

THE PROSPERITY.

A few days since the Salem Statesman published some statements in regard to work on the Astoria rail road that may deceive some working men. In order to make a show of prosperity, it told how work was resumed on that road, and how any one could get work who cared for it. In other words "there is now work for any who will work, at good pay."

The truth is, about 500 men were put to work, and when they left Portland for the work not less than 2000 men were ready to go, but could not be accommodated.

Some men who cannot find anything to do on the streets were talking of going down but were discouraged by a fellow who had been there. He said the wages paid are \$1.25 per day, and the board is \$4 per week. A man is in big luck if he gets to work half the time at this season. He has to pay \$1 hospital dues out of his first earnings. The work is hard and destructive to clothing and boots, and a man should have rubber boots and coat to preserve his health; but he might work a month—that is, work every day he could—and then be none better off. This may do for single men, but is hardly the thing to entice a man to leave his family alone. In fact, one woman whose husband was thinking of going told him to stay at home, and he could bring in wood and take care of the children, and she could go out nursing and her work would amount to something, which would be better than for him to wear out himself and his clothes working in the rain and mud, and only making his board, and perhaps not that.

CHOATE FOR SENATOR.

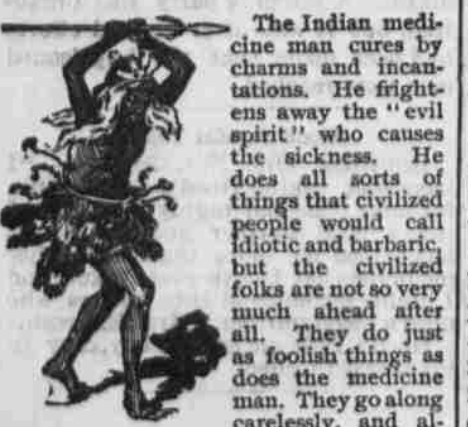
Indications point to a reformation of the character of the United States Senate, so that it will contain less of politicians and boddies.

In New York Joseph H. Choate has written a letter announcing that he will be a candidate to succeed David B. Hill.

Mr. Choate's letter is as follows: "You have handed me a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Union League Club of the City of New York and have asked me to declare whether I would be a candidate for the position of United States Senator, in accordance with these resolutions.

"In view of the present political condition in this State, I have no hesitation in saying that I will be a candidate, and, if elected, will try to serve the people of the State and nation to the best of my ability.

"I am deeply grateful for the compliment paid me by the Union League Club, foremost, as it has been, among organizations devoted to the success of the Republican party, for whose candidates I have voted from the beginning and in whose principles I have always believed. To that party the country must look now, as it ever has, for the national safety and prosperity and the preservation of the Constitution."



The Indian medicine man cures by charms and incantations. He frightens away the "evil spirit" who causes the sickness. He does all sorts of things that civilized people would call idiotic and barbaric, but the civilized folks are not so very much ahead after all. They do just as foolish things as does the medicine man. They go along carelessly, and allow the little sickness to grow into the big sickness. They allow constipation to grow into indigestion, heartburn, dizziness, headache, insomnia, and a hundred other distressing conditions. They do this frequently because they do not know the cause of their trouble. It is a pretty safe rule to look for the source of 90ths of human sickness in this one simple and apparently prevalent trouble. Another foolish thing that smart people do is to take some alleged remedy for constipation and keep on taking it, day after day, month after month and year after year. Perhaps it is better to take the medicine than not to take it at all, but of course if they stop taking it, their trouble will come back. This last statement is true of every other medicine prepared for this purpose except Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They are gentle and efficient in their action, permanent in their results. You don't become a slave to their use, as with other pills.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified, by Dr. J. C. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consultant in Physical to the Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., 320 pages, illustrated, 60c. One copy sent to you for mailing only. Address the Author, as above.

LIBERTY.

(Continue from first page.)

