

THE SOUTH AND THE TWO PARTIES.

In the recent debate in congress Mr. Blaine and other republican speakers laid great stress upon the fact that the south is, in the main or almost entirely, in political sentiment democratic. They argued as if the democracy enjoyed some unfair advantage and as if the south were grossly unjust to their party organization. The republican party has, however, only itself to thank that it has become again what it was in its early years, only a sectional party. With the exception of an exceedingly small fraction of honest and intelligent men, the republicans of the south must be regarded as the party of ignorance and rascality. As a rule honesty and respectability are to be found only among the ignorant, illiterate and knowledge only among the villains in that organization. They form the backbone of the carpet-bagger party and have deliberately repelled from their ranks the large class of white citizens who do not live on politics, and among whom almost all the tax-payers are to be found. The split in the democracy previous to the war, and the war itself, had estranged the south from the northern democrats. After the war the republicans, as the successful party, were offered a splendid opportunity to win a large portion of the southern people, and a policy at once generous and firm, such as President Lincoln contemplated, would have had such an effect. A large element in the south was anxious to be on good terms with the powerful organization which then commanded a majority in the north. The support which George Greeley found in the south was a manifestation of this disposition. But we need only recall the fact that within the last twelve months the legislature of a southern state was dispersed by federal soldiers; that an outrageous force bill was passed by a republican house of representatives, and that authority was asked of congress, by a republican president, to overthrow the constitution and government of another state, in order to find a sufficient explanation why the south is decidedly opposed to the republican party to-day. In the southern states where the republicans could, either by drawing the color line or by fraud and violence, obtain power, they introduced a rule of corruption and robbery the like of which can only be found in some of the Spanish-American republics or in the provinces of Turkey. The present governor of South Carolina is the first republican executive in the south who has shown any disposition to introduce honest government. He is supported by democrats and opposed by republicans, and one of the Washington administration organs has called him a "thief" because he prevented the seating of Moses and Whipper upon the circuit bench of the state. The republican party of South Carolina is divided and it is quite probable that the last republican state in the south will be lost to that party this year, owing to its malpractices and corruption. That such is the actual condition of things has been acknowledged by Governor Chamberlain in a letter written to Senator Gordon and published a few days ago. The governor said: "Neither the administration at Washington, with all its appliances, civil and military, nor all the denunciations of the world heaped upon me, can save the republican party here from an overwhelming defeat during this year, unless we can persuade the people of this state that 'such things as these judicial decisions will be undone and never by possibility be repeated.'"

In the approaching campaign the republican press will as a matter of course slander the south because it is opposed to the republican party, and these journals will misrepresent the democracy, because of its strength in that section of the country. At present, however, it is still possible to get at least part of the truth from republican sources. The following is from the New York Times: "The case of the southern states has constituted since the war a very important element in the strength of the republican party. It is a familiar fact that this element of strength has been constantly declining in a fact which does not seem to be so familiar as it ought to be to a good many readers of the South. The republicans have been the only southern state which the republicans had any reason to expect to carry with ease or certainty. And now it is the opinion of those most likely to know that we are in serious danger of losing that last foothold in the south. The political sentiment has been various in the 'republican states.' There is no doubt that a system of 'quiet intimidation' has been adopted by the whites for the purpose of preventing the negroes from voting the republican ticket, and to insert a permanent barrier to the registration of the negro. On the other hand, the democrats have not been backward in holding out effective inducements to the negroes to voluntarily change sides. But it is useless to deny that the one cause which, more than all others, binds to a common front the republicans of the south, and which has gradually undermined the sources of its permanent supremacy, has been the misgovernment which local leaders have practiced in its name. The language of the Cincinnati Gazette is still plainer and stronger. That leading republican paper of the west says: 'Most of the southern states have been lost to the party because rascals were elevated to office, and thieves were suffered to plunder the people. The crimes committed by these men were not only heinous, and to the indignation of the people, but they were forced to plead guilty. As a consequence, nearly all the southern states are now in the hands of the democracy. South Carolina was moving steadily in the same direction until the late election, and she has been stopped in her career by the people and she has been brought back to her old position. On this account, many of his own party have turned against him, and are now charging that he has left the republican party; but he says he has not, and we say that his course in which he has been followed by the south or the north either. It is stated that Senator Morton, who is especially looking for support in the south, said to a friend recently that he had no further hope of south Carolina. That the infamous rule of which the negroes have a large majority is a result which ought to give satisfaction to all well-meaning citizens."

