

General Business.



C. WARMUNDE IS OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Silverware & Novelties.

STOP IT QUICK!

Why suffer with Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps and all such

Summer Complaints

When you can stop it quick by using

PENDLETON'S PANACEA?

Halifax N. S. Aug. 1895.

Dear Sir: I wish to give you a few words in praise of your Panacea.

I was a victim of Cholera for some two or three weeks during which time I consulted different

doctors and tried different remedies but nothing seemed to do me any good.

Finally I was advised to try your Panacea and I did so and was cured in a few days.

Ask for Pendleton's Panacea. W. E. ROOD, PRINCIPAL.

MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET

AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The best in frame Brussels Carpet at \$50 to \$1.75

The finest Tapestry at \$30 to \$50

The best Made in England at \$20 to \$30

The newest in Dutch Carpet at \$1.50 to \$2.50

Only One Chair in Handmade Patterns and 4-4

6-4 and 10-4 at \$20 to \$50 per pair.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Not Much "Christmas" in it.

Liberals in both Northumberland and Gloucester Counties can hardly feel that they are to be congratulated over the selection made for them at St. John on Tuesday last week, when Messrs. Geo. Watt of Chatham and O. Turgeon of Bathurst were chosen as vice-presidents of the newly-organized Provincial Liberal Association to represent Northumberland and Gloucester respectively.

It is just such mistakes as these that have, in the past, dismembered the party, when its life-long adherents and workers were passed over and the direction of its affairs entrusted to unstable and mischievous partisans, whose places should always be in the ranks, rather than in positions of control, where they are sure to embrace every opportunity for doing the party harm.

Everybody hereabouts knows that the weakening of the Liberal organization of Northumberland is of even date with the time when the faction to which the new vice-president for the County belongs was incorporated with it. The former party leaders had, in 1887, consented, at Hon. Mr. Blair's request, to accept Mr. Mitchell as the Liberal candidate, with the express understanding that he would not again seek election in the County. This faction, however, conspired against the party in 1891 with the determination to again force Mr. Mitchell upon it, and in violation of the County Liberal Association's laws and time-honored usage in the selection of the party's candidate, a few of them met secretly in Newcastle and nominated Mr. Mitchell. Having thus succeeded in their conspiracy, they endeavored to compel or cajole certain influential party men into acceptance of Mr. Mitchell, and because they did not succeed, the Association and its members would not accept that gentleman, they were read out of the party, which has, ever since, been dominated and led, to the detriment of the Mitchell faction, one of the most active agitators in which is the gentleman who has just been raised over the heads of influential men of clean party record as vice-president for Northumberland of the Provincial Liberal Association.

Another instance of absurdity in the matter of choosing heads to set over the Liberal party, is the appointing of Mr. Turgeon as Liberal vice-president for Gloucester County. He, too, like the selection for Northumberland, is very unreliable stock as a Liberal. Up in Gloucester they don't know him as a Liberal. His conversion from Toryism is so very recent that in order to recognize him as anything but a Tory, he ought to be labelled. Personally we know little of him and he is, no doubt, a very estimable man, but we know that he ran as a Conservative against the late Mr. Anglin in 1878 and also in 1882, when the late Senator Burns (also Conservative) received more votes than the aggregate of the other two. Political circles in New Brunswick last night of Mr. Turgeon's own party, as he left Gloucester and remained away until about two years ago, when he returned as a canvasser for the Singer Manufacturing Company. It is well known that he canvassed in the interest of the Liberal-Conservative party until the day before the Liberal convention in Gloucester last summer, and that he declared himself a Liberal at that simply because, like Mr. Mitchell in 1887, he wanted a nomination, knowing that the Conservatives would not have him. As it was, he went very near losing his deposit in his defeat by Mr. Blanchard.

It will, therefore, we think, be quite clear to people who know what kind of political timber is wanted for the building up of a party with a losing record in its locality, that the genuine Liberals of both Northumberland and Gloucester, are not congratulating themselves just now over what their friends at St. John did for them on Tuesday 22nd inst.

Hon. Mr. Blair in British Columbia.

A Victoria B. C. despatch of 19th inst. says:—

Hon. A. G. Blair was received by the House of Trade last evening and was presented with an address in which pleasure was expressed at the probability of aid being given to the Crow's Nest Pass road, but calling attention also to the need of a road through to the coast. A strong bid for favorable consideration of the British Pacific was also put in.

