

LEHIGHTON, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

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THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The Democratic State Convention finished its work Wednesday and this is the result: Governor—CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, of York.

Lieutenant Governor—R. BRUCE RICKERTS, of Luzerne.

Congress—MAXWELL STEVENSON, of Philadelphia.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—J. SIMONS AFRICA, of Huntington.

Auditor General—WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, of Allegheny.

When the delegates woke up to a late breakfast the undoubted drift was toward Black. The Wallace mania for they again summoned Wallace by urgent telegrams. This time he responded.

A special train took him from Clearfield to Tyrone, where he boarded a regular train and arrived in town at about noon. He entered the Dolton House unannounced but was immediately recognized.

A shout went up: "There is Wallace. He is our man." The Clearfield statesman waved his hand. "No, gentlemen," he said, "it's not the man; it's the Democracy."

He immediately went to headquarters on the floor above, and almost instantly was surrounded by friends, who kept him shaking hands for an hour.

The convention which had met in the morning had taken a recess to wait on the committees, and everybody was to see him. For a time the other headquarters were deserted.

"There is no bitterness, no feeling in this matter," he told everybody: "we want harmony and the strongest candidate."

"Then inquiries began to be made for Black, and the answer invariably given was: "He will not come." Wallace has made a blunder. It is a confession of weakness.

The Black contingent was quick to catch the sentiment, and the streets were soon ringing with it. Randall sat in his parlors in the Jones House apparently not at all concerned.

But, nevertheless, there was some uneasiness among Black's immediate friends. They realized that delay might prove weakening.

For Wallace's personal magnetism is great, and their obvious policy was to push a ballot at the very earliest opportunity.

The contest over the platform, contrary to expectation, was quickly settled. This was because Randall's friends had everything their own way, and they were ready to report when the convention got together in the afternoon.

All attempts at delay were quickly settled and the Black men hurried on the way. W. L. Scott got in from Erie Wednesday morning. Just what he was going to do no one seemed to know, but he was still for McCormick, and had his Congressional delegation pretty well in hand.

Afterwards they helped to swell the Black majority.

The result shows how closely Black had figured on their candidates. Tuesday night they counted upon 180 votes on the first ballot.

They lacked 10 or 11 of that number when the roll had been called, but had enough voters to carry the election.

With this result the Wallace men will reach to bring the total vote up to 180 before the announcement was made. The Wallace strength was 129.

His people took their defeat gracefully. There was no factional bitterness displayed Wednesday night and everybody is promising to support the ticket. Wallace goes home a disappointed man, but that he has been just a little late at every step he has taken.

Randall goes to Chicago in a very happy frame of mind apparently.

A HIGH JOKE.

The Washington dispatches disclose a rich joke on the Senate. It has been the fashion of the Senate committees to attempt to discredit the sincerity and good faith of the President in his removal or suspension of Republican officials.

They have studiously tried to make it appear that the President had made removal for party purposes only, and in disregard of his avowed purposes and pledges. In order to give the suspended officials a "send off" with a fine certificate of character and diploma of martyrdom, the committees have in numerous cases made reports, and spread them upon the journal of the Senate, reciting in substance that the suspended official was a faithful one and was suspended for political reasons, and for no cause reflecting on his character or conduct, personal or official.

A case has come to light which has very much shaken the value of these endorsements. Away back in the early part of Mr. Cleveland's administration he had appointed one Alonzo P. Sharp Postmaster at McCook, Neb. Sharp was appointed as a Democrat. But he followed the bad precedents of too many Republican officials, and was soon shorn of his accounts. Thereupon Mr. Cleveland promptly suspended him, and nominated one Thompson to succeed him.

The papers were sent to the Senate, showing that Sharp was short in his accounts, and was no longer fit for public trust in a public office.

With these facts and undisputed proof of their truth before them, the Senate committee gravely report to the Senate the following, which will be found in the Congressional Record of June 3, page 5287:

"On the 14th day of February, 1885, the President nominated to the Senate J. A. Thompson to be postmaster at McCook, Neb., and A. P. Sharp, suspended during the recess of the Senate. The nomination seems to have been made for political reasons only, and the committee has not found anything in the case reflecting upon the personal or official character or conduct of the suspended officer.

