

GENERAL BULLER

Has Been Greatly Reinforced by Men and Guns Since His Defeat.

Captured a Number of Boer Wagons—New York City Council Pass a Resolution Sympathizing With the Boers—The Second Contingent.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Gen. Buller Expected to Make a Forward Movement Before Long.

LONDON, Dec. 30, 4 a. m.—"A great event is impending," are the concluding words of a despatch dated Dec. 27, in which Winston Churchill, correspondent of the Morning Post, describes the respective positions of the Boers and the British at and near the Tugela River, in Natal. The same idea can be read between the lines in some other telegrams, and the expectation is growing that Gen. Buller will shortly make a second attempt to cross the river. The latest news regarding the transports indicates that he has been reinforced by 8,000 men and 18 guns since the failure of his first attempt, but as the Atlantian with two batteries left Cape Town yesterday for Durban, it may be assumed that no more will be made until these additional 12 guns have reached the front. By then Gen. Buller's strength will be sufficient to enable him to employ two divisions for the attack, while holding the camp with a whole brigade. The best informed criticism is now in no wise over-sanguine as to the result, half fearing that the attack will be a forlorn hope. The Boers, according to the latest telegrams, are carefully preserving the secret of their artillery amplacements. They therefore do not reply to the shelling of the British.

According to the Telegraph's Chiefly correspondent, all the Boers who were south of the Tugela have crossed, fearing that their retreat will be barred by the swollen river. Their laagers seem to have been removed nearer to Ladysmith, with the object of further pressing the garrison there. From other centres nothing of first importance is recorded. The papers make much of the Boer "nervousness" at Modder River, which they say is evidenced by two false alarms, which resulted in their aimlessly fusilling the veldt all night. The assumption that the Boers' position is becoming untenable through the want of water and horse-sickness, may be disregarded, especially in view of a Modder River despatch to the Times, dated Dec. 25, which says: "We have had no certain information concerning the Boers' doing for several days."

A despatch from Lorenzo Marques of date Dec. 28 refers to the rumor that guns and ammunition are being smuggled into the Transvaal, and says that suspicion attached to a French line steamer, which is now in the harbor there. This vessel brought two large guns from Madagascar. The despatch adds it is significant that Major Erasmus of the Transvaal artillery arrived coincidentally with the steamer. Other important Boer contingents are constantly coming and going.

It is noteworthy that the Transvaal and Free State consuls here continue to act as consuls for the Netherlands. The chief of the Portuguese customs assures me that the suspiciousness concerning smuggling is groundless, but much depends on the subordinate officers. There is reason to believe that Pretoria is well informed of the British military movements. This is confirmed by the fact that Lord Roberts' appointment as commander in Pretoria on Dec. 30, though it was only telegraphed here from Cape Town this week. There is a suspicion that the Transvaal government is in close touch with a foreign consulate at Pretoria, whose consuls are notorious for his pro-Boer sympathies.

Lord Roberts has written briefly to the Times, remarking upon the supreme importance of the question raised by the "disquieting intimations" that the government is treating hostilities as a continuation of war, and expressing the hope that his letter will elicit an authoritative statement on the subject.

SECOND CONTINGENT.

A Complete Outfit—Offers of Men from Chicago and the South.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—"The kit to be furnished to the men of the second contingent is, if anything, more complete than that supplied to the first contingent, the department having gained experience from which the men will benefit. It will consist of a helmet for artillery, a helmet cover, a felt cowboy hat for the mounted men, a field service cap, green serge frocks, 2 green serge trousers, 2 khaki frocks, 2 khaki pantaloons, 2 serge pantaloons, khaki colored putties, navy blue putties, ankle boots, 3 flannel shirts, 3 pairs of socks, 3 belts, 2 pairs of braces, 2 woollen caps, 2 knitted jerseys, canvas shoes, undershirts, 2 pairs of drawers, 4 handkerchiefs, great-coat, waterproof coat, hold-alls, soap, towels, boot-laces, housewives, claspknives and lanterns, green tins, blacking, boxes, knives, stencil, for marking, brushes of all kinds, hair, blankets, shaving, cloth and polishing combines, knives and forks, spoons, razors, sponges and pipe clay.

