

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

Delmonico's open to-day.

McCloskey's advice to Major E. A. Barke-Young man, go West.

One of the last pieces of Fanny Fern's writing closed with "Oh, God, I thank thee that I live."

Miss Edmonia Lewis sculps away day and night, but fails to keep up her orders for marble busts and things.

Wisconsin marshes are yielding alternate crops of intermittent fever and cranberries to the extent of from 300 to 300 bushels to the acre.

W. Jasper Blackburn, who was shot in Minden on the eighteenth ultimo, has been removed to his home, in Homer, and is slowly recovering.

The Mobile Tribune of yesterday reports that Senator Sprague & J. Boynton, Esq., of Rhode Island, are in that city, and stopping at the Battle House.

The telegraph reports to a Memphis paper that the Liberals and Democrats in New Orleans "have fused on the parish and city officers, with Low Weitz for Mayor."

England has forty-four ironclads, Russia twenty-five vessels of war of all kinds, and Holland seventeen monitors. France has fifty ironclads and a fleet of 333 vessels besides.

Mr. Henry W. Elliott, the artist with the exploring expedition to Alaska, has married a Russian lady there, is occupying her leisure hours in teaching him the Slavonic language.

J. D. Rouse, Esq., after a pleasant summer trip to Long Branch and through the West, has returned to take active part in the legal courts soon to come off in our local courts.

A grand concert will be given at St. Stephens' Hall, corner of Napoleon avenue and Chestnut street, this evening, commencing at half-past seven o'clock, for the benefit of St. Stephens' Church.

Mr. Boutwell's policy, by which he uses the power of the government to prevent the money market from being controlled by the Wall street rings, is opposed by nearly all the Greeley organs.

The French are trying to introduce pattern dress goods into the market in place of the plain fabrics which have ruled so long. The earlier specimens of the new goods con- sidered here have met with very little sale.

Venustus appears to be giving premonitory intimations of another eruption. Shocks have been felt (only slight hitherto, however) near the mountain, and smoke is being emitted from two of the craters.

A new style of ear-ring is a single pearl or diamond, with a fastening like a screw stud. It is screwed by this into the lobe of the ear, so that the stone seems to rest on the ear, with no support. They are quite pretty.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 33° at St. Paul. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 83° at Fort Benton. It was warmer at Galveston, Shreveport and Vicksburg than at New Orleans.

General Hartranft carried his own column by just one majority. It was rather slim, but then it was a gain of 765 over the vote of last year, which may be accounted rather handsome on the part of his immediate neighbors.

Mr. Pullman, the inventor of the famous palace car, was in Paris last week, arranging to place several of his magnificent vehicles on the lines between the French capital and Vienna in time for the International Exposition.

M. Lidot, a Frenchman, has invented a machine for stopping runaway horses instantly. Electricity at the control of the driver is the means employed; the horse is violently shocked, and so much surprised that he instantly comes to a halt.

The Republican gain on Congressmen in Pennsylvania, Indiana, North Carolina and Oregon will most likely increase the Republican majority in the popular branch of Congress about twenty-five, almost enough to render inoperative the two-thirds rule.

A patent has recently been taken out for the preparation of an improved safety writing ink, which consists in the addition, to any ink, of a solution of yellow prussiate of potash. Any attempt to remove this ink by means of carbolic acid or other substance changes it to a Berlin blue.

An absent-minded man entered a Troy shoe store the other day and wanted his boy measured for a pair of shoes. "But where's the boy?" said the dealer. "Thunder!" said the man, "I've left the boy at home. I'll go and bring him," and off he started for his house, six blocks away.

We are glad to learn that after a trip extending over central Europe, France and Scotland, the pastor of the Coliseum Place Church has returned to his charge and resumed his clerical duties. His arduous duties rendered such a trip almost a necessity, and his friends will be glad to learn that it has greatly benefited him.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the supervising steamboat inspector at Detroit, to the effect that in instituting investigation as to casualties to steam vessels particular care should be taken that no officer should be assigned to such duty who could have any motive whatever to conceal the facts.