Our esteemed contemporary the New York Star, commenting on this action of Senators, pithily remarks: So Mr. Sharp, who was kicked out for a Democratic ticket, finds himself immortalized in the Senate record as a Republican martyr. No sooner had he been proved a rascal who ought to be turned out than the Republican Senators claimed him as their own and clapped on his brow the martyr's crown. Although a proved defaulter, repudiated by his creditors, the Republican Senators found nothing in his case "reflecting upon his personal or official character or conduct."

Several inferences are irresistibly suggested by this incident: First—That a Senate certificate placed upon the front of a kicked-out

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE. Occasionally revelations of the most revealing cruelty come to light in New York and Brooklyn which make one sick at heart and doubtful of the humanizing effect of our so-called modern civilization. Cruelty to men and women is bad enough; awful when it falls upon the aged and the sick, but particularly dreadful when the victim is a little helpless orphan girl.

Several instances have been before the courts in the past few years where little children have been tortured for months with a fiendish ferocity which reminds one of the Indian stories which we read with a thrill of horror long ago. In this special case of cruelty to children I think Brooklyn surpasses New York, and only last week two fathers were sent to State Prison for entraining their own daughters, both of the children being under thirteen years of age. Then the case which has given a shock to the community is that of a little orphan girl by the name of Melville. From the best evidence that can be procured it appears that the female devil, her aunt, kept the poor child tied to the floor by a strong rope attached to a stable, and there the poor creature lay all through the freezing winter and so far through the summer's torrid heat on the bare floor with a wooden box for her pillow, fed like a beast with the husks that fell from her aunt's table, till in her dreadful emaciation the bones cut through the skin that was too poor to hold it. I can hardly believe it while I write of the appalling evidence we were before me. The Indian tortured his enemies; never heard of them torturing the children of their own flesh and blood. The woman was childless, she had never felt or known a mother's love for her children. The woman made no allowance for their little childish faults; with every infraction was a crime, and she corrected it with an iron hand. Last fall the poor child picked a few grapes and strung them into a necklace; this little playful mischief, which would have made an ordinary mother laugh, awakened the dire vengeance of the fiendish aunt, and she forthwith tied her to the floor of a miserable little den, and kept her suffering till released by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. There have been times, I confess, when I have felt inclined to find fault with the Society for what I considered its superstitious zeal, but when I think of the holy work they have accomplished in rescuing thousands of poor children from the most dreadful suffering and misery, I bow in reverence before them and feel that men will rise up and call them blessed.

This poor little girl is now under the protection of the Society, and her cruel relatives will have the opportunity to torture her no more.

The case was a shocking one, and will serve to detract from the fair fame of the so-called City of Churches. One particularly dreadful feature of this case is that two men, the husband of the woman and an adopted son aged twenty-two, sat by for months and never stretched out a hand to save the poor helpless little orphan. Many of the neighbors, too, had talked the matter over for months among themselves, but what was everybody's business was nobody's, and the poor child was left to suffer.

The wretch who was the cause of all this misery is one of those self-righteous women who imagines herself right and everybody else wrong. She defended her course of punishment and seemed quite unconscious of her unparalleled infamy. It is to be hoped that an extended residence in the penitentiary will give her time for reflection, and render such atrocious crimes as hers impossible for some time to come in New York and Brooklyn.