In reply Hon. Mr. Blair told how he had been struck by the great wealth of minerals in the Kootenay district. He had found since his coming to British Columbia a very strong feeling in favor of the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass line to the coast. He believed that it would be built, and he believed that it was a necessity. The low grade ores required to be handled cheaply, and given low transportation rates in order to be profitable. He had no prejudice against any of the great railway companies, but he did not think that the true interests and welfare of the country could allow any corporation—no matter how great—to have control of all transportation interests. (Applause.) He would, therefore, impose on the railways some supreme control that should regulate their tariff rates. Cheap fuel must be guaranteed, too, and they could not have that if the coal lands were locked up in the hands of a railway corporation. Therefore the question arose in his mind that whether the government took upon them the great coal lands should not be set up in monopoly. He would say, as he said, as regards the timber lands. He had received no mandate from his colleagues to engage into the British Pacific railway, and he would be well not to encourage the present and more prominent enterprises by taking up a great variety of subjects. He was glad the Pacific coast was ambitious, but he would remind them that at present the political power of the country is in the east, and though the east was kindly disposed towards the west, the east must be propitiated. He was glad to meet

people of British Columbia because he found them people of a class of talent, energy and brains that would do credit to any part of the world. They had the men, they had the energy and had the resources which would produce a wealth to which the wealth of the Indies would not compare. Above all, there was an evidence of hope and unbounded confidence in the future of the province, and with all these facts before him a man would be unwise who would place any limit to the prosperity of this province. In closing the minister promised to return to British Columbia before many months.

HON. MR. BLAIR AT CALGARY.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 27.

Hon. Mr. Blair was banqueted at Calgary last night, the banquet being a political one. Replying to the toast of our guest, the Minister stated he was impressed with the mineral wealth of the west, with the youth, energy and vitality of the men. A railway must be built, he said, if we can impress upon our colleagues the west as we see them. Crow's Nest Pass railway will be built forthwith.

The New Commandant.

Colonel Kitson has been sent out to us, in due form, to take charge of our Royal Military College at Kingston. He permitted himself to be interviewed at Montreal, and said he did not altogether like being ordered off to Canada at Christmas time. That was, of course, to impress us with the idea that he likes to spend Christmas at home, in the Mother Country, as well as we do here. But the Colonel cheered up, after endeavoring to make the Canadian interviewer sensible of his ideas of his Christmas self-abnegation, and like all noble fellows in Her Majesty's service (God bless her) intimated that he was quite pleased to come to Canada, although he forgot to suggest a comparison between the pay and expenses of a home-staying colonel and those of the commandant of the Canadian Royal Military College, Kingston. Col. Kitson will, no doubt, get along excellently, having to follow the self-indulgent Cameron. Omitting some foolish things which the Colonel said to be on the lines followed by dozens of diplomatic and military officials who have come to us under imperial auspices, and seemed to think we were to be as receptive of "gift" as dry sponges are of aqua simplice, we reproduce what we suppose he deemed the practical part of his plologue.

I entered at Sandhurst, and in 1875. I was gazetted to the Royal Scots, although I never served in that regiment, the name of the Gazette being down notwithstanding the fact of my appointment to the rifles. I served in India, and afterwards returned to England, where I put in two years at the staff college, and acted as aide-de-camp to the brigadier-general at Aldershot. Later I returned to India, and served at half a score of places, my last appointment being that of district staff officer at Bengal. I also took part in the Manipur expedition, but, unfortunately, I was married about the time of the outbreak of a prominent member of the East Indian civil service, and left with my wife for England just before the trouble started up there, I suppose I ought to be contented.

Asked for his opinion of the new Lee-Enfield rifle, Col. Kitson said: "I think it is a most useful weapon, but the question which has to be decided is whether the bore is large enough to stop an on-coming charge, especially a charge of mounted troops. During the Chitral expedition, which was practically the only chance we had of judging of such a thing, there were many cases of men being felled by half a dozen holes bored through them when they should have been quite satisfied with one from a larger bore gun. Then, again, the expensive ammunition makes a man hesitate to use it, and the men to have the practice they have with the older types of rifles. Why, when they had the Martini-Enfield rifle, the men used to be blazing away all the time, but when you had the new rifle, consideration ammunition was considered, you cannot afford so many practices, and the result may be conjectured. Apart from the points which raise questions, however, I really think the Lee-Enfield is a rifle which should serve us excellently.

