

BY JOHN E. HELMS.

"It is not in the power of Mortals to command Success: But we'll do more—We'll Deserve it."

\$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 10.

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## The Morrilltown Gazette.

President Porter, of Yale, wants some of the college boys to give the college a new building for the Morrilltown Gazette.

James H. Horner, United States Consul Agent at Sagua, Cuba, died the 1st instant of congestion of the brain.

The Republican State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and Electors, was held in Nashville August 24th.

A Dayton Ohio man wants to know how this campaign can be conducted in a fair and honorable spirit if saloon keepers refuse to chalk it down.

A letter from Speaker Kerr's special agent to the editor of the recovery of his patient, but Mr. Kerr does not have much hope and has been quite despondent.

A petition for the pardon of Avery, convicted in St. Louis in connection with the whisky frauds, has been signed by prominent Senators and Representatives and many others.

The Turkish Government has formed a desperate resolution of enlisting 80,000 Bushi Banzouks, with a view to prevent the spread of the insurrection by the constant menace of a general massacre of Christians.

Hon. James White Sheffield, Delegate from Smyth county to the Virginia Legislature, died the 28th instant, aged about 64 years. He was a lawyer by profession, and for several years had been the ablest and most successful in his State.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate and that they have been confirmed: Albert M. Wynn, Treasurer of the United States; John C. New, resigned; Wm. P. Tilden, of Massachusetts, Assistant Register of the Treasury.

Mr. Blaine's family physician considers his nervous prostration more severe than has been supposed. His prostrations absolute rest, forcing him to lie on his back, and he gives no encouragement that he will be able to take any part in the coming campaign.

The "long-haired woman" at the Centennial is Miss Temperance Anderson, whose locks measure six feet eight inches in length, or one foot eight inches longer than the wearer. The hair is naturally white, but she uses a hair-dressing which will cause it to be so that it is not so white.

The Boston Post remarks that "there is some inquiry among Republicans on State Street, whether the Cincinnati nominee for Vice President is the same William A. Wheeler who was President of the Union Sandstone Company, Mass., of whom have prevailed upon the management of the stock when it was put upon the street a few years ago."

## Not a Pivotal State.

Regarding Ohio, which may reasonably be expected to be carried by the Republicans in October, the New York Sun sensibly corrects the impression which the Republicans are endeavoring to create concerning the effect of that probable event. It reminds those who believe that the whole country will follow such an example, to wait until they see what effect the St. Louis nominations will have upon the public temper, and says:

"Perhaps they will discover then that Ohio is but a small, unimportant State, and that the twenty-two electoral votes will not count, taken by themselves alone, to elect a President. Ohio may go Republican in October by an immense majority, and the Republicans be signally defeated in the country at large a month afterward."

The Cincinnati Enquirer, which ought to know better, has fallen in to the mistake of supposing Ohio to be what it calls the "pivotal State." Says our Cincinnati contemporary:

"Ohio is the pivotal State in this canvass. The State election in October will be of great political significance. Ohio is in no sense a 'pivotal State.' With few and far-between exceptions, it has been Republican ever since the Republican party was organized. It will go the same way in October and November beyond any reasonable doubt. Hayes has already shown his ability to carry it as a candidate for Governor, and now that he is a candidate for the Presidency, nothing but a special providence of the largest and liveliest kind can take it away from him. The Democracy have made their calculations accordingly. They can afford to give Ohio, Indiana and other important States to the Republicans and yet have abundant material out of which to construct a substantial victory. Yet, while the 'pivotal' business will be done elsewhere, we feel assured that the Democrats of Ohio will do all that men can do to defeat the common enemy. If they cannot achieve success, they can at least deserve it, and their brethren in other sections will supply all the deficiencies. We do not say to them, 'stand still and see the salvation of the Lord,' but rather, 'Work so hard and well that you may merit a share in this salvation.'"

Mark Twain has gone to "Quarry Farm," in the neighborhood of Elmira, New York, where he intends to pass the summer.

The Rutland (Vermont) Globe objects to having Dr. Deacon Jacob Estey, of Brattleboro, for the Republican candidate for Governor, because he writes "God's blessing" with a small "g" and a capital "B."

## INVESTIGATION REPORT.

What the Committee have to say about the Validity of the Morrilltown Corporation Bonds—Revenues, &c.