Colonel Hutchinson of Nashville, Tenn., sends an offer to the government to furnish 200 trained soldiers to serve with the Canadians in South Africa. The offer of 500 men has also been received from Chicago.

The militia authorities have decided that the steamers Montezuma and Laurentian will sail on January 15th

GENERAL REVIEW.

Gen. Buller Expected to Make a Forward Movement Before Long.

LONDON, Dec. 30, 4 a. m.—"A great event is impending," are the concluding words of a despatch dated Dec. 27, in which Winston Churchill, correspondent of the Morning Post, describes the respective positions of the Boers and the British at and near the Tugela River, in Natal. The same idea can be read between the lines in some other telegrams, and the expectation is growing that Gen. Buller will shortly make a second attempt to cross the river. The latest news regarding the transports indicates that he has been reinforced by 8,000 men and 18 guns since the failure of his first attempt, but as the Atlantian with two batteries left Cape Town yesterday for Durban, it may be assumed that no more will be made until these additional 12 guns have reached the front. By then Gen. Buller's strength will be sufficient to enable him to employ two divisions for the attack, while holding the camp with a whole brigade. The best informed criticism is now in no wise over-sanguine as to the result, half fearing that the attack will be a forlorn hope. The Boers, according to the latest telegrams, are carefully preserving the secret of their artillery amplacements. They therefore do not reply to the shelling of the British.

According to the Telegraph's Chiefly correspondent, all the Boers who were south of the Tugela have crossed, fearing that their retreat will be barred by the swollen river. Their laagers seem to have been removed nearer to Ladysmith, with the object of further pressing the garrison there. From other centres nothing of first importance is recorded. The papers make much of the Boer "nervousness" at Modder River, which they say is evidenced by two false alarms, which resulted in their aimlessly fusilling the veldt all night. The assumption that the Boers' position is becoming untenable through the want of water and horse-sickness, may be disregarded, especially in view of a Modder River despatch to the Times, dated Dec. 25, which says: "We have had no certain information concerning the Boers' doing for several days."

A despatch from Lorenzo Marques of date Dec. 28 refers to the rumor that guns and ammunition are being smuggled into the Transvaal, and says that suspicion attached to a French line steamer, which is now in the harbor there. This vessel brought two large guns from Madagascar. The despatch adds it is significant that Major Erasmus of the Transvaal artillery arrived coincidentally with the steamer. Other important Boer contingents are constantly coming and going.

It is noteworthy that the Transvaal and Free State consuls here continue to act as consuls for the Netherlands. The chief of the Portuguese customs assures me that the suspiciousness concerning smuggling is groundless, but much depends on the subordinate officers. There is reason to believe that Pretoria is well informed of the British military movements. This is confirmed by the fact that Lord Roberts' appointment as commander in Pretoria on Dec. 30, though it was only telegraphed here from Cape Town this week. There is a suspicion that the Transvaal government is in close touch with a foreign consulate at Pretoria, whose consuls are notorious for his pro-Boer sympathies.

Lord Roberts has written briefly to the Times, remarking upon the supreme importance of the question raised by the "disquieting intimations" that the government is treating hostilities as a continuation of war, and expressing the hope that his letter will elicit an authoritative statement on the subject.

SECOND CONTINGENT.

