IROQUOIS CLUB BANQUET.

LEADING DEMOCRATS DISCUSS THE TARIFF AND OTHER TOPICS.

Speaker Carlisle Argues that the Growth and Prosperity of American Industries Cannot be Promoted by Excessive Protective Taxation—Letters from Presidents Cleveland and Roswell P. Flower.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The fourth annual banquet of the Iroquois Club occurred to-night at the Palmer House. Among a large number of distinguished Democrats to whom invitations had been sent, the following are the most widely known of those who accepted and were present: The Hon. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, Gen. Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin, Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky, and the Hon. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska. Among prominent Democrats who sent letters of regret were President Cleveland, Abram S. Hewitt, Roswell P. Flower, S. S. Cox, Wm. C. Endicott, Perry Belmont, Gov. Hill of New York, Gov. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, Allen G. Thurman, and Fitz John Porter. President Cleveland's letter was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1886.

Edward Farmer, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly that official duties, just at this time unusually exacting and important, prevent my acceptance of your invitation to attend the fourth annual banquet of the Iroquois Club on the 17th inst. I am much impressed with the present importance of the thorough and timely discussion by the people of the various questions which are related to good government and the prosperity of the country, and which, because they are so related, concern the welfare and success of the Democratic party. In the work which must be undertaken of presenting these questions to the judgment of our citizens in such a manner as to remove misapprehensions and aid the correct conclusion, I believe that the Iroquois Club will prove a most effective instrumentality. Hoping that the approaching banquet will be the occasion of pleasure as well as interest and usefulness, I am yours sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Hon. Roswell P. Flower wrote in part as follows:

I am thoroughly impressed with the great importance both to our country and our party of something being done in the immediate future to deduct the excessive and unnecessary taxation under which we have so long labored, and which we are pledged to sweep away. The practical way to accomplish this end, which I regard as so desirable because I foresee that we will be justly held accountable if it is not attempted at least in the House of Representatives with united front, is for the Democrats of the East and West to come together, as you have so many times and so hospitably brought them together, and, sinking all theoretical differences, with a desire to harmonize, to decide upon and declare a policy of reducing taxes based solely upon the principle *of the least disturbance and inconvenience to the capital and the labor of the country.* There are hundreds of articles upon the tariff schedules which could be put upon the free list without any other result than the simplifying of the customs service and the relieving of the consumer. There are certain of the internal revenue taxes that could be treated in the same way without the least chance of causing the retirement of capital or the loss of employment to one single artisan.

After the banquet, at which between 250 and 300 guests and members of the club sat down, the following toasts were made and responded to as indicated: "American industries—their growth and prosperity cannot be promoted by unnecessary or unequal taxation," the Hon. John G. Carlisle; "The Treasury surplus and tariff," the Hon. J. B. Beck; "The public lands and the people's heritage for homes," the Hon. W. J. Sparks; "The great republic," the Hon. M. W. Fuller; "The President of the United States," the Hon. Edward S. Bragg; "Monopoly shall rule," the Hon. J. Sterling Morton; "The sanctity of the American home the safeguard of American liberty," the Hon. James R. Doolittle; "The Democratic party," the Hon. L. J. Kinne; "The young man in politics," the Hon. F. N. Lehman.

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S ADDRESS.

Speaker Carlisle was received with great applause, and spoke as follows:

The Democratic party at least asserts a self-evident truth, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that, even in this age of philosophical speculation and practical knowledge, there are men in the front ranks of literature, politics, and business who seriously contend that the Government can make its citizens rich and prosperous by taxing them. If these gentlemen should attempt to convince the public that the farmer could be made more prosperous by increasing the tax on his land, or that the manufacturer would be benefited by compelling him to pay a high rate of taxation on his machinery or his income, the absurdity of their position would be so apparent as to excite universal ridicule; and yet such propositions would be no more absurd or unreasonable than the assertion that the prosperity of the people generally can be increased by imposing taxes upon their food, their clothing, their building materials, their means of transportation, and the tools and implements used in their industries.

