

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1871.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

A SAD SUBJECT.

The Washington Square lament which we published in our advertising columns on Saturday, is a singular document. It is a last final charge along the whole line to overcome the majority of nearly 20,000 votes by which Penn Square was selected as the site for the public buildings.

Much has been said by some of the very signers of this remarkable document about tricks and deceptions practised upon the people, in advance of the election, by the Building Commissioners; but "for ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain," this protest of theirs is "peculiar."

It starts out with the declaration that "many of us" voted for Penn Square. How many? Come now, gentlemen, own up; how many? We will answer for you: Two, or perhaps three; certainly not five. Messrs. Tatham, Fell, Bullitt, Cope, Francisus, Duttih, Lombard, and Claghorn certainly did not sign as among the "many of us who voted for Penn Square." Everybody knows why they favor a down-town locality. They have a right to express their opinion, and did express it in October last; but they were beaten, and as fair men they ought to content themselves to remain beaten.

The two, or perhaps three, signers who voted for Penn Square confess that they did so upon the conviction, based upon the resolution of the commission, that the buildings would be erected upon the squares, and not upon the streets; and yet the language of that resolution was in these simple and unmistakable words:—"The commission is empowered by act of Assembly either to locate separate buildings upon the four squares or one building at the intersection, as the majority of the commission may determine."

Now suppose the commissioners determined to build upon the four squares, might not thousands of citizens who favor the intersection claim that the resolution indicated the selection of that site, and that a departure from it was an imposition upon them? It is well known that to every man whose name was upon the assessment list in October last a coffin circular was sent, purporting to contain a fair diagram of Broad and Market streets as they would appear when blocked up by the public buildings, in which the streets were narrowed instead of being widened, and which altogether was a very unsightly misrepresentation of the plan subsequently adopted by the commissioners.

It was this publication, magnified upon the house walls and in the daily papers, which induced the commissioners to declare that no action had yet been taken upon that subject. This was their simple duty to the public and to the thousands of voters who favored the intersection, and who had a right to be protected against the misrepresentations of the Washington Squarites. We are very sorry to find that gentlemen of acknowledged intelligence should have been "convincsed," by the language of that resolution, that the buildings were not in any event to be placed upon the intersection.

But, says the lament, "to occupy the intersection would disappoint the expectations of those by whom Penn Square were selected as the site for public buildings." We don't believe a word of it, and until those advocates of Washington Square can "rail" the 20,000 majority out of existence we will never believe it. We are of opinion that certainly nine out of ten of the persons who cast their votes for Penn Square would today vote for locating a single grand building in the centre, in preference to four inconvenient and more expensive buildings upon the four squares, and, moreover, we believe that since the removal of the trees and the consequent development of the immense area of ground at Broad and Market streets, at least twenty-five per cent. of the persons who voted for Washington Square would today vote for the centre of Penn Square. Certainly very few Masons could be induced ever again to encourage the planting of trees or erection of a building which would effectually obstruct the present southern view of their temple at Broad and Filbert streets.

The tear dropped by these protestors over the inconvenience of celebrating the centennial anniversary is really very touching—it is indeed! Just to think of it! Broad street will be obstructed, and the boom-laddies will be compelled to wheel to the right or left, "as the case may be," instead of going straight ahead "forward, guide left," and there may be a few blocks of unsightly granite or marble on the thoroughfare, or a cartload of bricks. What waddle! Would not the construction of four buildings cause just as much confusion, and be even more unsightly. If the Washington Squarites, with Mayor Fox at their head, would withdraw their opposition, this grand edifice would in 1876 be the most attractive

feature of our city, and would do much to remove the impression existing amongst strangers that we lack enterprise and harmony. But perhaps these gentlemen would prefer we should replant the trees, reset the railings, and pass an ordinance that no new buildings, gas-pipes, water-pipes, or pavement shall be erected or laid during the year 1876, lest we should have to "blush" for the appearance of our thoroughfares.

Having exhausted such arguments as those in their appeal to the commissioners, and satisfying themselves of their weakness, these petitioners next accuse the gentlemen to whom they address themselves of "imprudent haste," of the possession of "unlimited power to tax," and of an apprehended "prodigal and unwise expenditure of public money."

Now we venture to say that if Washington Square had been selected, and these Building Commissioners had done, and were doing, with that locality what they are now doing with Penn Square, with two or three solitary exceptions not one of these thirty-seven signers would have opened his lips.