The evil of money was never better exemplified than in the case of John Baird, late chief-engineer of our system of elevated roads. Mr. Baird came to this country from Scotland many years ago, his only capital being his industry and his genius, and for years it was a hand to hand struggle for life. The necessities of a large family kept John Baird hard at work till his conspicuous ability made him chief-engineer in charge of our elevated roads. While John Baird was battling with fate and accumulating millions, no one thought he was crazy; when the owner of hundreds of thousands of dollars went about in a shabby coat and a shocking bad hat, no one questioned his sanity; if he walked two miles to save five cents on a horse car, it was regarded as an evidence of his thrift, and his prospective heirs satisfied themselves by saying that father was a very careful man. But his life-work was about completed, and honest old John Baird, figuring up the result, found the trial balance-sheet on the right side several millions. Not bad for John Baird, say you. Then John Baird, feeling that he had made so much money, thought he had a right to spend some, and straightway there was a hitch in John Baird's family. He ordered good dinners, and what is more, he paid for them; then he gave some money to a poor boy, and this was the father that broke the camel's back. He did not play draw-poker, far nor seven-up; he never bet on horse races nor took a flyer on stocks, but he did not like any of his family to get up from the table before he was through, and he would insist on reading his Bible. He read it at night and again in the morning, and occasionally he indulged in a chapter or two between meals; but it does not appear that any one was seriously injured by that. They might possibly have endured his little reading, though the poor old inmate declared it to be true, every word of it, but they could not stand to see him spend a few thousands of the millions he had accumulated. One of the most striking and satisfactory evidences of his madness was the fact that he did not like the wife and refused to speak to the son who tried to shut him up in a lunatic asylum. If he had continued poor no one but Jay Gould would have thought him a lunatic. If he had lost a round million on Wall street Russell Sage and Bill Conner might have thought he was mad. The judge who heard the case has taken it under advisement, and turned the old gentleman over to the custody of his son. Let us

hope that his Bible and his charity will not rise in judgment against him.

Another case before the courts is that of Count Cheesboro, who died leaving a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars. His daughter appeared to be the only claimant till Chas. Cheesboro's brother appeared to contest the will, alleging that the claimant's mother was never married to his brother. The woman traveled with him all over Europe and throughout the United States, and was everywhere registered as his wife. On ocean steamers and at innumerable hotels she was known to everybody as Mrs. Cheesboro. This delectable brother seems to have but very little regard to his memory, for he knew the woman was living with him as his wife for fifteen years; but for the sake of grabbing his money he goes into court to blast his brother's reputation, to cast a stain on his dead wife and rob the orphan of her heritage. The man who of all others should have been her friend and protector becomes her bitterest enemy. Fortunately for Miss Cheesboro, the proofs of her mother's marriage are as conclusive as they can possibly be without the absolute certificate.

This so-called Count Cheesboro was a crack-brained character well known in New York a few years ago, who was in turn laughed at, ridiculed and robbed, as chance played battle-royale and shuttlecock with him. At his father's death he inherited a considerable fortune and straightway went to Europe where he soon learned to ape the manners of nobility. Somewhere in Germany he bought a small estate which carried with it a title, and he returned to his native land with the ensign of nobility upon him. His arms were engraved on his silver, worked on all his clothes, painted on his trunks, and he always insisted on his title of Count and wore the blue ribbon of his order on the lapel of his coat. At times he seemed mad as a March hare, but as he had plenty of money and was lavish in his display he always found plenty of admirers to eat his dinners and help him spend his money. He was an extraordinary dresser, and those he wore stunning clothes that would have made Harry Wall die with envy. Henry Prowse Cooper the crazy tailor made his clothes, and it was some of Count Cheesboro's stunning suits that first brought Cooper into notice. But death came knocking at the door at last and the noble Count was laid away with his plebeian fathers, leaving behind him a fortune for which they are now fighting in the courts; but as I said, the case is virtually decided, and there is little doubt but Miss Cheesboro will recover her fortune.

While never enjoying in New York politics the peace that passeth understanding, it is some time since we have had as lively a rattling among the dry bones. The Broadway Railroad was the Board of Aldermen's bete noxia. The bribes in the Army Board led General Shaler to grief. Now we have the Commissioner of Public Works, and he swears that if he goes down the Mayor shall go down with him. The Mayor has laid himself open to attack; his connection with Grant and Ward casts an unfavorable shadow on his administration, of which his enemies have been swift to avail themselves. Strange as it may seem, it is done by a great many people of the chief magistracy of the city of the Union is a citizen of the United States. The matter has never been settled satisfactorily, and it is said that he has never attempted to visit the city for fear he would be challenged, and he dare not swear it. If we could only succeed in ousting the whole pack and in having a new deal all around it might be better; it could not be worse, for now it is about as bad as can be.

The dog-days have not improved our temper, and we are looking hopefully for the return of our wandering shepherds, for we need all the grace that they have got to spare.

BROADBRIM.

Washington News and Gossip.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16, '86.