"Taxes do not create wealth; they destroy it. All taxation, with the exception of the direct, and no matter how it may be disguised or in what manner its payment may be enforced, is ultimately a charge upon labor, while its immediate and invariable effect is to withdraw the full amount of the exaction from the productive industries of the people. When it is equitably imposed for public purposes only, and its proceeds are honestly used in defraying the necessary expenses and meeting the just obligations of the Government, all are equally benefited, and no one has a right to complain; but when a tax is imposed upon one part of the people or one class of industries simply for the purpose of increasing the profits of another part of the people or another class of industries, or when a tax is so laid that its necessary effect is to increase the profits in some industries at the expense of others equally meritorious, the impolicy and injustice of the proceeding are too obvious to require comment. Absolute equality in the adjustment of the rates of taxation and in the designation of the articles upon which it shall be imposed is not to be expected, and in fact is not attainable; but substantial equality and uniformity are essential elements in every just revenue system. As long as the power of taxation is exercised only for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of the Government, the principles of equality and uniformity can be recognized and enforced in a large degree at least; but when the power is perverted and used to transfer the profits of private individuals and prevent the collection of revenue by the Government it is impossible to regulate its exercise by any rule or principle, except favoritism and selfishness. In such a case, equality and uniformity will necessarily defeat the primary object of the tax, because it is evident that if all were compelled to pay equal tribute to each other, nobody would be benefited; and it is just as evident that if all do not pay equal tribute somebody must be cheated.

"American industries—and by these I mean to include every industry and interest throughout—cannot be promoted by any system of taxation or any policy of legislation which discriminates between them and compels one to contribute a part of its own earnings to increase the profits or prevent losses in another. There should be no expatriated or persecuted industries in this country. There should be no ranks or degrees among the legitimate occupations of the people, nor any road to the favor or bounty of the Government not open to all alike. Mining and manufacturing and the occupations dependent upon them are great and valuable industries, and should be cherished and promoted in every proper way. They afford employment to many millions of capital and many thousands of laborers, and their products contribute largely to the wealth and comfort of the people, but they are not by any means the only American industries. In the households of the poor, in the fields and forests, in the mines and factories, in the stores and shops, on the railroads and canals and rivers, on the high seas—everywhere there are American industries struggling with the mighty forces of nature, and subduing, combining, and utilizing the elements of the earth and the air, and any view of our industrial system which fails to comprehend all these and necessarily leads to partial and erroneous conclusions. Taking that broad view of them which comprehends the smallest as well as the greatest and appreciates the interests of the whole people instead of a part only, it is impossible to understand how their growth and prosperity can be promoted by taxation in any form.

"It is not difficult to see how a system which prevents competition, and therefore increases prices, may enable an individual who has capital invested in a particular industry to realize profits instead of suffering losses, but it is manifest that this must always be done at the expense of the consumers of his products, who are, as a general rule, engaged in industrial pursuits. In every such case the actual losses are precisely the same as if competition had not been prevented and prices had not been increased; but instead of being borne by the individual who carries on the business, they fall upon the purchasers of his products, and are paid out of the earnings of other industries. The other industries, therefore, not only make good his losses, but give him a profit besides, thus giving him a bonus for investing his capital instead of wasting his skill and labor in an unprofitable business.

"That taxation for protective purposes has resulted so far in a continuous waste of capital and labor in this country is conclusively shown by the present condition of the so-called protected industries, and by the history of our legislation on the subject. The early advocates of the system proposed it only as a temporary expedient to aid in the permanent establishment of certain industries, and insisted that after a few years of dependence upon the bounty of the Government and people they would be strong enough to stand alone and compete successfully with their rivals, not only in the home market, but in all others. Under the influence of this argument the first protective tariff was enacted in 1816, and yet, after seventy years have passed, many of the same industries which then asked temporary assistance only are now demanding more than double the rates of duty then deemed sufficient, and their accredited committees and organs unanimously declare that unless these enormous bounties shall be indefinitely continued the industries must cease to exist. According to their own showing the policy inaugurated nearly three-quarters of a century ago for the purpose of rendering them independent and self-sustaining has had exactly the opposite effect. Its constant tendency has been, and is now, to impair their ability to compete with the products of similar industries elsewhere, and to make them more and more dependent upon bounties and special legislation for support. It has added largely to the cost of production by increasing the price of machinery and materials and the necessaries of life. It has confined the products of the so-called protected industries to the home market exclusively, so that the amount of production must be regulated by the domestic demand at home, and operations must be suspended when that demand is satisfied. It has obstructed international exchanges, thus partially excluding the products of our other industries from profitable markets abroad, diminishing their earnings and arresting their growth and prosperity. It has provoked other Governments to resort to retaliatory measures, discriminating against our products and trade in their own ports and markets, and giving preference to the products and trade of our most formidable rivals; and here at home, by encouraging capital and labor to rely upon legislation for profits rather than their own capacity, it has greatly impaired that spirit of independence and enterprise which is absolutely indispensable to the successful prosecution of business in this age of improvement and progress.

