THE GREAT HAYDEN TRIAL.

AN EFFORT MADE TO GET IN THE TESTIMONY OF A DEAD WITNESS.

The Photographs of Scenes in Rockland—Lorenzo Stevens on the Stand—The Story that Mary Stannard Told an Old Lady—The Old Lady's Diagnosis of Mary's Situation.

The twenty-second day of the trial of the Rev. Herbert H. Hayden, charged with the murder of Miss Mary E. Stannard, began in New Haven yesterday morning. The morning was dark and rainy, but the court room was quickly filled. Very few ladies were present. Mr. Hayden's wife, father, brother, and brother-in-law sat in the group surrounding him. Abram M. de Silva, the photographer who took views of the scene of Mary Stannard's death, was the first witness called. Mr. Watrous cross-examined him as to the points from which his negatives were taken, as to their scope of view, and as to the time they were taken. Frequent reference was made to the map that hung on the wall near the Judges. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden scanned the photographs with much interest, pointing out various points to the father and brother.

While photograph No. 14 (showing Burr's barn and Joseph Stannard's house below on the opposite side of the road) was under consideration, Mr. Watrous asked the object in taking the picture.

The photographer stammered out, "I took that picture on my own responsibility..."

"Why?" Mr. Watrous inquired.

"Well, after I took No. 13," said Mr. de Silva, "some newspaper correspondents came along and said it wasn't fair play."

"Fair play on the part of the State toward Mr. Hayden?" asked Mr. Watrous.

"I so understood it," the witness replied.

Mr. Watrous then went back to No. 9, a view looking toward Burr's barn, taken from a point on a level with the centre pane of the lower sash of the back window, on the northern side of Mr. Hayden's house. The lawyer asked a question calculated to elicit the purpose of the State in having the picture taken from that particular point of view. Mr. Waller objected. Judge Sanford said that the Court thought it proper to inquire as to the circumstances under which the picture was taken, as to the photographer's instructions, and as to how they were carried out, but it was not proper to request the witness to reveal, even if he knew, the object of the State in giving him his instructions.

"What were your instructions?" Mr. Watrous asked.

"To take a picture that would give an idea of what could be seen from that window," Mr. de Silva answered.

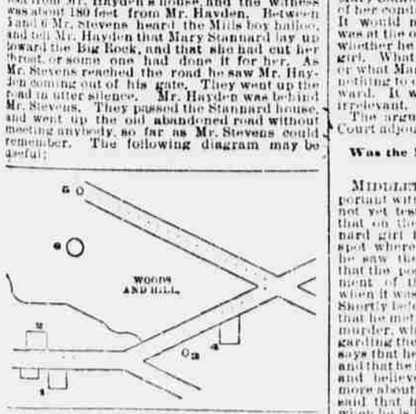
Mr. Watrous then wanted to know why that particular pane of glass was selected, but could glean no information. Mrs. Hayden, on her redirect examination in the preliminary hearing at Madison, testified that she saw Burr standing up the road and across the field toward his wood lot soon after he left his house on the afternoon of the homicide. This picture was probably taken with a view to discredit her testimony by trying to show that the line of vision on Sept. 3 was such that she could not have seen Burr. It was really worth no more than he alleges, and not toward Whippoorwill Rock, as the State alleges.—REP.]

Edgar Studley, of Guilford, son of Mrs. Jane E. Studley, an important witness for the prosecution, who has died since the beginning of the trial, was called to the stand. In explaining the causes of her imaginary situation Mary Stannard is said to have confided to his mother the secret of her relations with Mr. Hayden. Mr. Harrison asked Mr. Studley when the girl came to and when she left his mother's house. The witness reported the both questions, and the witness was dismissed.

A NEIGHBOR'S STORY.