Verona to threaten other powers when they decided on intervention in Spain. Slowly Canning came wholly over to the side of Monroe, as France and Austria forced his hand in Spain. The principle thus avowed by Canning added little to the European law of intervention, but the principle avowed by Monroe created an entire body of American jurisprudence. As an isolated act it meant little, but in Monroe's view it was not an isolated act; it was part of a system altogether new and wholly American.

"Monroe lost no time in doubts or hesitation. In his annual message of December, 1823, he announced the principle (the Monroe doctrine), that the new nations which his act alone had recognized as independent, were, by the act, placed outside the European system and the United States would regard any attempt to extend that system among them as an act unfriendly to the United States.

"From that day to this the American people have always and unanimously supported and approved the Monroe doctrine. They needed no reasoning to prove that it was vital to their safety."

RECOGNITION OF TEXAS.

The report then takes up the recognition of Texas and quotes at length from the executive and congressional utterances preceding that action.

The report says: "President Andrew Jackson, in his Texas message of December 21, 1836, said:

"In the preamble to the resolution of the house of representatives it is distinctly intimated that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur, and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the executive either apart from or in conjunction with the senate, over the subject.

"It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred between the executive and the legislative as to the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the constitution, and more safe that it should be exercised, when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war alone can be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished. By its submission to congress, which represents in one of its branches the states of this union, and in the other the people of the United States, there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequence would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our country and a perfect guarantee to all other nations of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

"The initiative thus asserted by congress and conceded by President Jackson to congress in the case of the recognition of Texas, was followed in the case of Hungary by President Taylor, who authorized his agent to invite the revolutionary government of Hungary to send to the United States a diplomatic representative, since the president entertained no doubt that in such case at the next meeting of congress 'her independence would be speedily recognized by that enlightened body.'"

Until now, no further question has been raised in regard to the powers of congress. The cases of Hayti and Santo Domingo are passed over as governed by peculiar influences.

"In every instance the only question that has disturbed the intervening powers," the report continues "has regarded neither the right nor the policy so much as the 'time and mode' of action. The only difference between European and American practice was that the United States aimed at the moderating or restricting, the extreme license of European intervention, and this was the difference which brought the United States nearly into collision with Europe in 1861 and 1862.

EUROPEAN RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERACY.

"Lords Palmerston and Russell and the Emperor Napoleon and his ministers entertained no doubt of their right to intervene even before our civil war had actually commenced and accordingly recognized the insurgent states as belligerents in May, 1861, although no legal question had yet been raised requiring such a decision. The United States government never ceased to protest with the utmost energy against the act as premature and unjust, and this last and more serious case of interference in which the United States was concerned as an object of European intervention revealed the imminent danger of its destruction."

The report then gives the circumstances under which the Southern Confederacy was recognized, tracing in detail the diplomatic correspondence.



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GOLD DUST Washing Powder

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THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Under the subtitle of "Cuba," the report concludes as follows:

"Into this American system thus created by Monroe, in 1823-24, and embracing then, besides the United States, only Buenos Ayres, Chile, Colombia and Mexico, various other communities have since claimed, and in most cases have received admission, until it now includes all South America except the Guianas; all Central America except the British colony of Honduras, and the two black republics of Spanish Santo Domingo and Hayti in the Antilles. No serious question was again raised with any European power in regard to the insurrection or independence of their American possessions, until in 1899 a rebellion broke out in Cuba, and the insurgents, after organizing a government and declaring their independence, claimed recognition from the United States.

The government of the United States has always regarded Cuba as within the sphere of its most active and serious interests.

"As early as 1820, when the recognized states of Columbia and Mexico were supposed to be preparing an expedition to revolutionize Cuba and Porto Rico, the United States government interposed its friendly offices with those governments to request their forbearance. The actual condition of Spain seemed to make the retention of Cuba impossible, in which case the United States would have been obliged for their own safety to prevent the island from falling into the hands of a stronger power in Europe. That this emergency did not occur may have been partly due to the energy with which Monroe pronounced 'our right; and our power to prevent it,' his determination to use all means within his authority to guard against and defend it.