"These are only a few of the evils which the existing system of taxation has inflicted upon the country. Many valuable industries which would have flourished without it have been tortured to death by the unequal burdens and unjust discriminations, while others have been crushed by the combinations and monopolies which it creates and sustains. Some have prospered in spite of it, but the sum of the people's wealth, the aggregate accumulation of savings in all branches of industry, is undoubtedly much less than it ought to have been and would have been under a more equal revenue system and a more liberal commercial policy. A few have become very rich, but many have become very poor, and the gulf between luxury and penury is growing wider and deeper day by day. This unnatural and dangerous condition of affairs could not possibly exist in a young and rapidly developing country like ours if the laws and regulations affecting the creation and distribution of wealth were just and equal in their operation. With a fertile soil and a friendly climate, with inexhaustible stores of coal and iron—the two most powerful material agencies in our modern civilization, with a vast extent of unoccupied and undeveloped territory, with free institutions and an intelligent, industrious, and enterprising population, we ought to be exempt from the social and political diseases which afflict the crowded nations of the Old World, and we will be exempt from them when we tax all alike and protect all alike. Living in such a country and surrounded by the marvellous achievements of the most wonderful half century in the annals of the human race, if the people continue unprosperous and discontented, if wealth continues to accumulate rapidly in the hands of the idle few, while hunger and nakedness increase in the very homes of industry, and if invested capital remains uneasy and insecure and labor dissatisfied, it will be a burning disgrace to the statesmanship of the age, and the overwhelming weight of responsibility will rest upon those who reject all measures of relief, and cling with stubborn tenacity to the worst features of the system under which these evils have originated and attained their present gigantic proportions.

"But, gentlemen, no matter who may desert or who may falter, the great fight for reform will go on. This country does not belong to either the monopolists or the Communists, and the people will save it from both. Between the two they will stand a great and powerful body of enlightened, conservative, and patriotic citizens, who respect equally the rights of capital and labor, who obey the laws and preserve the public peace, and who, in spite of all combinations and conspiracies, will ultimately see that the true principles of justice and equality prevail, in the legislation of the country. Even to prevent the continuance of long existing and constantly increasing evils they will not rush from one extreme to another, but will proceed carefully, deliberately, and resolutely to correct inequalities, remove unnecessary burdens, and open the paths that lead to peace and prosperity. While free trade is impracticable, industrial and commercial emancipation can and will be accomplished by wise and moderate measures framed in the interest of the people without any private enterprise or injuring any public interest. To this some of us at least are irrevocably pledged, not only by the traditions and declarations of the political party to which we belong, but by a sense of personal and official duty which cannot be disregarded without betraying the confidence reposed in us by the people. Whether in public or in private life I shall stand by that pledge, and to the extent of my abilities and opportunities shall devote every way to the early and complete triumph of revenue reform."

SENATOR BECK'S SPEECH.