MR. EDITOR: The recent announcement of Hon. A. M. Kelley's appointment to an important and dignified position under the Egyptian government, has caused considerable surprise in political circles here. It is said at the State Department that Mr. Kelley's appointment was decided upon immediately after the resignation of Judge Batchelor, the former incumbent of the office. The salary attached to the office is about \$3,000, and is paid by the Egyptian government.

The Cutting case continues to be the leading topic of discussion. It is understood that the question was very ably discussed at the last Cabinet meeting, but nothing of importance regarding the matter has been given to the public. The State Department officials are more than ordinarily reticent on the subject and nothing can be learned at the War Department. It is believed, however, that although Mr. Bayard has made no further demand upon Mexico, that he is still firm in his position that he has taken, and that it has been decided to await the decision of the Supreme Court of Mexico, to which an appeal has been taken, before taking further steps in the premises. The Secretary of War left upon his summer vacation on Thursday last, and as one of the officials remarked, "That doesn't look much like war, does it?"

Pending the settlement of the Cutting matter orders have been given by the Mexican Government postponing the commencement of work upon the new legation building here, the plans of which were recently approved, and work was to have been commenced at once.

The reappointment of Mr. James C. Matthews, the new Recorder of Deeds for the District, after his name had been rejected by the Senate, was a surprise to every one. As by the terms of Mr. Fred. Douglass' resignation he was to hold the office until his successor had qualified, he has continued to draw the salary regularly until Wednesday last, when the office was formally transferred to Mr. Matthews.

A prominent ex-United States Senator, who was interviewed by a reporter of the Washington Critic, made the statement that "whenever the Senate

of the United States, which has equal and co-ordinate power with the President in the matter of appointment of officers—rejects the nomination of a person whose name has been sent in by the President for appointment to a certain office, such rejection is advising the Executive that the Senate does not consent to the appointment; and by this official act of that body the person whose name was rejected is constitutionally disqualified from performing the duties and receiving the trusts and profits of that certain office while the recorded judgment of the Senate remains unrevoked. That is the whole case in a nut shell, and there is no law or precedent to gainsay it. The President must have acted in these matters without consideration or consultation."

The statute of General Rawlins, which was formerly placed upon a reservation at the intersection of New York Avenue and 18th Street, is about to be removed to the small triangle at the southeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 9th Street. The transfer of the statue was brought about by the Army of the Potomac, as it was thought that the memorial to so distinguished an officer should have a more prominent site than had been afforded it.

All political parties are made up of foxes and geese—about five thousand geese to one fox.

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KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

ROME HAS FINALLY spoken upon the question of the Knights of Labor. The Holy See, and the Bishops of the Church are enjoined to proceed against it as against all the secret societies under the Papal ban. Cardinal Tascheran, of Quebec, has just communicated this decision to the public in the shape of a letter addressed to his Bishops. The following is a translation of the letter:

Your Lordship: On the 12th of May last I represented to His Eminence, the Cardinal Secretary of State, the Knights of Labor, as they are known in the Propaganda, the divergencies of opinion expressed by the newspapers of Canada and the United States on the subject of the society of the Knights of Labor, condemned in September, 1884. As I signed the letter, I maintained its position as suspended by an appeal addressed to have been carried by the Holy See after modification had been made in the constitution of this society. I begged His Eminence to make known with certainty the position of the Church in regard to it. A letter from His Eminence, Cardinal Simoni, dated the 12th of July, informs me that on the 27th of June last the Sacred Office, after consideration of the question, maintained its judgment of 1884 absolutely in the same terms, which are reproduced in his letter, as follows:

"Considering the principles, organization and rules of the society of the Knights of Labor as they are set forth, this society must be classed among those which have been condemned according to the instructions of this Sacred Congregation on the 30th of September, 1884, and which are enjoined to proceed as against others of the same kind, and to apply the remedies ordered or advised in said instructions."

Your Lordship will recall that in my backward look of October the regular Edification of the 23rd of October, 1885, I made no representation of my own upon the principles of the Knights of Labor, but simply transmitted to the Holy See an antithetical printed copy of the constitution, with a prayer to examine it all the more carefully because this society was composed of trades and professions and workers, which, moreover, its name clearly indicates. The pretense of a conference which was held in London to create the belief that, pending the final decision of the Holy See, the Knights of Labor themselves or to remain in the society, or to withdraw, was a mere fiction, and I would to God that the sacred office should have been aware of it, because this matter has been the subject of the most serious discussion of the 27th of June, and I am confident in my own mind and in that of the Holy Office, that the Holy Office recommends the Bishops to proceed against this society in the manner prescribed in the instructions of the 30th of September, 1884. I cannot see that there can be any doubt as to the sacred office's acceptance of the assurances of my devotion.