There has been some difficulty in regard to the efficiency of the ammunition after a short time, if it is kept in the same temperature, has there not? Did not the authorities in India call attention to the condition of the cordite after changing supply depots from the hills to the plains?

"I cannot say positively, because, of course, I had left India before the new supply of ammunition was tested, but I do not think that there has ever been any complaint of the kind, and I have no question with regard to the influence of different climates on the ammunition. The question of the size of the bore appears to be the only one which has been the cause of any serious discussion."

"Is there any likelihood of the number of appointments of graduates from our Royal Military college to the imperial forces being increased?"

"Scarcely, I fancy. There is more likelihood, in my opinion, of their being diminished. The number of young men for whom careers have to be found is increasing, and there is not an examination in which there are less than six or eight hundred candidates."

It is very interesting to be told by the distinguished new commandant that he really thinks that a rifle, which will bore six holes through a man and yet leave him, or Col. Kitson, in doubt as to whether a larger bore gun would not have done more vital execution, "should serve us excellently." We have no doubt that Colonel Kitson will, at least, learn to know what he should talk about before he is long in Canada.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY JOHN LITTLE.

SPORT IN MAINE—GENERAL NEWS, ETC.

The fish and game commissioners of Maine report that 10,000 deer have been killed in that state during the present season and estimate the number that have escaped slaughter to be in the vicinity of 35,000. They say that if the third killing should not be aggravated the number of these animals in the state is not likely to diminish. They say that unless more stringent laws are made for their protection the caribou will soon become practically extinct. Many moose were illegally killed in August and September and the extinction of those animals seems to be determined.

An army of 50,000 "sooties" invaded Maine this year, and of every three of whom one was captured something or other in the way of big game, and they expended, in the State, about \$1,000,000 in salmon at multiplying wonderfully and are regarded as the leading inland fish of Maine. Forty-three lakes and ponds were stocked in October. In one of the Rangely lakes a few days ago one of these fish was caught that measured 40 inches in length and weighed 32 pounds. It appears to the writer that as all wild animals, innocent and destructive are, in a sense, the wards of the State, the State should be quite as vigilant to protect the one as to exterminate the other. Whether man has a right to

take the life of any inoffensive animal for the gratification of his destructive propensities is a question which among the humane is always answered in the negative.

Boston parties recently received a consignment of 75 barrels of apples from an Amesbury farmer; they were sold for \$7.50, the freight was \$12.50 and the farmer had to pay the balance of \$5. He had sent them through the proper channel for distribution to the poor there would have been no charge for transportation and the farmer would have been \$5 better off.

The new cattle sheds at Sand Point in this city (West) will be ready for occupation in a few days.

About 100 persons ascended the new chimney of the Street Railway Co. last Wednesday. It is 175 feet high.

A party of Bostonians on a shooting expedition to the North Shore, was in the city last Wednesday.

The poor of the North End were kindly remembered by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. last Thursday.

Shipments of lumber from St. John to South American ports have been larger this season than ever before.

Digby proposes to entertain its visitors in a \$100,000 hotel next summer. A sanitarium is projected at Kingston.

Appropriate services were held in most of the city churches on Friday, Steamer City of Monticello sailed for New York on Saturday.

Four ocean steamers and one ship arrived here last week. There are now in port, underload, one ship, three steamers, three barques, two brigatines and 67 schooners.

The lumber cut on the St. John and its tributaries is expected to be about 10 per cent larger than last season.

Quite a serious accident occurred on Wright street last Thursday morning from an explosion of dynamite. Two men were severely injured.

A well polished boot passes the wearer into "society" where brains are ignored. Aspirants for social honors will do well to use English Army Blacking, which, like Webster's dictionary, is "the best."

The wholesale and retail trade supplied by the "Harp & Co. of this city."

The "Harp & Co." farm produced this year 1,200 bushels of wheat, 40 tons of hay, 12 tons of straw, 500 bushels of oats and potatoes, 300 cabbages and 1,700 pounds of pork.

The inmates of all of the public institutions in the city were served with a Christmas dinner on Friday.