Senator Beck spoke in the same vein. After saying that he expected to live to see Chicago excel New York in magnitude, power, and importance, and to see the policy and politics of this country dictated by men of the Mississippi valley and the lakes, he continued:

"You ask me what that has to do with the subjects of tariff and revenue. We shall soon be the most great and commanding in your proud position you must lighten the burdens of labor and production; you must open up the trade with the world and regain our lost carrying trade on the high seas; you must increase the purchasing power of the wages of the laborer, and send the manufactures of this country to Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies, China, Japan, Congo, and all the less advanced countries of the earth, and not give up these great markets, as we now do, to England, France, and Germany. You are the practical eastern terminus of the great transcontinental railroads to the Pacific. Why were public lands, larger in extent than Great Britain and the French empire, given from the heritage of the whole people to these corporations unless it was to cheapen their transportation and trade with China, Japan, and the great Asiatic countries, whose traffic has in all time enriched the nations that controlled it? Can you afford to support a policy that diverts the commerce to the British Islands, when the Suez canal is about completed, which is extension through ocean steamers to all the ports of Asia and the continental islands of the Pacific? Yet our tariff so discourages and antagonizes nations, have excluded us from competition for that trade as effectually as if the American railroads had never been built.

"I am speaking to a free merchant; I speak of the world. You know that we have surrendered the trade in manufactured goods with the 1,500,000,000 of people on the earth to the nations of Europe to enable a few protected manufactories to extort double prices for their products from 60,000,000 of American taxpayers.

"I am not a free trader. Free trade produces no revenue; protection produces none. But the Government must have revenue sufficient to support an economical administration of public affairs, and a tax of whisky and tobacco, or wines, which are legitimate objects of taxation, I agree that the balance of the needed revenue ought to be raised by tariff taxation, and that it ought to be so adjusted as to be as near practicable uniform throughout the United States, and that it should foster, stimulate and encourage the largest amount of production in our manufacturing establishments, by imposing burdens and charges, especially on raw materials, so that our manufactured goods could be sent to Central and South America, to Asia, Africa, and the islands of the seas, and give our factory operatives work for twelve months instead of six."

COMMISSIONER SPARKS'S SPEECH.

W. A. J. Sparks, Commissioner of the General Land Office, spoke upon the proper policy to be pursued by the Government in regard to each class of public lands. He referred first to lands that had been granted to railroads. He held that, while the obligation of the Government so far as incurred must be carried out, the effects of this doubtful and mistaken land grant legislation must not be so misguided that while requiring of the Government a strict compliance with its part of the contract, the corporations shall be allowed unlimited license to violate theirs. He was prepared to say that in grants amounting to one hundred and ten million acres there has been no such compliance with law by the companies as binds the Government to any legal obligation in response to the granted lands. By the Northern Pacific Railroad alone nearly forty million acres of the people's heritage for homes was being unjustly withheld. An act should be passed declaring forfeitures of the grants, if only to the extent of the portions of unconstructed roads at the time fixed by law for their entire completion. Such an act, while a measure of partial justice only, would yet be of incalculable benefit, by restoring to the people for settlement and free homes not less than seventy millions of acres, and would leave to the companies at their average price of lands more than enough to meet the legitimate cost of the actual construction of their roads. The great land grants to private individuals, Commissioner Sparks said, were nearly all made for colonization purposes, and are not binding unless the conditions involved have been complied with. His characterization of these grants was almost equally sweeping with that of railroad lands. The manner in which the existing laws operate in regard to swamp lands, preemptions, homesteads, timber culture, and desert lands was unsparingly condemned by the speaker.

Capt. Tillman Takes at a Disadvantage.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 17.—Capt. B. R. Tillman, leader of the farmers' movement, met Col. A. P. Butler, Commissioner of Agriculture, absent whom he had made some slighting remarks, in the Columbia Railroad station and attempted to speak to him. Col. Butler told Tillman that certain remarks he had made were d——d lies. Butler had his hand on his cocked revolver, but Tillman's pistol was in his hand ready, and he could not reach it without giving Butler the "drop." Tillman disclaimed being the author of the remark referred to, and peace is for the present restored. Capt. Tillman is a brother of Congressman George Tillman.

Hint to Advertisers.

The Trow Directory Company publications are consulted at least ten hundred and seventy million times annually. We shall shortly publish a reprint of our first directory, 1786. A few advertisements will be received. —adv.