We presume that when this document was being prepared and signed, the subscribers well knew that it would not deter the commissioners from performing what they honestly believed to be their duty to the people who so overwhelmingly selected Penn Square; otherwise they would have abstained from the gratuitous fling at the integrity of the gentlemen composing the board. We very much regret to see names of gentlemen upon the list who we feel satisfied signed hastily and without a careful reading of this part of the document. Their conduct compares rather unfavorably with that of Messrs. Cuyler and Perkins, who were always outspoken and active workers in behalf of Washington Square, but who to-day yield to the will of the majority, and are earnestly at work against their own pecuniary interests, whilst a dishonest opposition upon their part would in all probability so thwart the action of the board as to result in the delay, and perhaps abandonment, of the whole work.

The course of the Building Commissioners is a very plain one. If they believe the interests and convenience of the public are best served by the erection of one building, with Broad street widened where it passes around it from 110 feet to 270 feet, it is their simple duty to carry out that plan, without stopping to listen to and discuss the objections raised by people who want the buildings down town or nowhere.

We have every confidence in the judgment, integrity, and good taste of the commissioners. We believe Mr. John Rice, to be eminently the right man in the right place as the head of this board, and we depend upon Messrs. Cuyler, Wetherill, Perkins, and their colleagues to unite with him in a prosecution of the work with all becoming speed, and they will have the earnest endorsement, for so doing, of all persons who are not blinded by their selfish interests.

FICKEN'S ANNIVERSARY.

To-morrow is St. Valentine's Day, an anniversary that has chiefly been remarkable for the opportunities it affords to love-sick swains and damsels to make each other acquainted with their amorous prepossessions, but which last year was signalized in this city by the commission of a crime which will make St. Valentine's Day hereafter memorable for one of the most outrageous insults ever offered to justice among a people who profess to have a respect for law and decency. On St. Valentine's Day of last year Richard Ficken, a wealthy sugar refiner of this city, shot a boy by the name of Arthur Corran, and wounded him so that he will probably be a cripple for life. After a delay that was not particularly creditable to the officers of justice, he was indicted for this offense and was required to give security in an amount that, considering his wealth and the magnitude of his offense, was not a large one, and as soon as he was free from the clutches of the law he fled to Europe. When his case was called for trial, he did not put in an appearance, and his bail was declared forfeited. Immediately a strong pressure was exerted at Harrisburg to persuade the Governor to interfere to prevent Ficken from being punished after the manner of common poverty-stricken criminals, and the felony of which he was guilty was compounded for a sum of money. It is understood that it cost \$50,000 to obtain for Ficken a pardon for an offense for which he had never been tried and found guilty by regular process of law. \$20,000 of this sum was paid, or is understood to have been paid, to the injured boy, and the other \$30,000 went to cover the extraordinary expenses attending such an extraordinary effort on the part of Governor Geary, his Attorney-General, Messrs. William B. Mann, Lewis C. Cassidy, and others interested, to cheat the law of its victim and to prevent Richard Ficken from being locked up in the penitentiary, as he certainly would have been if he had been a poor man. Ficken, by the grace of Geary and the expenditure of \$50,000, is now able to return to Philadelphia whenever he chooses without fear that he will be held responsible for his crime, and with nothing to hinder him from resuming the sport of shooting small boys if he feels disposed to pay for a license to do so at Harrisburg.

We wish the citizens of Philadelphia to bear in mind that every individual implicated in this transaction, Ficken, Geary, F. Carroll Brewster, William B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassidy, is guilty of the offense of compounding a felony, and that the pardon granted by Geary, although it relieves Ficken from the legal consequences of his crime is in reality an aggravation of his offense. Geary, F. Carroll Brewster, Mann, and Cassidy are all aspirants for offices of trust and honor, but this transaction should forever seal their fate as politicians with the people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, as it is an all-sufficient proof that they are utterly unworthy of confidence. The worst name Attorney-General Brewster had for Ficken's crime was "gross negligence," and the moral

sense of Geary is so small that he actually did not appear to imagine, to judge by the wording of the pardon, that he was doing anything improper by pardoning a criminal before a jury had pronounced upon his guilt. As for Messrs. Mann and Cassidy, who were the active agents in this affair, they clearly acted outside of the sphere of their legitimate duties as attorneys and counsellors at law, and are entitled to no immunity for the share they took in promoting a corrupt bargain and in compounding a felony.