A Complete Outfit—Offers of Men from Chicago and the South.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—"The kit to be furnished to the men of the second contingent is, if anything, more complete than that supplied to the first contingent, the department having gained experience from which the men will benefit. It will consist of a helmet for artillery, a helmet cover, a felt cowboy hat for the mounted men, a field service cap, green serge frocks, 2 green serge trousers, 2 khaki frocks, 2 khaki pantaloons, 2 serge pantaloons, khaki colored putties, navy blue putties, ankle boots, 3 flannel shirts, 3 pairs of socks, 3 belts, 2 pairs of braces, 2 woollen caps, 2 knitted jerseys, canvas shoes, undershirts, 2 pairs of drawers, 4 handkerchiefs, great-coat, waterproof coat, hold-alls, soap, towels, boot-laces, housewives, claspknives and lanterns, green tins, blacking, boxes, knives, stencil, for marking, brushes of all kinds, hair, blankets, shaving, cloth and polishing combines, knives and forks, spoons, razors, sponges and pipe clay.

Colonel Hutchinson of Nashville, Tenn., sends an offer to the government to furnish 200 trained soldiers to serve with the Canadians in South Africa. The offer of 500 men has also been received from Chicago.

The militia authorities have decided that the steamers Montezuma and Laurentian will sail on January 15th

dispersing in greater numbers than heretofore.

ARTILLERY WELL SERVED.
The Boer artillery was well served yesterday. In the morning the enemy found the range and dropped a number of shells dangerously near the British naval guns. Some of them fell within 20 yards of those guns. The range was 4,000 yards.

BRITISH PRISONERS

(Special Despatch to the Sun.)
LONDON, Dec. 29.—Winston Churchill, the correspondent of the Morning Post, in a despatch detailing the position of the British prisoners at Pretoria, declares there is no cause for any anxiety concerning them. He adds that the Boers are certainly not a bloodthirsty people and that they are most desirous of deserving the respect of European nations by correct observance of the usages of war. The only misbehavior is by Irish renegades, whose cowardice and brutality excite the disgust of the real Burghers. The British officers at Pretoria are strongly guarded by police armed with rifles and revolvers. They are frequently visited. Their only exercise is a daily game of rounders. They are allowed to become members of the state library, where there are many good books. The government allows them a daily ration of "bully beef" and groceries, but anything may be bought from the local tradesmen. As Great Britain does not pay her officers while they are prisoners, many are dependent, and the inactivity of all their life makes them dull. Exaggerated reports of Boer victories aggravate the general melancholy. Churchill describes the other ranks, who are encamped at Waterfall, as very unhappy because they are without money and are unable to buy tobacco. Their rations are very scanty, but their health is good.

LOCAL WAR NOTES.

IS UP TO DATE.
LONDON, Dec. 29.—The text of Col. Baden-Powell's proclamation to the burghers besieging Mafeking, the gist of which has already been cabled, comes from Lorenzo Marques today. His assertions are calculated to surprise others besides the Boer General Snyman, who has already voiced the anger of the recipients. After asserting that the republics cannot hope for foreign intervention and pretending to relate the exact attitude of all the European powers, including Emperor William, who, the colonel said, "fully sympathizes with England," Baden-Powell makes the extraordinary statement that "the American government has warned the others of her intention to side with England should any of them interfere."

AS HE SAW IT.
BOSTON, Dec. 29.—When the steamship Ardenian came into the harbor this morning she was straight from South Africa. Captain McConkey says that that part of the world is a busy place, with her ports crowded with steamers puffing in with troops or supplies, or puffing out in ballast, as there is little export trade at present.

"Durban is quite a town," the captain said. "It was fortified and garrisoned, of course, for the Boers are somewhere up country in the same province. It was under martial law, and I had to have a pass to be out or before five in the morning. Business was going on in the shops a good deal as usual, but soldiers were around everywhere."

"They don't know anything about the war, though. There are a number of newspapers, but they are not allowed to print anything about it. Everything they get comes from London by cable. The censor shuts up everything. We were at Cape Town when the Canadian troops arrived. The people gave them a great reception. There was a parade and big crowds in the streets, and the people wanted to give them a banquet, but the troops were ordered off to the front too soon. The Australian troops, the New South Wales Lancers, got in about the same time. Cape Town is a fine city. The papers there print rather more news about the war than those in Durban are allowed to print."