Lucrene Stevens, a former tenant, testified that he lived across the road from Mr. Hayden. He knew both the clergyman and Mary Stannard for over eighteen months. On the day the body was found he papered the front room of his house. From the front windows he could see the most of Mr. Hayden's premises, and his corn and potato fields. He first saw the accused on that day of the alleged murder, between 11¼ and 11½ A. M. Mr. Hayden was seated in a top carriage. He drove into his barnyard and put out his horse. Mr. Stevens next saw him north of the Hayden house, about 4 P. M. He was near a white rock in his potato patch, going toward the house. He wore a straw hat, a dark striped shirt, and dark cotton pantaloons. Between 5 and 6 P. M. Mr. Stevens was sitting in his doorway. The boy, Burton Mills, came up the street, and said that Mary Stannard lay dead up near the Rock. He asked if that lived either she had cut her throat or somebody had cut it for her. A moment afterward Mr. Hayden came out of the house, and all three started off together. They found the body as has already been described by other witnesses. Mr. Stevens said he helped move it, but saw a stain of blood on the ground after the body was taken from the sward. A few blackberries were scattered over the spot.

On cross-examination Mr. Stevens said that his family consisted of his wife, child about 11 years old, father, sister and mother. His father, mother and sister were away from home that afternoon. He had been working for Mr. Hayden the week got out of bed. He finished papering the wall about noon. During the afternoon he saw a Mrs. Ward pass the house. He remembered the circumstance because it thundered when she drove by, and his wife said that it would scare her. After Mr. Hayden drove into his barnyard he saw him unhitching the exact wagon; nor did he see him return to the barn after he went to the house. He did not see him again until 4 P. M. He fixed this time because it began to sprinkle. About fifteen minutes afterward his wife went into the house for her return he asked her the time, and she said, "A quarter past 4." Mr. Hayden was between his house and the white rock in his potato field, going toward the house. He saw no child near him. [Mr. Hayden testified that one of his children met him in the potato field, and went to the house with him.] Mr. Stevens thinks he turned to the barn. He said "There comes Mr. Hayden." He did not testify in Madison that he saw Mr. Hayden reach the house and enter his front door, and he saw no such thing. The white rock is about 120 feet from Mr. Hayden's house, and the witness was about 180 feet from Mr. Hayden. Between 5 and 6 Mr. Stevens heard the Mills boy holloo, and tell Mr. Hayden that Mary Stannard lay up toward the Big Rock, and that she had cut her throat, or some one had done it for her. As Mr. Stevens approached the road he saw Mr. Hayden coming out of his gate. They met on the road in utter silence. Mr. Hayden was behind Mr. Stevens. They passed the Stannard house, and went up the old abandoned road without meeting anybody, so far as Mr. Stevens could remember. The following diagram may be useful:



1—Mr. Hayden's house and barn.
2—Lorenzo Stevens's house.
3—The spring, where Mary gave the clergyman a drink of water.
4—Mary Stannard's home.
5—Spot where the body was found.
6—Big rock.

Mary's father, Nehemiah Burr, Andrew Hazlett, Palmore Scranton, and Mr. Mills and his son Freddy were standing by the corpse when Mr. Hayden, the witness, and Burton Mills came to the hill. Within a few minutes other neighbors came up. Mr. Hayden, Andrew Hazlett and Mary's father got a board on which to carry the body. Two sticks were laid on the ground; the board was laid on the sticks; Mr. Hayden, Sylvester Hawley, Mary's father, and the witness laid the body on the board, and an old coverlet was folded over it. The body was then carried to Mr. Stannard's house. It was so dark that matches were lighted. By the light of these matches Mr. Stevens searched the ground for a knife. While looking for the knife he saw the stain of blood. Five or six clusters of blackberries were scattered over the stain. He did not dig down to see how deep the blood had moistened the ground.

THE TESTIMONY OF A DEAD WITNESS.

Mr. Frank D. Root was recalled. Mr. Root testified that he reported Mrs. Jane Studley's (the dead witness) testimony at Madison for the New Haven *Palladium*. He was not able to give her exact language, but could give the substance of it. She was about to dictate, when Mr. Jones, on behalf the defence, objected.

Mr. Waller said that the prosecution proposed to get from the witness the substance of Mary Stannard's declarations to Mrs. Studley as to certain time concerning her health and physical condition. Mr. Jones said that the effect and substance of Mrs. Studley's testimony would not do. The witness must swear to her precise words.

Mr. Waller said that he understood the question it was as to whether the testimony of Mrs. Studley, given in her lifetime, could go to the jury through another party. If so the further question arose as to whether it must be her words, or whether its purport might be given.