To the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Morrilltown:

The undersigned, who were appointed at a former meeting to investigate and report as to the validity of the corporation bonds now outstanding, and as to the collection and disbursement of corporation revenues since its reorganization in 1867, beg leave to submit the following report:

### REPORT:

The field of inquiry is too extensive for one report, and we therefore confine ourselves in this report to the question of the validity of the corporation bonds. The Legislature, on March 14, 1868, passed an act entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the Town of Morrilltown," (See Acts 1867-8, chap. 102.) The corporation bonds were issued under the first section of this statute. It is remarkable that the body of this statute nowhere mentions the corporation of Morrilltown; the only corporation mentioned in the statute is that of the Town of Morrilltown; the first section does not mention any corporation whatever, but the title of the act, standing just above the first section, mentions the town of Morrilltown and it is fair to assume that this first section at least relates to the corporation of Morrilltown. In this report we shall assume that the act is in fact the act of the Corporation of Morrilltown.

The first section of this act, which is the only statute in existence authorizing Morrilltown to issue bonds, reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Board of Mayor and Aldermen shall have power for the purpose of making any public improvement that may be deemed necessary for the town, or of acquiring any property for the public use of the town, to issue the bonds of the corporation, bearing interest not to exceed six per cent. per annum and having not more than twenty years to run, but that this power shall not be exercised unless the ordinance authorizing the same, shall first be submitted to the vote of the qualified voters of the corporation at an election to be held under direction of said Board for that purpose; and after giving ten days notice of the time and place of election by writing posted at four public places in the corporation; and, if a majority of those voting, decide against the proposition, the bonds shall not issue."

The foregoing is every line of the statute that can be by any possibility relate to Morrilltown, and yet Morrilltown is not mentioned in it. Upon examination of this section of the act, it is found that the bonds were only issued for two purposes, viz: "for the purpose of making any public improvement that may be deemed necessary for the town," and "for the purpose of acquiring any property for the public use of the town." These are the objects for which bonds may issue under this act, and it is not clear for any other purpose that bonds could not issue for any other purpose. It will hereafter be shown to what extent this requirement of the statute has been violated.

But the act not only prescribed the objects, but it also prescribed the conditions for issuing bonds. In plain words it enacts that the ordinance authorizing the same shall first be submitted to the vote of the qualified voters of the corporation, at an election to be held for that purpose, &c. Hence the act required in unambiguous language that the ordinance itself, under which the bonds are to be issued, shall be voted upon by the people. It is not enough that a proposition to issue bonds be submitted to a vote; it was requisite that the ordinance itself, as framed by the Board, be submitted to the qualified voters. The manifest intention of the act is that the corporation voters might see, from the face of the ordinance itself, the nature and extent of the obligation they were about to assume.

The first question presented is, was any ordinance ever submitted to the qualified voters of the corporation, and if so what was its character and object? This question is clearly and distinctly answered by the corporation record. On the 1st of May, 1868, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Morrilltown, adopted the following ordinance:

"The Board of Mayor and Aldermen met pursuant to a call of the Mayor. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Thereupon the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved by the Mayor and Aldermen of said corporation, that the Mayor be and he is hereby fully authorized to employ an agent for said corporation to have two hundred bonds of said corporation struck off in good style in New York of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, bearing six per cent. interest, and running ten years, the interest to be paid semi-annually at some designated bank in New York City—and that he be further authorized to procure a seal for the use of the corporation.

Resolved furthermore, that notice be given to the qualified voters of the corporation as required by act of the Legislature passed March 14, 1868. The Board then adjourned, &c."

The foregoing constitutes the entire proceedings of that meeting. We have copied it literally. This is the ordinance, and the only ordinance, that ever was submitted to the qualified voters of Morrilltown. Upon its face, provision was made for submitting this ordinance to a vote; and just twenty days thereafter, at a meeting of the Board (May 20, 1868), the record shows that the

vote ordered on the first of May was in favor of the proposition submitted.