This business of compounding felonies and releasing rich men from the consequences of their crimes is becoming altogether too common, and as an appropriate supplement of the Ficken crime we have the affair of the young gentleman of "good connections," Mr. Tryon Reakirt, whose forgeries are being settled by private arrangement, while for the sake of his highly respectable and wealthy friends and relatives no efforts whatever are being made to bring him to trial, and to make of him an example that will serve to warn other fast young men against travelling the same road that he has done. In New York young Ketchum, in spite of his respectable connections, was sent to Sing Sing for the same offense as that of which Reakirt is guilty, and yet we are accustomed to draw familiar comparisons between the administration of justice in this city and in New York. If Reakirt is not brought to trial it will be simply because he is able to command enough money to prevent himself from being subjected to the legitimate consequences of his crime, and his case will be nearly as great a scandal upon Pennsylvania and Philadelphia justice as that of Richard Ficken. These are really very serious matters, for they denote a demoralization among those who are appointed to administer justice and a loose sense of the value of law that bode no good to the future of the Commonwealth, and it is the duty of all law-abiding citizens to protest with the utmost energy against the idea that any man can escape the consequences of crime because he is able to command a greater amount of wealth than his neighbors.

NAPOLEON'S PROCLAMATION TO THE ELECTORS OF FRANCE.

NAPOLEON has at last broken his long silence by a proclamation addressed to the electors of France, with the evident object of keeping alive the pretensions of his dynasty to imperial rule. In the elections now progressing the Bonapartes have been well-nigh forgotten amid the struggles between the Orleansists and the respective republican factions; but France probably still continues to possess a considerable number of Bonapartist politicians, and the ex-Emperor wishes to furnish them a platform on which they can rally their shattered forces. The terrible disasters which Napoleon invited by his declaration of war against Prussia, and the fearful inefficiency of himself, his chosen leaders, and his boasted, army have covered him with so much disgrace that no ordinary motive could have induced him to break the long silence which shielded his ignominy by the protecting veil of obscurity. But in a crisis like the present he had to speak, or suffer the pretensions of his dynasty for the French throne to go by default. He therefore practically enters the political campaign now progressing in France as the leader of a party contending for mastery, and even from his prison at Wilhelmshohe flings down a gauntlet at all hostile or rival organizations. Now, as ever, impudent and audacious to the last degree, this disgraced and despicable usurper assumes the aggressive. Instead of apologizing for his own sins, shortcomings, and blunders, he makes a merit of his refusal to negotiate a treaty with the invaders, and attempts to fix the responsibility of the most distressing of French wars upon those who deposed the Emperor. Oblivious of his own delinquencies, he declares that "it is time to call to account the usurpers for bloodshed and ruin and squandered resources;" and while he adroitly announces his indifference to what he terms his "repeatedly confirmed rights," he asserts that until the people are regularly assembled "all acts are illegitimate," and he holds out, as the last hope of a distracted nation, the assurance that "there is only one government in which resides the national sovereignty able to heal the wounds, to bring peace to firesides, to reopen the profaned churches for prayer, and to restore industry, concord, and peace."

The proclamation is, substantially, a bid for the restoration of Bonapartism, based on the theory that its leader did his best, even in the hour of his humiliation, to save France; that his plans were thwarted by the deposition of the Emperor; that, while he failed to subdue the Germans in battles near the frontier, his successors did even worse by failing to defend the citadel of the nation; that there has been no legitimate authority in France since Eugene and "Louis and I" were de-throned; and that peace, order, and prosperity will not be permanently restored until the Corsican brood gets back once more upon the throne they have stained with so many crimes and follies.

This plea is a cunning one, and though it is essentially weak and false, it is still better, in a mere partisan point of view, than no plea at all. From time to time the continued existence of a Bonaparte faction in France, despite the disasters at Metz and Sedan, has been disclosed, and the hero of Strasbourg, Bologne, the coup d'etat of 1851, and the campaign of 1870, is determined to keep it alive, if impudent assertions and arrogant demands can maintain its existence. Louis Napoleon is no soldier and a poor statesman, but he is a shrewd, desperate, and unscrupulous politician, and he may give other French politicians much trouble before they succeed in firmly establishing a new government.