The Death Rate Increases

in proportion as the public is misled by humbug medicines. Don't imperil life by experimenting with quack plasters. Benson's alone are endorsed by physicians and pharmacists as reliable and curative. Use no other.—adv.

If you wake in the morning with a bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid.

You need Carter's Little Liver Pills.—adv.

THEY DECIDE TO PAY THE BILL.

The Aldermen Receive Mooney for not Having More Lunch and Locking up the Wine.

The city appropriated $2,500 for the entertainment of its guests and fireworks on the day of the unveiling of Liberty's statue. A committee of Aldermen were appointed to spend it. Alderman Mooney wasn't on the committee, but he got it to appoint him as a sub-committee, then became the committee, and made an agreement with the Unexcelled Fireworks Company, which for the $2,500 agreed to decorate the City Hall, and to furnish badges, ten carriages, a steamer to carry the Aldermen and their guests to Bedloe's Island, a Hoffman House luncheon, a band of music, and a display of fireworks. The luncheon, which was spread on the steamer, was gone before the boat left the pier, and Alderman Mooney then locked up the sixty cases of champagne which were among the liquid refreshments, and kept them locked up until Alderman Divver interfered. The Aldermen then pledged themselves in wine to get even with Mooney.

Yesterday a resolution was offered in the Board of Aldermen to pay to the Unexcelled Fireworks Company the $2,500. Alderman Van Rensselaer objected to paying the bill unless it was itemized. He added that the facilities for transportation were very bad, and that he found himself left on the day of the unveiling on the steps of the City Hall with three other Aldermen, two Mayors of other cities, and thirty invited guests. Alderman Cowie hired carriages to take them to the pier, and the four Aldermen divided the expense.

The reading of the programme of fireworks was dispensed with, but Alderman Mooney was called upon for an explanation. He made a glowing speech, in which he praised the fireworks company, which had given, he said, in addition to the other things, a $10,000 exhibition of fireworks.

"Let's have the programme of fireworks read," suggested Alderman Morgan.

"No, no," shouted some of the Aldermen, while others groaned.

"I wonder that the company hasn't sent in a bill for $8,000 more to make up its loss," said Alderman Van Rensselaer. "The city has had a narrow escape."

Alderman Quinn remarked that he didn't wonder that the Aldermen objected to the reading of the programme when the first piece of fireworks down on the list was "pigs, poultry, and fish."

"That accounts for the small amount of lunch on the steamer," put in Alderman Morgan. "I advise that Alderman Mooney be more careful in future."

The resolution ordering that the bill be paid was finally passed.

BECAUSE HE SHOT A ROBIN.

The Trial of Constable Delmar for Exerting $10 from Mrs. Turini.

The examination of Constable Louis Delmar, a lank young man of Southfield, Staten Island, for threatening to arrest Mrs. Margaret Turini, wife of Sculptor Giovanni Turini, and collecting $10 from her as a fine for violating the game laws, was held yesterday at Burbank's Hotel, New Dorp, before Justice Vaughn. Mrs. Turini's offence was shooting a robin.

The pretty, black-eyed young markswoman testified that she lived in Grant City, a collection of about a dozen dwellings between Garretson's and New Dorp. In a heavy rain storm on the night of Nov. 6, Constable Delmar came to her house and said he had a warrant for her arrest for violating the game laws. She said she would be unable to go with him just then, as the children had not had their supper. He insisted that she should go to Richmond, whether or not the children needed supper. She said she could not get a carriage nearer than Burbank's Hotel, a mile away, and that she would not walk two miles in the rain. The constable said he couldn't help that; he had seen her shoot a robin in the wood. She and her husband offered the constable $5 to leave her. He said he could not take any less than $10. The sculptor, rather than let his wife be taken away in the rain, paid over the money, and the constable went away. She said he had a warrant for Mrs. Turini's arrest, he showed a paper purporting to be a warrant. Mrs. Turini demanded a receipt for the money and got it. She handed it over to Judge Vaughn. It runs thus:

GARRETSON'S, Nov. 6.

Received from Mrs. Turini the sum of $10 fine for shooting a robin out of season. LOUIS DELMAR,
Constable Richmond County.