Mr. Jones said that the objection of the defence was threefold. They claimed first, that if Mrs. Studley were on the stand her declarations could not be admitted because they were irrelevant and not a part of the *res gestæ*. Their second objection was that the preliminary hearing at Madison was not a trial, and only testimony admissible at a regular trial could be given in case of the death of a witness. The third objection was that even if the preliminary hearing at Madison was a trial, the testimony must be given in the precise language used by Mrs. Studley.

A pile of law books were lugged into the court room and laid before Mr. Waller. He said the prosecution would content itself by calling the attention of the Court to a few precedents as to the admissibility of the testimony of deceased witnesses.

"Unless the witness can give the precise language used by the deceased witness, he cannot be heard," said Mr. Jones. He called the attention of the Court to the following precedents:

1st *Greenleaf, section* 163.—The testimony of a deceased witness given in a former trial may be given either orally or by deposition. *Section* 165.—The testimony of a deceased witness given at a former trial may be proved by any one from memory or from notes; even the Judge's notes may be used. *Paragraph* 165.—It was formerly held that a person should be required to repeat the precise words, but this strictness is not now followed; the rule is, on the ground that the witness who attempted to swear to the exact words used would necessarily put himself under the suspicion of disbelief.

Waterman's U. S. Criminal Digest, pp. 185, 186th *Paragraph.*—The testimony of a deceased witness given on a former trial may be proved by a person who has heard it. Many authorities given. 91st *Paragraph.*—Even if the testimony of the deceased was given in a preliminary hearing before a magistrate, it may be proved by a hearer. It is admissible even if there is no written record of the examination at the preliminary hearing. Authorities given.

15th *Hemphill, Tenn. Reports, pp.* 470—Kendrick *vs.* State.—Where the proposition is to give the testimony of a deceased witness taken on a former trial of the same case, it is ruled that the substance of such testimony can be given.

17th of *Vermont, pp.* 659—State *vs.* Hooker—Constitution identical with Connecticut Constitution.—A party charged with a criminal offence, his trial brought before a magistrate and bound over. After this and before a trial a witness died. The ruling was that in such a case testimony may be received on the trial to prove what the witness testified before the magistrate, and such testimony must be given in precisely the exact language of the witness. It is sufficient to give its substance.

6th *Cushing's Reports, pp.* 177—That such testimony may be received by a person who kept notes, and who swears that he can give the purport of the testimony, if allowed to read the notes. A case is given where such testimony was taken from the notes of one of the attorneys in the case at issue.

Mr. Watrous said that precedents piled upon precedents could not affect the constitutional rights of the accused. Under the Constitution, he has the right to confront the witnesses who appear against him. If the preliminary examination at Madison was a trial, the prisoner ought not to be here, for there he was acquitted. If it was not a trial, he has a right to be confronted by witnesses. The question here is whether Mr. Root shall be permitted to interpret through his brain what Mrs. Studley said. Is the jury to take what he thinks she meant? He thinks he can deduce from her language the impression it made on his mind, and turn it over to the jury as what she said. That is, he can give his opinion of what she meant, and not what she said. Were he able to repeat the language in which she clothed her thoughts, then he would give the jury the impression of her thoughts, and not the impression of his own impressions. Here Mr. Watrous quoted the precedents in which the witnesses had quoted by his side, note, Mr. Jones. The witness must be able to state the substantial language of the dead witness—not necessarily every preposition, indefinite article, and conjunction, but the substantial language. He is the vehicle by which the testimony is transmitted to the jury, of the measuring of which the jury, and not himself, is to judge.

Here Mr. Waller, by permission of Mr. Watrous, put in the following additional precedents:

22d *New Hampshire, p.* 372—Young *vs.* Dearborn—Judge's Opinion.—The weight of American authority is in favor of the rule that the substance of such testimony may be given. The secondary evidence is allowed only because the best evidence is lost. No cautious or conscientious witness would be willing to rest on memory the exact words or make a literal recital of the former testimony.

McLean's Reports, Vol. V., p. 296—Circuit Court of United States in Illinois, July Term, 1851.—In this United States case the rule is laid down that it is sufficient to prove substantially all that the deceased witness testified.

"This witness," said Mr. Waller, "is not to be asked the effect, but he is to be asked the substance of Mrs. Studley's testimony. The effect is for the jury."

