

DANGER AT TIEN-TSIN.

ARMED BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FORCES FACE EACH OTHER.

DISPUTE OVER A RAILWAY CONCESSION THREATENS TO LEAD TO AN OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

Tien-Tsin, March 15.—The British and Russians are disputing over the limits of railway property in the Russian concession, and the guards of the two nations are in close proximity to each other.

The British have been strongly reinforced, and trouble is imminent unless the Russians retire.

London, March 15.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin by Reuter's Telegram Company, dated from that city to-day, at 3:20 p. m. says:

The Russians are now intrenching in the disputed territory. A company of the Hong-Kong regiment, with fixed bayonets, is in front of the company of the Madras Pioneers, under the command of Major Johnson, are held in reserve.

Both the Russians and the British are awaiting instructions from their governments.

A question in the House of Commons to-day in regard to the dispatch from Tien-Tsin announcing friction between the Russians and British there elicited a confirmation from Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, corroborating the dispatches of the Associated Press, said Russia had claimed the land in dispute by virtue of a concession alleged to have been granted by China since the disturbances began.

The authorities on the spot were dealing with the matter. The government had not sent special instructions, as throughout the Chinese operations the British officers had shown a spirit of excessive conciliation.

MR. AMENT ACCUSES GERMANS.

SAYS THEY LOOTED A PROSPEROUS TOWN IN RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE MAKES DELAYS.

Peking, March 15.—It was reported at the United States Legation to-day by the Rev. W. S. Ament, of the local staff of the American Board of Foreign Missions, that the Germans had visited the prosperous market town of Nan-Ming, sixty miles from Peking, and completely looted it, and that they had also ransacked and desecrated a native Christian chapel, and taken spoiled women of their trinkets, even taking rings out of their ears and generally ill treating the natives.

As regards questions of indemnity, individual American claims, Mr. Rockhill says, under the arrangement agreed upon by the ministers, will be paid in almost every case. The arrangement he considers satisfactory and fair to both Chinese and foreigners.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO LEAVE CHINA.

ONLY A LEGATION GUARD OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN WILL REMAIN IN PEKING—CHAFFEE ORDERED TO MANILA.

Washington, March 15.—An order was sent to General Chaffee to-day for the evacuation of China by American troops, leaving only a legation guard of 150 men. The troops will be removed from China the last of April. The dispatch to General Chaffee is as follows:

Adjutant-General's Office, March 15, 1901. Chaffee, Peking:

In reply to your telegram Secretary of War directs you to complete arrangements for Manila with your command and staff officers by April 1, leaving as legation guard infantry company composed of 150 men having at least one year to serve or those intending re-enlist, with full complement of officers, medical officer, sufficient hospital corps men and, if you think best, field officer especially qualified to command guard. Retain and instruct officer quartermaster's department proceed to erect necessary buildings for guard according to plan and estimates you approve. Colonel Charles F. Humphrey on arrival will make an inspection of quartermaster's department Philippine Islands until July 1, when he will be assigned to duty as chief quartermaster at Manila, and Miller ordered to the United States. All stores, supplies not required for legation guard, to be disposed of in your best judgment. Of course serviceable supplies for Philippine Islands will be sent Manila. Division of the Philippines will furnish supplies for legation guard. MacArthur notified. CORBIN.

It was said at the War Department that this clears up the Chinese situation, so far as the War Department is concerned, as the protection of the legation can in no sense be taken as occupation of Chinese territory, and the guard cannot be used for any other purpose.

The transports Sumner and Indiana will be sent to Taku to take the troops in China to Manila. These troops consist of the 9th Infantry, four troops of the 6th Cavalry and the light battery formerly commanded by Captain Kelly. Two transports will bring away the troops in China. General Chaffee is directed to the department that the best place of embarkation is Taku, which no doubt will be clear of ice on the date fixed for departure.

TO NAME NEW PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP.

THE LARGEST VESSEL EVER BUILT IN THIS COUNTRY.

Newport News, Va., March 15 (Special).—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to name the new ship, which is the largest vessel ever built in this country, being of 18,600 tons displacement, will be launched at the shipyard on Saturday, March 23, at 11 a. m. She will be named by Miss Katherine Winthrop Tweed, of New-York, a daughter of Charles Tweed, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He was elected this week to the directorship of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. Miss Tweed will select her own attendants and will probably be accompanied by some of her friends, as well as by her relatives.