Assuming that there was an election, (about which there has been much dispute), and assuming furthermore that the proposition submitted to the voters received a majority of the vote cast, the question recurs, what was the proposition submitted? The ordinance of May 1st, 1868, shows precisely. That ordinance does not say one word about issuing bonds for the "purpose of making public improvements" or for the "purpose of acquiring property for the public use of the town"—and yet there are the only objects for which bonds could issue. The ordinance does not say one word about issuing bonds for any purpose. In fact it was not in any sense an ordinance to issue bonds; it was only an ordinance to employ an agent to have some blank bonds printed of a certain style and description. There is a vast difference in printing blank bonds and in issuing them. The people never voted upon a proposition to issue bonds; they only voted in favor of an ordinance to employ an agent to have two hundred blank bonds printed. These bonds were in fact printed or struck off in New York, involving the corporation in a liability of about one hundred dollars. This is the only liability that the voters of Morrilltown contracted under that ordinance; printing two hundred bonds is all they authorized to be done; and when these bonds were printed, the ordinance had spent its force and was *functus officio*.

After these bonds were struck off there never was any authority to issue them as liabilities of the corporation. The people never voted upon an ordinance to issue these bonds, and the act expressly provides that this authority shall not be exercised unless the ordinance authorizing the same shall first be submitted to a vote, &c. This was never done—hence the bonds issued without authority and are therefore void.

That these bonds were in fact issued by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and not by any vote of the people, is made as clear as a sunbeam. On May 20, 1868, the Board after reciting that the election had been held on the ordinance of May 1st, 1868, passed the following ordinance:

"Be it enacted by the Board that the Mayor and Recorder be and are hereby authorized to sign and seal as many bonds as the Board may from time to time deem necessary."

Hence the authority to issue bonds came from the Board and not the vote of the people. The ordinance to print the bonds was passed May 1, 1868, and also provided for an election on the ordinance on this date, May 13, 1868; and seven days after the election, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, of their own volition, determined to issue "as many bonds as they might from time to time deem necessary." This last ordinance of the Board to issue bonds *ad libitum* was never voted upon by the people; it was never finalized by the people; hence it could give it efficacy; hence it was *ultra vires* and void.

It is true the statute authorized the Board to issue bonds for certain purposes; but it provided "this authority shall not be exercised unless the ordinance authorizing the same be first submitted to a vote, &c." It was for the voters of the corporation to say what bonds should be issued, and for what amount; but in point of fact the Board, without consulting the voters, determined to issue and did issue "as many bonds as the Board might from time to time deem necessary."

This ordinance, under which the bonds were actually issued, attempted to confer upon the Board a discretion as to whether bonds should issue and to what amount; this was a clear usurpation by the Board, because the law vested in the voters of the corporation that power and discretion which the Board assumed to exercise and did exercise for themselves. The purpose of this ordinance of May 20, 1868, is "that *any* bonds shall issue from time to time as the Board may deem necessary." Under the law the voters were the judges, but this ordinance made the Board the judges, of the necessity for and amount of bonds to be issued.

But the policy thus inaugurated by the Board was carried out. The Board did in fact issue the bonds "from time to time" just as it deemed necessary. The records of the corporation show that thirty-two bonds were issued in 1868, one hundred and six bonds in 1869, and six bonds in 1870. This was certainly issuing them "from time to time," as the Board deemed necessary. The issuing of these bonds from time to time, covers a period of about thirty months. The present Board has just the same authority to issue bonds as the Board in 1868, 1869, and 1870 had. If the vote in favor of printing two hundred blank bonds, could by any implication be construed into an authority to the Board to issue that number, and the implication is just as strong with reference to the whole as any part of the number—then the present or any future Board can issue fifty-six more bonds, so as to complete the number that were ordered to be printed.

Under this assumed authority of the Board, and in direct contravention of the law, one hundred and forty-four bonds of the corporation, of one hundred dollars each, have been issued. Some of these bonds have been issued for public improvements as contemplated by the act, and others have been issued for other and purposes wholly unauthorized by any statute. At least two of the bonds, as shown by the records of the corporation, were issued for official salaries of members of the Board at the rates of two dollars for one—that is for a fifty dollar sal-

ary of one hundred dollar bond was issued. No statute ever authorized bonds to be issued for official salaries at such ruinous rates, and consequently these two bonds, which can be identified, are void for that reason if no other. The charter of the corporation provides that the Board "may levy and collect taxes to pay the general expenses of the town." Hence these expenses that, annually occur, as official salaries, should be paid out of the annual revenue, and not suffered to accumulate from year to year in the shape of a colossal debt. These two dollars for one. Such a practice, if persisted in, would ultimately bankrupt the richest municipality in the world—and a practice that would result in such disaster must be wrong—and if wrong as a practice, then any individual exercise of it, is also wrong.