"The effect is for the jury," repeated Mr. Watrous. "How are they to get it? If it was poured into the panel as it came from Mrs. Studley they would get the effect of it. But the witness is not to be used as a funnel. He is to give them her testimony as it was digested by himself. Her ideas may have been misunderstood, modified, perverted, or colored by passing through his mind. Ignorance, prejudice, habits of thought or of reasoning might affect such testimony. The best authorities concur in the opinion that the precise language must be given. Mr. Watrous cited a case in his own practice where the substance of hearsay evidence was not admitted. In the California case quoted by the prosecution the deceased witness had testified slowly, and the hearsay witness thought he had taken the testimony in full. This may have affected the decision of the court. Mr. Watrous said he would much rather take the notes of counsel as the basis of hearsay testimony than the notes of a reporter. The counsel generally took down the exact language of the witness, while the newspaper man made an interpretation of general information."

Judge Sanford decided that the substance of Mrs. Studley's testimony might be given. The witness was not to testify as to the meaning of her words or their effect on his mind. He was simply to give them from his memory, refreshed by his notes. If his testimony was excluded, hearsay could not give the exact words, hearsay confessions of criminals might be expounded, and a witness could hardly be impeached unless his precise words were given.

ANOTHER SNAG.

Mr. Root then proceeded. He said that Mrs. Studley seemed to be about 60 or 65 years old. She said she lived in Guilford, about ten miles from Mary Stannard's home. Mary had been living at her house about two weeks, and went home on the Sunday before her body was found.

"Did she testify as to any examination that she made of Mary Stannard's person at her house, and if so, what, and what did she say that Mary Stannard said in regard to her physical troubles at that time?" Mr. Waller asked.

Mr. Watrous objected to any declaration of Mary Stannard, or to this old lady's diagnosis of her condition. It did not bear upon the case. It would not be charged that Mr. Hayden was at the old lady's house. The question was whether he up there in Rockland killed that girl. What the old lady said, did, or thought, or what Mary Stannard said at that time, had nothing to do with what Mr. Hayden did afterward. It was not collateral, and was entirely irrelevant.

The argument was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

Was the Murder Committed by a Tramp?

From the New Haven Register.

MIDDLETOWN, Nov. 17.—There is an important witness in the Hayden case who has not yet testified, who resides here. It is said that on the day of the murder of the Stannard girl he was in the neighborhood of the spot where the murder was committed, that he saw the body of the murdered girl, and that the position of the body and the arrangement of the clothes was not the same as when it was when she was found at a later time. Shortly before he discovered the body he says that he met a strange man near the scene of the murder, who made some inquiries of him regarding the road to Killingworth. This witness says that he was the first person to see the body, and that the sight filled that little girl with outrage, and believes that the person he met knows more about the affair than any one else. It is said that his evidence is important, and that when he is heard a new light will be shed upon this mysterious affair. The name of this important witness we know, but are not at liberty to make public. The counsel for the defence say they know nothing whatever about the rumor, but think if there is any truth in it, it may account for the discovery of the "found" knife and the man who really committed the murder.

Koster & Bial's Winter Opening.

Messrs. Koster & Bial welcomed a host of friends to their Music Hall, in West Twenty-third street, on Monday night. It has been enlarged by the addition of a wing covering what was the out-of-doors saloon during the summer. This wing is finished in the Egyptian style, and is quite as artistically beautiful as the main structure. It is called a winter garden, and is fifty feet wide and one hundred feet long. On one wall of the addition there hangs a circular oil painting by Bouillhomme of Paris called "The Vision of the Muses." The artist was awarded a medal by the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria. There was a long and varied musical entertainment under the direction of Director R. Hoff. The proprietors, Messrs. Koster & Bial and Messrs. Swarzman and Pechheier, the architect and designer, were present, and the hall was not closed until midnight.

Reception at the Museum of Natural History.

The autumn reception at the Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, yesterday, was attended by many persons, notwithstanding the rain. Among the visitors were the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph H. Choate, and William E. Dodge, Jr. Valuable additions have been made to the museum, among them Mr. Bradford's painting "The Fisheries in Thank God Harbor," name, Indian relics, and casts of fossils. A second reception is announced for Tuesday next. Tickets for the first reception are to be used for the second.

Republicans Preparing for 1880.

