

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 196-CLALE VICTORIA-196

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE. GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT. GENERAL DEBILITY OF SYSTEM. MORSON'S PANCREATIC PREPARATIONS.

PANCREATIC EMULSION (A substitute for Cod Liver Oil). PANCREATIC POWDER. PANCREATISED COD LIVER OIL.

MORSON'S PEPSINE PREPARATIONS. MORSON'S SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

GRANWELL'S Chemist, 30-Calle de Rivadavia-30.

A CARD. LEWELYN L. JOHNSON AND CO. Operative Chemists.

55 AND 60 CALLE FLORIDA, PHOENIX AYRES, 98, 101, 114.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. THE AGENCY OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The Standard. FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1869.

The La Plata's Mails.

Owing to the fearful weather in the Channel and Bay of Biscay, the La Plata is three days behind time.

As a kind of sequel to the events in the former part of the voyage, on the 1st of the New Year, in latitude 20 North, a Portuguese barque was sighted, flying a signal of distress.

Captain Hairby took on board in four hours (the sea being high) 74 men, women, and children, also baggage, without accident, and after supplying the captain with materials for a new rudder, &c., proceeded on his voyage, and landed the poor people at Rio all well.

The following is the list of passengers: Dr Joseph Lawson, Mrs McEwen, Miss Mary McEwen, Master Charles McEwen, D Davis, G Jones, M Ganton, Connt M Roloff, Mrs Harvey, Mrs Nimmo, Sr L L de Giovanni, Sr N Dominio, Sr Vignols, Madame Hilare, Mademoiselle Gabriel Hilare, M A Fihbert, M Souza, Mrs M Adams and two children.

SPAIN. The situation of Spain, which last week appeared satisfactory, has since completely changed its aspect.

quence of its vicinity to the hospital which is full of patients. General Caballero de Ioda takes to-day the command of considerable forces, in order to make a vigorous attack against Cadiz.

It is reported on reliable authority that considerable sums of money have been distributed everywhere, and even among the workmen employed by the Municipality of Madrid.

The troops of the garrison, having been sent into the provinces to face the insurrection, Madrid will only be guarded by the National Militia and a body of Volunteers.

At Tarragona, in Catalonia, the Republicans attempted to rescue the convicts, and, in consequence, an insurrection is expected in that town.

The Government finds itself in a very embarrassing position, the disturbances aggravating the condition of the money market, and preventing the success of the National Loan.

The 'Gazette' publishes a circular of Señor Figuerola, enjoining the Governors of the Provinces to use all legal means to compel the people to pay the taxes due to the State.

An announcement appears in the 'Gazette' confirming the intelligence that an armistice of 48 hours has been granted to the insurgents at Cadiz.

The railway has been torn up, and the telegraph wires cut, between Xeres and Puerto de Sauta Maria, by the escaped convicts from Cadiz, who, however, have been captured.

The municipal authorities have carried out their determination of reducing the wages of the workmen employed at the national workshops.

A number of the provincial municipalities, the National Volunteers, and members of the Liberal party have given in their adhesion to the Government in the present juncture of affairs, offering to support it in putting down the authors of the present disorders.

It is said the Cadiz insurgents have offered to surrender, and that the foreign Consuls have supported this offer to the respective Ministers at Madrid.

The proposals for the capitulation of the insurgents at Cadiz have been rejected.

A report has been current that 800 soldiers, who were to have left for Cuba, have joined the insurgents, but this statement, as well as a rumor that disturbances had broken out at Pampeluna, is denied.

Excepting at Cadiz, public order has nowhere been disturbed.

The details received here of the late engagements at Cadiz are of a very distressing character; the fighting, which was commenced by the people, having been of a most desperate and sanguinary description.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Constantinople, Dec. 3. The Turkish ultimatum, with the demands to the Greek Government, was only sent off last night by a Government steamer.

The captain of the steamer has received orders to wait and bring back the Turkish Minister from Athens in case of refusal.

Upon the representation of the five Ambassadors, the Turkish Government has prolonged for a few days the time granted for receiving a reply to the ultimatum.

Her Majesty's ship Caradoc left last night for the Archipelago, upon a special mission from the English Embassy.

The Turkish troops are moving. The day before yesterday a ministerial council was held in the presence of the Sultan.

The question, Who is to be the new Chancellor? having been settled to the satisfaction of the great majority

of the Irish public, it is now succeeded by another respecting which no little interest is felt. Who is to be our Lord-Lieutenant? Wanted—a Viceroy; rich, noble, generous, hospitable, and genial! Must have money to spend and be willing to spend it.