Again: The corporation had contracted a small bonded debt prior to the war; we shall not inquire for what purpose or under what authority; but about \$600 of this *ante bellum* debt was unpaid in June 1869. At that time, the Board by a general ordinance directed that this old debt should be paid by issuing new bonds thereon at the rates of two dollars for one. By this financial achievement, the old bonded debt of \$600 was converted into a new bonded debt of \$1200, and the interest on the actual liability raised from six to twelve per cent. How often would this process have to be repeated before it would involve the corporation in irrevocable ruin? That would be thought of an embarrassed debtor taking up his old paper and giving out new at the rates of two for one? But this was done. By what authority—by what law—was the actual debt of the corporation thus multiplied? These twelve bonds, all of which can be identified, are void for this reason, if for no other.

But as above stated the whole series of one hundred and forty-four bonds, is void, because the qualified voters of Morrilltown never voted for their issuance, unless the series of years be the guardian and arbiter of our municipal law; are questions that every man, not as a partizan, but as a citizen, should deeply ponder.

These considerations lead me to suggest a meeting of a portion of the thinking and patriotic citizens of our town, and especially of members of the bar, irrespective of party, for justice or affiliation, at Morrilltown, on the third Monday of July, for the purpose of presenting to the voters of the Circuit a suitable man for the office of Judge, one whose ability and learning will insure sound and earnest judgment, whose integrity, frankness and independent character will beyond the reach of the waves of prejudice or popular commotion, one who will, when he ascends to his high and sacred place on the bench, "put off his shoes," feeling that he is "on holy ground," and who will administer the law, and dispense justice, with a steady and even hand, and speedily without delay.

We repeat, the moment judicial power becomes weak or corrupt, liberty expires. It is the judicial power, vested in strong and pure hands, that brings to the dwelling of every citizen all the blessings of civil society and makes it dear to him. The great and splendid events in the political world that aggrandize a few eminent men, and make a figure on the page of history, are nothing to him if he is secure in his domestic happiness, his life, his limbs, his health, his reputation and his private property.

It was maintained by Dr. Franklin, in the Constitutional Convention, that the selection of judges should be committed to lawyers, for which he assigned, among other reasons that they were sure to select the best and most highly esteemed lawyer to get him out of the way. There is probably something in this; but there are other and better reasons why their views should be respected.

They are judges of legal qualifications; long and intimate association give them knowledge of the moral qualities of their brethren; and their love of legal science, as a rule, and professional pride, lead them to prefer the best and ablest men to preside over the courts.

The writer of this has determined for himself that he in the future will vote for the best man for Judge, regardless of party; and he respectfully suggests to the bar and the people that at the time and place above designated a candidate be selected on this basis.

I offer these thoughts to affect the interests of no aspirant, favorably or unfavorably, but for the sole purpose of aiding in securing, as far as may be, a judicious selection of a successor to Judge Randolph.

JAMES T. SHIELDS.

## Uncle Samuel.

The watchwords of this canvass are Tilden and Reform. We oppose Republican inebriety and sectarianism, solid stonemanship and practical achievement in the path of reform. Gov. Hayes indulged in tender commonplaces after his nomination, and exhibited the feebleness of his unstable character. This is what our Uncle Samuel said when the news of his nomination reached him:

"I can tell you what has been done; the nomination was not made by the leaders of the party. It was the people who made it. They want reform. They have wanted it for a long time; and in fact, they have been convinced that it is to be found here [pointing at himself]. They want it. That is what they are after. They are sick of the corruptions and maladministration of their affairs. They want a change and one for the better—a thorough reform."

These are the words of a political philosopher who discerns the mind of the people and they presage success in the coming closely contested canvass. There are good brains packed in the head of our Uncle Samuel.

## JUDGE FOR THE 2D CIRCUIT.

To the Editor of the Morrilltown Gazette:

I venture to make a suggestion as to filling the vacancy resulting from the resignation of the late incumbent of the office of Circuit Judge for the Second Judicial Circuit.

As a general thing we are too careless and inconsiderate in the selection of judicial officers, and for some years we have been so blind and so false to the true welfare of the country as to allow our political prejudices to control our ballots.

To the great mass of the people the Judicial is the most important branch of the government.