**MR. BARCLAY'S RESIGNATION.**  
The facts in the resignation of Mr. John Barclay, the journal clerk of the house of representatives, are simply these: Two of his old friends and associates, and this offended him, as it naturally would offend a man who had so long been allowed to control the position he held and filled with great ability. He therefore sent in his resignation in a moment of pique, to the great regret of all the older members of the house. There was no intention of removing Mr. Barclay, as the clerk of the house expressly stated. Furthermore, the world's correspondent telegraphed that a resolution would probably be

publican, third term organ, states that he "means business" by his letter and intends to "go whether Mr. Adams wants him to stay or not." Perhaps, a resolution of the house may prove more effectual. If it does not, the result will prove that the journal clerk retires of his own free will and accord, because his vanity was wounded and against the earnest wishes of both parties in the house. This is a true statement of the case and yet, singularly enough, the republican press has commenced, and will keep up indefinitely, a howl of indignation against the democratic representatives in congress because of Mr. Barclay's withdrawal. When was the republican party ever known to keep a democrat in office, no matter how valuable his services, who purloins his character or how ripe his experience? It has had fifteen years in which to establish civil service reform and has deliberately refused to adopt any rule of action in the matter of appointments save that of placing none but republicans on guard. It cannot therefore have the slightest excuse for coming to the rescue of any official of its party who may be displaced by the democracy. Therefore, even if Mr. Barclay were dismissed, republican organs could not with any consistency complain of the hardship of such an event, much less characterize it as an "outrage." Seeing further that the journal clerk was not removed, that there was no intention of removing him, and that the democrats ask him to remain, the shrieking of the republican press becomes nothing less than the extreme of impudent misrepresentation.

**"WE PREFER TO WAIT."**  
We may dismiss the late "Inevitable" Mayor Eaton for the present, by paralyzing the efforts of his own language as applied to the present Controller. "So far as yet translated, if he (Mayor Eaton) had performed the duties devolved upon him by law, the Bank of Commerce would have been discovered" when it had amounted to \$200,000, and the \$200,000 would have been saved. The \$200,000 added to his defalcation during the term of Mayor Dayton's administration.—Commercial.

The above is the closing paragraph of an editorial in yesterday's Commercial. THE COURIER, too, is willing to rest the case at this point, until additional evidence of an official character shall be produced. If Mayor Dayton had any knowledge that the city treasurer was a defaulter—it he had any information that irregularities existed between the treasurer and comptroller's offices—then, and not otherwise, did it become his "plain duty" to make an investigation. THE COURIER asserts that he had no such knowledge or information. On the other hand, we do assert that Comptroller Evans is not a fit person to continue in occupation of the chief financial office of the city. His disqualification consists in the facts that he ought to have known—if he did not—that ex-treasurer Burk was about during his term as comptroller, the safe-guards provided by the charter being ample, if enforced, to give him such knowledge; and that he accepted for his own use loans from the defaulting ex-treasurer which he was compelled promptly to refund to the treasury. THE COMMERCIAL pretends that it does not know that this is the truth, but intimates that when the facts are revealed officially it will act upon them. THE COURIER from the first has declared its readiness to await such official and authentic data before undertaking to judge anybody, and if THE COMMERCIAL had not been foolishly bent on anticipating "official and complete information" in the case of Dr. Dayton, it would not have got itself into its present trouble. As it now declares itself a little more than willing "to wait such information," it has our unanimous consent to wait. The whole truth must come out in due time, and THE COURIER will sit in dissemination—it hurt whom it may.