At the meeting of the Republican Central Committee last evening, Joel W. Mason offered a resolution calling for a reapportionment of the delegates to the Republican National Convention in 1880, on the basis of the Republican vote for Governor. The resolution was adopted. It allows one delegate to each 200 votes or fraction thereof in excess of 150. Gen. Arthur will issue a call when the official canvass is declared.

A Great Lung Curative

And preventive of consumption, Pulmo-ic "Palatable" Cod Liver Oil, in combination with Phospho-Nutritine, a remarkable remedy. All druggists. Detroit Plant at—Ads.

THE ITALIAN VIOLINIST.

THE THROWER OF THE STONE THAT KILLED THE ESTEY BOY.

Tracked to Philadelphia and Found There in the Italian Quarter—His Companion Yet at Large—The Inquest to be Begun on Friday.

A throng of schoolboys, romping in front of Public School No. 14 in Union street, Jersey City, a week ago last Friday, had their attention attracted to two Italian street musicians who were playing a harp and a violin in front of a neighboring house. The youngsters surrounded the musicians and soon some of the more mischievous of the boys began to annoy the Italians by throwing pieces of earth and stones. The Italians scowled and muttered, and then stopped playing and walked away. The harpist was a few yards ahead. The violinist was roused to anger by the pelting they had received and he suddenly stopped, picked up a jagged stone, and threw it swiftly among the throng of children. Then he joined his companion and both beat a hasty retreat. The children were too much frightened to pursue the Italians further, for the stone had felled one of their number, George H. M. Estey, only 8 years of age, the son of William Shepard Estey of 232 Vreeland street. Young Estey had not joined in stoning the musicians and was so busily engaged in eating his lunch that he did not notice the flinging of the stone and therefore had not the opportunity to dodge it. He was immediately borne to a neighboring drug store where the wound in his head was bandaged and strict instructions were given that the bandage should not be removed for six days. Then he was taken to his home from which both of his parents were absent.

Subsequent investigation seemed to justify the family physician in believing that the boy would recover. But day by day he grew worse, and on Sunday last he died. Drs. Welch and Bidwell made a post-mortem examination on Monday night, and found that death was caused by cerebral meningitis. The wound was about an inch wide and an inch and three-quarters long. The skull bone had been crushed, and caused inflammation of the membranes. The funeral services for young Estey were held yesterday. This is the second bereavement that his parents had suffered.

Coroner Parslow of Hoboken, having been informed of the boy's death, impanelled a jury on Monday, and, after viewing the body, adjourned the inquest until Friday, to enable the police to find the Italians, if possible.

In the mean time the police of both Jersey City and New York have been searching for the fugitive musicians. Chief of Police Murphy was not informed of the case until four hours after young Estey was struck. A watch was placed at all of the ferries, and the haunts of Italians were watched. On consultation with Superintendent Walling it was determined to detect Detective Morris of the New York Central Office and Adams of the Mulberry street station to assist in working up the case. All the Italian quarters of this city were searched, and whenever a suspected person was found, some of young Estey's companions were brought to this city to see whether they could recognize him. The description given of the Italian who threw the stone was that he was about 5 feet 3 inches tall, of light complexion, dark blue eyes, very red cheeks, and apparently about 18 years of age. His dress was described as a velvet jacket and light corduroy pantaloons. This, it is said, answers the description of a great many Italian musicians.

On Wednesday the police were satisfied that they had found the fugitive harpist in the person of Antonio Cardone of 208 Elm street. Cardone lives in a neat second-story front room, and has a young Italian wife and a 7 months old child. Twice during the night the police brought from Jersey City a boy named Wright, one of young Estey's companions who had seen the stone thrown. Wright was given an opportunity to watch Cardone carrying his baby in the street. Wright, after taking a careful look at Cardone, said he was satisfied that Cardone was the man who threw the stone in company with the Italian who threw the stone. This put the police off the scent for a time, but the next day they renewed their efforts in the same direction, for they had received positive information that Cardone was really the fugitive harpist. While looking at this clue the police also learned that Cardone's companion, who threw the stone, was named Antonio Ramagnio. This man's name has been variously called Borilli, Murillo, and Merrillo.