Senator Morton has been able for the first time for years to make, during the recent campaign in Indiana, one or two speeches standing on his feet, and has so far recovered the use of his limbs that he is engaged to make four campaign speeches in Illinois, after which he will return to Indiana to renew the fight there for the possession of the State in November.

It is stated that upon the Hudson river steamboats they frequently carry passengers whose baggage has European marks upon it, and of other boats add places are instructed by men who own the baggage to be careful, and not to efface the foreign marks. This is about the most complete annotation of snobbish which can be imagined.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST IN REPUBLICANISM.

When the Republican urges a measure or proposes a policy for the good of the Republic, it should be understood that the best interests of the city and the State are implied in the proposition.

We have seen the good effects of Republicanism in this State during the past four years, and our great object now is not to change any article of our faith, any principle of Republicanism, but if possible to improve the character of our public servants.

We want Republicans elected to office who will resist the bribes and blandishments of corrupt Democrats. We believe there is a large portion of the white population who are Republicans at heart, but who have not quite succeeded in emancipating themselves from the Conservative party.

This long word is nothing more nor less than the polite name for Democracy and all the evils so readily suggested by the mere mention of the old corrupt party.

Our citizens have been leaving it by hundreds every week since last winter, and are convinced that with a ticket of first-rate names in the field, we may count upon many hundreds more before election day.

When we advise our convention to select such candidates as are known to enjoy the confidence of the better portion of the conservatives, we do so that the benefits of Republicanism may continue to bless this city for two years and the State for four years longer.

Anything which strengthens our city ticket helps our State ticket, and anything which gives assurance of the success of the Republican party promises well for the public good.

Republican rule, even in the hands of inexperienced men, is infinitely preferable to Democracy, though administered by our "first citizens," who, after all, are not easy to ascertain, and of doubtful value when found.

We believe in Republicanism, and in the wise system of laws enacted by our party, both for the nation and the State. Whatever may have been the cost of liberty, such as we now enjoy, as compared with the grinding tyranny of ten years ago, we would not surrender it for more than twice the money.

We desire to perpetuate our principles, and to do this as economically as the obstinate and selfish opposition of our enemies will permit. We insist that the work shall go on, regardless of cost, but wish the co-operation of the better portion of our conservative fellow-citizens to aid us in the work of reducing expenses.

For as we gain recruits from the opposite camp, we weaken the bitter feeling engendered by bigotry against our party, and proportionately simplify the progressive work and cheapen the expense.

For instance, the one hundred thousand dollars paid to the militia last winter for keeping a Democratic mob quiet might have been saved to the State, if all those men who are really attached to Republican principles could have freely expressed their views without danger of loss to their business interests.

Instead of clamoring for martial law, there would have been a demand for peace and order from one end of the city to the other. Instead of thronging the streets for the avowed purpose of revolutionizing the lawful government, thousands of idlers would have looked for some honest employment, which would have been better for themselves and the public credit than to loaf around the street corners, loaded down with arms and reeking with rum, a terror to women and children and a nuisance to all decent citizens.

It is not Republicanism that needs reforming, but the sentiment hostile to it. In this work we ask the assistance of everybody, well assured that herein lies the true remedy for all the real burdens that afflict us.

HIDDEN HANDS. It will not do for the Democratic papers to point to one of their nominees with the ambiguous indorsement: "His record is too well known to require any explanation from us."

The people care little or nothing for old records, however fair they may have been written by the partial hands of admiring friends. An in this mutable world, the oldest and wisest sentiments find it convenient and even necessary to change their views of public policy.

And we do not know of a prominent Democratic politician in New Orleans to-day who is fit to be intrusted with public trust, unless he has experienced a very decided change of sentiment within the past four or five years.

Old records, therefore, are worse than useless. Unexplained they raise suspicions of unfitness for public position, as the political sentiments that prevailed among the old citizens but a few years ago have been condemned, with no hope of ever being again brought into favor.

The men who then entertained exceptional and heretical political notions are capable of accomplishing some good, if they will embrace the new light which experience has approved.

to this platform as his chart—to live up to their spirit if elected, and to secure the incorporation of the principles of the platform in the new city government.

The Republicans possess a great advantage over the Democrats. They have a well defined policy which they are not ashamed to avow, while their opponents conduct their movements with such an air of mystery and so much secrecy that there is reasonable ground to distrust their motives.