Brilliant titles desirable; brilliant talents no disqualification. Splendid equipages indispensable. Must have a knowledge of the country, and take an interest in all that it has, and all that it is to have.

It is reported on reliable authority that considerable sums of money have been distributed everywhere, and even among the workmen employed by the Municipality of Madrid.

Many rich families, greatly alarmed by the reports of the insurrection, have hastened to leave Spain.

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The question, Who is to be the new Chancellor? having been settled to the satisfaction of the great majority

of Congress to the continued disorganization of the country under the various laws on the subject of reconstruction; which after three years' trial, have failed, and proved pernicious in their results.

The attempt to place the white population of the South under the domination of the negroes has impaired the kindly relations previously existing, and prevented the successful co-operation of the two races in industrial enterprises.

The financial condition of the country clearly indicates the necessity of withdrawing the paper money and of returning to specie payments at the earliest possible moment.

The total receipts from the customs, internal revenue, and other sources for the fiscal year ending the 30th of last June, were \$405,000,000, thus reducing the public debt by \$28,000,000, but for the year ending the 1st Nov., 1868, the debt shows an increase of \$35,000,000.

The army is now reduced to 48,000 men of all arms, and the Secretary of the War Department believes a further reduction of the infantry practicable.

Mr. Johnson cordially approves of the policy of Congress towards the Indians.

With regard to foreign countries, he says our relations are generally satisfactory. No particular regulations concerning the colonial trade and the fisheries can be accomplished until Congress expresses its judgment on the principles involved.

Other questions, however, are open for adjustment between the United States and Great Britain.

These relate to the rights of naturalized citizens; the title to the islands of San Juan; and the claims of citizen subjects of both countries arising out of the late war.

The Paraguayan difficulties are undergoing investigation. Minister MacMahon will be fully sustained by a naval force in demanding explanations and redress from the Paraguayan Government.

The Government of the Sandwich Islands is continually disturbed by apprehensions of unfriendly political proceedings on the part of the United States.

Our relations with Mexico are marked by an increasing degree of mutual confidence.

Explanations and satisfaction have been demanded of the President of Hayti for the injuries sustained by American citizens.

The policy adopted by the Administration, in maintaining strict neutrality between the belligerents in Japan, has been frankly and fully sustained by the enlightened concurrence of Great Britain, France, and other countries.

President Johnson recommends an amendment to the Constitution, which would provide for the election of the President and Senators by the people direct, and also the limitation of the terms of office of the Federal judges.

The message concludes by expressing a fervent hope that Providence will inspire Congress with wisdom and reverence for the Constitution, and grant a speedy return of happiness and prosperity to the whole country.

CHILIAN MAILS

Mr. Robert R. Brown has entered into a contract with the Bolivian government for the construction of a railway from Cobija to Potosi.

The contractor obliges himself to complete the survey in one year; to commence the construction of the line within two years from the completion of the survey; and to finish the line in four years from the latter period.

The government concedes to the contractor an exclusive privilege for 90 years, at the expiration of which period the line to become the property of the state, and it also guarantees 7 per cent interest upon the capital invested.

The cost is estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Another project is under way for uniting Arica with La Paz by railway.

Peru agrees to prolong the Tena railway as far as the Bolivian frontier, and Messrs Farlan & Co. agree to continue it from thence to La Paz.

The capital required for the construction of the line from the frontier to La Paz is estimated at \$5,000,000.

The rumors relating to a change in the ministry have assumed a more definite form since our last. It is now known for a certainty that as soon as the estimates have passed both Houses the present Minister of Finance will resign his portfolio to Señor Melchor Concha y Toro.

The latter gentleman is favorably known to the commercial community, and it is generally believed that his accession to office will be marked by the repeal of several injudicious and restrictive measures established by his predecessor.

Private dispatches have been received from England, via the Atlantic cable to the 21st ult. On that date copper was quoted at £70, with active enquiry for speculation, and nitrate of soda at 14s. 6d.

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We translate the following from the 'Talquino': "It is generally believed that in Chile there are no other barbarians than those beyond the Malleco, but that belief is owing to the fact that the exploits of some of the dwellers on and about the Cordillera are very little known.

We will narrate an occurrence, which, if true, exhibits the ferocious propensities of those lawless beings that are born and die amid the snows of the Andes.

This event has been related to us by persons worthy of credit; nevertheless, we give it to our readers with due reserve.

Only a short time since we gave an account of a murder committed in Pelarco by an individual named Villaseca.

It is said this young man related in the coolest possible manner his mountain exploits, which far surpass those of the renowned Joaquin Murietá.