The "shiners" are again appealing to the Legislature to grant permission for the establishment of curbstone markets in the upper portion of the city. The members of the Legislature from Philadelphia know well enough that these markets are considered un-

mitigated nuisances to store-keepers, property-holders, and all persons who are obliged to pass through the streets in which they are located. Instead of allowing them to be further extended, those now in existence should be prohibited, and the "shiners" forced to carry on their business in a legitimate manner in regularly appointed market-houses. Street markets may do well enough for small country towns, but they are entirely out of place in a great city like Philadelphia, and they should have been discontinued long ago. The "shiners" have nearly ruined the legitimate trade upon some of the streets upon which they have located themselves, and the Legislature will be perpetrating a grievous wrong if it grants them any further privileges.

OBITUARY.

Miss Alice Cary. A despatch from New York announces the death in that city yesterday of Miss Alice Cary, of the age of fifty. She was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1821, and first attracted the attention of the public by her contributions to the National Era, the weekly paper in which Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe first gave to the world the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Miss Cary's contributions to this journal appeared under the nom de plume of "Patty Lee." Since then she has been a contributor, in both prose and verse, to almost every literary periodical of the country, and her name has become one of the best known among American authoresses. Her poems have been collected and republished in several volumes. Several more ambitious works also emanated from her pen, including three novels—"Hagar, a Story of To-day," "Married, no Mated," and "Hollywood"—and a series of sketches of Western life, entitled "Clovernook," which enjoyed a wide circulation both at home and abroad. Miss Cary had an attractive and piquant style, and many of her fugitive poems gave evidence of genuine poetical talent.

Signor Antonio Baglioli.

Signor Antonio Baglioli, whose death in New York city on Saturday, at the age of seventy-six, is reported, at one time enjoyed considerable notoriety by reason of his being the father of the late Mrs. General Sibley. He was born at Bologna, Italy, in 1795, and devoted himself to the study of music from an early age. He graduated from the Naples Conservatory in the same class with Bellini and Mercadante. In 1833 he came to the United States as Musical Director of the Montecitorio Italian Opera Troupe, the success of which under his management was unequivocal. This was the first Italian opera company that ever visited the United States. He settled permanently in New York city as a professor of music, and achieved great success as an instructor, many of the professional singers of the day having been his pupils. The marriage of his daughter to Daniel E. Sibley was destined to bring him before the public in a painful way, at the time of the intrigues which ended in the killing of Philip Barton Key by Sibley.

Henry Van Meter.

Henry Van Meter, at the advanced age of one hundred and ten years, is reported, was one of the most interesting colored men in the country. During the Revolutionary War he was a slave of Governor Nelson, of Virginia. After the close of the war he was sold and taken west of the Blue Ridge, to the extreme frontier, where he made his escape to Cincinnati, then a mere hamlet. He became the servant of an officer in St. Clair's army, and saw much dangerous service in the Northwest. After the peace of 1795, he lived for a time in Chillicothe, Ohio, and then removed to Philadelphia, where he was sent to school for the first time by some members of the Society of Friends, and learned to read and write at the age of forty. He subsequently made several voyages to Europe as a common sailor, and on the outbreak of the war of 1812 shipped as such in the privateer Lawrence. He was captured, sent to Plymouth, England, and confined for some time in Dartmoor, where he witnessed the massacre of 1815. Many years ago he took up his residence in Baltimore, where he lived an industrious and respected life, in the almost unimpaird enjoyment of his faculties of mind and body to the time of his death.

NOTICES.

HEAVY ALL-WOOL BEAVER OVERCOATS, HEAVY ALL-WOOL BEAVER OVERCOATS, HEAVY ALL-WOOL BEAVER OVERCOATS, ELEGANTLY MADE, AND VERY CHEAP. ALL SIZES, COLORS, AND STYLES. SEATING COATS TO WEAR WITHOUT OVERCOATS. SUITS FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS, AND CHILDREN. SUITS FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS, AND CHILDREN. WAREHOUSE AND BROWN'S, OAK HALL. THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STR.

CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK, TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 13, By General Request, GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE. KING CARNAVAL ON ICE. NOTICE.—By urgent request of our patrons, we have made arrangements to give one more GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE. Many novelties will be introduced. Philadelphia's best skaters will appear in Comic Costume. FULL BANDS OF MUSIC. LIBERTY SILVER CORNET BAND. DANCING IN THE LARGE DINING ROOM. Costume, etc., at the Rink, by A. M. Wass. Admissions as usual. No extra charge. Positively no postponement on account of changes in the weather. J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS. Spring Horses, Rocking Horses, Children's Carriages, BOYS' SLED, WAGONS, VELOCIPEDS, Etc. Etc. H. J. SHILL, Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street, BELOW EXCHANGE. \$15,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE OF FIRST CLASS CITY PROPERTY. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 191 WALNUT STREET.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES, 1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street. NEW SHIRTING LINENS.

