

Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1882.

Unjust Freight Discrimination.

The "Farmer and Manufacturer," whose letters we print to-day, is an entirely reliable and amply responsible gentleman. He strikes from the shoulder, but he means what he says. We do not have any personal knowledge of the relative estimate in which the present and ex-president of the Pennsylvania railroad company are held by its patrons. In many respects we have found occasion to commend what we believe to be the wiser and more economical management of President Roberts, and the advantages accruing to the stockholders from his elevation to the presidency. Especially do we approve his firmness in the policy of working toward an abatement of the free pass system. We could wish, however, that this was due to a proper deference for the fundamental law of the commonwealth—governing everything within its borders except the Pennsylvania railroad company—rather than to purely economical reasons.

Nevertheless, when President Roberts adopts or continues the policy which has so often marked his company, of squeezing the local shippers, he invites not only their just indignation, but the reprobation of the entire public, and he works ultimate injury to the interests of the stockholders. The recent report of the Pennsylvania railroad company shows what a vast proportion of the profits of its management accrue from its local traffic. The interests which bring it this are those which it should foster and not crush out. The policy which ships a barrel of flour from Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati, to Philadelphia, or New York, as cheap as it ships the same freight from Lancaster to the same place, the policy which has at times compelled Pittsburghers to ship their goods to Chicago, and thence to the east, in order to get lower rates of freight, is not a sound or equitable policy.

Our correspondent is right, too, in his demand that this question of unjust freight discrimination be made and maintained a political issue. The columns of the INTELLIGENCER for the past ten years attest with what fidelity this journal has advocated this policy. When the new constitution was adopted by over 100,000 popular majority, Article xvii of that instrument seemed to provide adequate legal prohibition of the complained of freight discrimination and other corporation abuses. It has been found, however, that the Pennsylvania railroad company ignores the fundamental law of the state. The Democratic state convention of 1870 demanded that all corporations should conform themselves to the new constitution, the convention of 1880 reiterated this demand, and that of 1881 was even more explicit in its expression. It does not seem, however, that any of these calls have been heard or that the sincerity and significance of them have been fully impressed upon the people of the state. If the "farmers and manufacturers" can be made to realize that there will be no doubt of the verdict at the polls. And there is no surer way for the public to be made acquainted with this issue than for the Democratic party to advocate it with courage, with energy and supplied with the facilities to spread before the people of the state from stump and press the abuses from which they suffer and the proper legal remedy for them.

Reform—Between the Lines. The committee of 72—more or less—alleged Independent and Honest Republican politicians, who met yesterday somewhere in the third stories of three or four buildings scattered around Centre Square, declared no more than the truth when they resolved that: The unlawful and extravagant use of money at our primary elections has been at the bottom of all the disgraceful scenes that for years have attended the nomination of county officers, making the offices a subject of barter and trade, keeping decent people from the polls and putting inferior men into places of trust and power, weighted down with political obligations that have contracted which made an honest administration of their positions unprofitable if not impossible. Open and flagrant frauds by which the people have been robbed of their choice of the primaries have again and again been perpetrated by tampering with tally-sheets, stuffing and changing ballot-boxes, buying election officers and attempting to intimidate return judges, and the practice of every species of open and notorious bribery and corruption at the polls.

For saying much less than this, the INTELLIGENCER has again and again been reproached with accusations of partisan unfairness. In this admission, by prominent representatives of the organization, is found a complete vindication of this journal's renewed exposures of the rottenness of the Republican party in Lancaster county. This corruption has flourished and succeeded mainly because the very men who now identify themselves with this alleged reform movement have again and again voted into office the nominees of their party, these "inferior men," weighted down with political obligations they had contracted, which made an honest administration of their positions unprofitable if not impossible." While the Republicans who pretend to be honest continue to prefer the dishonest administration of Republicans to an honest administration by Democrats or Independents the thieves will continue to make the nominations, sorely satisfied that they can get the honest but narrow-minded parties to ratify them at the general election.

When it is remembered that the "reform" movement of four years ago elected, by the worst agencies, some of the worst men whose official position has been the fruit of the Crawford county system, it is natural that sincere men should view with suspicion the present pretended reform movement. It is understood to be engineered by J. W. Johnson and to have the cordial sympathy of Levi Sensenig. If anybody can see any reason to expect from these auspices any better results than from the direction of John A. Hiestand or Elias McMellen we should be pleased to

see some better evidence of it than in the formulation of resolutions or the offer of rewards for such offenders as are conspicuously common in the ranks of these "reformers." It is true that Republican delegates from this county have "disregarded the pronounced will of the people, and unblushingly received the rewards of their treachery," but one of the examples of this rewarded treachery is said to be a shining light in the movement which denounces such as he, and it has for its object the political reward of another who has not yet received his. Altogether we incline to wait and judge of the new movement by its fruits, which are not yet in the blossom.