To this department is given the power to administer the law of the land, and to restrain the other departments within the bounds of the constitution. It is the conservator of the law, the arbiter of our rights, and upon its judgments depend all we live for, or hold dear. It is the power of the government that comes to our doors and gives us protection. It is, in the language of an authoritative writer, to the courts of the country that we go, in our hours of trouble—not the trouble that religion can solace, or medicine cure; but the troubles arising from innocence accused, confidence betrayed, reputation ruined, and property wrongfully intruded, promises broken, the domestic relations violated, or life endangered. It matters little to our every day life and personal security and happiness who shall represent us in Congress, or be our next Governor; but who shall administer our laws is a question of vital importance. Who shall train our young lawyers, our future judges and legislators, our fire, as the most conspicuous and influential man in our judicial circuit, by his example and public bearing and demeanor, give tone to public morals and manners and make the leading impress on society, will exert a far greater influence on the guardian and arbiter of our municipal law; are questions that every man, not as a partizan, but as a citizen, should deeply ponder.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAMES G. ROSE,  
JAMES P. EVANS.

## A Little More Washington Talk Over the Nominations.

Chiefly an Engineer Special 29th.

The St. Louis nominations have been the all-absorbing topic among public men to-day. There is much better feeling among Democrats to-day than there was last night. They have recovered from the blow sufficiently to think and look over the field, and see that the country and the Democracy are not ruined as much as they were just after the result of the second ballot was announced. With a repeal of the Republican Act, the Ohio Democrats feel that much has been well and, with a Western man of Gov. Hendricks' character on the ticket, they feel that Ohio can make a good fight. They propose to make the fight for party and principle, and not for men. Amid the wreck of hopes and blasted prospects, the Republican Democrats find some consolation in the fact that the country Ohio men there is not much Republican rejoicing. The Republicans begin to plead the baby act, and say that Tilden will spend money to lose his election, and they don't like the idea of conducting a canvass in which their own most potent argument will be used against them. There seems to be a general feeling that Hendricks will not accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

Proctor Knott says: "Any man who is too proud to accept a nomination for the second office in the gift of the people ought to emigrate." Senator Morton doesn't like the idea of Hendricks accepting even the second place on the ticket. "The most disgusted Democrat is Fuller, from the Evansville District. He looks as if he is a Yankee had swallowed up his District and left him without a constituency. Hamilton, of the For. Wayne District, is most disgusted. He says he is sick of the German vote, and says Blue Jeans will carry his District by 5,000 in October.

Senator Conkling says it is a very strong ticket.

Senator Thurman feels badly out at the way Ohio was ignored. He did not send any congratulations to Tilden.

Mr. Vance, of Ohio, relieves his pent up wrath by gentle profanity, and swears that he has been the original Tilden man.

Milton Saylor thinks it's rough on Ohio, but he allows him pull through in his District.

When the news came that John Kelly had yielded to the will of the majority, and had made a speech pledging his support to the nominee, the expression became rather general, at that all disaffection in the party would speedily melt away.

Senator Booth, of California, says it is a strong ticket, and that the Democrats have a decided advantage over the Republicans in their platform, so far as it relates to the Mongolian question.

Jerry Rusk, of Wisconsin, says Tilden will be strong with the Germans in his State.

Hon. Scott Lord says that Tilden leaving beaten Tammany at St. Louis, is a consolation to him that Tilden can carry New York by at least 30,000.

General Banks says that the Chicago plank in the platform is the most adroit bid he ever saw in a political platform, and that it will carry the Pacific States.

At the recent exhibition of the Cooper Union Art School, Edith, daughter of the late N. P. Willis, and her friend, daughter of Hon. A. Oakley Hall, took silver medals for life drawing.

## HAYES.

The Record of a Candidate for President.

From the New York Sun.

Mr. R. B. Hayes was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress for the Second District of Ohio, elected in the fall of 1864. The first session of that Congress commenced on December 4, 1865, and its last session closed on March 4, 1868. Of course, it is his acts while a member of Congress are officially recorded in the *Congressional Globe*; and in that valuable repository of knowledge the *Milwaukee News* has carefully searched for everything set down as done or said by Rutherford B. Hayes, 1866-70. It is presented in labor pains, April 5-20.

Feb. 28—Moved \$2,000 for a picture.  
Mar. 7—Petition to tax oil.  
Mar. 16—Joint resolution to punish the Ohio embargo.  
April 2—Bill for 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 252