"This right of intervention in matters relating to the external relation of Cuba, asserted and exercised 70 years ago, has been asserted and exercised at every crisis in which the island has been involved. When the Cuban insurgents in 1899 applied to the United States for recognition, President Grant admitted the justice of the claim and directed our minister of the United States at Madrid to interpose our good offices with the Spanish government in order to obtain by a friendly arrangement the independence of the island.

"The story of that intervention is familiar to every member of the senate, and was made the basis of its resolution last session, requesting the president once more to 'interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.'"

"The resolution then in congress was understood to carry all the consequences which would follow the rejection by Spain of friendly offices. On this situation the resolution needs no further comment. The action taken by congress in the last session was taken on great consideration and just principles, and right of intervention exercised 27 years ago, and after a patient delay unexampled in history. The interval of nine months which has elapsed since that action of congress has proved the necessity of carrying it out to completion.

IMPOTENCY OF SPAIN.

"In the words of the president's annual message: 'the stability of two years' duration has given to the insurrection the feasibility of its further prolongation. In the nature of things, as shown by past experience, the utter and imminent ruin of the island unless the present strife is speedily composed, are, in our opinion, conclusive evidence that the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence. A hopeless struggle for re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict.

"Although the president appears to have reached a different conclusion from ourselves, we believe this to be the actual situation in Cuba, and being unable to see that further delay could lead to other action than that which the president anticipated, we agree with the conclusion of the message, that in such case our obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

"Following closely the action of President Monroe in 1818, congress has already declared in effect its opinion that there can be no rational interference except on the basis of independence.

WHAT THE CUBANS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

"In 1882, as now but with more force, it was rejected, as we have shown, that the revolted states had no government to be recognized. Divisions and even civil war existed among the insurgents themselves. Among the Cubans no such difficulty is known to exist. In September, 1895, as we know by official documents printed on the spot, the insurgent government was regularly organized, a constitution adopted, a president elected, and in due course the various branches of administration set in motion. Since then, so far as we are informed, this government has continued to perform its functions undisturbed.

"On the military side, as we officially know, they have organized, equipped and maintained in the field a sufficient force to baffle the exertions of 200,000 Spanish soldiers. On the civil side, they have organized their system of administration in every province, for, as we know officially, they 'room at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country.' Diplomatically they have maintained a regular accredited representative in the United States for the past year, who has never ceased to ask recognition and to offer all possible information.

"There is no reason to suppose that any portion of the Cuban people would be dissatisfied by our recognizing their representative in this country, or that they disagree in the earnest wish for that recognition. The same thing could hardly be said of all the countries recognized by Monroe in 1822. Greece had no such stability when it was recognized by England; Russia and France; Belgium had nothing of the sort when she was recognized by all the powers in 1830.

"Of the states recognized by the treaty of Berlin in 1878 we need hardly say more than that they were the creatures of intervention.

"The only question that properly remains for congress to consider is the mode which congress is pledged to take. The government of the United States entertains none but the friendliest feelings toward Spain. Its most anxious wish is to avoid even the appearance of an unfriendliness which is wholly foreign to its thought. For more than 100 years, amidst divergent or conflicting interests and under frequent and severe attacks, the two governments have succeeded in avoiding a collision, and there is no friendly office which Spain could ask which the United States, within the limits of their established policy, would not be glad to extend.

"In the present instance they are actuated by an earnest wish to avoid the danger of seeming to provoke a conflict. The practice of Europe in regard to intervention as in the instances cited has been almost invariably harsh and oppressive. The practice of the United States has been almost invariably mild and forbearing. Among the precedents which have been so numerous cited, there can be no doubt as to the choice. The most moderate is the best. Among these the attitude taken by President Monroe in 1822 is the only attitude which can properly be regarded as obligatory for a similar situation today. The course pursued by the United States in recognition of Columbia is the only course which congress can consistently adopt."

