

PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1888.

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EXTRA MR. CORCORAN DEAD

The End Came at Washington Early This Morning.

Career of the Great Philanthropist and Millionaire.

The Corcoran Art Gallery and the Louisa Home Two of the Many Monuments Which Testify to His Generosity—How His Great Fortune was Accumulated—Investments in Government Bonds—His Fidelity to His Southern Friends—Consociates and Retara of His Property—Incidents which Show that His Heart Was in the Right Place.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the aged millionaire philanthropist, died at 6.30 o'clock this morning. He had suffered continuously from a severe bronchial attack, which had confined him to his bed for over a month. His illness assumed so serious a form a few days ago that his relatives were hastily summoned, and were at his bedside when he died. Mr. Corcoran slept almost continually for some days before his death, and seldom roused sufficiently to recognize the members of his family. His last moments were peaceful.

MR. CORCORAN DEAD

about Mr. Corcoran that gives a better insight into his character than any other incident in his career. It was before we had railroad communication with New York," said my informant, "and the journey was generally made by water. Mr. Corcoran started for New York one day with his young wife. He was taking a large deposit with him, and sewed up in the lining of his waistcoat were several thousands of dollars. In those days the ships did not make a very close landing to the wharf and the gangplank was not very steady. A nurse followed by a little child started to board the vessel. The nurse made her way across the plank with her child, a little girl of eight, and got across alone. Before she accomplished half the distance, however, the ship gave a lurch and threw the child into forty feet of water. There was a panic on board. Women screamed and the mother of the child fainted. Mr. Corcoran, without giving a thought to himself, the money in his clothes or his wife, jumped overboard and rescued the child. He had a narrow escape in trying to keep up with his clothes on; but that act marked the generous promptings of his heart. SUCCESSFUL IN BUSINESS.

The firm of Corcoran & Riggs was successful from the start. They took on its account nearly all the long-line of the Government, and at one time during the Mexican war Mr. Riggs prudently retired from the firm. At this time Mr. Corcoran became a partner in the firm, and he and his partner got together the bulk of our war debt. The step was a bold one in the judgment of financiers, but Mr. Corcoran had faith in the Government, and his partner was a man of business. He found himself with \$12,000,000 United States 6 per cent. loan on his hands in a fall of 1862, which he had taken the whole price at which he had taken the whole loan.

THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

The building now occupied by the Corcoran Art Gallery had been confiscated by the Government and occupied as a hospital. Mr. Corcoran agreed to cede this property to the Government, and in return the Government contributed a certain amount for its support and maintenance. This generous offer probably facilitated the restoration of the balance of Mr. Corcoran's property to him. He has since from time to time made liberal donations to this art gallery, which is now one of the finest in the country.

The Louisa Home was founded soon after Mr. Corcoran's return after the war. It is intended as a home for gentlemen who have been better days. Most of its occupants are from the South, but applicants are received from all localities. Those of the inmates who can afford to pay something for their board at the Home are allowed to do so. The Home is endowed with a sufficient fund to maintain it, and it is a comfortable and pleasant place as long as they live and choose to avail themselves of it. There is scarcely a church, college or university in the country that has not received some assistance from Mr. Corcoran.

His principal capital in life was pluck, energy, brains and an iron constitution. That he made the most of these is evident. His father was a shoemaker, but he managed to give his three sons a good education. Mr. Corcoran, who was the youngest son, was graduated at Georgetown College at seventeen. At that age he joined his brothers in the wholesale auction and commission business.

An incident is related of Mr. Corcoran's early youth that illustrates the natural thrift in his character by which he afterwards acquired his great fortune. Col. James M. Mason, of Virginia, owned a large estate adjoining the Lee property at Arlington. Mr. Mason was an old friend of Mr. Corcoran's, and he was one of the first to see the value of the Lee property. He was a man of wealth and kept a great many slaves. He drove to Washington in a heavy coach and seemed an omnibus of the present day. The crossing of the Potomac was made over a ferry near the point where the aqueduct bridge stands to-day. The hill on this side was steep and the ground soft, making the ascent slow and tedious. It was necessary to rest the horses once or twice going up the hill. There was always a great rivalry among the small boys of the neighborhood to see the Mason carriage and carry a stone along to check the wheel when the horses stopped to rest. Young Corcoran was generally the first one on the ground and not the job and silver quarter for his trouble. Mr. Mason took a liking to young Corcoran and always gave him the preference.