**MR. FISH AS A CANDIDATE.**  
Secretary Fish has inconsiderate friends who seek to persuade him that he is an available candidate for the presidency. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes that there are some people who say Mr. Fish "would command a large portion of the democratic vote in the country." This great discovery must have been made by some of the employees of the state department, but we do not think that any of the republican managers will be deceived thereby. Gov. Fish has no personal strength even with the republicans, and would hardly be thought of even if there were no presidential aspirant of the same party in the state. The grounds upon which he is recommended for the presidential nomination, as given by the correspondent before quoted, are too good not to be mentioned. We quote: "A showed New York politician remarked to-day that so far as carrying New York is concerned, in the city he was very strong, and his name would do much for the ticket. Besides his personal and political popularity in New York, and his name, Secretary Fish is connected by kinship and marriage with the numerous representatives of the families of the Stuyvesants, Winthrops, Van Rensselaers, Rutherford and Chambers, and he and his clan are owners or lessors of 200,000 tenements and dwellings in the city, which is a fact which is a matter of course of liberal investments and money advances by way of building loans."

The "shrewd New York politician" must be a monster of cruelty; for he has dealt with Mr. Fish even more remorselessly than Senator Sherman did with poor Gov. Hayes. A prominent public man who has been governor of New York and is now in his seventh year as secretary of state of the United States, is recommended for the republican presidential nomination on the score of his relationship to the old Knickerbocker families, and because he and his relatives own a great deal of real estate in the metropolis! Although Mr. Fish would be as good a man as any one who is likely to be chosen by the Cincinnati convention, that distinction seems not to be in reserve for him. He has had all the honors he will ever obtain, and he and his friends ought to know that with the present administration (if not before) he will have to step down and out.

**THE GERMAN PRESS.**  
The Demokrat, commenting upon the report of the state superintendent of public instruction, says that the figures given in that document are at the first glance very imposing but that the results actually accomplished do not correspond with them. The Volkfreund states that neither the Gray Nuns nor any other representatives of the Catholic church had desired the set of last year, and that the Republican Senator Tobery has made himself invaluable lately in order to avoid an explanation of the origin of the measure. The Preis Presse expresses the opinion that the premature nominations of presidential candidates are not worth the paper upon which they are printed.

The Republican again denounces the displacement of old employees of the house of representatives by new men.

FROM NEW YORK.

**Gotham Calculating on Centennial Profits—Business in Hotels and Boarding-Houses—Tammany Hall and the Evening Express—Becher Preparing to Bolt—The Montreal Elongation and Other Matters.**

From our Own Correspondent.  
NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.  
The Bonities and boarding-house keepers of Gotham are calculating on a good stroke of business when the centennial visitors come along. 1875 was, on the whole, a pretty hard year on most of them, but they expect 1876 to pay up and make the account even. On all sides one hears some remarks as "Oh, the people are not going to stay any time in a slow old town like Philadelphia. They'll just take a look at the exhibition and then come to New York and have a good time. It is the only place where visitors can really enjoy themselves for more than a few days." The trip from New York to Philadelphia takes only three hours, and the time is expected to be reduced half an hour at least. It will be almost as convenient for visitors to make their headquarters in New York as to put up in Philadelphia, and all events, as I have said, the hotel keepers and boarding-house keepers here are calculating on a pretty fair share of the centennial profits. The large Broadway caravansaries will undoubtedly pick up a good deal of stray custom, and I dare say, will some of the boarding-houses. House agents and owners of property left for boarding purposes count on an active demand for such property the coming spring and make it the basis of a resolve to refuse any further reduction of rent. They say that they are falling for 750 years and it is now about time to stop. My own opinion is that they will have to fall a good deal before bottom is reached. The average rental of houses is still fully twice what it was before the war, and in many instances the advance is at least treble. This has got to be changed, and will be, no matter how hard the owners of property may fight against it. Real estate has been coming down with a rabid during the past two years, and I do not see any indication of the decline being at an end. Rents will have to fall in proportion, though it is not at all unlikely that in the case of boarding houses, the centennial will help to keep rates pretty stiff for the present year.

