$4,300,000. In 1924, the revenue was \$4,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$4,400,000. In 1925, the revenue was \$4,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$4,500,000. In 1926, the revenue was \$4,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$4,600,000. In 1927, the revenue was \$4,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$4,700,000. In 1928, the revenue was \$4,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$4,800,000. In 1929, the revenue was \$5,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$4,900,000. In 1930, the revenue was \$5,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$5,000,000. In 1931, the revenue was \$5,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$5,100,000. In 1932, the revenue was \$5,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$5,200,000. In 1933, the revenue was \$5,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$5,300,000. In 1934, the revenue was \$5,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$5,400,000. In 1935, the revenue was \$5,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$5,500,000. In 1936, the revenue was \$5,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$5,600,000. In 1937, the revenue was \$5,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$5,700,000. In 1938, the revenue was \$5,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$5,800,000. In 1939, the revenue was \$6,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$5,900,000. In 1940, the revenue was \$6,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$6,000,000. In 1941, the revenue was \$6,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$6,100,000. In 1942, the revenue was \$6,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$6,200,000. In 1943, the revenue was \$6,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$6,300,000. In 1944, the revenue was \$6,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$6,400,000. In 1945, the revenue was \$6,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$6,500,000. In 1946, the revenue was \$6,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$6,600,000. In 1947, the revenue was \$6,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$6,700,000. In 1948, the revenue was \$6,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$6,800,000. In 1949, the revenue was \$7,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$6,900,000. In 1950, the revenue was \$7,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$7,000,000. In 1951, the revenue was \$7,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$7,100,000. In 1952, the revenue was \$7,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$7,200,000. In 1953, the revenue was \$7,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$7,300,000. In 1954, the revenue was \$7,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$7,400,000. In 1955, the revenue was \$7,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$7,500,000. In 1956, the revenue was \$7,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$7,600,000. In 1957, the revenue was \$7,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$7,700,000. In 1958, the revenue was \$7,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$7,800,000. In 1959, the revenue was \$8,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$7,900,000. In 1960, the revenue was \$8,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$8,000,000. In 1961, the revenue was \$8,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$8,100,000. In 1962, the revenue was \$8,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$8,200,000. In 1963, the revenue was \$8,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$8,300,000. In 1964, the revenue was \$8,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$8,400,000. In 1965, the revenue was \$8,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$8,500,000. In 1966, the revenue was \$8,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$8,600,000. In 1967, the revenue was \$8,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$8,700,000. In 1968, the revenue was \$8,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$8,800,000. In 1969, the revenue was \$9,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$8,900,000. In 1970, the revenue was \$9,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$9,000,000. In 1971, the revenue was \$9,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$9,100,000. In 1972, the revenue was \$9,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$9,200,000. In 1973, the revenue was \$9,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$9,300,000. In 1974, the revenue was \$9,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$9,400,000. In 1975, the revenue was \$9,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$9,500,000. In 1976, the revenue was \$9,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$9,600,000. In 1977, the revenue was \$9,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$9,700,000. In 1978, the revenue was \$9,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$9,800,000. In 1979, the revenue was \$10,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$9,900,000. In 1980, the revenue was \$10,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$10,000,000. In 1981, the revenue was \$10,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$10,100,000. In 1982, the revenue was \$10,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$10,200,000. In 1983, the revenue was \$10,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$10,300,000. In 1984, the revenue was \$10,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$10,400,000. In 1985, the revenue was \$10,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$10,500,000. In 1986, the revenue was \$10,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$10,600,000. In 1987, the revenue was \$10,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$10,700,000. In 1988, the revenue was \$10,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$10,800,000. In 1989, the revenue was \$11,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$10,900,000. In 1990, the revenue was \$11,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$11,000,000. In 1991, the revenue was \$11,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$11,100,000. In 1992, the revenue was \$11,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$11,200,000. In 1993, the revenue was \$11,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$11,300,000. In 1994, the revenue was \$11,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$11,400,000. In 1995, the revenue was \$11,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$11,500,000. In 1996, the revenue was \$11,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$11,600,000. In 1997, the revenue was \$11,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$11,700,000. In 1998, the revenue was \$11,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$11,800,000. In 1999, the revenue was \$12,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$11,900,000. In 2000, the revenue was \$12,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$12,000,000. In 2001, the revenue was \$12,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$12,100,000. In 2002, the revenue was \$12,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$12,200,000. In 2003, the revenue was \$12,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$12,300,000. In 2004, the revenue was \$12,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$12,400,000. In 2005, the revenue was \$12,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$12,500,000. In 2006, the revenue was \$12,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$12,600,000. In 2007, the revenue was \$12,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$12,700,000. In 2008, the revenue was \$12,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$12,800,000. In 2009, the revenue was \$13,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$12,900,000. In 2010, the revenue was \$13,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$13,000,000. In 2011, the revenue was \$13,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$13,100,000. In 2012, the revenue was \$13,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$13,200,000. In 2013, the revenue was \$13,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$13,300,000. In 2014, the revenue was \$13,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$13,400,000. In 2015, the revenue was \$13,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$13,500,000. In 2016, the revenue was \$13,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$13,600,000. In 2017, the revenue was \$13,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$13,700,000. In 2018, the revenue was \$13,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$13,800,000. In 2019, the revenue was \$14,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$13,900,000. In 2020, the revenue was \$14,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$14,000,000. In 2021, the revenue was \$14,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$14,100,000. In 2022, the revenue was \$14,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$14,200,000. In 2023, the revenue was \$14,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$14,300,000. In 2024, the revenue was \$14,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$14,400,000. In 2025, the revenue was \$14,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$14,500,000. In 2026, the revenue was \$14,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$14,600,000. In 2027, the revenue was \$14,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$14,700,000. In 2028, the revenue was \$14,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$14,800,000. In 2029, the revenue was \$15,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$14,900,000. In 2030, the revenue was \$15,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$15,000,000. In 2031, the revenue was \$15,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$15,100,000. In 2032, the revenue was \$15,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$15,200,000. In 2033, the revenue was \$15,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$15,300,000. In 2034, the revenue was \$15,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$15,400,000. In 2035, the revenue was \$15,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$15,500,000. In 2036, the revenue was \$15,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$15,600,000. In 2037, the revenue was \$15,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$15,700,000. In 2038, the revenue was \$15,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$15,800,000. In 2039, the revenue was \$16,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$15,900,000. In 2040, the revenue was \$16,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$16,000,000. In 2041, the revenue was \$16,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$16,100,000. In 2042, the revenue was \$16,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$16,200,000. In 2043, the revenue was \$16,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$16,300,000. In 2044, the revenue was \$16,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$16,400,000. In 2045, the revenue was \$16,600,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$16,500,000. In 2046, the revenue was \$16,700,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$16,600,000. In 2047, the revenue was \$16,800,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$16,700,000. In 2048, the revenue was \$16,900,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$16,800,000. In 2049, the revenue was \$17,000,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$16,900,000. In 2050, the revenue was \$17,100,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$17,000,000. In 2051, the revenue was \$17,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$17,100,000. In 2052, the revenue was \$17,300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$17,200,000. In 2053, the revenue was \$17,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$17,300,000. In 2054, the revenue was \$17,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the estimate of \$17,400,000. In 2055, the revenue was \$17,600,000, an