Mr. ARTHUR has made two more very creditable appointments Judge Blatchford is a well equipped judge and his name has been given general precedence in public favor over either that of Edmunds or Conkling, to whom the president had previously offered the appointment. The supreme bench gains by their declinations. The selections of President Arthur for this high court are immeasurably better than those of Hayes, Justices Gray and Blatchford are a great improvement on Harlan and Matthews.

John Russell Young is a brilliant and industrious journalist who has gone from the bottom to the top of the profession. He has done more than any other man to give Grant a fame that he did not deserve, and the apparently wonderful tour and royal receptions of Grant around the world proceeded rather from the point of Young's pen than from the hearts of the people who were represented as honoring Grant. For this he may have received his appointment as minister to China, but it is none the less fit for the place, and higher considerations than the amenities of the profession will cause his nomination to be most cordially approved by the press of the country.

The attorney general for the postoffice department decides that tollgate and ferry keepers cannot lawfully detain the United States mails even if the mail carriers refuse to pay charges.

The Wilson family is a costly one to the commissioners of two Maryland counties. Mrs. Wilson has received \$675 from Caroline county for damages caused by the breaking down of a bridge, and her son has recovered \$1,000 for the same accident from the commissioners of Talbot county.

BALTIMORE politicians are making a vigorous effort to have Colonel Akreon, the postmaster, removed, because, as the American asserts, "he positively declined to recognize Creswell or any other political leader as his 'boss.'" The easiest is far from being decided.

A GREAT fan, which has for some time been in course of construction for clearing the railroad tunnel in St. Louis of smoke from passing trains, is now in successful operation. It is said that "the entire tunnel can be cleared of smoke from the heaviest freight train in three minutes, and when no trains are in it the air is as clear and fresh as that outside."

In reversing a decision in a solution case a few days ago, Judge Paxson, of the supreme court, said that circumstantial evidence of an engagement of marriage is to be found in the proof of such facts as usually accompany that relation, among which might be mentioned letters, presents, social attentions of various kinds, visiting together in company, preparations for housekeeping and the like.

The majority of the sub-committee on the committee on ways and means have informally agreed upon a bill for the reduction of internal revenue taxes. The taxes of tobacco will be reduced from sixteen cents to ten cents a pound; sixteen from ninety cents to fifty cents a gallon; beer will be reduced to sixty cents a barrel, and cigars to \$4 per thousand. The special tax imposed on dealers will be cut down forty per cent. The bill provides for the repeal of the tax on bank checks and deposits, but the tax imposed on bank circulation is retained. This bill has not yet been approved by even a majority of the whole committee.

Upon examination of some of his memoranda, Gen. Rosecrans finds that ten days after the date of the letter of complaint against him, written by Gen. Garfield to Secretary Chase, he received a peremptory order from the war department to move his army forward at once. He was thus struck at the order and at once called a council, in which was Gen. Garfield. Every one of his generals, including Garfield, concurred in his idea that such a movement was at that time impossible. He so telegraphed to Stanton, adding that if the movement was insisted on a new commander for the Army of the Cumberland must be appointed. The general also remembers now that Gen. Garfield was the one member of his staff and associate who at all times endorsed every suggestion, and, in fact, his whole plan of operations.

We are strongly inclined to let our esteemed but unamiable Republican contemporaries manage their own affairs and conduct their editorial departments in the style most pleasing to themselves and their readers, but their present public relations are so "striking" as to justify special notice. The Examiner is exercising all the powerful minds on its present staff to prove that the New Era's editorials are "the whining of a whipped hypocrite asking the public for sympathy" while the able editor of the New Era courteously calls the beautiful sentiments of the Examiner "red-headed lies cut out of the whole cloth." Other evidences of editorial enterprise are displayed by the New Era writing letters to itself enclosing penny subscriptions for Burkholder's bell, while the Examiner indulges in the same costly experiment in behalf of Burkholder not to swear.

The defender of Mr. Garfield in the New York Tribune having maintained that "the sacredness of history is of more importance than the professional reputation of any man who figures in it," the World calls his attention to the fact that General Garfield on the floor of Congress within a year after the date of his alleged letter to Chase, insisted upon adding the name of General Rosecrans to that of General Thomas in a pending resolution

RUIN IN COSTA RICA.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FOUR TOWNS.

An appalling calamity reported from the Central American Republic by which thousands of Lives were Lost. The Costa Rican consul in New York on being asked for particulars in regard to the reported earthquake in Costa Rica, by which, as reported, in yesterday's telegraphic advices the towns of Alajuela, San Ramon, Grecia and Heredia, were destroyed and several thousand lives were lost, said that he had received no despatch from the government of Costa Rica, nor was it probable that he would receive any unless from private sources. He said that it would not surprise him to learn that the report was true, as the region mentioned in the dispatches was a nest of volcanoes.