They give out in a general way that they are in favor of reform, but when men of honest conviction, like Mr. Bendernagel, reduce their propositions to writing, and present a bill of details for approval, they invariably squirm out of it by turning their attention to other matters nearer to their hearts, and more germane to their personal interests.

The result is plainly seen in the condition of the two parties to-day. While the Republicans are bunched together by a common interest, ready to make any personal sacrifices to secure the common good, and stand together an imalienable, indivisible phalanx, the Democrats are divided, first into three great factions, hostile to each other, and these factions are in turn separated and split up into countless little rings, under the control of individuals, whose interests are the sole motives that keep them together.

Such a party is no match for disciplined opposition, any more than a mob is a match for disciplined, veteran troops. The parties who life their intentions from the public practice the same tactics in their dealings with each other. They speak fair, but act false.

While bespattering their candidates with praise, they stab them with taunts of their poverty or the shortness of their residence "among us." Now, if the Democrats were to muster up the necessary courage to adopt a platform they would not dare to insert in it either of these propositions: First, that a poor man is ineligible to office. Second, that a man who has lived here no more than four years is unworthy of confidence.

Yet such objections are constantly urged by Tom, Dick and Harry against what is an inspiring, energetic man of brains yet remain in the hidden hand party.

It is a fortunate thing for the Republicans that their enemies are so blind. It makes our victory the more easy and secure, and affords to thinking men the guarantee that the wickedness of Democracy is neutralized and rendered harmless by its chronic weakness.

UNFULFILLED "JUST EXPECTATIONS." John Cochran, chairman of the New York Liberal State Committee, has followed the Indiana and Ohio precedent, and issued an "order of the day" to his followers.

Mr. Cochran frankly confesses that "the results of the October elections have not fulfilled our just expectations." But he does not give up the fight, sell out the headquarters furniture and close up the concern, as the Pennsylvania Liberal chairman did.

On the contrary, he draws some of the moisture of consolation through the following exceedingly minute pores: Indiana has elected a Liberal Governor and a superintendent of education, chosen by decided majorities; Ohio has so far reduced the adverse majority that our brethren in that State confidently hope to be successful at the coming election, and Georgia declared for us by a majority which insures the choice of Greeley and Brown electors in nearly every Southern State.

The "decided majority" which makes Hendricks Governor of Indiana may be counted on the fingers of one hand in hundreds, while the Congressmen at large and the State ticket (except Governor and Superintendent of Education) have majorities ranging from 2000 to 3000. The great popularity of Senator Hendricks was worth thousands of votes to the defeated candidates on the State ticket, but even this advantage was not enough to overcome the superior Republican vote.

In the contest between Grant and Greeley there will probably be a very light Democratic vote, and the Republican majority increased by some thousands. We regard this as a "just expectation" that is likely to be fulfilled.

The result of the election in South Carolina proves that Mr. Cochran was wrong if he supposed the recent wild, one-sided, unfair election in Georgia insured a Democratic victory in that State. South Carolina is now one of our staunchest States. The once impulsive, eccentric, erratic Little commonwealth that belied public sentiment for all the world radiated from Charleston, now settles down in quiet sobriety alongside of Vermont. What, she follow the lead of Miss Georgia! Not a bit of it, as the orator Mr. Cochran has doubtless discovered, to his regret, by this time. So far from there being any general indications of the Southern States following the example of Georgia, the "ancient traditions" are menaced even in their strongholds, Little Delaware, the land of the Sausburgs and the hereditary possession of the Baywads, where the whipping post is an institution, enlightenment a public scandal, has shown signs of rebellion of late. Some of her sponsors boldly declare that the State will elect Grant electors, which will add three from an unexpected quarter. Louisiana and Mississippi are almost sure to be added to Mr. Cochran's rather long list of unfulfilled "just expectations."

ONE HALF COLORED. The telegram from Monroe informs us that there was a fusion mass meeting at that place on the seventeenth, on which occasion five or six thousand persons were present, one-half colored. The same authority chronicles the fact that Colonel McEnery gave a dinner for the entertainment of the speakers, presiding officers and some ladies at his residence. The names of a number of the guests are given, but the narrator does not wind up his tale with the notable observation with which he rounded his first paragraph. The "one-half colored" information is omitted from the report of Colonel McEnery's dinner party, doubtless for the sufficient reason that it did not belong in that connection.