Mr. Turini's testimony was corroborative of his wife's. On cross-examination Mrs. Turini said when Delmar came up to her after she shot the bird he remarked, "I find that you have shot a bird?" She answered, "Yes, I have; there it is," and held it up by the legs so he could see it. He said, "I shall fine her," threatening to get a warrant for her arrest.

Justice Vaughn held Delmar for the action of the Grand Jury.

The trial of Mrs. Turini for killing the robin was to have occurred at Richmond yesterday afternoon, but the withdrawal of the complaint settled it. Mrs. Turini was formally arrested on Monday by Delmar, on a warrant issued by Justice Young of Richmond, seven days after Delmar had presented the first warrant and got the $10.

$25,934 PAID FOR PAINTINGS.

The Bidding at the Sale of Mr. Robinson's Collection More Spirited Last Night.

DONOVAN'S NEXT FEATS.

He will go Through the Whirlpool Rapids With a Girl and Then Marry Her.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—Lawrence M. Donovan, the hero of the Brooklyn and Niagara bridges, after declining $500 a week in the New York Dime Museum took a benefit to-night in the Adelphi Theatre. Besides the variety show features, Donovan lectured on jumping.

Donovan is making arrangements to go through the Niagara whirlpool rapids on next Sunday in a barrel made by Potts and Hazlett on their famous trip last summer. He expects to have a young lady accompany him and they will be married at Queenstown if they both survive the trip. He realized $300 from the benefit.

Athlete on the Avenue.

After the Manhattan Athletic Club had fortunately secured the lease of the palatial Portland stone mansion 524 Fifth avenue, the members worked like beavers to have it appropriately furnished and ready for the opening reception on the first of this week, but the job proved too great to be accomplished satisfactorily in that time, so the opening was postponed until the 24th. The parlor, dining, reception, reading, smoking, billiard, chess, card, and meeting rooms, and the gymnasium are now nearly fitted with the latest and most approved appliances, and the Manhattans expect to have everything in excellent shape for inspection by their guests on Saturday evening.

New Use for Homing Pigeons.

Six pairs of young homing pigeons will be shipped to-day from the loft of Herman Dienelt, Philadelphia, for the office of the *Times Democrat*, New Orleans, for use as messengers between Port Eads and that city. The birds are to be housed on the roof of the Custom House, to be attended with the office of the signal observer in whose charge they will be. Sergeant Herman has made the care and peculiarities of the homing pigeon his study, and believes that the birds can be used in connection with self-registering instruments in atmospheric investigations. At any rate he intends to make the experiment.

Another Football Victory for Lafayette.

The football game played at New Brunswick yesterday afternoon by the teams of Rutger College and Lafayette College resulted in a victory for Lafayette, the second this season, the score standing 28 to 10. The game was played in the rain with the mud ankle deep.

Racing in England.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The race for the Derby Cup was run at the Derby November meeting to-day, and was won by a head by Mr. A. Lawther's four-year-old chestnut colt King Monmouth. Lord Hartington's six-year-old chestnut gelding Corunna came in second, and Mr. Naylor's five-year-old chestnut mare Fast and Loose third.

Sporting Notes.

The record for distance by young birds has been beaten by Dunham & Co.'s loft, which was shipped by Henry Wagner of Rosslindale. This bird, with eight others, was liberated in London, Ont., by W. R. Garner, last Saturday, and arrived in Boston at 9:30 A. M. Monday. The distance is about 520 miles. The best previous record for this distance was made by T. F. Holdman's Little Fritz in 1884 from Charlotte, N. C., to Brooklyn, following upon the heels of R. Von Moers' Jay Gould. Two other birds have been heard of; one entered a residence at Stottville, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon, the other flying into a grocery store at Skaneateles on Monday afternoon.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 4, 56, 65, 70, 91, 93, 95, 123, 124, 132, 138, 154, 171, 176, 177, 180, 188, 189, 193, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, and assessment cases. SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Case on. Burger adj. Burger adj. for term. Nos. 836, 843, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 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1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 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, 2