Proposals for Supplies.

The board of trustees of the Oregon State Insane asylum invites sealed proposals for furnishing at the asylum near Salem, Oregon, for six months ending June 30, 1897, the following supplies:

- DRY GOODS.**
2000 yds. Pequot A sheeting 43 in. unbleached, as per sample.
2000 yds. Pequot A sheeting 36 in. unbleached, as per sample.
1000 yds. Lonsdale sheeting 36 in. bleached, as per sample.
800 yds. Marselles Check York Manufacture as per sample.
2500 yds. Mariners Stripe Shirting Amoskeag as per sample.
1000 yds. Blue Denims 9 oz. Amoskeag as per sample.
2500 yds. Canton Flannel Nashua XXX, unbleached, as per sample.
300 yds. Crash Bleached 18 in. as per sample.
200 yds. Selisia drab as per sample.
144 yds. white table oil cloth, Pottery as per sample.
300 yds. table linen, bleached 58 in. as per sample.
500 yds. calico Indigo Blue American.
1000 yds. calico, black and white, Pacific, Aniline, Lawrence & Co.
1000 yds. calico Turkey red small stripes and small figures, Garner & Co.
30 doz. ladies' hose, cotton, as per sample.
125 doz. men's socks, cotton 101, as per sample.
10 doz. hdkfs. Turkey red, as per sample.
24 doz. stay binding B & H No. 10
4 doz. corsets, size 23-3, 23-4, 24-5, 25-6, 26-7, 27-8, 28-9, 30-6, as per sample.
6 doz. suspenders, men's as per sample.
2 g gross pants buttons, as per sample.
10 gross coat buttons, as per sample.
6 gross vest buttons, as per sample.
6 gross pearl buttons, white 4 holes, lines 24, as per sample.
12 gross pearl buttons, smoked 4 holes lines 24 as per sample.
6 g gross shirt buttons F B as per sample.
15 packs pins Eagle F. 32 & A B J
120 papers needles sharps size, 6-80, 7-60.
3 doz. knitting needles No. 17.
7 doz. thimbles No. 8 as per sample.
GROCERIES.
15000 lbs. granulated sugar, (American Refinery).
20000 lbs. Golden C. Sugar (American Refinery).
15000 lbs. Liverpool salt.
1500 lbs. oat meal, in barrels.
10000 lbs. rolled oats, in barrels.
6000 lbs. cracked wheat, in barrels.
1000 lbs. cream wheat, in barrels.
2000 lbs. hominy, small, in barrels.
1000 lbs. hominy, large, in barrels.
500 lbs. corn starch, Oswego.
400 lbs. gloss starch, Kingsford's 1 lb. pkg.
240 lbs. China starch.
5000 lbs. rice, Island.
300 lbs. soda, A & H.
400 lbs. cream tartar, Folger's 25 lb. boxes.
150 lbs. Pearl barley.
50 lbs. beeswax, common as per sample.
50 lbs. beeswax, pure as per sample.
40 doz. oysters, Cove Fields No. 2.
40 doz. corn canned, White Lily New Crop.
4 doz. Worcestershire sauce qrt. L & P.
4 doz. whisk brooms.
3 doz. No. 1 best brooms.
40 gross Vulcan Safety matches, as per sample.
15 boxes macaroni in 8 lb. boxes, white.
2000 lbs. corn meal, yellow, in barrels.
6000 lbs. Costa Rico coffee, as per sample.
500 lbs. Java coffee, as per sample.
300 lbs. Mocha coffee, as per sample.
1500 lbs. Chicory, as per sample.
600 lbs. Salt soda.
300 lbs. Chloride lime.
200 lbs. raisins, London Layers 20 lb. boxes.
100 lbs. Zantes currants, 20 lb. boxes.
60 lbs. Chocolate Eagle, 1 lb. pkg.
10 doz. cans concentrated lye, Giant.
50 lbs. Pearlina, James Pyle's.
50 lbs. bluing, Nuremberg, in balls, L & A.
1 lb. cheese, Cranston's or as good, more or less delivered as required.
500 lbs. soda crackers, XXX, more or less delivered as required.
SYRUP AND MOLASSES.
2000 gal. syrup, bidder to submit samples.
600 gal. molasses, New Orleans, bidder to submit samples.
CROCKERY.
25 doz. tea cups, W G ware, as per sample.
25 doz. saucers, W G ware, as per sample.
1 doz. pitchers, toilet, W G ware, as per sample.
2 doz. pitchers, 1 gal. W G ware, as per sample.
4 doz. pitchers, cream, W G ware, as per sample.
20 dozen soup bowls W G ware as per sample.
6 doz. bakers 12 in. W G ware as per sample.
10 dozen bakers 10 inch W G ware as per sample.
15 dozen dinner plates W G ware as per sample.
6 dozen pie plates W G ware as per sample.
12 dozen glass tumblers as per sample.
2 dozen salt shakers as per sample.
2 dozen pepper shakers as per sample.
4 dozen butter clips W G ware as per sample.
BEANS.
10000 lbs. beans small white as per sample.
SOAP.
2500 lbs net sayon best standard soap.
500 cakes White Lily as per sample.
500 cakes Peerless Kitchen as per sample.
180 cakes Shaving J. B. Williams as per sample.
84 cakes toilet.
500 lbs. pepper black standard ground in 5 lb. cans.
100 lbs. mustard standard ground in 5 lb. cans.
25 lbs. mace standard ground in 5 lb. cans.