Mr. Corcoran's business venture with his brothers prospered for a number of years. But in 1823 there was a general financial stringency and the firm was forced to suspend. They compromised for 50 cents on the dollar. Years afterwards the firm money and Mr. Corcoran saved up was used to pay of these old debts that had been legally compromised, with interest. Those amounted to \$40,000. Mr. Corcoran was married in 1829 to Louisa Amory Morris, a daughter of Commodore Charles Morris. She died in 1840. Mr. Corcoran never remarried. He had one child, a daughter, who was named after her mother. The memory of both is cherished in the Louisa Home, a charitable institution for indigent old ladies, established by Mr. Corcoran.

Mr. Corcoran opened a bank and brokerage office here in 1837, and two years later he formed a partnership with the late George W. Riggs. The firm was Corcoran & Riggs. An intimate friend of the philanthropist told THE WORLD correspondent a story

MORE MONOPOLY!

Inquiring Into the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust.

The Armour's Opposition Averted by an Agreement.

Trustee Scott Testifies that the Trust Controlled \$30,000,000 Tons of a Crop of 100,000 Last Year—It Paid a Dividend of \$417,000 Last August—Between Sixty and Seventy Companies in It—The Standard Oil Magnates Hard to Catch.

With so short a time in which to make their investigation of the legions of trusts the members of the Senate Committee on General Laws have been able thus far to make but a superficial examination of each one taken up.

They have had their fingers in the sugar-bowl, slipped at the milk-pitcher, and they started yesterday to hold an inquest on the stillborn Rubber Trust.

In each case they have found combinations to control prices as against the natural market prices. These combinations and their results have been shown to be inimical to the interests of the people, and this discovery can but suggest a remedy to the Legislature.

Another of the great business pools was summoned to the inquisition this morning—the American Cotton-Seed Oil Trust. It was represented by Elihu Root, W. N. Cronwell and G. F. Hawes, as counsel.

The trust was organized in Arkansas, and it was declared that the Legislature of that State had no concern in the business of the trust.

This objection to the investigation was noted, and the examination of witness Scott was continued. He testified that the office of the trust is at 45 Broadway. The trust has been organized since 1854, and includes between seventy and eighty companies. There are 47,000 shares of stock in it. They are registered by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and deal in on the New York Stock Exchange as an unlisted security.

Mr. Scott said that this season 700,000 tons of seed will be crushed—500,000 tons by the trust. What is this oil used for? A. For many purposes. Q. Isn't it used for soap? A. It is used to improve the quality of soap. Q. Is it used for other purposes? A. It is used for many other purposes. Q. How much of this oil is exported to other countries? A. About 5 per cent of the product.

Mr. Scott said that the low grades were used in the manufacture of soap and for industrial purposes, while the higher grades are known as the edible oils. The trust includes not only the mills, but the refineries. Its trustees are J. H. Flagler and J. O. Moss, of New York; J. L. McCaulley, of New Brunswick, N. J.; W. B. Anderson, of Newark, O.; N. K. Fairbanks, of Chicago; Jules Aldege and J. H. Kendall, of New Orleans, and John Scott, of St. Louis.

The trust declared one dividend of \$417,000 last August. The several companies, members of the trust, declare dividends, and the dividends are turned over to the trustees.

Not only cotton-seed oil manufacturers but lard manufacturers have been taken into the trust. One of these is Trustee Fairbanks, of Chicago. Mr. Scott asked that an agreement was entered into between a member of the trust and the Armour's with reference to the price at which the Armour's might buy cotton-seed oil for their lard manufactory. About a dozen mills and refineries were taken into the trust, the witness said, and then closed. Their owners still share in the profits of the business of others in the trust.

Senator Lincoln—The dividend declared last August was 4 per cent, or \$1,628,000. One per cent only had been paid. The original agreement creating this trust was in Cincinnati, in the hands of general counsel. The witness insisted that the price, since had risen, while that of the lower grade had fallen. Senator Lincoln—The witness said that the reason the Armour's, of Chicago, did not start an opposition to the trust was that an agreement was entered into between a member of the trust and the Armour's with reference to the price at which the Armour's might buy cotton-seed oil for their lard manufactory. About a dozen mills and refineries were taken into the trust, the witness said, and then closed. Their owners still share in the profits of the business of others in the trust.