TO REGULATE HYPNOTISTS.

Albany, March 15.—Assemblyman Babcock introduced a bill to-day which provides that no person shall practice hypnotism, mesmerism, suggestive therapeutics and allied phenomena after May 1, unless previously registered and legally authorized, or unless authorized by the regents. No one can practice who has been convicted of a felony. A fee of \$20 is to be charged. The following requirements for admission to practice are required: A general education; has studied medicine in a medical school for at least two full school years; any advertising in any newspaper, circular or any other medium that in any way is competent and calculated to induce the public to believe that he is a practitioner of these arts, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not more than \$25 or imprisonment for six months for the first offense; any one who practices under an assumed name shall be guilty of a felony.

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Food is the body-restorer. In health, you want nothing but food; and your baby wants nothing but food. But, when not quite well, you want to get back to where food is enough.

One of the most delicate foods, in the world, is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. When usual food is a burden, it feeds you enough to restore your stomach; baby the same.

The body-restorer is food; the body-restorer is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

Will send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

KITCHENER'S OPERATIONS.

WORK OF THE HOSTILE COLUMNS IN SOUTH AFRICA—DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

London, March 15.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, issued this morning, is so studiously silent upon the subject of the peace negotiations that it leads to the conclusion that nothing has yet been accomplished of a sufficiently definite character to justify lending official support to the view that the war is over. Nor do General French's movements indicate a cessation of hostilities, although possibly, as no date is given, his captures were made previous to the granting of the armistice.

Lord Kitchener's dispatch, which is dated at Pretoria yesterday evening, reports as follows:

De Wet has reached Senekal on his northward progress.

French, in addition to his previous successes, reports forty-six Boers killed or wounded, 146 taken prisoners and surrendered, with 200 rifles, 3,700 rounds of ammunition, 2,400 horses, 2,500 cattle and 400 wagons and carts, besides mules and trek oxen.

Mr. Methuen has arrived at Warrenton from Klerksdorp, bringing in prisoners and cattle.

The weather is wet, delaying the movements of the columns.

A dispatch from Pretoria, after noting General De Wet's arrival at Senekal, Orange River Colony, says that though he has only a small following De Wet is nearing a district where he is likely to receive considerable reinforcements, and probably intends to pick up roving bands of republicans who are ever present in the Dornberg and Koranaberg districts.

General French, the dispatch adds, has been detained by swollen drifts in the Piet Retief district, but is now able to move again.

A dispatch from Cape Town reports that Scheepers' and Milan's commandoes have turned southward, and are now within forty miles of Willowmore, and that the British are following them.

The War Office, acting on advices from Cape Town, will not land any more troops there until the bubonic plague subsides. The transports have been ordered to disembark the troops at East London, Port Elizabeth and elsewhere.

The plague in South Africa is causing uneasiness in South African shipping circles here.

Bloemfontein, March 15.—Prisoners who have lately been released by General De Wet say they think he is a madman. They aver that the terrible fatigues he has undergone, his anxieties and the intensity of his feelings have unbalanced his mind. Apart from this view of General De Wet's mental state, some of his peculiarities are that he rarely sleeps within the bounds of his camp. He seeks rest outside, with a few trusted followers. Thus the orderlies of his subordinate commanders are frequently unable to find him to receive orders. His secrecy is extreme. He absolutely imparts his plans to no one.

General De Wet repudiates the peace negotiations which are going on. He has declared openly to the men under his command that no terms except independence will satisfy him.

A recent utterance attributed to General De Wet is that after the British, he hated the Transvaalers.

The whereabouts of General De Wet during the last two or three days is unknown, nor is it known whether President Steyn is with him.

WOLSELEY'S TAME REPLY.

NOTHING SENSATIONAL IN HIS ANSWER TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

London, March 15.—The House of Lords was unusually crowded to-day in anticipation of the reply of Lord Wolseley, the former commander-in-chief, to the criticism of the former War Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, now Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The galleries were full of peacemongers and others.