E. A. CARP, Archbishop of Philadelphia.

SWITHIN C. SHURTLEDGE'S ACADEMY.

For Young Men and Boys. Medical, Pa. 12 miles from Philadelphia. First-class building. Covers every science, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No need of preparation for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for students to advance rapidly. Special drill and backward work. Patrons or students may select any studies or classes the regular Edification of Science, History, Classical or Civil History, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, and other languages. Academics are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 30 students sent to college in 1884-5, 1885-6, 1886-7, 1887-8, 1888-9, 1889-90, 1890-1, 1891-2, 1892-3, 1893-4, 1894-5, 1895-6, 1896-7, 1897-8, 1898-9, 1899-0, 1900-1, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7, 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, 1910-1, 1911-2, 1912-3, 1913-4, 1914-5, 1915-6, 1916-7, 1917-8, 1918-9, 1919-0, 1920-1, 1921-2, 1922-3, 1923-4, 1924-5, 1925-6, 1926-7, 1927-8, 1928-9, 1929-0, 1930-1, 1931-2, 1932-3, 1933-4, 1934-5, 1935-6, 1936-7, 1937-8, 1938-9, 1939-0, 1940-1, 1941-2, 1942-3, 1943-4, 1944-5, 1945-6, 1946-7, 1947-8, 1948-9, 1949-0, 1950-1, 1951-2, 1952-3, 1953-4, 1954-5, 1955-6, 1956-7, 1957-8, 1958-9, 1959-0, 1960-1, 1961-2, 1962-3, 1963-4, 1964-5, 1965-6, 1966-7, 1967-8, 1968-9, 1969-0, 1970-1, 1971-2, 1972-3, 1973-4, 1974-5, 1975-6, 1976-7, 1977-8, 1978-9, 1979-0, 1980-1, 1981-2, 1982-3, 1983-4, 1984-5, 1985-6, 1986-7, 1987-8, 1988-9, 1989-0, 1990-1, 1991-2, 1992-3, 1993-4, 1994-5, 1995-6, 1996-7, 1997-8, 1998-9, 1999-0, 2000-1, 2001-2, 2002-3, 2003-4, 2004-5, 2005-6, 2006-7, 2007-8, 2008-9, 2009-0, 2010-1, 2011-2, 2012-3, 2013-4, 2014-5, 2015-6, 2016-7, 2017-8, 2018-9, 2019-0, 2020-1, 2021-2, 2022-3, 2023-4, 2024-5, 2025-6, 2026-7, 2027-8, 2028-9, 2029-0, 2030-1, 2031-2, 2032-3, 2033-4, 2034-5, 2035-6, 2036-7, 2037-8, 2038-9, 2039-0, 2040-1, 2041-2, 2042-3, 2043-4, 2044-5, 2045-6, 2046-7, 2047-8, 2048-9, 2049-0, 2050-1, 2051-2, 2052-3, 2053-4, 2054-5, 2055-6, 2056-7, 2057-8, 2058-9, 2059-0, 2060-1, 2061-2, 2062-3, 2063-4, 2064-5, 2065-6, 2066-7, 2067-8, 2068-9, 2069-0, 2070-1, 2071-2, 2072-3, 2073-4, 2074-5, 2075-6, 2076-7, 2077-8, 2078-9, 2079-0, 2080-1, 2081-2, 2082-3, 2083-4, 2084-5, 2085-6, 2086-7, 2087-8, 2088-9, 2089-0, 2090-1, 2091-2, 2092-3, 2093-4, 2094-5, 2095-6, 2096-7, 2097-8, 2098-9, 2099-0, 2100-1, 2101-2, 2102-3, 2103-4, 2104-5, 2105-6, 2106-7, 2107-8, 2108-9, 2109-0, 2110-1, 2111-2, 2112-3, 2113-4, 2114-5, 2115-6, 2116-7, 2117-8, 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