LOCAL WAR NOTES.

YESTERDAY MORNING. Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Jones received a cable from his brother, Lieut. F. C. Jones. It was dated December 25, and contained the words "Merry Christmas."

Mrs. Kaye, mother of Lieut. Kaye, also received a Christmas greeting cable from Belmont.

These messages show that the Canadians are still at Belmont and in the hands of the Boers.

In consequence of official instructions received yesterday by Lieut. Col. Jones stating that a number of men would be taken from the 3rd R. C. A. to act as gunners with the field artillery, Col. Jones wishes to enlist to call on him as soon as possible. He will then issue to them written orders entitling them to medical examination.

LOCAL WAR NOTES.

PRETORIA, Dec. 26 (By way of Lorenzo Marques, Dec. 23).—Commandant Snyman reports as follows from Mafeking:
On Monday morning the enemy from Mafeking attacked one of our forts in force with cannon, maxims and an armored train and so persistently that there was fighting right on the walls of the fort, but we have retained our fort. The British loss is reported as 15 men.

The other commanders report "All quiet," with the exception of the usual bombardment of Ladysmith.

Gen. Lucas Meyer has recovered and returned to the front.

LOCAL WAR NOTES.

BOERS TIRED OF FIGHTING.
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Winston Churchill, cabling to the World, says that although the Boers are confident that if the war continues they will drive the British into the sea, they want to return to their farms and complain bitterly of hardships in the field. Although the total Boer loss probably does not exceed 2,000, batches of deserters from the commandos are reported as fleeing to the front.

The last reserves have been called out, and the only burghers remaining on the farms are those who are unfit to bear arms. Among the latter a considerable proportion are devoted to the British cause, who will open up to draw a trigger, give the British troops shelter. The crops have suffered terribly from locusts. The tight British grip on Delagoa must be felt. Reviewing the general situation it is foolish not to recognize that the British are fighting a formidable and terrible adversary of high qualities. The burghers increase their efficiency and their government, although viliy corrupt, devotes its whole energy to military operations. Time is, however, on their side and the Confederate states in America were weakened. But Great Britain must collect overwhelming masses of troops. It will be much cheaper in the end to send more troops than are necessary.

LOCAL WAR NOTES.

KAFFIRS FIGHTING.
PRETORIA, Dec. 26 (By way of Lorenzo Marques, Dec. 23).—Commandant Alwyn Koo, near Zecrust, that he had an engagement on Friday, Dec. 23, with Kaffirs in the neighborhood of Denderport. The Kaffirs occupied a strongly fortified ridge and were well prepared for emergencies.

After heavy fighting the Burghers captured the Kaffir position, losing three killed and five wounded.

LOCAL WAR NOTES.

SORTIE FROM MAPEKING.
KIMBERLEY, Dec. 22, via Modder River, Dec. 27.—Before dawn today a detachment of the mounted forces, with artillery and light infantry, larger artillery from Kamperdam, opened fire at Otos kops, Kimberley fort replying with 20 shells.

The British force recommenced outposts along Lazarett Ridge, the Boer patrols retiring.

Having accomplished this and having discovered Boer reinforcements approaching from Wimbledon Ridge, Col. Chamier, with the Royal Artillery, exchanged a dozen shells as soon as the guns could be limbered up to the front. The Boers poured in a heavy fire from their earthworks, the British finally retiring with the loss of one horse.

The movement showed that the

ASTOR HELPS

(Special Despatch to the Sun.)
LONDON, Dec. 29.—Baron de Rothschild has appealed to the public for funds to equip the Buckinghamshire Yeomanry. He himself donates £1,000 to the fund, and William Waldorf Astor also donates a like sum.

AT MODDER RIVER.