Lord Wolseley in his opening remarks said he regretted being compelled to discuss a personal matter. But he could not pass unchallenged the severe comments of Lord Lansdowne on the manner in which he had performed the duties of commander-in-chief. Lord Lansdowne's personalities were evidently premeditated. His insinuations were grave, and it almost seemed as if the personal attack was made in order to divert attention from the question at issue and throw upon the commander-in-chief blame for the mistakes made by the government. Until the recent debate he had never had reason to suppose that he did not possess the full confidence of Lord Lansdowne and the Cabinet. Early in 1900 circumstances occurred which left him no alternative but to resign, which he did. If he did not possess the Cabinet's confidence that was an opportunity which might have legitimately been used to appoint another commander-in-chief.

HIS ADVICE TO LANSDOWNE.

Lord Wolseley then proceeded to refute the specific charges launched by Lord Lansdowne. He said he had made every effort to improve the auxiliary forces. In February, 1896, he recommended that additional troops be sent to South Africa, and also recommended strengthening the Natal garrison and the defensive occupation, not of the town of Ladysmith, but of the Biggarsberg range, which was twenty-five miles in advance of Ladysmith. He had never considered Ladysmith and its surrounding hills to be tenable.

Lord Wolseley admitted that in common with all the other authorities he had underestimated the fighting power of the individual Boer. Three weeks before Mr. Kruger's declaration of war he had urged Lord Lansdowne to send out an army corps, a cavalry division and five battalions for the lines of communication. In addition to the ten thousand troops already in South Africa. Such a comparatively small number of troops employed early had often achieved results which five times their number could not produce later. The mobilization of this force at that time would have produced a considerable effect in South Africa. If the country was not prepared at the outbreak of war it was not because he had not urged the gradual and unostentatious reinforcement of the forces.

CALLS FOR THE OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Lord Wolseley, in conclusion, said:

I have said as little as possible consistently with any justice to myself. The noble marquis made strong personal statements, which were not supported. I have made my reply, which is also unsupported. I cannot, however, leave the matter there. If I am amply justified in moving that all the papers be laid on the table, I am prepared to prove by official documents all I have said.

Lord Lansdowne, in replying, said he thought Lord Wolseley had hardly comprehended the purport of his former speech when he said it was not a personal attack on himself. After thus breaking his windows Lord Wolseley could hardly expect that he (Lord Lansdowne) would not retaliate on his conservatory.

Proceeding, Lord Lansdowne questioned the correctness of some of Lord Wolseley's statements. He reminded the latter how, after the Glencoe disaster, he had suggested that the British should fall back behind the Tugela River. If the suggestion had been given earlier it might have saved one of the most untoward disasters of the war. Lieutenant-General Sir William Butler had written a private letter to Lord Wolseley, suggesting that forty thousand men might be necessary for the campaign. Lord Lansdowne did not wish to excuse himself for underestimating the enemy. But Lord Wolseley should bear in mind that Lord Wolseley suggested, among other things, the occupation of Delagoa Bay and an appeal to the colonies.

PUBLICITY NOT DESIRABLE.

Lord Salisbury said he thought it undesirable that all the papers referring to the debate should be circulated. He was not aware that any personal charges had been made against Lord Wolseley.

UNITE AGAINST TAMMANY

KEYNOTE OF THE SPEECHES AT THE XXVIII ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER.

The XXVIII Assembly District Republican Club gave its third annual dinner in honor of the Republican workers of the district last evening in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Madison-ave. and Forty-fifth-st., and it was one of the largest political dinners of the season. More than five hundred men sat at the tables. The keynote of the speeches was the furtherance of the union of all anti-Tammany forces in the coming municipal campaign, and the applause that greeted the speakers showed that there is abundant enthusiasm in the Republican organization in the XXVIII District.

American flags were used in the decorations of the theatre, and across the proscenium arch was stretched the banner of the district organization.

The guests' table was on the stage. Eight long tables filled the remaining floor space. A large orchestra in the balcony furnished the music. An inspiring incident of the dinner was the singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," the men at the tables rising and joining in the chorus.