**NEW YORK HOTELS.**  
The two latest additions to the number of hotels in New York, the Buckingham and Resourcer, do not rank among the finest architectural structures in the city. Like most of our new buildings, they are chiefly remarkable for attitude, each shooting up to nearly twice the height of the hotels of twenty years ago. When the Fifth Avenue was built on the site of the old Franklin Hippodrome, it was not only far up town from the top story was thought to be far from the street. Either the Resourcer or the Buckingham would now overlook it as the tall tower of the Tribune overlooks the buildings of the Herald and the Times. Considering the dullness that everybody has been complaining of since the Wall street crash of '73, it is really remarkable that the hotels of New York have prospered so well. Only a few corners have failed, and these are all of the second or third class. The Fifth Avenue, Hoffman, Metropolitan, Clarendon, St. Nicholas and all the other first class establishments, have not only managed to pay expenses and probably laid up something for a rainy day besides. The secret of their ability to keep things even may lie in the fact that while they have kept rates up to the old figure, except in the case of regular boarders, for whom most of them have been obliged to make a reduction, they have been cutting down expenses in every manner possible. Provisions of all kinds are a good deal lower, and certainly the wages of employes are much lower than they were three years ago. What has been saved in this way is made an offset against the decline of business, and thus the accounts are kept pretty well balanced. One reason for not reducing rates is an unwillingness to miss the chance of the centennial year. As the reports of the city are not likely to come along again in the life time of the present hotel managers of Gotham, those now on the card are to be turned to the best account. And small income to good Master Hostesses for making an honest penny when he can—especially out of centennial folk, who, of course, will spend their money very freely.

**THE BOARDING-HOUSES.**  
Most of the boarding-house keepers have had a mighty hard time of it in the past year. In the best of times only a few of them could do more than pay expenses, the bulk being just able to get a living and make both ends meet. Since January, 1875, there has been a steady decline in the price of board, and a large number of boarding-house keepers are now in debt to their landlords and the tradesmen with whom they deal. When women who try to make a living in this business do get in debt, they hardly ever get out of it, and the real losers are the boarding-house keepers, as a rule, have neither money nor property; many of them do not even own the furniture in their houses; and if they do not pay voluntarily, it is hardly worth while to try compulsion in any way. I speak of them as a class. Of course there are exceptions. Among the four or five thousand boarding-house keepers in New York, there are, I am sure, several hundred who are as honest as they are industrious, who meet all their obligations as promptly as the best business men we have. But the past year has been hard on all of them. As I was saying, board-rates have fallen very much. Parties (man and wife, for instance) who willingly paid forty to fifty dollars a week a few years ago now want accommodations for twenty-five to thirty, and can get them. Young men who paid ten to fifteen now fix their range between seven and ten. These figures merely give a general idea of the change in the price of board. Boarding-house rents are but little lower than they were in good times, and in many instances the decline in aggregate receipts in a house represents an amount equal to the rent. It is evident that some one must be out of pocket, and in the majority of cases the landlord is the victim. New York landlords had overbidding their own way for a few years, but a great many of them are paying for it now, especially those who bought houses at high prices, and have to pay interest on big mortgages every six months. How lucky some of us are, not to own any real estate.

**A NEWSMAKER EXCHANGE.**  
Before getting too far away from the hotels to return, I want to say a word about the newspaper room of one of them—the Fifth Avenue. With the exception of the reading-rooms of Cooper Institute and the Mercantile Library, it has on file a larger number of newspapers than any other reading-room in New York. It is, besides, one of the most cheery and comfortable places in the city to sit down and look over the papers. The whole number of papers on file is about sixty, and they embrace the leading dailies of every city in the United States. New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Hartford—almost every city in the country, in fact, is represented by one or more good newspapers, and you cannot go in at any time from

agreement or a contract for doing of said work. Be said agreement may be ordered, revised and collected the same in all respects as if said work had been ordered by contract for doing by the contractor. The same has been entered into in strict conformity with the provisions of the charter of the city of Buffalo and the laws of the State of New York.