(Special Despatch to the Sun.)
MODDER RIVER, Dec. 23, 4.15 p. m.—The Boers again fired several rifle volleys uselessly last night. Four British guns on the north line, a 4.7 inch gun and two 12-pounders from the warship Monarch, and another 4.7 inch gun on the right of the railway were ordered successively to shell the Boers. The firing began on the left of the line by a 4.7 inch gun. Then the 12-pounders dropped shrapnel apparently over the Boer trenches. The enemy broke into a heavy and continuing fusillade along three miles of their trenches, evidently thinking that the British were advancing. As a matter of fact the British infantry did not fire a shot. The Boers kept up an intermittent rifle fire until midnight. It is evident that they live in their trenches.

AT MODDER RIVER.

(Special Despatch to the Sun.)
MODDER RIVER, Dec. 23, 4.15 p. m.—The Boers again fired several rifle volleys uselessly last night. Four British guns on the north line, a 4.7 inch gun and two 12-pounders from the warship Monarch, and another 4.7 inch gun on the right of the railway were ordered successively to shell the Boers. The firing began on the left of the line by a 4.7 inch gun. Then the 12-pounders dropped shrapnel apparently over the Boer trenches. The enemy broke into a heavy and continuing fusillade along three miles of their trenches, evidently thinking that the British were advancing. As a matter of fact the British infantry did not fire a shot. The Boers kept up an intermittent rifle fire until midnight. It is evident that they live in their trenches.

BECOMING HUNGRIER DAILY.

Natives from the Boer laager say that the enemy is becoming hungrier daily. They are allowed only two paninikins of meal daily between four men, and one lean leg of mutton between eight men. The natives add that there is much confusion in the Boer camp. The shooting by the enemy Tuesday night ended in a quarrel between the Transvaal and Free State Boers. Both had fired from their own store wagon from Jacobsdal, which had gone astray in the darkness. The Free State Boers complain that the Transvaalers are better treated than they, and their hardships are unbearable. The Transvaalers quelled the grumbling, but the Free State are

dispersing in greater numbers than heretofore.

ARTILLERY WELL SERVED.
The Boer artillery was well served yesterday. In the morning the enemy found the range and dropped a number of shells dangerously near the British naval guns. Some of them fell within 20 yards of those guns. The range was 4,000 yards.

BRITISH PRISONERS

(Special Despatch to the Sun.)
LONDON, Dec. 29.—Winston Churchill, the correspondent of the Morning Post, in a despatch detailing the position of the British prisoners at Pretoria, declares there is no cause for any anxiety concerning them. He adds that the Boers are certainly not a bloodthirsty people and that they are most desirous of deserving the respect of European nations by correct observance of the usages of war. The only misbehavior is by Irish renegades, whose cowardice and brutality excite the disgust of the real Burghers. The British officers at Pretoria are strongly guarded by police armed with rifles and revolvers. They are frequently visited. Their only exercise is a daily game of rounders. They are allowed to become members of the state library, where there are many good books. The government allows them a daily ration of "bully beef" and groceries, but anything may be bought from the local tradesmen. As Great Britain does not pay her officers while they are prisoners, many are dependent, and the inactivity of all their life makes them dull. Exaggerated reports of Boer victories aggravate the general melancholy. Churchill describes the other ranks, who are encamped at Waterfall, as very unhappy because they are without money and are unable to buy tobacco. Their rations are very scanty, but their health is good.

LOCAL WAR NOTES.

IS UP TO DATE.
LONDON, Dec. 29.—The text of Col. Baden-Powell's proclamation to the burghers besieging Mafeking, the gist of which has already been cabled, comes from Lorenzo Marques today. His assertions are calculated to surprise others besides the Boer General Snyman, who has already voiced the anger of the recipients. After asserting that the republics cannot hope for foreign intervention and pretending to relate the exact attitude of all the European powers, including Emperor William, who, the colonel said, "fully sympathizes with England," Baden-Powell makes the extraordinary statement that "the American government has warned the others of her intention to side with England should any of them interfere."