- 100 lbs ginger standard ground in 5 lb. cans.
50 lbs cinnamon standard ground in 5 lb. cans.
25 lbs. cayenne standard ground in 5 lb. cans.
25 lbs. sage standard ground in 5 lb. cans.
TOBACCO.
2000 lbs. even change.
500 lbs. O K Durham 2 oz. pkg.
BRUSHES.
8 dozen dust brushes as per sample.
8 dozen scrub brushes as per sample.
2 dozen dusters, ostrich feather 22 inch as per sample.
OILS AND TURPENTINE.
120 gal. turpentine in 5 gal. cans.
50 gal. linseed oil, boiled, in 5 gal. cans.
200 gal. kerosene, more or less, in tanks, delivered as required.
SHOES.
88 pairs shoes, ladies, size 6-20, 5-25, 6-25, 7-12, 8-6, as per sample.
34 gross shoe laces, 4-4.
600 bbl. No. 1 flour, more or less, delivered as required.
25 bbl. No. 1 graham flour, more or less, delivered as required.
FISH.
500 lbs. fish per week, more or less, as required, kinds as required, stating price of each per pound.
MEATS.
600 lbs. beef, per day, more or less, delivered as required, equal parts fore and hind quarters.
200 lbs. mutton, per day more or less as required.
DRIED PRUNES.
10000 lbs. dried prunes, bidder to submit samples.
DRIED APPLES.
4000 lbs. dried apples, bidder to submit samples.
DRIED PEACHES.
2000 lbs. dried peaches, bidder to submit samples.
MISCELLANEOUS.
30 doz. table spoons, as per sample.
6 doz. tea spoons, as per sample.
12 doz. knives, as per sample.
200 pipes and stems, as per sample.
4 doz. mop handles, as per sample.
STATIONERY.
1 gross Payson's indelible ink, as per sample.
4 gross Falcon pens, D.
2 gross London Incandescent No. 4 M. Jacobs.
2 gross Gillott's No. 404.
6 doz pencils, lead, No. 4 (Johann Fabers).
VINEGAR.
1000 gal. pure acid vinegar, 40 grs. Bidder to submit samples.
DRUGS.
2 kilogrammes ammonia mur. gran. (Squibb).
1 kilogrammes ammonia bromide, (Squibb).
5 kilogrammes chloroform, in 500 gramme bottles, (Squibb).
500 grammes potassium acetate, (Squibb).
500 grammes potassium bicarb., (Squibb).
1 kilogramme potassium citrate, (Squibb).
2 kilogramme potassium iodide, (Squibb).
3 kilogrammes potassium and sodium tart., (Squibb).
2 kilogramme sodium bicarbonate, (Squibb).
4 kilogrammes sodium bromide, (Squibb).
1 kilogramme tinct. opium deod., (Squibb).
500 grammes Fowler's solution, (Squibb).
500 grammes acid tartaric, (Squibb).
100 grammes mercury mass, (Squibb).