HE WOULDN'T KEEP A DIME.

Tom Gould Denies that He is Guilty of Contempt of Court.

The sustaining presence of poorly Counselor William F. Howe enabled Tom Gould to assume quite a confident and jaunty air as he strolled into Supreme Court, Chambers, this morning to show cause why he should not be punished for wilful contempt.

There seemed to be a rivalry between Mr. Howe and his client in the matter of personal decoration. The whilom proprietor of the Sans Souci had oiled his hair and big brick boue moustache with extra care and wore a brand-new light brown beaver overcoat, patent leather shoes with cream-colored gaiters and a very shiny silk hat.

Mr. Gould's reply, which he signed in a novel way, "T. Edmond Gould," was very ingenious. The only allegations he felt able to admit were those which are matters of common knowledge. He read the answers to the interrogatories which constitute the defense against the charge of contempt of Court.

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Mr. Gould admitted that he has of late been frequently in the Sans Souci, but cannot say whether he was there on the nights of Feb. 4 and 5, as charged by Police Officer John F. Tappen and John F. Flood, of the Central office.

Mr. Gould averred that he had been charged before Justice White, on Feb. 9, with the identity of the man charged here, and that he was discharged. Thomas F. Hogan swore that he is the present sole proprietor of the Sans Souci. He purchased it from Thomas F. Parkes, the brother-in-law, on Feb. 25, 1887, and the sale was recorded in the Register's Office.

Mr. Howe next produced affidavits from Thomas Redfern, James Moore, Henry Anderson, of New York, and others, who testified to the effect that Hogan was the proprietor and that Gould had no authority there.

Mr. Howe said that he had an engagement for 2 o'clock and hoped that his absence at that hour would not be deemed a discourtesy to the Court.

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HAS HE THE RABIES

Joseph Oakham Seized with Spasms and Convulsions.

His Physician Calls It a Case of Hydrophobia.

Bitten on the Ear by a Bulldog While Coasting His Weeks Ago—Fretting at the Mouth and Calling for Water that He Could Not Drink—His Denial at the Hospital that He Had Been Bitten—The Doctors Waiting for Further Symptoms.

What is supposed to be a case of hydrophobia was brought to the attention of the Bellevue Hospital physicians to-day, when Joseph Oakham, aged twenty-three years, of 967 First avenue, was taken to the hospital for treatment.

The physicians at the hospital have not yet made up their minds whether Oakham is suffering from hydrophobia or not. About six weeks ago Oakham was coasting with some boys on the East Fifty-fourth street wharf, when a bulldog sprang at him and bit him on the left ear.

When he was brought, a convulsive shudder seized Oakham, and, with clenched teeth, he cried: "O, God! I cannot drink!" "O, God! I cannot drink!" "O, God! I cannot drink!"

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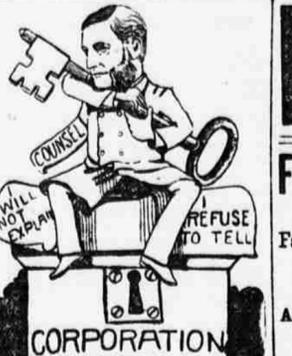
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PARSONS WILL NOT FEACH. The Lawyer-Trust Organizer Defying the People.

CHIEF ARTHUR ORDERS A STRIKE.

All the Engineers on the C., B. and Q. System Ordered to House Their Engines.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Chief Engineer Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says he has ordered all engineers on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system to strike as soon as they can get their trains housed.

The above order of Chief Engineer Arthur, if put into effect, will cause a stoppage of nearly eight hundred engines and a cessation of traffic on almost four thousand miles of track.

The C., B. & Q. has close traffic relations with many of the roads centering in Chicago, all of which will be more or less affected by the strike.

It is expected that the report of Special Treasury Agent Holahan on the Havana opium smuggling cases, which will be submitted to-day or to-morrow to Collector Magone, will contain some very sensational developments.