AS HE SAW IT.
BOSTON, Dec. 29.—When the steamship Ardenian came into the harbor this morning she was straight from South Africa. Captain McConkey says that that part of the world is a busy place, with her ports crowded with steamers puffing in with troops or supplies, or puffing out in ballast, as there is little export trade at present.

"Durban is quite a town," the captain said. "It was fortified and garrisoned, of course, for the Boers are somewhere up country in the same province. It was under martial law, and I had to have a pass to be out or before five in the morning. Business was going on in the shops a good deal as usual, but soldiers were around everywhere."

"They don't know anything about the war, though. There are a number of newspapers, but they are not allowed to print anything about it. Everything they get comes from London by cable. The censor shuts up everything. We were at Cape Town when the Canadian troops arrived. The people gave them a great reception. There was a parade and big crowds in the streets, and the people wanted to give them a banquet, but the troops were ordered off to the front too soon. The Australian troops, the New South Wales Lancers, got in about the same time. Cape Town is a fine city. The papers there print rather more news about the war than those in Durban are allowed to print."

LOCAL WAR NOTES.

YESTERDAY MORNING. Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Jones received a cable from his brother, Lieut. F. C. Jones. It was dated December 25, and contained the words "Merry Christmas."

Mrs. Kaye, mother of Lieut. Kaye, also received a Christmas greeting cable from Belmont.

These messages show that the Canadians are still at Belmont and in the hands of the Boers.

In consequence of official instructions received yesterday by Lieut. Col. Jones stating that a number of men would be taken from the 3rd R. C. A. to act as gunners with the field artillery, Col. Jones wishes to enlist to call on him as soon as possible. He will then issue to them written orders entitling them to medical examination.

LOCAL WAR NOTES.

PRETORIA, Dec. 26 (By way of Lorenzo Marques, Dec. 23).—Commandant Snyman reports as follows from Mafeking:
On Monday morning the enemy from Mafeking attacked one of our forts in force with cannon, maxims and an armored train and so persistently that there was fighting right on the walls of the fort, but we have retained our fort. The British loss is reported as 15 men.

The other commanders report "All quiet," with the exception of the usual bombardment of Ladysmith.

Gen. Lucas Meyer has recovered and returned to the front.

LOCAL WAR NOTES.

BOERS TIRED OF FIGHTING.
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Winston Churchill, cabling to the World, says that although the Boers are confident that if the war continues they will drive the British into the sea, they want to return to their farms and complain bitterly of hardships in the field. Although the total Boer loss probably does not exceed 2,000, batches of deserters from the commandos are reported as fleeing to the front.

The last reserves have been called out, and the only burghers remaining on the farms are those who are unfit to bear arms. Among the latter a considerable proportion are devoted to the British cause, who will open up to draw a trigger, give the British troops shelter. The crops have suffered terribly from locusts. The tight British grip on Delagoa must be felt. Reviewing the general situation it is foolish not to recognize that the British are fighting a formidable and terrible adversary of high qualities. The burghers increase their efficiency and their government, although viliy corrupt, devotes its whole energy to military operations. Time is, however, on their side and the Confederate states in America were weakened. But Great Britain must collect overwhelming masses of troops. It will be much cheaper in the end to send more troops than are necessary.

LOCAL WAR NOTES.

KAFFIRS FIGHTING.
PRETORIA, Dec. 26 (By way of Lorenzo Marques, Dec. 23).—Commandant Alwyn Koo, near Zecrust, that he had an engagement on Friday, Dec. 23, with Kaffirs in the neighborhood of Denderport. The Kaffirs occupied a strongly fortified ridge and were well prepared for emergencies.

After heavy fighting the Burghers captured the Kaffir position, losing three killed and five wounded.

LOCAL WAR NOTES.

SORTIE FROM MAPEKING.
KIMBERLEY, Dec. 22, via Modder River, Dec. 27.—Before dawn today a detachment of the mounted forces, with artillery and light infantry, larger artillery from Kamperdam, opened fire at Otos kops, Kimberley fort replying with 20 shells.