Colored men are invited to Democratic political meetings alone, and asked to vote for the white candidates, but when it comes to social gatherings at a semi-political dinner party and a feast

of good things, they are left out in the cold. Hence we infer, that though the spectators at the great Democratic pow-wow were one-half colored, the complexion of the voters in Monroe who support the McEnery ticket will be more nearly the hue of the dinner party.

Curiosity could call them to the speech making, but the subsequent squabbling has settled the question of voting adversely to the hopes of the impolitic host.

We concede that Colonel McEnery enjoys the universal privilege of giving dinners and selecting his guests; but when he makes a parade of his hospitality for political effect, he should be prepared for the dissatisfaction of those who are courted for their votes, but ruled out when it comes to the conviviality that succeeded and grew out of the meeting.

The report should have closed with the receipt of the political doings, and left Colonel McEnery and his select guests to their privacy.

THE FUSION MUDDLE. The extraordinary condition into which the political fusion of the Democratic and Liberal parties have drifted reveals their utter unreluctance as general reformers. It has never been denied by the Republican party that there were many political abuses to correct. Humanity has never reached a state of perfection which discarded error and practiced only good.

Both in society and government such things will inevitably exist. Recognizing, therefore, the necessity for reform, the Republican organizations are uniting all their energies to effect it; not, however, in a mad struggle for office, where the spoils are held up as the sole object to be fought for, but by selecting intelligent, capable and honest men to administer the trusts of the people.

They put behind them the old partisan adage that "to the victor belongs the spoils." Instead, they recognize as landing the grave duty incumbent upon every member of society to so distribute his political influence that the greatest good will result to the community. This is evinced in the deliberations of the convention and the entire absence of anything like strife or struggle for office.

How favorably this course contrasts with rival organizations it is not necessary to say. By their acts shall you judge them. When the Liberal movement was started (embracing as it did a portion of all political parties), it was supposed to be genuinely reformatory in its object, and met at once the favorable consideration of the people.

All men, not thoroughly bad, like good government. It is human nature to prefer good to evil, when good is presented abstractly and its benefits are appreciable. The hope, therefore, of riding the government, both State and national, of political abuses, lifted the Liberal movement from an insignificant beginning at once into a national party.

But the old heaven of righteousness crept in. The indorsement of it at Baltimore gave control of it to the Democrats, and it at once sank to the level of Democratic instincts and ambition. In all the States where there was any considerable Democratic vote, it sunk to a mere medium for obtaining office. In this State it was eminently so. Under cover of reform the Democrats appropriated everything. The State ticket, by a trick of thimble rig as disgraceful as audacious, passed under their control. Cheated and dismayed, the Liberals were compelled to acquiesce in the robbery.

They thought, however, to get even on the parochial ticket, and adopted similar tactics to those which had proven successful with the Democrats. But they lacked the nerve to carry it through. Brown-beaten and ridiculed, they were glad to accept a few crumbs thrown them by their ambitious ally, while the wolf's share was complacently appropriated again. But even the little given was a mere subterfuge. The Democrats determined to have it back again, and at once raised the cry of dissatisfaction and in the name of the public, falsely assumed, demanded that these confessions be surrendered as a nullity.

Such is the political situation among the Democratic-Liberals. If properly appreciated, it will destroy public confidence in them, and teach a lesson which the Republican party is now demonstrating, that it alone has in view the true interests and prosperity of the people.

THE PLEASURES OF HOPE. If the supporters of Greeley were gifted with as much political strength as they are with vain hopes, they would probably carry every State in the Union, except Pennsylvania. They generally concede that State to the Republicans since the October elections. But the Liberal State Committees of Ohio and Indiana since their late defeat have picked up courage enough to declare in a sort of hesitating manner that they hope to carry their respective States, if not now, at least hereafter. The Ohioans find that Grant's victory of 40,000 in 1868 has been reduced to 15,000 in four years, and illogically hope to wipe out the balance in three weeks. In Indiana they expect to overcome 2000 Republican majority by a few hundred. In these wild calculations no allowance is made for the inevitable desertions of a weak party sustains after defeat, nor the corresponding accessions to the victors.