The mountaineers of the Argentine side and those of Chile mutually profess a most bitter and deadly hatred.

A Cuyano believes that every Chilean is doomed to die a violent death, and he considers it a part of his duty to carry out the sentence whenever an available opportunity presents itself.

It is almost needless to add that the Chileans, on their part, hold stoutly to the lex talionis.

The Cuyano who falls into the hands of Chileans meets with certain death, and the same fate awaits the luckless Chilean who falls into the power of the 'cuyanos.'

Villa-seca relates that not long since the dominions of the Chileans were invaded by numerous parties of 'Cuyanos' who, from their superior numbers were too much for the Chileans.

A great number of the latter perished without their comrades being able to retaliate in the least.

The Chilean prisoners were sacrificed with greater ferocity than were those of ancient Mexico.

The Cuyanos gloared over each gesture and shudder at agony of a pitilessly slaughtered victim.

The Chilean mountaineers deemed it imperative to give them an exemplary warning.

Villaseca, at the head of a band, marched to encounter a party of cuyanos numbering eighteen, officer included.

After a short struggle the eighteen Cuyanos were overpowered, and Villaseca could not allow it to pass without taking advantage of it.

One after another, the eighteen Argentines were dispatched in a brutal manner.

The Cuyanos cut the throats of the captives in such manner as to cause a lingering and painful death, and they call this making a Chilean dance.

The satisfaction they derive from such operations is in the contemplation of the twitchings of the enfolding body, and the moody of their victims' cries.

Villaseca expressed surprise at the cowardice displayed by the Argentines at their death.

The only courageous one, in his estimation was the officer, who, instead of meeting death in the same manner as his comrades, frantically hurled fierce insults in the facts as related by Villaseca, and we believe it is high time to take steps for checking an evil, which seems to be increasing to an alarming extent."

EDITOR'S TABLE. We are authoritatively informed that a reform introduced into our Post Office, by our intelligent and active Postmaster-General, Sr. Posadas, has been found to work with very good results.

In our article on Lynch Law in yesterday's issue, we were in error in stating that General Sherman organized the law and order parties.

That distinguished gentleman was, as we said, a banker in San Francisco, and at the time of that rising of the people he was called into service by the Governor of the State, by being put in command of the State Militia, for the dispersal of the Vigilance Committee.

In consequence of his acceptance of this command, a large amount of deposits were withdrawn from his bank, but not in any manner affecting it, as it continued its business for some time afterwards.

All efforts, however, against the Committee proved unavailing, it continuing its existence until its purposes were accomplished, and security of life and property afforded the people of the city.

We make these corrections in order that no incorrect inferences may be drawn from our use of the name of this distinguished gentleman, whose integrity, patriotism, and general worth has elicited our highest admiration.

Mr Phillips has presented us with another poetical effusion, which will be seen by referring to our advertising columns.

The Calisaya Bitters are certainly a very fine tonic, and should the secret of making 'Angostura' be lost, the aforesaid will prove a capital substitute; many of our subscribers prefer them.

A new weekly periodical will shortly appear in this city, under the title of 'La Lira.' It will be exclusively dedicated to musical interests, and contain besides musical and theatrical reviews, biographies of lyric and theatrical artists, anecdotes, and the latest intelligence with regard to musical and theatrical matters in other parts of the world.

Every month a piece of music will be given to subscribers. The editorial part and management of the new periodical will be under the direction of able and intelligent persons, and we cannot but prognosticate to them a brilliant success.

On enquiring the reason for the extraordinary inactivity shown by the Allies, in not pushing forward to capture Lopez, we were told that there were natural difficulties to be overcome of which we knew nothing.

Among others it was stated that orders had been sent down here for a large supply of rugs to protect the horses from the deadly bite of the vampire, as well as a peculiar kind of horse shoes.

Now, parties well acquainted with Paraguay, assure us that vampires are a bugbear, and do not exist in Paraguay, and that on the Cordillera roads there are no stones, and the country abounds with pasture, water, and any quantity of maize and mandioca.

Evidently, it appears, the delay is one great jobbery, and Marqués Caxias, by sanctioning it, seems to have no other object in view but to allow Lopez to sacrifice all the unfortunate wretches that have been unable to free themselves from their frightful thralldom.

A friend of ours has called our attention to the following facts, which may serve in a great measure to extenuate the charges brought against the Northern Railway for the irregularity that has lately prevailed in the service of the train.

The late rainy weather has caused a total stoppage of cart and diligence traffic for the last fortnight; all the railways in the country having been more or less affected.