Said Mr. Holahan this morning: "Although I am not at liberty to divulge the names of the persons involved, I will say that they are among the most prominent merchants in this city."

The report covers a period of four years, and that the shipments grew from 6,000 pounds to 13,000 pounds in 1885, 51,000 pounds in 1886, and last year 40,000 pounds for nine months.

Of this amount only a small percentage has actually been landed in Havana, as the records prove. The United States Government takes the view that the remainder was smuggled back into this country.

Witnesses Put on the Stand to Show That Treasurer Barron Committed Suicide.

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EXTRA FIVE LUCKY MEN.

Falling Nine Stories, but Not Much Hurt.

Another Freight Elevator Proves Insecure.

A Drop from the Ninth Floor of Havemeyer & Elder's Sugar Refinery to the Ground—The Crash Causes a Crowd to Collect—One Man Not Hurt at All, Two Only Slightly Bruised and a Fourth Gets Off With a Sprained Ankle.

The large freight elevator used for hoisting sugar in Havemeyer & Elder's refinery at the foot of South Second street, Williamsburg, fell shortly after noon to-day from the ninth story to the ground.

Five men who were on the elevator fell with it. The noise made by the falling elevator attracted a crowd to the scene, and for a time any information was at a premium.

When the confusion had subsided the following men were taken from the wrecked elevator: DANIEL BRANTZ, aged twenty-three, of 166 Livingston street, New York, sprained ankle.

HERMAN JENKINS, aged fifty-one, of 33 Diamond street, fracture of elbow and ankle. JOHN BRUNN, aged thirty-two, of 61 Kent street, slightly bruised.

B. WEBBER, aged forty-two, of 42 South Second street, slight injury. The other man, whose name is not known, escaped injury. Just what caused the accident is at present unknown, but it is supposed that a broken rope is responsible for it.

COCKING MAIN UP THE HUDSON. Chatham Wins Six Out of Seven Lively Fights With Red-on-Side.

PRESTON, Mass., Feb. 24.—Many sporting men from Western Massachusetts, including prominent cock-fighters from Pittsfield and North Adams, attended a lively cocking and main at Hudson, N. Y., last night, and saw Chatham birds with a fine battle from the best that Hudson could put in the pit.

The fight was for \$10 a battle and \$100 on the main, and thirteen birds were pitted on each side. Only seven on a side weighed in, however. The Hudson birds were favorites in the betting. The Chatham birds won six out of the seven battles, and the Chatham sports returned home with pockets filled with well-earned ducaats.

Things He Has Heard About the French Ball Case Him to Write a Letter. Mayor Hewitt has written another letter. This time he goes for the coming ball of the Cordele de l'Harmonie. He says in a letter to Police Commissioner Stephen B. French:

I am informed that what is known as the "French ball" will be given on Monday evening next at the Metropolitan Opera-House. I am also assured upon reliable authority that the same will be given hereafter given have been characterized by great violation of propriety, amounting even to public indecency.

POISONED BY PARIS GREEN. Sudden Death of Robert Murray in Brooklyn this Morning.

Robert Murray, seventy-two years old, died suddenly at his home, 50 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, this morning. The physician who was called in a few minutes before his death said that the man had died from a dose of Paris green. An investigation is being made.

Arrival of a German Steamer. Among the passengers on the Bremen steamship Steate, which arrived this morning, was Miss Gertrude Uter, the German actress. She is under contract with Manager Amberg, of the Thalia Theatre, and will make fifteen appearances, beginning on March 1.

Barclay Peak to Have a New Trial. (SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.) TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Chief Justice Beasly, reading the opinion of the Supreme Court to-day, decided to allow a new trial in the case of Barclay Peak, condemned to an execution for the murder of Kate Anderson, in Burlington County.

Fair Weather Followed by Rain. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Our climate—fair weather followed by rain, a snow, light to fresh winds, shifting to easterly; a slight rise in temperature. For Eastern New York—Fair weather followed by rain; a slight rise in temperature; a light to fresh westerly wind, shifting to easterly.