Ramagnio and Cardone had just begun to play together. Cardone had been too sick to play for the past year. Ramagnio has been at stand in Fourteenth street. Ramagnio was formerly an apprentice to Antonia Briglia, the padrone of Crosby street, who has been several times before the courts on charges of abducting Italian children from their homes, or of receiving them from their parents for the purpose of profiting by their labors as street musicians. About three months ago Ramagnio became dissatisfied with his pay, and determined to start in business for himself, and he secured Cardone for a partner for the first time on the day of the homicide. Ever since they have been throwing they played for the remainder of the afternoon in Jersey City, and at night came to their home in New York. Here Cardone, according to his wife's story, unbridled Ramagnio for his hasty temper, and counselled more forbearance in the street.

Sunday morning the police got news of the fact that the police were looking for them, and a week ago last Monday Ramagnio obtained the aid of some friends to procure him a disguise. He shaved off his light moustache, got an old wounded hat, and secured money to go to Philadelphia. He left his home, in Carpenter street, a small Italian quarter. But he sent not forbear writing to his friends of his safe arrival, and it was through these letters that his place of refuge became known.

On Friday last Detective Birdsall of Jersey City went to Philadelphia to hunt up Ramagnio, who, detective Irving learned, was at 728 Carpenter street. Birdsall telegraphed back that there was no such number, and wanted the police here to make further search. Chief Murphy of Jersey City thought that possibly the figures had been transposed, and he telegraphed to Birdsall to try 728. This proved a lucky hit, and led to a successful raid. Soon after Birdsall sent word for one of the boys who had seen the Italians to be sent to Philadelphia. Detective Irving's son, who was one of young Estey's companions, and Detective O'Neill went to Philadelphia in the next train.

Yesterday morning the police renewed their search in Philadelphia, and at 728 Carpenter street they found Ramagnio, who was fully identified by young Irving as the man who threw the stone that killed young Estey.

Then a new difficulty presented itself. Ramagnio's Italian friends were not unprepared for the arrest, and they secured the services of a lawyer, who got out a writ of habeas corpus to prevent the removal of Ramagnio to Jersey City without a requisition. Having had hard work to secure their prisoner, the detectives were not disposed to let him go. They had him committed to await the arrival of a requisition, and then telegraphed to Chief Murphy yesterday afternoon to help them. Murphy got the requisite affidavits, and sent Capt. Mulvey to Trenton by the early evening train, with authority to procure a requisition. This was taken to Harrisburg last night, and Capt. Mulvey is expected to be ready this morning to produce the required warrant in Philadelphia. The prisoner is to be brought to Jersey City in time to be present at the inquest on Friday night.

Cardone, the harpist, who accompanied Ramagnio, became alarmed immediately after the failure of young Wright to recognize him, and quitted his home for parts unknown. At one time the police thought he had gone to Philadelphia to join Ramagnio.

Both Cardone and Ramagnio are given a good reputation by their acquaintances, who say that they have never been in trouble before, and are peaceable, hard-working men. Ramagnio, the violinist, has a wife and child in Italy, and when he found he was likely to get into trouble he sought to borrow money to return to Italy.

The long walch of the Italian quarter in this city developed some peculiar features of Italian life. It was found that there is a caste distinction between the rag pickers, the laborers, and the musicians. The musicians regard themselves as higher up in the social scale than the others, and secure a much larger sum for their labor. The quarters occupied by Cardone are clean and comfortable, and the wife talks English fluently. She is vivacious and merry, and expresses confidence that even if Cardone is arrested he will not suffer at the hands of the law.

Father Walsh and the Hibernians.

LONG BRANCH, Nov. 18.—The Rev. James A. Walsh, pastor of the Catholic church of "Our Lady Star of the Sea," will serve papers to-morrow upon Jacob Smith, editor of the Long Branch *Daily News*, in a suit for libel, laying damages at $50,000. Father Walsh, it seems, upheld the Hibernian organization here until last spring, when the society disbanded, voting the money in their treasury to the disbanding members, instead of paying a debt and the rent as the pastor expected they would do. This annoyed Father Walsh, and recently in the *News* he published several letters referring upon the Ancient Order of Hibernians. On a recent Sunday the pastor stated to be handed out at the church an address signed by a man an individual member of the order, who on Saturday's number of the *News* replied, denying the pastor's allegations. On his communication is based the alleged libel.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 182, 2, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 37, 61, 74, 75, 83, 90, 91, 99, 100, 108, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 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