Twelve deaths were reported in the city last week: one from consumption, two from congestion of the lungs and one from diphtheria.

St. John, Jan. 28.

They Bargained for Bread, but are to be Compelled to take a Stone.

The Liberal Herald, after an existence of a few months, has joined the receding procession of the several newspaper failures that have come into existence and, after a brief career, died in Chatham within the last twenty years. The death of the Herald is sudden, but it is not attended with anything more serious than the mourning of disappointed subscribers and patrons, and even among these there must be gnashing of teeth rather than weeping and wailing, for there is, in the publisher's tearless statement of the little sheet's demise, a cool announcement that he has sold them like beads in the shambles into the hands of the enemy.

In the fullness of their Liberal hearts, they subscribed to the "Liberal Herald," but the great party managers controlling the organ have auctioned them off to the Tory World for money. The beacons that shone forth to them from the windows of the Law Chambers, the ship chandlery of the new St. John made Liberal leader for the county and the headquarters where Scott Act sentiment is coined into lures for the managers of its administration, have lured them into the cave of the Tory pirates. They were induced to anathemize old friends and hasten with their shakels to the new exponent of liberalism, only to be cornered like the herds of the ranches, branded as stock for the Conservative market and delivered over to their new owners. They bought, on the advice of their leaders, and what they thought was to be Liberal bread, and now they are calmly told that they must be satisfied with a Tory stone.

The real promoters of the paper hung on like leeches as long as there was any of the blood of personal or political advantage to be sucked out of it. But as the end approached, editor W. Maslow, who was so proud to share the kudus of the more vigorous than decent attacks of the sheet on the ADVANCE and other papers, managed to turn his responsibilities over to less astute, though equally well known individuals, who if they, unlike him, had beaten the bush in vain, had yet lingering hopes of catching the bird. In the end, however, when the poor little bark was in the shoal waters of tribulation, even the ship chandler's boat deserted it, carrying to congenial owners those whose advice it was the "last man" was to beach the craft on "Vampire Island."

The following, from the publisher's announcement in the very last and final issue of the Herald reads much like a wreck sale advertisement:—"I have made an arrangement with the World for carrying out my engagements by sending that paper to any subscribers in lieu of the Herald, so that no one who has paid for a paper will fail to get it for the future."

Our unpaid subscription accounts will be collected by the proprietor of the World, to whom they have been assigned, and the World will be sent to such subscribers until they make known their desire to discontinue. I respectfully request all subscribers who have not paid to settle with the World for the amount now due."

"J. A. STEWART."

There is evidently distress of heart over the treatment the Herald has received from its promoters of a few months ago, for immediately following the foregoing announcement is an article entitled "Commercial Morality vs Political Morality," in which Mr. Stewart says:—"We are at a loss to know why the moral or political high apply to business men, but not to politicians. We would naturally assume that the same moral, the same good as well in politics as in business, but we regret it is not so. We would like to know what wonder at the effect which the bad treatment received by Mr. Stewart has had on his mind. He had less money and more experience at his command last spring, when those dear Mitchellite friends of his induced him to loan his financial paws to them for the purpose of pulling the political chestnuts out of the fire, he would now have no occasion to reflect even indirectly on their political integrity, or be driven to imitate them by turning his cordial liberal subscribers over to the Tory organ of the county."

It is to be congratulated on the fact that the "Harp & Co." will be, and it will, of course, trim its sails so as to deserve the windfall which gives it a new lease of life. It will, no doubt, claim the record as the Yukonlak of the press. It came into existence as a creation of the oozing life-blood of the dying Star, and after a sluggish existence, is now to be quickened by the infusion into its almost currentless veins of the young blood of the expiring Liberal Herald. The whole arrangement is suggestive of the middle in which the Mitchell party has got liberalism in Northumberland and, to us who understand it all, it is a subject for amused observation and philo-sophic reflection. Meanwhile, all ye confiding Liberals, walk up to the Tory World office and get your medicine!

U. S. Lumbermen in Conference.

At the national convention of lumber interests held last week in Cincinnati, several delegates favored a tariff on lumber of \$2 per thousand. A. G. Foster of Tacoma spoke at length on the Canadian lumber being shipped in British ships to American ports at \$2 per 1,000, while Americans are compelled to pay from \$3.50 to \$4 per 1,000. He said that the Canadian government takes back the land after the lumber is shipped off, and the lumber dealers had no taxes to pay there, which, of course, showed how unfairly informed he was. He said that a tariff of two dollars per thousand would not affect them in the market on the Pacific coast.

The committee on permanent organization recommended the appointment of a committee on ways and means to represent the lumbermen before congress at Washington, and to have general charge of the interests of the organization. The following resolutions were adopted:—"Whereas, The placing of lumber on the free list by the existing tariff law not only promotes ruinous competition on timber from Canada, but discriminates against the lumber as compared with other manufactures; therefore, Resolved, That the lumbermen of this country be organized into a national association, to be known as the National Lumber Association, and to have general charge of the interests of the industry in the passage of this measure."

Finally resolved, That this convention recognize the tariff on lumber as a discrimination against the lumber industry of this country, and that we entirely oppose any discrimination against the lumber industry of this country, and that we will use every means in our power to secure the removal of the same, either by reciprocity or otherwise."

G. W. Hutchings of Chicago gave an animated talk about the value of lumber and the effect of importations of lumber from Canada and the changed conditions of the lumber business.

New Highway Act.

The new Highway Act came into operation on last inst. Its provisions should be studied by those interested. It is summarized as follows: It provides for the laying out of new permanent roads, and of other roads; prescribes penalties for obstructing a highway with booths, tents, poles or other obstructions; makes it illegal under a penalty of \$30 to barter or sell directly or indirectly any right of way, highway or street; provides for the taking care of sidewalks and fences for a willfully injuring or unnecessarily driving over such work; gives the municipality authority to order an assessment upon any parish for the opening up, repairing and renewing of roads; authorizes the Municipal Council to divide each parish into as many highway divisions as may be deemed by them necessary, not to exceed five, and to appoint one commissioner for each division, and a road overseer for each of the divisions, and the road overseer to be a resident of the highway division for which he is appointed. No by-road commissioner shall be appointed, and where any provincial road is given for expenditure on by-roads, the commissioner of roads for the district shall be the person to expend it. Each commissioner is empowered to subdivide the division for which he is appointed into as many road districts as he may deem necessary, and shall out-number each district and file a description of the same with the County Secretary, with the number thereof. Each commissioner shall report to the Chief Commissioner the number of roads in his division, the description of the same, and a report of the condition of each road, and if a road is not provided for by the Act, he shall provide for the laying of a road of \$150 for every male person, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, and of a tax upon the real and personal estate and income of every person or corporate body, as follows:—For an assessed value of \$300 or under, 50 cents; for \$300 to \$500, \$1; for \$500 to \$1,000, \$1.50; for \$1,000 to \$2,000, \$2; for \$2,000 to \$3,000, \$2.50; for \$3,000 to \$4,000, \$3; for \$4,000 to \$5,000, \$3.50; for \$5,000 to \$10,000, \$4; for \$10,000 to \$20,000, \$5; for \$20,000 to \$50,000, \$7.50; for \$50,000 to \$100,000, \$10; for \$100,000 to \$200,000, \$15; for \$200,000 to \$500,000, \$25; for \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, \$40; for \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, \$60; for \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, \$100; for \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, \$150; for \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, \$200; for \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000, \$300; for \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, \$400; for \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000, \$500; for \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000, \$750; for \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000, \$1,000; for \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, \$1,500; for \$2,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000, \$2,000; for \$5,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000, \$2,500; for \$10,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000, \$3,000; for \$20,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000, \$3,500; for \$50,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000, \$4,000; for \$100,000,000,000 to \$200,000,000,000, \$4,500; for \$200,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000, \$5,000; for \$500,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000, \$5,500; for \$1,000,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000,000, \$6,000; for \$2,000,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000,000, \$6,500; for \$5,000,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000,000, \$7,000; for \$10,000,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000,000, \$7,500; for \$20,000,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000,000, \$8,000; for \$50,000,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000,000, \$8,500; for \$100,000,000,000,000 to \$200,000,000,000,000, \$9,000; for \$200,000,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000,000, \$9,500; for \$500,000,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000,000, \$10,000; for \$1,000,000,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000,000,000, \$10,500; for \$2,000,000,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000,000,000, \$11,000; for \$5,000,000,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000,000,000, \$11,500; for \$10,000,000,000,000,000 to