**FROM ALBANY.**  
Taking Time by the Forelock—The Buffalo Canal Appropriations—A Buffalo Bill—An Investigation Suggested—Leaky Senators—Invitation Declined—Ladies for Census Clerks—Assembly Apportionment.  
From our Own Correspondent.  
STATE CAPITAL, ALBANY, JANUARY 27, 1876.  
I notice that several of the Erie county democratic county committee are here—with reference to the canal appropriation, no doubt. I have noticed Messrs. Sweetland, Haas, and I believe one or two others are expected. They are here to try to get by the forelock, for it is reasonably certain that the bill for the canal will not be made for six weeks yet. It may be no news to say that Messrs. Zink and Bissell are candidates for collector, and Col. Fisch, who is here on military affairs, would do nothing except of the superintendent's office for a third term, though he will hardly be appointed. Mr. Short is here and he desires to be superintendent, but Mr. Wilbur is also a candidate, and it is said in favor of the county committee. Wait, gentlemen, until spring—then bring on your forces.

**REALIZING THE IRREGULARITIES.**  
MR. LAWSON presented the following: AN ACT to cure irregularities on the part of the common council of the city of Buffalo in entering into a contract with Joseph Daniels the planning South Michigan street from the West side of Genesee street to a point 450 feet southerly therefrom, and enabling said city to levy and collect an assessment to defray the expense of the said disposition of the said street. SECTION 1. Any assessment that shall hereafter be made for the purpose of defraying the expense of the said disposition of the said street shall be made for the purpose of defraying the expense of the said disposition of the said street.

**WHOLESALE.**  
Your committee recommended that one assistant weighmaster be displaced with at each of the following points: Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Watford.

**WEIGHLOCKS.**  
Your committee, not having been able to make a constant investigation to enable them to make a proper recommendation as to the advisability of continuing the use of weigh locks for the determination of the weights of boats and the goods transported, the reference of this subject to the proper standing committee of the board.

**COLLECTORS AND COLLECTORS' CLERKS.**  
Your committee also recommended that collector officers be retained at the points named in the accompanying schedule, and that the number of clerks indicated therein for each be authorized. As regards the collectorships at Corning, Binghamton, Mount Morris, Oneida and Boonville, your committee recommended that no action be taken until the manner of the final disposition of the lateral canals, on which these places are situated, has been definitely decided upon.

**EXECUTIVE SESSIONS OF THE SENATE.**  
Various sayings and speeches of senators in executive sessions appearing in the New York papers. There is evidently some long ears, or some of the reporters have long ears. Senator Emerson, of Monroe, rose to a question of privilege this morning and was about reading from the New York Times a report of his action in executive session when he was reminded by the Lieutenant-governor that the proceedings in executive session were not subjects of discussion in open senate. The senator thereupon "dried up" and promised to explain in the next executive session. One of the papers has even been able to publish entire the speech of Senator Sixty in opposition to Auditor Schuyler's continuation. It is a queer case of affairs when proceedings in executive session are reported in full. Some one requires investigation and possibly expulsion.

**A HIGH TONED ASSEMBLY.**  
After the regular session to-day, an informal session was held relative to the invitation of the managers of Booth's theatre to attend the performance of "Julius Caesar." Mr. Sarason presented a resolution declining the invitation, and the chairman declared the motion or resolution carried, though I noticed that the noes were fully two to one.

**LOAN COMMISSIONERS.**  
Senator Carpenter to-day presented a bill authorizing loan commissioners to assign mortgages given them, instead of foreclosing as is often necessary. As the law now stands the commissioners can only secure the money and cancel the mortgage.

**THE STATE CENSUS.**  
The secretary of state requires seventy or eighty more clerks to complete the census reports and tables. The committee of ways and means must make provision for them and it is suggested that one-half of the additional force should be ladies. The clerks will receive sixty to eighty dollars per month according to the character of the work.