The Weather To-Day. Indicated by Barlow's tele-thermometer: 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1751, 1750, 1749, 1748, 1747, 1746, 1745, 1744, 1743, 1742, 1741, 1740, 1739, 1738, 1737, 1736, 1735, 1734, 1733, 1732, 1731, 1730, 1729, 1728, 1727, 1726, 1725, 1724, 1723, 1722, 1721, 1720, 1719, 1718, 1717, 1716, 1715, 1714, 1713, 1712, 1711, 1710, 1709, 1708, 1707, 1706, 1705, 1704, 1703, 1702, 1701, 1700, 1699, 1698, 1697, 1696, 1695, 1694, 1693, 1692, 1691, 1690, 1689, 1688, 1687, 1686, 1685, 1684, 1683, 1682, 1681, 1680, 1679, 1678, 1677, 1676, 1675, 1674, 1673, 1672, 1671, 1670, 1669, 1668, 1667, 1666, 1665, 1664, 1663, 1662, 1661, 1660, 1659, 1658, 1657, 1656, 1655, 1654, 1653, 1652, 1651, 1650, 1649, 1648, 1647, 1646, 1645, 1644, 1643, 1642, 1641, 1640, 1639, 1638, 1637, 1636, 1635, 1634, 1633, 1632, 1631, 1630, 1629, 1628, 1627, 1626, 1625, 1624, 1623, 1622, 1621, 1620, 1619, 1618, 1617, 1616, 1615, 1614, 1613, 1612, 1611, 1610, 1609, 1608, 1607, 1606, 1605, 1604, 1603, 1602, 1601, 1600, 1599, 1598, 1597, 1596, 1595, 1594, 1593, 1592, 1591, 1590, 1589, 1588, 1587, 1586, 1585, 1584, 1583, 1582, 1581, 1580, 1579, 1578, 1577, 1576, 1575, 1574, 1573, 1572, 1571, 1570, 1569, 1568, 1567, 1566, 1565, 1564, 1563, 1562, 1561, 1560, 1559, 1558, 1557, 1556, 1555, 1554, 1553, 1552, 1551, 1550, 1549, 1548, 1547, 1546, 1545, 1544, 1543, 1542, 1541, 1540, 1539, 1538, 1537, 1536, 1535, 1534, 1533, 1532, 1531, 1530, 1529, 1528, 1527, 1526, 1525, 1524, 1523, 1522, 1521, 1520, 1519, 1518, 1517, 1516, 1515, 1514, 1513, 1512, 1511, 1510, 1509, 1508, 1507, 1506, 1505, 1504, 1503, 1502, 1501, 1500, 1499, 1498, 1497, 1496, 1495, 1494, 1493, 1492, 1491, 1490, 1489, 1488, 1487, 1486, 1485, 1484, 1483, 1482, 1481, 1480, 1479, 1478, 1477, 1476, 1475, 1474, 1473, 1472, 1471, 1470, 1469, 1468, 1467, 1466, 1465, 1464, 1463, 1462, 1461, 1460, 1459, 1458, 1457, 1456, 1455, 1454, 1453, 1452, 1451, 1450, 1449, 1448, 1447, 1446, 1445, 1444, 1443, 1442, 1441, 1440, 1439, 1438, 1437, 1436, 1435, 1434, 1433, 1432, 1431, 1430, 1429, 1428, 1427, 1426, 1425, 1424, 1423, 1422, 1421, 1420, 1419, 1418, 1417, 1416, 1415, 1414, 1413, 1412, 1411, 1410, 1409, 1408, 1407, 1406, 1405, 1404, 1403, 1402, 1401, 1400, 1399, 1398, 1397, 1396, 1395, 1394, 1393, 1392, 1391, 1390, 1389, 1388, 1387, 1386, 1385, 1384, 1383, 1382, 1381, 1380, 1379, 1378, 1377, 1376, 1375, 1374, 1373, 1372, 1371, 1370, 1369, 1368, 1367, 1366, 1365, 1364, 1363, 1362, 1361, 1360, 1359, 1358, 1357, 1356, 1355, 1354, 1353, 1352, 1351, 1350, 1349, 1348, 1347, 1346, 1345, 1344, 1343, 1342, 1341, 1340, 1339, 1338, 1337, 1336, 1335, 1334, 1333, 1332, 1331, 1330, 1329, 1328, 1327, 1326, 1325, 1324, 1323, 1322, 1321, 1320, 1319, 1318, 1317, 1316, 1315, 1314, 131