

The Gleaner.

AM. H. CHURCH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1899.

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST FREDERICTON.

The people of Fredericton have good reason to complain that they are discriminated against by the railways in the matter of freight rates to the advantage of St. John. A large four-wheeled car, Galt, O. 1, and bound to St. John or Halifax, is carried for 50 cents, but if its destination is Fredericton the rate is 60 cents, so that Fredericton is discriminated against to the amount of 10 cents.

This fact will serve as an illustration of the manner in which our commercial men suffer from an arrangement which is as unfair as it is unjust. There is no good reason why our business men should be made tributary to the merchants of St. John. The rates of freight to Fredericton from the west should be as low as at least, if not lower, than to St. John. Of course it is a very pleasant arrangement for the St. John dealer to be able to impose a tax on every barrel that comes through to this city. These men boast that they are able to control rates, not only on the New Brunswick road and the Canadian Pacific, but also on the Intercolonial, and that by reason of their representations and their influence with the government the freight tariff is higher to Bathurst or Chatham than it is to St. John. The people of these towns can make their own fight against these arrangements, but in the meantime the merchants of Fredericton should demand of the New Brunswick Railway people a re-arrangement of rates which will make the rate to Fredericton from the west the same as to St. John. If this reasonable and proper request is refused it will be necessary for us to take other measures to right ourselves. For the present perhaps the new Brunswick railway company are masters of the situation, and have us at their mercy, but if they are wise they will not presume too much upon that circumstance. They should rather endeavor to so please the people of Fredericton that they may be able to hold their trade when rivals appear in the field. It will not be long before the Grand Trunk Railway will have its through line from St. Edmundton to Moncton, and then there will be plenty of competition. Even now it could be handled from the Intercolonial at Chatham Junction over the Atlantic and Western Railway to this city, and perhaps a better rate could be obtained than the New Brunswick Railway now gives us. The property of Fredericton is so much involved in this matter of railway freight rates that we feel our merchants cannot represent the case too strongly, and even if it did him he could do very little to help them, owing to the enormous expenses of the times trial and parliament, which left him almost as poor as his mother.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED

From Our Own Telegraphic Reports and Our Exchanges.

Personal, Political and Religious News of the Day.

Cable, American, Canadian and General Topics.

Cable.
Floquet has been elected president of the chamber of deputies.
The Roumanian cabinet has resigned. General Mano has been chosen to form a new cabinet.
Despatches from Rio Janeiro, state the republic has been proclaimed with Senor de Forreza as president.
Lord Salisbury, in a letter to the House of Commons, says he is not in favor of the Roumanian government's attempt to reduce the duties on hats.
The Standard's correspondent at Constantinople says the news have informed the Porte they will not interfere with the Ottoman policy of either Turkey or Greece.
The wife of Major Mackenzie, member of the house of commons for North Antrim, on Saturday unveiled a statue of William III, at Belfast. The ceremony was attended by 500 persons.
A committee of five engineers, appointed by the Board of Inland Revenue, to report on the Panama canal, will leave London for the isthmus on the 19th. They have been charged to consider all favorable facts, and not to undertake anything that is of a doubtful nature.

America.
Two little children were burned to death at Watertown, Ct., the other day, their clothes caught fire while playing about a stove.
Canada.
News has been received from St. Elie, county of Kenora, P. Q., of the burning to death of four children named Brown, the two eldest being 10 and 12 years of age. The bodies of the children were found in a room, and the cause of the fire was traced to a candle which had been left burning.

GO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRIES.

An Experiment in New York Which Demonstrates the Possibilities of the Co-operative System.

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

MAGNIFY.

Returned from Montreal—A. Pauline, Montreal, Nov. 16. Mrs. Catherine Henry and Miss Sallie Henry, who went to visit relatives in Manitoba last spring, are expected home to-day.
Mrs. S. Brown, has returned from St. George after a short visit of three weeks which she enjoyed very much.
The And-Borough Lodge at Folsom, need holding a Thanksgiving supper on Tuesday the 19th inst. Many of the members are wanted to know whether there was a decrease in the membership of the lodge this week when Miss Lou Briggs and Mr. Edward Niles, two of the members, were made one.
Just as we were being made glad by the expected return of one of our young ladies we hear of the departure of another. Miss Sallie Henry, who went to visit her mother and father in St. John, has just returned. She is a very popular young woman, and her departure is a great loss to the lodge.
Mr. John Thompson has recently made quite an improvement in the building line. It would be well for some others to follow his example, and to build for both wood and water before the "winter" comes.
Mrs. Gilbert Graham leaves in a few days for St. John to undergo further treatment at the hospital.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us

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BAD NEWS FOR IRELAND.

Ross, His Son, and the Cause of a Dynamite Explosion.

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Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

MAGNIFY.