In addition to our usual very extensive stock of FIRST-CLASS IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, we have received new invoices for Spring Sales of 690 PIECES GOLDEN-FLAX IRISH LINENS. MEDIUM IRISH LINENS, IMPERIAL IRISH LINENS. RICHARDSON SON'S & OWDEN'S LINENS, ALL QUALITIES. PRICES STILL LOWER! OUR NEW PRICE LISTS! We are careful to give to our customers the benefit of any decline of prices in Europe, and take pleasure in notifying our friends that WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL OUR FIRST-CLASS LINENS AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM LAST SEASON'S PRICES.

MILLIKEN'S SHIRT BOSOMS. We are now prepared to supply our CELEBRATED SHIRT BOSOMS of every style and quality. PRICES OF BOSOMS REDUCED TO CORRESPOND TO THE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF LINENS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHING. BOY 5 YEARS OLD, BOY 6 YEARS OLD, BOY 7 YEARS OLD, BOY 8 YEARS OLD, BOY 9 YEARS OLD, BOY 10 YEARS OLD. AND ALL THE OTHER BOYS OF EVERY AGE AND SIZE, CAN Get the Best Boys' Clothes At the Great Brown Hall Much cheaper than Anywhere Else. Come on, Boys! Tell your Fathers, Tell your Big Brothers, Tell all your Friends To come for fine clothes for the season to

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE. CARD. In returning thanks to our friends for the immense increase of patronage bestowed the past year, we would respectfully inform them that, having largely increased our Stock, we are better prepared than at any previous year to meet the wants of our many customers. During the coming season we will make our

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILEMENS' No. 324 CHESTNUT ST. CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA. HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND TO SUBMIT FOR THE SELECTION OF THEIR CUSTOMERS A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN FABRICS.

Silver Department Especially attractive, offering in

TEA SERVICES, TABLE SILVER, FANCY PIECES, and Bijouterie. Many articles both unique and elegant in design and finish. We have endeavored, in procuring our Stock of Watches, Diamonds, and Fancy Goods, to suit the taste of the most fastidious, and meet the wants of the most careful buyers. An inspection of our goods and store entails no obligation to purchase, but gives great pleasure to

BANK ROBBERY!!

Quite a startling affair has transpired. An old Bank circumvented and bled! And by devilish cunning inspired Thieves are daily improving their trade. Not a house in the land is secure With a safe made but ten years ago! For the seconds select what is sure To be entered by jimmy and crow. But there is a defense against all The devices and skill of the crew, MARVIN'S BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE has a wall Their inventions can never go through. And let every man see to it NOW, That his money is put in a place Where our Burglar Safe will not allow Any bogus policeman a space.

Invulnerable Safes

FOR SALE BY MARVIN & CO., No. 721 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.

Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1749. We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for Bottled Ale and Porter From the above celebrated Breweries. POWELL & WEST, No. 28 South FRONT Street, Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co. An invoice now landing ex-ship Amanda from Liverpool. S T O L E N From the KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK on the night of the 23 of February, 1871, Fourteen Thousand Coupon 5-20s, Jan. and July, 1855: Nos. 191,169 191,170 191,171 191,172 191,173 191,174 191,175 191,176 191,177 191,178 191,179 191,180 191,181 191,182 191,183 191,184 191,185 191,186 191,187 191,188 191,189 191,190 191,191 191,192 191,193 191,194 191,195 191,196 191,197 191,198 191,199 191,200 191,201 191,202 191,203 191,204 191,205 191,206 191,207 191,208 191,209 191,210 191,211 191,212 191,213 191,214 191,215 191,216 191,217 191,218 191,219 191,220 191,221 191,222 191,223 191,224 191,225 191,226 191,227 191,228 191,229 191,230 191,231 191,232 191,233 191,234 191,235 191,236 191,237 191,238 191,239 191,240 191,241 191,242 191,243 191,244 191,245 191,246 191,247 191,248 191,249 191,250 191,251 191,252 191,253 191,254 191,255 191,256 191,257 191,258 191,259 191,260 191,261 191,262 191,263 191,264 191,265 191,266 191,267 191,268 191,269 191,270 191,271 191,272 191,273 191,274 191,275 191,276 191,277 191,278 191,279 191,280 191,281 191,282 191,283 191,284 191,285 191,286 191,287 191,288 191,289 191,290 191,291 191,292 191,293 191,294 191,295 191,296 191,297 191,298 191,299 191,300 191,301 191,302 191,303 191,304 191,305 191,306 191,307 191,308 191,309 191,310 191,311 191,312 191,313 191,314 191,315 191,316 191,317 191,318 191,319 191,320 191,321 191,322 191,323 191,324 191,325 191,326 191,327 191,328 191,329 191,330 191,331 191,332 191,333 191,334 191,335 191,336 191,337 191,338 191,339 191,340 191,341 191,342 191,343 191,344 191,345 191,346 191,347 191,348 191,349 191,350 191,351 191,352 191,353 191,354 191,355 191,356 191,357 191,358 191,359 191,360 191,361 191,362 191,363 191,364 191,365 191,366 191,367 191,368 191,369 191,370 191,371 191,372 191,373 191,374 191,375 191,376 191,377 191,378 191,379 191,380 191,381 191,382 191,383 191,384 191,385 191,386 191,387 191,388 191,389 191,390 191,391 191,392 191,393 191,394 191,395 191,396 191,397 191,398 191,399 191,400 191,401 191,402 191,403 191,404 191,405 191,406 191,407 191,408 191,409 191,410 191,411 191,412 191,413 191,414 191,415 191,416 191,417 191,418 191,419 191,420 191,421 191,422 191,423 191,424 191,425 191,426 191,427 191,428 191,429 191,430 191,431 191,432 191,433 191,434 191,435 191,436 191,437 191,438 191,439 191,440 191,441 191,442 191,443 191,444 191,445 191,446 191,447 191,448 191,449 191,450 191,451 191,452 191,453 191,454 191,455 191,456 191,457 191,458 191,459 191,460 191,461 191,462 191,463 191,464 191,465 191,466 191,467 191,468 191,469 191,470 191,471 191,472 191,473 191,474 191,475 191,476 191,477 191,478 191,479 191,480 191,481 191,482 191,483 191,484 191,485 191,486 191,487 191,488 191,489 191,490 191,491 191,492 191,493 191,494 191,495 191,496 191,497 191,498 191,499 191,500 191,501 191,502 191,503 191,504 191,505 191,506 191,507 191,508 191,509 191,510 191,511 191,512 191,513 191,514 191,515 191,516 191,517 191,518 191,519 191,520 191,521 191,522 191,523 191,524 191,525 191,526 191,527 191,528 191,529 191,530 191,531 191,532 191,533 191,534 191,535 191,536 191,537 191,538 191,539 191,540 191,541 191,542 191,543 191,544 191,545 191,546 191,547 191,548 191,549 191,550 191,551 191,552 191,553 191,554 191,555 191,556 191,557 191,558 191,559 191,560 191,561 191,562 191,563 191,564 191,565 191,566 191,567 191,568 191,569 191,570 191,571 191,572 191,573 191,574 191,575 191,576 191,577 191,578 191,579 191,580 191,581 191,582 191,583 191,584 191,585 191,586 191,587 191,588 191,589 191,590 191,591 191,592 191,593 191,594 191,595 191,596 191,597 191,598 191,599 191,600 191,601 191,602 191,603 191,604 191,605 191,606 191,607 191,608 191,609 191,610 191,611 191,612 191,613 191,614 191,615 191,616 191,617 191,618 191,619 191,620 191,621 191,622 191,623 191,624 191,625 191,626 191,627 191,628 191,629 191,630 191,631 191,632 191,633 191,634 191,635 191,636 191,637 191,638 191,639 191,640 191,641 191,642 191,643 191,644 191,645 191,646 191,647 191,648 191,649 191,650 191,651 191,652 191,653 191,654 191,655 191,656 191,657 191,658 191,659 191,660 191,661 191,662 191,663 191,664 191,665 191,666 191,667 191,668 191,669 191,670 191,671 191,672 191,673 191,674 191,675 191,676 191,677 191,678 191,679 191,680 191,681 191,682 191,683 191,684 191,685 191,686 191,687 191,688 191,689 191,690 191,691 191,692 191,693 191,694 191,695 191,696 191,697 191,698 191,699 191,700 191,701 191,702 191,703 191,704 191,705 191,706 191,707 191,708 191,709 191,710 191,711 191,712 191,713 191,714 191,715 191,716 191,717 191,718 191,719 191,720 191,721 191,722 191,723 191,724 191,725 191,726 1