Henry L. Stimson presided at the guests' table, and among other men at that table were ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Paul D. Cravath, State Senator N. A. Elshberg, Charles H. Treat, James W. Perry, Assemblyman Gherardi Davis, Robert C. Morris, William H. Ten Eyck, Captain F. Norton Goddard, State Senator S. S. Slater and James R. Sheffeld. One of the committee of arrangements for the dinner was Cornelius Vanderbilt, who sat at one of the long tables. Senator Dewey had been expected to make a speech at the dinner, but he sent a letter of regret to Mr. Vanderbilt, and it contained the following suggestion:

Permit me to suggest that, standing and reverently, you offer a sentiment to the memory of the greatest statesman and greatest Republican of our country, who has just passed away—Benjamin Harrison.

As soon as Senator Dewey's letter had been read at the dinner, Mr. Stimson asked all present to rise and remain standing while a toast to General Harrison's memory was drunk in silence. Letters of regret from President McKinley, Secretary Root and other prominent Republicans were read before ex-Judge Howland was introduced as the first regular speaker of the evening. Mr. Howland contrasted the histories of the Republican and Democratic parties, at the same time telling many stories that raised a great deal of laughter. Of the workers of the XXVIII District, he said:

They were no man's collier. They support a party when it is in the right and help it when it is in the wrong. I wish there were more of you. I wish we could get your spirit infused into all of the districts.

The speaker was applauded vigorously when he said: "This country has had precious treasures thrown into its lap, and it would be cowardly if it didn't take care of them."

Paul D. Cravath made a speech in favor of union against Tammany Hall in the coming municipal campaign. He created great enthusiasm when he said:

We must realize that the problem is to elect an anti-Tammany Mayor and an anti-Tammany Republican or a Democrat is an insignificant detail, provided he is an honest man. Rather than lose the opportunity of electing an honest man against the common foe, we must not only go half way, but, if necessary, all the way, to join the other anti-Tammany forces. We must have a platform to broad that it will hold Democrats of every color and shade except those that wear the tiger's grin, and who are willing to have someone plant an honest city government for the people, regardless of party.

Senator Elshberg spoke in favor of union against Tammany, and Charles H. Treat, the collector of internal revenue, defining the Republican organization attitude for the campaign, said in part:

It should not be forgotten that the candidate must be as good as he is. He must be a Republican voter as well as to the Democrat and Independent. In our action, we should let it be understood that we require an equal surrender on the part of the Democrat, who is willing to have someone plant an honest city government for the people, regardless of party.

Other speeches were made by Assemblyman Davis, F. E. Howland, of Alabama, and James W. Perry, the district leader.

REGULARS FOR PHILIPPINES.

PLANS TO BRING HOME VOLUNTEERS WITHOUT MATERIALLY REDUCING MACARTHUR'S FORCE.

Washington, March 15.—The officers of the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's departments are devoting their attention to the sending of regular troops to the Philippines to replace the volunteers brought home. The main object is to prevent any material decrease in General MacArthur's army of 60,000 men. There are about 40,000 regular troops in the Orient, including those now in China. In order to keep the strength up to 60,000 it will be necessary to provide about 20,000 fresh troops from the United States before July 1.

The transports Indiana, Meade and Pennsylvania will leave San Francisco in a day or two with battalions of the 10th Infantry, 5th Cavalry and of five new regiments. Arrangements also have been made for the departure of other vessels as follows: The Buford, with a capacity of 61 officers and 1,000 men, on March 25; the Hancock, 54 officers and 1,000 men, on April 1; the Kilpatrick, 61 officers and 1,000 men, on April 5; the Warren, 42 officers and 1,242 men, on April 12; and the Logan, 86 officers and 1,648 men, on April 15. These vessels will be laden with regular troops, consisting of newly organized regiments and battalions of regular regiments serving in the West Indies or the Philippines.

Satisfactory progress is reported in the transportation of the volunteer troops from the Philippines to San Francisco. Several transports are now at different stages of their voyage across the Pacific, including the Logan, with the 33d and 34th Volunteer Infantry, and the Garonne, with the 35th Volunteer Infantry. According to the schedule so far as arrangements of vessels will leave Manila for home as follows: The Thomas, on March 16, with the 28th and 35th Volunteer Infantry; the Rosecrans on the 16th with the 29th and 30th Volunteer Infantry; the 25th, with the 20th and 32d Infantry. The transportation arrangements at both ends of the line have not yet been finally completed beyond the dates mentioned. The officials of the War Department are confident of their ability to execute the plan of discharging the entire volunteer army in the United States before July 1 without materially reducing the number and effectiveness of the force in the Philippines.