**THE APPOINTMENT.**  
Mr. Killian, of New York, to-day presented a bill making the following changes in the number of members of assembly. You will notice that Erie is not changed. It is not probable that the bill will pass in its present form.

**MARRIAGE IN HASTE.**  
The sex is a conundrum indeed. Just look at this case in point. About three weeks ago an attempt at murder and an actual suicide got into the papers in a way decidedly sensational. A German cigar dealer up town became furiously jealous of his young wife, and when the man whom he suspected of intimacy with her came into his store he banged away at him with a revolver, and then shot himself dead at the door. The man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he is now recovering, and next day the body of the husband was put in a casket over on Long Island. To-day, I am told, the poor widow is marrying again, and the man who got up to the old figure, except in the case of regular boarders, for whom most of them have been obliged to make a reduction, they have been cutting down expenses in every manner possible. Provisions of all kinds are a good deal lower, and certainly the wages of employes are much lower than they were three years ago. What has been saved in this way is made an offset against the decline of business, and thus the accounts are kept pretty well balanced.

**WATCH TOWER.**  
New Sub-Division of the Canals Adopted by the Canal Board—Collectors and Clerks.  
The following report from a committee to ascertain the practicability of the reduction of canal expenses, was adopted by the canal board at its meeting Thursday:

**SECTION 1.** To extend from the south end of the Albany basin to the west end of the lower Mohawk aqueduct to the head of lock No. 27.  
**SECTION 2.** To extend from the west end of the lower Mohawk aqueduct to the head of lock No. 27.  
**SECTION 3.** To extend from the head of lock 34 to the westerly line of the county of Oneida.  
**SECTION 4.** To extend from the east line of the county of Oneida to the west side of Peterboro street bridge, in the village of Canastota.  
**SECTION 5.** To extend from the west side of Peterboro street, in the village of Canastota, to and including the Canastota feeder.  
**SECTION 6.** To extend from the west bank of the Canastota feeder to the easterly line of Wayne county.  
**SECTION 7.** To extend from the easterly line of Wayne county to the easterly line of the county of Oneida, including the Champlain canal.  
**SECTION 8.** To extend from the easterly line of the county of Oneida to the easterly line of the county of Warren, including the Champlain canal.  
**SECTION 9.** To extend from the easterly line of the county of Warren to the easterly line of the county of Rensselaer, including the Champlain canal.  
**SECTION 10.** To extend from the easterly line of the county of Rensselaer to the easterly line of the county of Schoharie, including the Champlain canal.  
**SECTION 11.** To extend from the head of the guard lock west of Lockport to the city of Buffalo, including Main and Hanaburg streets and Clark and Siskinot canals, the West side of Peterboro street, and the Champlain canal and other basins with their steps, and Black Rock Harbor.

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Acknowledgment of Donations, Etc.**  
The following is the official report of the Old Settlers' Festival:

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**  
The Executive Committee tender their sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who rendered generous services and assistance during the festival, among whom are the following: Mr. C. W. Miller and J. S. Stevenson for the use of carriages in bringing many old persons to the festival that could not get there without the use of the carriages; to W. H. Gibson, Son of G. W. for donation on grocery; to Messrs. Adams, McDonald & Anderson for donation of a quantity of cloth for covering the floor during the evenings of the ball; to Mr. L. H. Paige, for his aid and assistance at the Children's Ball; to Mr. C. F. Gausman, in conducting the Young America Ball.

**THE COMMITTEE.**  
Have distributed among respectable and indigent old women, mostly widows, five hundred dollars of the proceeds of the festival, which has relieved materially the immediate wants of this worthy class of people.

**TREASURER'S REPORT.**  
W. K. Allen, Treasurer, in account with Thirtieth Annual Old Settlers' Festival, closing January 16, 1876.

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

**THE COMMITTEE SENT ONE BARREL OF FLOUR.**

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