New York, Nov. 16. A number of Irishmen, who believe in using dynamite to bring about Ireland's freedom, held a meeting last week in Haysville Hall, 577 Third Avenue, O'Donovan Ross, who was one of them, says that Ross was one of the men present, and that they came from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New Haven, Bridgeport, Boston, Worcester, Lynn, Brooklyn, and this city. He says that their object in coming together was to consult upon the propriety of withdrawing from the organizations which seek to free Ireland by agitation and going into the dynamite business again. Ross says it was decided to build up a new dynamite organization, to be called "United Irishmen." A committee of twenty-five was appointed to draw up an address to the Irish people. This will occupy the front page of Ross's paper this week. In the address is this:
It is our aim to help our struggling brothers across the water. The purpose of this appeal is to move you to help them in their hour of dire necessity. There are thousands of Irishmen in Ireland and England standing face to face with the foe with the elements of destruction in their hands. There are thousands of Irishmen in Ireland and England who are being driven from their homes by the landlords and the English government. We are calling upon you to help them. We are calling upon you to help them. We are calling upon you to help them.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS.

260, Queen Street, Opposite Post Office, Fredericton.
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
FRED. ST. JOHN BLISS, - - - AGENT.
Fredericton, August 12th.

222.

JOHN'S FURNISHINGS.

Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, NEWEST SHAPES IN COLLARS, Gloves Lined and Unlined.

J. H. FLEMING.

WE WANT POTATOES. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A Very Choice Assortment of BIRDS AND FANCY FEATHERS. And are daily expecting others, including FEATHER TURBAN BANDS, BLACK BIRDS, WINGS, And all the Latest Novelties.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Choice New Valencia Raisins. Choice New Valencia Layers. WHITE EXTRA C. SUGAR. St. Lawrence Refinery. FOR SALE LOW BY A. F. RANDOLPH & SON. Fredericton, Nov. 18.

89 FALL AND WINTER, '89.

Fashionable Tailoring. We have opened a large and varied stock of English, Scotch and Irish Suits, for the Fall and Winter Trade, together with Naps, Beavers and Meltons, and a select line of WORSTED DRESSING AND WIDE WAISTS, together with a select line of Fancy Trouserings, all of which will be made up in the latest style as usual, and workmanship guaranteed.

JOSEPH WALKER.

Practical Tailor. In the store formerly occupied by the late E. G. H. Walker, as a boot and shoe store, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THE ONLY MEDICATED ELECTRIC BELT FOR STIFFNESS.

Price \$3.00. For the full particulars of the benefits of this belt, and for the names of the agents, apply to the inventor, J. H. Walker, 125 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

300 TONS HOUSE COAL.

TO ARRIVE. ALL COAL from this date will be sold by the Ton from the stock, 500 tons, in the yard.

T. W. SMITH FALL STOCK.

English, Scotch, French and German Cloths. Also: Meltons, Beavers, Pilots and Worsteds. OVERCOATINGS. These Goods are marked down very low, and will be made up to order at Rock Bottom Prices, or retailed by the yard very cheap.

Men's Linters and Drawers.

Selling at the Lowest Possible Prices. Boys and Youth's Overcoats at Rock Bottom Prices. Homespun from our Leading Woolen Mills, the best and cheapest in the market.

T. W. SMITH.

102 QUEEN STREET, Fredericton, Oct. 2.

GRANITE IRON Tea and Coffee Pots.

JUST RECEIVED. See Mentioned. One of the best of the kind. Price \$1.00. What are you going to do about it? Mr. Smith's. What are you going to do about it? Mr. Smith's.

DO YOU wish to SAVE MONEY ON CARPETS, CURTAINS AND TABLE LINENS?

THEN CALL J. C. McNALLY'S.

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

D. HARRIS ENGLISH OPTICIAN.

83 Gorman Street. St. John, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases and the work is made up on purely scientific principles, he can with confidence submit them to his patients. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

The sudden collapse of the Brazilian Empire leaves this continent without a king, or any other representative monarch, with the exception of the Governor General of Canada. The Empire of Brazil has fallen, apparently because it has no root in the soil and no support in the hearts of the people. It has fallen because it was a exotic, a European plant transferred to American soil amidst republican values and orderly progress. In recent years it has been the belief that they were not likely to be permanent. The Empire of Brazil now becomes a republic, and so far as we can discern, there is no reason why it should not be as stable and prosperous. The weakness of the Brazilian monarchy has been the main cause of its downfall. It has been a monarchy which has not been able to stand the test of time. In Great Britain the monarchy has existed for more than a thousand years, and although the dynasty has been changed several times, the line has been unbroken, and the Queen can boast that the blood of both William the Conqueror and of the Stuart kings of ancient England flows in her veins. This is why in England and in other European nations monarchy is so firmly rooted as to withstand the shocks of revolution, and present an imposing front to the enemies of that form of government. But in Brazil, a neglected monarch has been the cause of the downfall of the empire. The monarch has been a weakling, and has been unable to stand the test of time. The monarch has been a weakling, and has been unable to stand the test of time. The monarch has been a weakling, and has been unable to stand the test of time.