The Central Argentine, the Boca, and Gualeguay railways have been washed away, and the Western and Southern railways have had the greatest possible difficulty to keep the trains running with any attempt at regularity.

Mr. Banfield was on the point of reducing the trains to a single one a day, and only by sacrificing £1500, has he been able to avoid doing so.

Even the steamers have been most irregular in their arrivals and departures. How can it be wondered that the Northern Railway should not, have been affected likewise, seeing that its position is the worst that could have been selected, and for this, the present management is in no way to blame.

It is a well known fact that, since Mr. Crabtree has taken charge of the line, a very great improvement has been noticed, and he has proved that he was fully entitled to the high character he has brought with him from England as a first rate railway man.

We understand that a large quantity of sleepers have been bought for the Northern Railway. New machinery has been ordered from England, and new carriages from the States; new workshops are building, and we are assured that the greatest portion of the net profit has been for some time past spent in placing the road in the condition of a first class line.

Under these circumstances the public ought to use a little forbearance. The news given on Wednesday by the 'Movimiento,' that four cases of cholera had occurred at the Tigre, which we did not like to reproduce, doubting its authenticity, is contradicted by the 'Tribuna.'

The secretary of the Immigration Asylum has kindly forwarded to us a return of the immigration movement during last year.

The total number of immigrants to this Republic has been 29,234, against 17,046 in 1867; 13,000 in 1866, and 11,767 in 1865.

Of the total numbers 1,678 entered the

MESSAGE OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

Washington, Dec. 9. The following is a summary of President Johnson's Message to Congress. Mr. Johnson again calls the attention

NEW GAS COMPANY

PROSPECTUS.

CAPITAL

500,000 hard dollars, in 5,000 Shares of 100 hard dollars each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

PRESIDENT: Sr. Dn. FEDERICO TERRERO.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Dn. CARLOS SAGUIER.

Srs. Dr. YRIGOYEN, Don MAURICIO PENANO, and Don JUAN ANTONIO ARECO.

MANAGER: Sr. Dn. DIEGO BELL.

BANCO ARGENTINO.

COMPANY'S OFFICES:

35-CALLE PERU-35

This Company has been formed with the object of supplying a want generally felt throughout this great city...

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES:

To the Manager of the New Gas Company. Be good enough to allot me Shares in the New Gas Company of 100 hard dollars each...

SOCIETE GENERALE

TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR.

LIGNE MENSUELLE DE GENES Y MARSEILLE A BUENOS AYRES.

Table with shipping schedules for GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLE, and GENOVA.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

ALEX. FULTON & CO

Corner of Potosi and Defensa.

THE "GLYCERINE" DIP,

FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS, FREE FROM ARSENIC, MERCURY, MINERAL AND OTHER POISONS DEADLY TO ALL PARASITES INFESTING THE SKINS OF SHEEP AND OTHER ANIMALS.

This PREPARATION is destined to supersede the Compounds hitherto advertised, and which have a tendency to destroy Animals, injure the Men engaged in Dipping, and weaken the Wool by their caustic and reducing properties.

The "GLYCERINE" DIP can be used with perfect safety at any Season of the Year, and has been found in practice invaluable for the following purposes:

- I.-In Curing Scab, Killing Acari, Eggs, Ticks, and other Parasites which attack the Sheep. II.-In strengthening and adding lustre to the Wool. III.-In Washing Sheep shortly before Clipping, leaving the Fleeces in a pure state. IV.-In Dipping Lambs, even while suckling ewes, as they cannot be injured by the Material. V.-In Dipping Rams at any Time of the Year, without danger of producing the excoriations which always follow the use of other Dips, especially in the Autumn Season.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR

72-RECONQUISTA-72

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,

AND RIVER PLATE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED]

NAMES OF STEAMERS: CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

AGENTS: LONDON, Antwerp, Messrs. Tait & Co., Brokers A. Howden & Co. Antwerp, Messrs. de Vleeschouwer, Broker E. I. Isenbaert.

This Company, having concluded a Contract with the Belgian Government, for the term of Ten Years, commencing 1st March 1868, will dispatch a Steamer with Halls every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to WOODGATE BROTHERS, 42 Calle San Martin.

WIFFLETREES FOR ONE, TWO, AND THREE HORSES.

FORK, JOE, PICK, AND AXE HANDLES.

HAND AND POWER CORN-SHELLERS.

BEST STEEL PRUNING SHEARS.

BILL HOOKS.

HAY FORKS.

FLYTRAPS.

FIRE GRATES.

FARMERS' BOILERS.

ALL TOOLS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COOKING STOVES.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co.,

83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda, BUENOS AYRES.