Instead of carrying either of these States, the Democrats will lose them in November by greater majorities than the Republicans have just rolled up against them. There is no objection, however, to their keeping up a brave front and occupying the opposition field, for they thus shut out a new enemy, and serve to make the Republicans vigilant.

THE BLIND LEADING THE BLIND. If the characterization of ignorance and folly indicated by the heading of this article was ever practically realized, it has been done by our "best citizens" in their struggle for political reform. It must be understood, however, that by "best citizens" we mean those who came down here some thirty years ago as deckhands on steamboats and flatboat propellers, and became negro drivers or rolled cotton on the levee until an opportunity for speculation opened, and who then grew rich, insolent and shoddy; people who, after life process

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Now in Press. THE HAND-BOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1872. PREPARED BY HON. EDWARD McPHERSON, LL. D., Clerk of the United States House of Representatives.

These political works have always been characterized by such thoroughness, accuracy and impartiality as to make them absolutely indispensable to American statesmen, politicians, lawyers, students of history, journalists and intelligent thinkers of all classes and all political parties, by whom they are freely used and quoted as

INDOUBTED AUTHORITY. McPHERSON'S HAND-BOOK FOR 1872, in variety and scope of its contents, surpasses all political guide books hitherto published. It is a work of about 200 pages, two double columns, handsomely bound in durable cloth—size and shape very convenient to carry while campaigning. It will be of uniform style with Mr. McPHERSON'S other political publications, and will form with them a continuous series, illustrating by papers, votes and figures the progress of political thought and action, and the relations of parties to all important public questions. It will cover the two years which have elapsed since the issue of his Hand-Book of Politics for 1870, no manual having been issued by him in 1871.

Besides much other available political data, the following are embraced in it: List of members of the Cabinet of President Grant. List of Senators and Representatives in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. The second and third annual messages, and the special messages of President Grant, on San Domingo, Test-oath, Lawlessness in South Carolina, and others, as well as the various proclamations and orders issued since 1870. Full text of the enforcement acts of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, with the various resolutions thereon. Full text of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments, with votes in Congress thereon, and the two preceding. Year and day votes in Congress on measures affecting the tariff and taxation, including the action on the revenue bill of 1870, in Senate and House, to provide for the further security of the equal rights of citizens. The various propositions of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, made in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. The amendments proposed and made to State constitutions in Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The rules of the Civil Service Commission, and the additional rules of the Advisory Board, together with action of Congress and the President on this subject. Full text of the eight hour law, with opinion of Attorney General Hunt as to its effect, order of President Grant to enforce it, and the various resolutions of Congress thereon. The reports of Judiciary Committees in the Senate and House upon the right of women to vote under the fourteenth amendment, with additional facts respecting this movement, including the recent action in the Legislatures of Iowa, Maine and Massachusetts. A tabular statement giving the popular and electoral vote of each State in 1858, together with the aggregate popular and electoral vote in presidential elections, the vote at State elections in 1870, 1871 and 1872, the apportionment of representation of the several States in Congress, and the vote in the electoral college, by States and sections under the several laws in force, together with the population of each State under the census of 1850 and 1870, and its relative rank in the family of States.

Also a tabular statement showing the receipts of the government for every source, for each fiscal year from 1857 to 1872, including the respective heads of customs, internal revenue, direct taxes, public lands and miscellaneous sources. Also a tabular exhibit of the expenditures of the government for every source, for each fiscal year from 1857 to 1872, including the several heads of civil list, foreign intercourse, War Department, Navy Department, Indian Affairs, Miscellaneous, and the public debt annually paid in three years; accompanied by a tabular statement of the official accounts of the leading items for each year going to make up the totals for the above heads, with a table of the comparative quantities and values of agricultural lands, "products," eggs, in 1850 and 1870, prepared from advance statistics of the census of 1870. Also a tabular exhibit of the total quantity of public lands in this country—with the number of acres sold, entered for homestead, and other purposes, in 1870, and the number of acres, in 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 25