TRAPPING TORONTO DRUGGISTS.

The license inspectors Druggists Two. Toronto, Nov. 18. Inspector Dwyer has been as the old tricks again and has now engaged in preparing some city summonses against city druggists for breach of the liquor law. The inspector had tried a good many methods to entrap those suspected of breaking the law, but for a time was unsuccessful. Some days ago, however, he engaged a professional baiter and two young women, one of them being particularly good looking, and after giving him certain instructions sent them out on their way. Tuesday they completed a successful mission, and now they are seeking fresh pastures. This is how it was done. Enter drug store two young good-looking women, accompanied by a male companion. The male companion approaches them and platters asks them what they require. "A little whiskey for three, if you please." "Do you require it for medicine?" inquires the somewhat nervous clerk. "No, I do not want it for medicine. I want it to drink and to do my friends. You see (friendly) I can get better liquor in a drugstore than anywhere else, and it is so private you know, and then, besides, I like a little sometimes, it makes me feel so nice and friendly."

MEXICAN POST PHOTOGRAPHS.

Editorial Note. Contrasted to supply the Republic with the latest news. New York, Nov. 19. Thomas A. Edison has made a contract with the Mexican Government to furnish the Post Office of the republic with photographs to be used for the transmission of telegrams. In place of writing a letter, a Mexican telegrapher can now send a photograph, and the Post Office nearest to the residence of the person for whom the message is intended. The letter will be notified on its arrival and the message will be passed on to him by the local telegrapher. It is believed that the photograph will be extensively used for correspondence. The terms of the contract and other details cannot be obtained until Mr. Edison's agent returns from the city of Mexico.

THE COST OF A BOY.

An interesting record on the subject of Food. The Philadelphia Record says: It is worth something to know what it costs to feed a family well. During the last year, the cost of food for a family of four persons has been as follows: For the year ending March 31, 1899, the cost was \$1.10. For the year ending March 31, 1898, the cost was \$1.00. For the year ending March 31, 1897, the cost was \$0.90. For the year ending March 31, 1896, the cost was \$0.80. For the year ending March 31, 1895, the cost was \$0.70. For the year ending March 31, 1894, the cost was \$0.60. For the year ending March 31, 1893, the cost was \$0.50. For the year ending March 31, 1892, the cost was \$0.40. For the year ending March 31, 1891, the cost was \$0.30. For the year ending March 31, 1890, the cost was \$0.20. For the year ending March 31, 1889, the cost was \$0.10. For the year ending March 31, 1888, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1887, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1886, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1885, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1884, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1883, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1882, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1881, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1880, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1879, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1878, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1877, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1876, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1875, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1874, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1873, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1872, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1871, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1870, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1869, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1868, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1867, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1866, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1865, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1864, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1863, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1862, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1861, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1860, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1859, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1858, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1857, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1856, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1855, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1854, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1853, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1852, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1851, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1850, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1849, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1848, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1847, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1846, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1845, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1844, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1843, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1842, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1841, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1840, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1839, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1838, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1837, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1836, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1835, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1834, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1833, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1832, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1831, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1830, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1829, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1828, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1827, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1826, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1825, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1824, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1823, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1822, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1821, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1820, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1819, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1818, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1817, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1816, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1815, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1814, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1813, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1812, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1811, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1810, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1809, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1808, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1807, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1806, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1805, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1804, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1803, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1802, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1801, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1800, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1799, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1798, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1797, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1796, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1795, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1794, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1793, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1792, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1791, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1790, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1789, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1788, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1787, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1786, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1785, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1784, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1783, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1782, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1781, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1780, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1779, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1778, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1777, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1776, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1775, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1774, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1773, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1772, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1771, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1770, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1769, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1768, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1767, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1766, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1765, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1764, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1763, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1762, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1761, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1760, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1759, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1758, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1757, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1756, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1755, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1754, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1753, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1752, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1751, the cost was \$0.00. 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For the year ending March 31, 1699, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1698, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1697, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1696, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1695, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1694, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1693, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1692, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1691, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1690, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1689, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1688, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1687, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1686, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1685, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1684, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1683, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1682, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1681, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1680, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1679, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1678, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1677, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1676, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1675, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1674, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1673, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1672, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1671, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1670, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1669, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1668, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1667, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1666, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1665, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1664, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1663, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1662, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1661, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1660, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1659, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1658, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1657, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1656, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1655, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1654, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1653, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1652, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1651, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1650, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1649, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1648, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1647, the cost was \$0.00. For the year ending March 31, 1646, the cost was \$