WAREHOUSE OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

LUMBER YARD.

AMERICAN PLATFORM SCALES.

SHOVELS.

SPADES.

PICKS.

AXES.

SCYTHES.

HAMMERS.

HATCHETS.

UNION WASHING MACHINES.

WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS. HAND CORN MILLS. THERMOMETER CHURNS. HAND SEED-SOWING MACHINES. HAND HAY RAKES.

STATIONS.

Table with station names and times for the Great Southern Railway.

Table with station names and times for the Northern Railway.

Table with station names and times for the Central Argentine Railway.

Table with station names and times for the River Plate.

Table with station names and times for the Buenos Aires.

Table with station names and times for the Montevideo.

Table with station names and times for the Rio Janeiro.

Table with station names and times for the Bahia.

Table with station names and times for the Recife.

Table with station names and times for the Pernambuco.

Table with station names and times for the Maranhão.

Table with station names and times for the Ceará.

Table with station names and times for the Piauí.

Table with station names and times for the Alagoas.

Table with station names and times for the Sergipe.

Table with station names and times for the Bahia.

Table with station names and times for the Pernambuco.

Table with station names and times for the Maranhão.

Table with station names and times for the Ceará.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUÁ AND CO.

101-Cangallo-103.

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in this city...

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions...

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day...

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles...

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867. P. P. Mauá & Co., M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar & upwards.

Second-The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third-The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth-Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth-In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co., M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

WILL BE FOUND, AT THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE

64, 66, AND 68-PIEDAD-64, 66, AND 68, THE USUAL LARGE WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERIES, DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c.

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. FRESH ARRIVALS every FIFTEEN Days.

CHLORODINE IS TO CAMP PEOPLE AS A RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD SHOULD POSSESS A BOTTLE OF "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL FLORODYNE."

It is considered by the Profession to afford immediate relief in cases of DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CRAMPS, COUGHS, PULMONIC AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, GOUT, AND RHEUMATISM.

And has been allowed by the Faculty to be the greatest discovery of the age.

No other Remedy ever sold under the title of PATENT MEDICINE, has ever given such satisfaction to the Medical Profession, it having been acknowledged by all to be a truly genuine article.

It always gives instant relief, and in most cases effects a radical cure. Be sure to always ask for the Original Chlorodyne.

May be obtained wholesale and retail at GRANWELL'S, Chemist, 30-CALLE DE NIYADAVIA-20.

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The annual Meeting will take place on the 1st of April, 1868, the following program:- First Race, 500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Second, 1000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Third, 1500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fourth, 2000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fifth, 2500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Sixth, 3000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Seventh, 3500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Eighth, 4000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Ninth, 4500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Tenth, 5000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Eleventh, 5500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Twelfth, 6000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Thirteenth, 6500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fourteenth, 7000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fifteenth, 7500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Sixteenth, 8000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Seventeenth, 8500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Eighteenth, 9000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Nineteenth, 9500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Twentieth, 10000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Twenty-first, 10500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Twenty-second, 11000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Twenty-third, 11500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Twenty-fourth, 12000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Twenty-fifth, 12500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Twenty-sixth, 13000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Twenty-seventh, 13500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Twenty-eighth, 14000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Twenty-ninth, 14500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Thirtieth, 15000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Thirty-first, 15500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Thirty-second, 16000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Thirty-third, 16500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Thirty-fourth, 17000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Thirty-fifth, 17500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Thirty-sixth, 18000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Thirty-seventh, 18500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Thirty-eighth, 19000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Thirty-ninth, 19500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fortieth, 20000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Forty-first, 20500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Forty-second, 21000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Forty-third, 21500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Forty-fourth, 22000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Forty-fifth, 22500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Forty-sixth, 23000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Forty-seventh, 23500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Forty-eighth, 24000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Forty-ninth, 24500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fiftieth, 25000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fifty-first, 25500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fifty-second, 26000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fifty-third, 26500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fifty-fourth, 27000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fifty-fifth, 27500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fifty-sixth, 28000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fifty-seventh, 28500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fifty-eighth, 29000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Fifty-ninth, 29500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Sixtieth, 30000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Sixty-first, 30500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Sixty-second, 31000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Sixty-third, 31500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Sixty-fourth, 32000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Sixty-fifth, 32500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Sixty-sixth, 33000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Sixty-seventh, 33500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Sixty-eighth, 34000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Sixty-ninth, 34500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Seventieth, 35000 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 500. Weight, 10 lbs.

Seventy-first, 35500 Yards, Entrance, 500. Premium, 5