250 grammes zinc sulphate, (Squibb).
500 grammes zinc oxide, (Squibb).
1 kilogramme iron pyrophosphate, (Squibb).
1 lb. acid, muriatic C P & W.
35 lbs. chloral Hydrate, (P & W).
2 lbs. sodium phosphate, (P & W).
25 lbs. potassium bromide, (P & W).
12 lbs. acid muriatic com., in 6 lb. glass stopper bottles, (Mal.).
10 lbs. ammonia muriate powd.
20 lbs. borax powd.
5 gal. concentrated water of ammonia, in 5 gal. glass container, (Mal.).
5 lbs. carbolic acid, (Mal. gold label).
5 lbs. magnesia Carb. (K & M).
10 lbs. potassium powd.
12 lb. gum arabic, select.
2 lbs. oil sweet orange, (Lehn & Fink).
4 oz. oil bay leaves, (Lehn & Fink).
1 lb. granulated anise flowers, (Lilly & Co.).
1 lb. granulated cannabis indica, (Lilly & Co.).
1 lb. granulated Canada snakeroot, (Lilly & Co.).
1 lb. granulated columbo, (Lilly & Co.).
4 lb. granulated nux vomica, (Lilly & Co.).
1 lb. granulated dandelion, (Lilly & Co.).
5 oz. antikamnia, 5 gr. tablets.
10 oz. phenacetine.
50 oz. Sulfonal.
8 oz. napsin, (Bondault).
6 oz. thyroids, (P & D & Co.).
2 doz. Wyeth's beef liver.
5 doz. cascara cordial, (P & D & Co.).
4 doz. listerine.
5 lbs. bromidia in 1 lb. bottles, (Battelle & Co.).
20 lbs. syr. Hypophosphites co., in 5 lb. bottles, (Wampole).
6 doz. Alcock's Plasters.
1000 empty capsules No. 1, (P & D & Co.).
10 lbs. cocoa, (Phillips).
5 lbs. fl. ext. corn silk, (P & D & Co.).
5 lbs. fl. ext. sarsaparilla co. for syrup, (P & D & Co.).
1 gal. distilled witch hazel, (P & D & Co.).
Tablet triturates to be in bottles of 500 each.
500 tab. trit. acetic acid, (Wyeth).
1500 tab. calomel and sod. bicarb co., (Wyeth).
500 tab. trit. cannabis ind., (Wyeth).
500 tab. trit. codeine, (Wyeth).
2000 Tab. Trit Ceril Oxalate, (Wyeth).
2000 Tab Trit Digitalis & Strych. (Wyeth).
500 Tab. Trit Opium (4 gr) (Wyeth).
500 Tab. Trit Podophyllin, 4 gr. (Wyeth).
1000 Tab Trit Dovers powders 24 gr. (Wyeth).
1 lb. Wilson's Carroisive Antiseptic tablets, Wyeth.
500 Pills Salol, 5 gr. (Wyeth).
1800 Hypodermic tablets, No. 48, in bottles of 100 each (Wyeth).
1000 Hypodermic tablets No. 68, in bottles of 100 each (Wyeth).
1000 Quinine Sulph. capsules, 2 gr. (P & D & Co.).
2000 Quinine Sulph. capsules, 3 and 5 gr. (P & D & Co.).

- 8 gross each Circle A, extra kind prescription corks, No. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220,