The British force recommenced outposts along Lazarett Ridge, the Boer patrols retiring.

Having accomplished this and having discovered Boer reinforcements approaching from Wimbledon Ridge, Col. Chamier, with the Royal Artillery, exchanged a dozen shells as soon as the guns could be limbered up to the front. The Boers poured in a heavy fire from their earthworks, the British finally retiring with the loss of one horse.

The movement showed that the



While the best for all general uses. Has peculiar qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes.

Low cost. Highest quality.

ST. JOHN SOAP MFG. CO., St. John, N. B.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA.

Advanced Latin-Class I: E. Brecken and Trites, Whitaker. Class II: Emmerson, Peltz, Stone and Swanton, Perkins, Henninger, Passer, Foster, Kinman, Wood, E. Freshman Greek—Class I: Curtis, Class II: Barry, Johnson, Hamilton. Passed: Vroom.

Sophomore Greek—Class I: E. Brecken and Peltz, Stone and Swanton, Perkins, Henninger, Passer, Foster, Kinman, Wood, E. Freshman Latin—Class I: E. Brecken, Class II: Whitaker, Henninger.

Class I: Fuller, Mounce, L. Gates, Colpitts, Johnson, Curry and Shanklin. Class II: Steel, Curtis, E. Brecken and Hamilton, Anderson, Allison, Sharp, Kilham and Powell, L. Folkins, Spicer, Passer: Cameron, Blass, Wood, Moulton, Peters, L. E. O'Brien, Fulton.

Class I: Currier, Class I: Matthews, Peters, L. E. O'Brien, Fulton. Class II: Currier, Class I: Currier, Class II: Currier, Class III: Currier, Class IV: Currier, Class V: Currier, Class VI: Currier, Class VII: Currier, Class VIII: Currier, Class IX: Currier, Class X: Currier, Class XI: Currier, Class XII: Currier, Class XIII: Currier, Class XIV: Currier, Class XV: Currier, Class XVI: Currier, Class XVII: Currier, Class XVIII: Currier, Class XIX: Currier, Class XX: Currier, Class XXI: Currier, Class XXII: Currier, Class XXIII: Currier, Class XXIV: Currier, Class XXV: Currier, Class XXVI: Currier, Class XXVII: Currier, Class XXVIII: Currier, Class XXIX: Currier, Class XXX: Currier, Class XXXI: Currier, Class XXXII: Currier, Class XXXIII: Currier, Class XXXIV: Currier, Class XXXV: Currier, Class XXXVI: Currier, Class XXXVII: Currier, Class XXXVIII: Currier, Class XXXIX: Currier, Class XL: Currier, Class XLI: Currier, Class XLII: Currier, Class XLIII: Currier, Class XLIV: Currier, Class XLV: Currier, Class XLVI: Currier, Class XLVII: Currier, Class XLVIII: Currier, Class XLIX: Currier, Class L: Currier, Class LI: Currier, Class LII: Currier, Class LIII: Currier, Class LIV: Currier, Class LV: Currier, Class LVI: Currier, Class LVII: Currier, Class LVIII: Currier, Class LVIX: Currier, Class LX: Currier, Class LXI: Currier, Class LXII: Currier, Class LXIII: Currier, Class LXIV: Currier, Class LXV: Currier, Class LXVI: Currier, Class LXVII: Currier, Class LXVIII: Currier, Class LXIX: Currier, Class LXX: Currier, Class LXXI: Currier, Class LXXII: Currier, Class LXXIII: Currier, Class LXXIV: Currier, Class LXXV: Currier, Class LXXVI: Currier, Class LXXVII: Currier, Class LXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXIX: Currier, Class LXXX: Currier, Class LXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXVIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXX: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXXI: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIII: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXIV: Currier, Class LXXXXXXXV: