

wise, since the island is producing absolutely nothing save some growing cane, and at the same time completely exhausted of all food? Relief alone can be obtained from the outer world in the way of charitable contributions. To grind the cane without interruption would be the means of saving the lives of thousands, who without this or outside aid within thirty or fifty days must die of actual hunger. Over a month has elapsed since the planters were officially advised of Spanish inability to provide protection in order to operate their mills. This leaves the sugar-growers entirely in the hands of the Cubans in revolt, as to whether they will be allowed to grind without hindrance or fear of total destruction of their property. I know that strict orders have been given to subordinate commanders that, under no circumstances must mills be permitted to grind, under penalty of violation of the order—destruction of property."

In several places in Mr. Barker's letters stars are inserted, showing that portions of them have been omitted. These omissions are in places generally when he deals with the condition of the reconcentrados.

**IN SANTIAGO PROVINCE.**

**Conditions as Reported by Consul P. F. Hyatt.**

The reports of the condition of affairs in Santiago are made by Consul P. F. Hyatt, beginning on the 15th of November, last. Mr. Hyatt had then but recently returned to the island, and he begins his reports with a review of the condition of affairs since his return to the island. He had been opposed to autonomy. He had been disposed, he says, to believe that the insurgents were weakening, and that the autonomists were coming to the front. After investigation, however, he was convinced that such was not the fact.

The change of policy as expressed by Captain-General Blanco is, he says, doubtless modifying the feeling of resentment which formerly prevailed, and should the near future prove discouraging to the insurgents, would doubtless smooth the way to pacification.

Hyatt discusses the policy which the United States should pursue. Among property holders, whether Americans or citizens of other nationalities, there is but one sentiment, and this sentiment is "hands off," or, so much as they can, to terminate the struggle. They deprecate constant agitation which makes the governing class enemies to American interests, and brings no corresponding advantage.

On the 20th of November Mr. Hyatt says: "The text of the new autonomy, as published here, is not meeting with favor by the most ardent friends of Spain. There is, however, a feeling of relief and safety since the change in the Captain-Generalship."

A portion of this correspondence is withheld by the State Department.

Writing on the 5th of December Mr. Hyatt says: "The order of reconcentration is relaxed, but not removed, but many people have reached a point where it is a matter of entire indifference to them, whether it is removed or not, for they have lost all interest in the problem of existence. A census of the island taken to-day would show with one taken three years ago, I feel confident would show that two-thirds of the residents are missing, and the Spanish army would make no better showing."

**REVOCATION OF RECONCENTRATION.**

On December 14th Mr. Hyatt writes: "The order of reconcentration is now satisfactorily wiped out, and as far as the Spanish Government is concerned, men go about nearly as they please. The insurgents and their sympathizers unquestionably take advantage of the revocation to get from the towns and cities which they have recently abandoned, and strengthen their cause. The effects on agricultural pursuits will be disappointing, because the great majority of those who should take up the work join the insurgent forces when compelled to leave their homes, and the portions of the island which are now being reconcentrated are women and children, all of whom seem to have little interest in the problem of life. There is no one to take these people back to the fields and utilize their remaining strength. Their houses are destroyed, their fields are overgrown with weeds, they have no seeds to plant and if they did they cannot live seventy or eighty days until the crop matures, which, when grown, would more than likely be taken by one or the other of the contending parties."

Closing this communication, Mr. Hyatt says: "It is my opinion, and I believe an opinion that is not biased in favor of Cuba, that Spain will be compelled to prosecute a far more vigorous war than has yet been done in the conquest of Cuba. I think I speak advisedly when I say that in this end of the island, at least, there are many thousands of square miles where the foot of the Spanish soldier has never trod. Within this zone the insurgents have their families, corral their horses and cattle, and raise their crops. Why Spain, with as large a body of brave soldiers as ever won a war, has not scattered to the four winds the comparatively small body of men who are there is a question I will not attempt to answer. As I write," Mr. Hyatt closes this communication, "a man is dying in the street in front of my block, the third in a comparatively short time."

**DEATH RATE APPALLING.**

Mr. Hyatt's letter of the 21st of December deals largely with the sickness and death rate on the island, which he characterizes as appalling. Statistics, he says, make a gloomy showing, but come far short of the truth. "The disease," he says, "is generally brought on by insufficient food. He mentions some who are attacked who have plenty, but these recover fully, while others die or make very slow recovery. "The prevailing disease is sometimes called paludal fever, and others in the tropics, but it is epidemic and contagious. At the date of this letter about 40 per cent. of the people are afflicted with it."

He says that yellow fever also prevails, and out of a total of 16,000 soldiers recently sent to Manzanillo, nearly 4,000 were in hospitals or quarantined on the people. He says that Mr. Caminero, United States Sanitary Inspector, said at the time there were over 12,000 people sick in bed, not counting those in military hospitals.

**EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH AUTONOMY.**

On the 1st of January Mr. Hyatt dealt with the efforts to establish autonomy, saying that the scheme had been pushed with great vigor, "and money or quite to the point of offering money to join the party, which was not done by a minor officer. When here a few days since General Pando sent for Mr. Iora, and said: 'You have two active and influential brothers in the rebel army. You must go at once to these brothers and tell them to come and join the party, and the political and that they will be provided for by me.'"

Mr. Iora replied: 'I have been away from my home to escape joining the insurgents; my brothers chose to join them. I will obey your command if you desire to sacrifice my liberty. My brothers would order me shot on the spot if I approached them with your proposition.'"

"General Pando withdrew his command, Henrique Campelles, who was Governor of this province some four years ago, returned to the same position about a month hence. He has worked with great energy to build up the autonomist party, but he resigned and took a solemn oath that he would never again set foot on Cuban soil. He declared himself both disinterested and disgusted."

Mr. Hyatt's letter of January 4th is devoted to a discussion as to whether the Cubans will accept autonomy. He has taken great pains to inform himself as to the question, and is eliminating all bias from his discussion. Taking up the question, he repeats some of the information given in a previous letter as to the efforts made on the part of the Spanish officials to establish this system, and to this adds: "Wholesale arrests of Spanish officials, and the civil positions made by very sweeping orders, with instructions to fill their places with Cuban Autonomists. It is a week since an order came dismissing every employe of the custom-house in this city to make places for Autonomists. In many cases where Cubans are appointed to the position of an office, they have sent to the Collector to ask permission from insurgent officers. It will be seen that Cubans are going very slow in accepting autonomy. In fact, only two employes of the custom-house have been named. The Collector and Fiscal Agents against the reconcentration was at once sent in, so the entire corps is still in office. The newly appointed provincial Governor, Charvez, has been here for several days, but as yet has not taken charge."

Apparently the policy as expressed by Captain-General Blanco is, he says, doubtless modifying the feeling of resentment which formerly prevailed, and should the near future prove discouraging to the insurgents, would doubtless smooth the way to pacification.

**INSURGENTS STOP INDUSTRIES.**

On the 12th of January Mr. Hyatt included in his translation of some orders issued by General Gomez forbidding the grinding of the sugar crop for the years 1897 and 1898. He says in a part of Cuba all idea of making a sugar crop is abandoned, and he says that the stoppage of industries will not halt the struggle, but the coffee and other agricultural crops will under the same ban. Mr. Hyatt also says that he had hope that after the revocation of the reconcentration order that no difficulty would be found in reinstating all industries, but it appears that all of the streets in the cities are closed, and our citizens are thwarted by the action of the insurgents, who refuse to allow them to return to their sugar and coffee and other estates.

**BEGGARS THROUG DOORS.**

This letter, like several others of Mr. Hyatt's, indicates that important parts are omitted. He closes, as usual, with a brief but thrilling picture of the conditions on the island. "It is," he says, "beyond the power of my pen to describe the situation in Eastern Cuba. Squalidity, starvation, sickness and death meet one in all places. Beggars throng our doors and stop us on the streets, and the dead are everywhere to remain over from day to day in the cemeteries unburied."

**BLANCO'S VISIT TO SANTIAGO.**

On January 21st Mr. Hyatt details some of the particulars of the visit of Captain-General Blanco to Santiago. He mentions a conversation he had with Colonel Marsh of General Blanco's staff, and says that the latter, upon leaving, said to him and to others at all times most happy to use whatever influence I may have with General Blanco in securing a favorable resolution on any matters that you may desire to present to him."

**ERA OF GOOD FEELING PASSING AWAY.**

Mr. Hyatt writes on the 1st of September last as follows: "The era of good feeling and peace, which has been the result of the reconcentration, is passing away, and the bitter words and cruel acts are again coming to the front. These engaged in works of mercy are denounced for keeping alive a tribe that ought to be dead, but it cannot be said there is no excuse for harsh judgment. The stoppage of agricultural pursuits and the blowing up of cars containing innocents cannot be justified, even under the guise of war. Extremists of both sides seem able to dominate the sentiments of their respective parties, while a deep feeling of personal hatred pervades their breasts."

**General Blanco's mild and humane policy meets with a feeble response from his own followers, while the insurgents laugh at the old man who throws seeds and grass, instead of stones. Autonomy is already a dead issue, while buying insurgent leaders, thus far is not a marked success, the insurgent Generals having already imprisoned several officers suspected of this penalty."**

**My Hyatt, ending this letter, quotes Colonel Marsh, attributing to him the following sentiment: "Spain fails to comprehend that Cuba has, as it were, two nations, a political one, which is Spanish, and a commercial one, which is the United States, and the political mother fails to see that the commercial**

mother has any rights, while the commercial mother cannot shake off her responsibility, for God has made them next neighbors."

Mr. Hyatt closes this letter as follows: "I do not believe that the Western Hemisphere is ever witness to starvation equal to that which now exists in Eastern Cuba."

**QUININE AS ACCEPTABLE AS GOLD.**

On the 8th of February Mr. Hyatt reports the first arrival of relief from the United States, which came in the shape of medicines. The people seemed very pleased to receive quinine, and he says that to nearly every family this medicine was as acceptable as gold. All classes, including the physicians, the church dignitaries and the ladies of the city, joined in the distribution among the indigent sick. He says that with the free use of quinine the death rate has fallen to a very low figure, and he adds that much of the good effects of this medicine is that the American medicine has received a decided boom, and by all parties its action has been pronounced miraculous. The doctors found after very little experience that it will cure about one-fifth of the amount of the same medicine to break a fever which had been required of quinine used before it had been received.

**STREET BLOCKED BY A HUNGRY THROUG.**

On the 26th of February Mr. Hyatt reported the particulars of the first distribution of the city supplies received from the United States. The goods were issued in the court attached to the Consulate, the people being admitted by the police through a carriage driveway. "As I write," he says, "the street is blocked by the hungry throng for nearly a square above and below the entrance. I have requested the police to admit the most delicate and feeble subjects first, as many of them are unable to stand very long in such a crowd."

He estimated that at the time there were 18,000 people in that city needing relief. He says that thirty of the best ladies of the city divided the city into fourteen districts, issuing ration tickets according to the number of needy persons in each house, a week's rations being issued to each person holding a ticket. The first day's rations were issued to 280 persons, and for the entire four days under consideration to 3,098.

**TALK OF ANNEXATION.**

In the last communication of the series from Mr. Hyatt, dated March 24th, he says: "Property holders, without distinction of nationality, with few exceptions, strongly desire annexation, having but little hope of a stable government under either contending parties, and they view with regret autonomy, nay repugnance of the American people to such union, and still hope that a change of circumstances will yet bring it about, but such condition would not be popular among the masses."

**Old New York Relics.**

There is an uncommonly varied and yet compact mass of historical relics in one small glass case in the quaint library and picture gallery of the New York Historical Society, in Second Avenue. Occupying a conspicuous place in the case is a large iron key, labeled "Key to the Old Bridge" in City Hall Park, New York, presented by S. Whitney Phoenix. Underneath this key is "The Original Deed of State Island," the document by which the Indian owners of Staten Island, and the State Government, Governor of New York, on April 13, 1670. Close by in the glass case is a time-stained certificate of John Cruger, Mayor, admitting Gerald de Puyester, Merch't, as a freeman and citizen of this city of New York on October 3, 1705.

**Some Important Points Developed in Consulate Correspondence.**

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The consular correspondence in part was devoted to the Maine disaster, and in this part of the correspondence some important and interesting points are developed. The correspondence consists largely of cablegrams exchanged by Assistant Secretary of State Day and Consul-General Lee.

The first of the telegrams is dated in Havana, January 12th, and relates to the riots which were then occurring in the city. This and the subsequent telegrams upon the same subject have been published either in whole or in part.

On January 24th General Lee was notified by the State Department that the Maine would call at Havana in a day or two, and was directed to make arrangements for an interchange of friendly calls between officers and authorities.

Under the same date General Lee advised a postponement of the Maine's visit for six or seven days so that the excitement might abate.

Later in the day General Lee was advised that the Maine would arrive in Havana the next day, and was

asked to co-operate with the authorities for her friendly visit.

Writing the State Department the next day, General Lee informed the Department that the Spanish authorities professed to think the United States Government was never witness to starvation equal to that which now exists in Eastern Cuba."

The telegrams from January 25th to February 4th relate merely to the reception of the Maine and the exchange of visits between her officers and the naval and civil authorities in Havana.

On February 4th Assistant Secretary Day, in an alterior purpose to the Secretary of the Navy thought it imprudent, for sanitary reasons, to keep the Maine long in Havana. He asked if some vessels had been kept there all the time and requested his views.

In reply General Lee said he thought there would be no objection to the vessel's crew before May. We should not relinquish the position of peaceful control of the situation, or conditions would be worse than if the vessel had never been sent. Americans are departing with their families in haste on account of the distrust of the preservation of order by authorities. If another riot occurs will be against the Governor-General and autonomy, but might include anti-American demonstration also. A first-class battle-ship of the United States Navy, the USS Oregon, is on her way to the coast to meet the Spanish torpedo boat with it to preserve communication with Admiral.

The next telegram of importance was sent by General Lee early on the morning of February 16th, announcing to the State Department the destruction of the Maine. That telegram has been published. During the forty-eight hours that followed General Lee kept the department informed of the occurrences in chronological order.

In a dispatch of February 18th he said that after the divers under Captain Sigsbee had made a cursory examination of the wreck "the Spanish Government would like to unite with ours in having the bottom of the ship raised and the vicinity jointly examined."

The next day Judge Day informed General Lee that his Government had already constituted an investigation of the disaster, which would be conducted independently. He added, however: "The investigation of the Spanish Government can be conducted in whatever investigation they may see fit to make on their part."

The first intimation of the cause of the explosion was given by General Lee on February 22nd, when he telegraphed to the State Department that he had found intact in 10-inch diameter zinc cartridge shell this morning. Seems to show that magazine not exploded. Evidence beginning to prove explosion on port side by torpedo.

General Lee informed the department on the 28th that arrangements had been concluded for independent investigations of the disaster, his correspondence with General Blanco, being transmitted in full.

In concluding his letter to Blanco, General Lee said: "I am quite sure that neither Government has any other object except to ascertain all the facts connected with the explosion of the Maine, and that the great desire of both Governments is to proceed harmoniously with the work."

Mr. Hyatt's correspondence between General Lee and the State Department concerning the Maine disaster abruptly terminates, so far as the correspondence submitted to Congress is concerned.

**Called Back.**

It is one of the school laws in Boston, as in other cities, that no pupil may come from a family any member of which is ill with a contagious disease.

One day recently Willie K— appeared before his teacher and said: "My sister's got the measles, sir."

"Well, what are you doing here, then?" replied the teacher, severely.

"Don't you know any better than to come to school when your sister has the measles? Now, you go home, and stay there until she is well."

"The boy, who is a veritable little rogue, went to the door, where he turned with a twinkle in his eye, and said:

"If you please, sir, my sister lives in Philadelphia."—Harper's Bazar.

**A Fitting Name.**

Bainbridge—I know why they are called Fighting Boats."

Bainbridge—Because the author had a run for his life.—Detroit Free Press.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself and a terror to others.

**HIGH EXPLOSIVES.**

**HOW THEY ARE MADE AND DANGER IN COMPOUNDING.**

**Viruses of Blasting Gelatine and Gun Cotton—Elements That Go to Make Dynamite—Constituent Parts of Nitro-Glycerine.**

One hears a great deal of talk these days about high explosives—nitro-glycerine, dynamite, blasting gelatine and the like. They are words of awful import to most of us. They are synonyms of everything that is deadly and destructive. Here is a popular description of each of these terrible agents, their composition and comparative utility in warfare and otherwise.

There are two kinds of explosives—low and high. Lieutenant Edward Simpson, U. S. N., who is an authority, writes that the term explosive is one applied to those substances, solid or liquid, which upon the application of heat or shock are converted either by combustion or decomposition into gases having many times the volume of the original substance. A low explosive, like gunpowder, is one which can be exploded by ignition. Further, the rate of this combustion can be regulated by mechanical means. Thus, black gunpowder goes off quickly, like a flash, whereas brown gunpowder is a mechanical mixture, as are all low explosives; but high explosives, with which this article has to deal, are chemical compounds.

Nitro-glycerine is the best known representative of the former, nitro-glycerine of the latter. High explosives are used where shattering and rending effects are to be produced, and they can be made to explode only by what is called detonation—that is, by so suddenly striking or heating the surrounding high explosive that the mass is instantly chemically changed into gases many times greater than the original volume of the explosive, and this gas in its efforts to escape rips, tears, destroys, annihilates anything and everything around or about it. The havoc it can work is terrific and is irresistible.

**NITRO-GLYCERINE.**

A great many kinds of high explosives have been compounded; in all those used for commercial purposes nitro-glycerine furnished the active principle. Nitro-glycerine is formed by the action of concentrated nitric acid upon glycerine. It is a colorless, oily liquid having a pungent aromatic taste. It produces a violent temporary headache if taken into the human system, either by placing a drop upon the tongue or on the skin, but when persons habitually handle it they lose their susceptibility to this action.

At a temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit nitro-glycerine freezes to a white crystalline mass, and it is usually kept in this condition until ready to be used; it can be thus transported safely and easily. Its liquid form it is dangerous to handle in any way. To bring it from its frozen state into the liquid form, the cans containing it are placed in hot water of a temperature of 100 degrees. The point of firing is 350 degrees.

Nitro-glycerine is the most powerful explosive agent in use; it can be fired by a fuse charged with fulminate of mercury. However, nitro-glycerine in its pure state is rarely used for explosives, principally because of its dangerous nature. Three essentials are required in a high explosive, strength or disruptive power, safety in handling and keeping qualities, and in their efforts to secure these many scientists have brought out different explosives.

**DYNAMITE.**

Dynamite, perhaps, is the name most familiar to people; it has become a general term, and means a high explosive containing a certain amount of ingredients of which the compound may be manufactured. Dynamite, the genuine article to which the name was first given and by which in the army and navy it is still called, is a preparation made by mixing nitro-glycerine with a natural silicious earth called kieselguhr, or rotten stone from which the water and organic substances have been driven out. The proportion of the mixture is 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine and 25 per cent. of rotten stone. The resulting compound is soft, of a pale brown color, and of great appearance and consistency not unlike damp brown sugar.

The rotten stone in dynamite proper is replaced in other high explosives by some other substance which inventors claim adds certain specific qualities to the resulting explosive. Dynamite is called a dope. It is this employment of a dope that renders dynamite safer to handle and less liable to explosion from shock than is the case with pure nitro-glycerine. Dynamite freezes at forty degrees. It is always frozen for transportation, it explodes at 360 degrees. To thaw it is dangerous, unless done with the greatest care. Ninety-five per cent. of the accidents in mines due to explosions of dynamite have been owing to the carelessness of thawing it hastily. Dynamite is very extensively used, though generally it goes under the name of powder. For submarine mines, planted in a channel, to obstruct the fairway, dynamite is extensively used. It is put up in copper spheres or cylinders, which are anchored so as to float ten or twelve feet below the surface, or still lower; to these are connected electric fuses, operated by an electric circuit from the shore. Pressing a key will cause the fuse to detonate the dynamite and the explosion follow.

**GUN COTTON.**

Gun cotton, however, is more extensively used for military purposes than any other form of high explosive. It is produced by the action of concentrated nitric acid on cotton or cellulose. After compression the white cakes resulting look very much like ordinary hard pressed cotton, brittle and hard. Gun cotton is unaffected by water. This one of its most valuable properties, and one which makes gun cotton so valuable for use on board ship in torpedoes, or wherever under water explosives are needed. Dry loose gun cotton is harmless; if burned it flashes off. Dry compressed gun cotton burns rapidly but quickly if unconfined, and moist gun cotton does the same. Wet gun cotton cannot be exploded except by certain kinds of detonators—it may be treated without danger; in a shell even forced into or placed in a shell and shot out of a gun, yet it still remains intact. These are most important characteristics of gun cotton. You might have magazines full of it, instead of one or two torpedo heads, yet fire on board ship or a shot from an enemy or an explosion from within or without will not detonate this wet gun cotton. Gun cotton is always stored and used wet. Distilled water is used to wet it and to keep it wet; in this condition it is the safest explosive known. In one of the naval intelligence publica-

**THE JAPANESE HOME.**

It is stated that the English Government tested the safety of gun cotton by burning bonfires in two lots of a ton each. In one case the explosive was in disks in a closed tank, and in the other it was divided among eighty closed packages. In both cases the gun cotton burned away without exploding.

In order to explode moist gun cotton a special kind of primer or detonator must be used, consisting of a disk of dry gun cotton, and this dry gun cotton is exploded by the fulminate of mercury fuse fired by electricity. These disks of gun cotton may be made any size. Usually they are about four inches in diameter and an inch thick, with a hole in the center. Several disks of wet gun cotton are placed one over the other, near the top of the primer, or disk of dry cotton, then the electric primer is lowered into the charge through the hole, and the entire cartridge is carefully sealed up with a watertight head through which the electric wires lead, which are to be applied to the wires leading to the firing battery. It is of the utmost importance to keep this dry gun cotton dry. Should it get wet the fuse would be inoperative. When gun cotton is used to charge the war heads of torpedoes, the cotton is usually molded to fit the form of the chamber designed to hold it.

NITRO-GLYCERINE COMPOUNDS. Gun cotton is not so extensively used for commercial submarine operations as some of the nitro-glycerine compounds, mainly because of the difficulty of preparing for firing. Nor is it so terrible in its explosive action as some of them. A form of gelatine seems to be more generally preferred. One of these now on the market is called Repauno gelatine. It is described as a high explosive powder, having a gelatine consistency, is, therefore, very soft and very dense or heavy, and very advantageous features in certain classes of work. The higher grades have extraordinary disruptive power. It is decidedly plastic. This, with its density, renders it particularly suitable for submarine work, where the explosive is strong, because it will adhere firmly together even should the covering of the charges get damaged or removed, and it is not disintegrated by water.

Another high explosive in our market is known as dynamite. It resembles explosive gelatine, but is made of nitro-glycerine, cellulose, and sulphur, instead of nitro-cellulose. Some forcite contains 55 per cent. of nitro glycerine, and other grades less, incorporated with a mixture of nitrate of soda, sulphur and wood tar, with a little wood pulp added. It burns in the open air, explodes in confined places, and water has no action on it.

**RELATIVE STRENGTH OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES.**

There are many other explosives suitable for submarine use, some of them of a greater explosive strength than dynamite. A recent investigation by General Abbot, of the United States army carefully investigated the properties of several kinds of high explosives and gave as the results of his experiments the following relative strengths under water of certain ones: No. 1, that described above, 100; blasting gelatine, wet, 87; nitro glycerine, 81; gun cotton, wet, 87; gun powder, 20; 50. There were some other interesting data reported by General Abbot concerning high explosives. His experiments led to the following conclusions in order to wound the bottom of a submarine-war of 9,000 tons, armored with nine inches of iron, an explosive must produce a pressure of 5,500 pounds per square inch; that 6,500 pounds would be fatal to an ordinary double bottomed iron-hulled vessel.

These results are largely speculative, and may be very much influenced by the disposition of weights and internal arrangements of the vessel. Thus in some Italian experiments with a model of a submarine, all the shells of high explosives, it is noticed that he gives the following relative horizontal distances and charges necessary to inflict a fatal blow on a modern ironclad:

Distance in feet..... 120 180 240 300 360 420 480 540 600 660 720 780 840 900 960 1020 1080 1140 1200 1260 1320 1380 1440 1500 1560 1620 1680 1740 1800 1860 1920 1980 2040 2100 2160 2220 2280 2340 2400 2460 2520 2580 2640 2700 2760 2820 2880 2940 3000 3060 3120 3180 3240 3300 3360 3420 3480 3540 3600 3660 3720 3780 3840 3900 3960 4020 4080 4140 4200 4260 4320 4380 4440 4500 4560 4620 4680 4740 4800 4860 4920 4980 5040 5100 5160 5220 5280 5340 5400 5460 5520 5580 5640 5700 5760 5820 5880 5940 6000 6060 6120 6180 6240 6300 6360 6420 6480 6540 6600 6660 6720 6780 6840 6900 6960 7020 7080 7140 7200 7260 7320 7380 7440 7500 7560 7620 7680 7740 7800 7860 7920 7980 8040 8100 8160 8220 8280 8340 8400 8460 8520 8580 8640 8700 8760 8820 8880 8940 9000 9060 9120 9180 9240 9300 9360 9420 9480 9540 9600 9660 9720 9780 9840 9900 9960 10020 10080 10140 10200 10260 10320 10380 10440 10500 10560 10620 10680 10740 10800 10860 10920 10980 11040 11100 11160 11220 11280 11340 11400 11460 11520 11580 11640 11700 11760 11820 11880 11940 12000 12060 12120 12180 12240 12300 12360 12420 12480 12540 12600 12660 12720 12780 12840 12900 12960 13020 13080 13140 13200 13260 13320 13380 13440 13500 13560 13620 13680 13740 13800 13860 13920 13980 14040 14100 14160 14220 14280 14340 14400 14460 14520 14580 14640 14700 14760 14820 14880 14940 15000 15060 15120 15180 15240 15300 15360 15420 15480 15540 15600 15660 15720 15780 15840 15900 15960 16020 16080 16140 16200 16260 16320 16380 16440 16500 16560 16620 16680 16740 16800 16860 16920 16980 17040 17100 17160 17220 17280 17340 17400 17460 17520 17580 17640 17700 17760 17820 17880 17940 18000 18060 18120 18180 18240 18300 18360 18420 18480 18540 18600 18660 18720 18780 18840 18900 18960 19020 19080 19140 19200 19260 19320 19380 19440 19500 19560 19620 19680 19740 19800 19860 19920 19980 20040 20100 20160 20220 20280 20340 20400 20460 20520 20580 20640 20700 20760 20820 20880 20940 21000 21060 21120 21180 21240 21300 21360 21420 21480 21540 21600 21660 21720 21780 21840 21900 21960 22020 22080 22140 22200 22260 22320 22380 22440 22500 22560 22620 22680 22740 22800 22860 22920 22980 23040 23100 23160 23220 23280 23340 23400 23460 23520 23580 23640 23700 23760 23820 23880 23940 24000 24060 24120 24180 24240 24300 24360 24420 24480 24540 24600 24660 24720 24780 24840 24900 24960 25020 25080 25140 25200 25260 25320 25380 25440 25500 25560 25620 25680 25740 25800 25860 25920 25980 26040 26100 26160 26220 26280 26340 26400 26460 26520 26