GOVERNOR VETOES FIVE BILLS.

Albany, March 15.—Governor Odell vetoed five bills. Two are amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, introduced by Senator Donnelly, and relating to practice in the surrogate courts. A bill of Senator Wagner to change the name of the Orphan Asylum of the Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn is vetoed for the following reasons assigned by the Governor:

This bill seeks to change the name of a charitable corporation by a private act, whereas the interests of the public are involved. Section 2411 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for obtaining the relief sought for in the proposed bill, is heretofore expressed in my disapproval of similar legislation on this ground, and believe that the bill should not receive Executive approval.

The fourth bill vetoed was a measure of Senator Fuller, relating to Campbell Valentine Schuyler all the right, title and interest of the people of the State of New-York in and to certain real estate in the Borough of Manhattan.

The Governor assigns the following reasons for vetoing the bill:

The purpose of this act is fully set forth in its title. The proceeding for acquiring the title of the people of the State in land acquired by escheat, forfeiture or otherwise is now covered by Article 4 of the Public Lands law, and the auditing process for protecting both the rights of the State and the equities of the parties affected. I know of no rea-

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TO-DAY, SATURDAY, March 16, at 3:00 P. M. Admission Complimentary to All. Soloist: Mr. LEO SCHULZ, Violoncellist.

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WHEELER H. PECKHAM TELLS PATRIA CLUB SELF-DENIAL IS NEEDED TO SAVE NEW-YORK.

About fifty members of the Patria Club met last night at the Hotel Savoy and elected the following officers: President, Adelbert H. Steele; first vice-president, Henry E. Tremaine; second vice-president, Mrs. Jeanette N. Leeper; third vice-president, Dr. Edward J. Palmer; secretary, John A. Dutton; treasurer, George Clinton Batchelder; members of Executive Committee, Charles H. Denison, A. W. Otis, Mrs. Frederick G. Smedley and Dr. William A. Ewenz. Wheeler H. Peckham said that all knew that the condition of the city was sad to look upon. He continued:

For three years we have been held by the throat. What can you find that has been done that will not make you turn your face in shame? You will have to decide this fall whether the red light shall remain or whether the bright lights such as you see on streets like Fifth-ave. shall be found all over the city. We want action and self-denial and self-sacrifice, and unless you want to do this don't talk of your patriotism. You cannot sit down and sing songs of patriotism and hope to do anything. You must be up and doing your share of this work for a purified city and decent conditions.

BIG REDUCTION IN SUPPLY BILL.

Albany, March 15.—The supply bill for 1900 carried \$2,422,644, of which sum about \$400,000 were refunds to various public institutions of money paid into the State Treasury by virtue of the operation of the Higgins law, and which were reappropriated for the support of the several institutions from which the money came. The explanation of this large reduction is that this year, for the first time, the work which has been persistently carried on by the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee of putting into the appropriation bill a sufficient amount for the expenses of each department for the entire year and thus obviating the necessity of carrying deficiency items in the supply bill, makes itself felt in the amount which it is necessary to appropriate. The supply bill for the first time carries only those items which in the natural course of the administration of the government must be carried. The supply bill, and carries little or nothing for regular appropriations for departments.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

"Frauen von Heute" was the title of the new three act farce by Benno Jacobson, which was performed by the Comed company at the Irving Place Theatre last night for the benefit of Gustav von Seyffertitz, the popular comedian of the German theatre, who is in Berlin, and the characters are taken from the various walks of life in that city. The "new women" of the play are a physician, a lawyer and a writer, and their neglect of home duties and the grating of the husbands, who seek pleasure elsewhere, form the groundwork of the farce, which is brimful of humorous situations. The natural course of the administration of the government must be carried. The supply bill, and carries little or nothing for regular appropriations for departments.

THE DEATH OF DR. EDWARD BRADLEY.

Dr. Edward Bradley died yesterday at his home, No. 19 West Thirtieth-st. Dr. Bradley was born in Vermont in 1832, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1859. He was a member of the New-York County Medical Society, the Neurological Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association and the New-England Society. The funeral will be held at his home to-morrow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The burial will be in Burlington, Vt.

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