Costa Rica is the most southern of the Central American Republics. It lies collectively under the title of Central America. With an area of 21,495 square miles, it has an estimated population of 200,000, made up of people of Spanish, Indian and mixed descent. Although mountainous, with many volcanoes, the climate is temperate and never subject to extremes, and having no other changes than those of the dry and wet seasons.

Costa Rica, in common with the whole Central American district, is subject to earthquakes, and the houses are generally built the best way to avert danger from such phenomena; they cover a large area, and are but one story in height. Sometimes a volcano bursts out and the earthquake accompanies it with almost unheard-of violence, as in the great eruption which occurred in Nicaragua in 1852, when ashes were thrown all over Central America, and the shocks were felt over an area having a radius of 1500 miles. Hitherto, however, there have been no seriously destructive earthquakes recorded in the Costa Rican territory.

San Salvador, the smallest of the five petty Central American republics, has been most frequently visited by these convulsions of nature in the past. On April 16, 1854, the capital, San Salvador, which is situated at the base of a volcano, was completely destroyed by an earthquake. The city at the time contained 30,000 inhabitants, but as the catastrophe happened by daylight only 100 lives were lost, although the whole population was made homeless. On March 4, 1873, it was visited by a fresh disaster, which resulted in the loss of 100 lives and the destruction of \$12,000,000 worth of property. In December, 1879, the republic was again visited by a series of earthquake shocks, but they were not so destructive to life and property as those previously reported.

That the volcanic region between the isthmus of Tehuantepec and the isthmus of Panama. The most recent volcanic eruption of note occurred on June 29, 1880, when the Volcans del Fuego, in Guatemala, which lies to the north of San Salvador, sent forth a vast mass of hot ashes, which fell upon the country, and the loss of property and the loss of numerous lives. On September 3, 1874, Guatemala was also visited by an earthquake which ruined several towns and inflicted considerable loss of life.

Guatemala has also been the scene of the most destructive earthquake recorded in Central America. The town of La Antigua, near the Volcans del Fuego, was on that occasion, ruined by one of the most terrible earthquakes of which we have any record in modern times. The effects of the tremendous convulsions of July 29, 1873, were felt as far as Mexico. It left La Antigua a mass of ruins.

The town of Alajuela, where thousands of lives are reported to have been lost by the recent earthquake, was one of the most fertile and populous places in Costa Rica, and had a population of about 8,000 souls. It stood in the mountainous region in the centre of the republic, twenty-two miles west of south of Cartago, with which it was connected by a railroad. The town was destroyed by the earthquake of Henry Meigs, the Peruvian magnate, and opened for traffic on January 1, 1873.

THE SOUTHWESTERN FLOODS. No Abatement of the Suffering and Destruction. The reports from the flooded regions of the Lower Mississippi Valley continue to be very unfavorable. A slight subsidence in the water is reported at Memphis and two or three other points, but there is no abatement of the suffering and destitution throughout the overflowed districts. The situation at Greenville, Mississippi, is described as appalling. At Baton Rouge, the high water has been the same for some time. The Hard Times, Point Pleasant, Buckner and Woodlawn levees gave way yesterday. The river at Vicksburg rose eight inches on Sunday. From Bolivar, Mississippi, to Memphis, "nearly 200 miles of water covers the upland and low plantations alike; deep drift, roaring current." Several additional lives are reported lost by the breaking of Louisiana levees.

CRIME AND MISFEITURE. Some of the Unhappy Phases of Everyday Life. Rev. H. G. Reeve, formerly of Tioga county, in this state, has committed suicide in the penitentiary of Auburn, New York, where he was serving a term for bigamy.

Miss Sarah E. Howe, president of the swimming circle in Boston, known as the "Ladies Deposit," has been sentenced to three years imprisonment in the house of correction. She has already been twice sentenced to the same term for similar offenses. Her name is also on the list of names of those who were drowned by the capsizing of a boat while crossing the Ohio river, near Pittsburgh.

DE LONG'S FATE. Engineer Melville Thinks DeLong and His Party Have Perished. The Times publishes a letter, dated Irtrek, January 11, received by Mrs. Melville, who resides a short distance outside of Philadelphia, from her husband, Lieutenant Geo. W. Melville, of the Janette. Melville speaks of DeLong and the others with him as "having perished," and indicates that when he (Melville) set out upon the search in which he is now engaged, it was without hope of finding his comrades alive, but simply to perform the melancholy duty of discovering their dead bodies. Exactly five months have passed since DeLong and twelve men, the thirtieth having just died, were in great distress for want of food, and no tidings of them have been received in that time.

Executed From Jail. Alfred and James Batton, serving sentences of 18 years each in the Virginia penitentiary, at Richmond, for the murder of their father in Norfolk county several years ago, made their escape on Sunday night by cutting through the cell which they jointly occupied, and sealing the outer wall by a rope made of their bed blanket.

Murdered by a Mob. The mysterious disappearance of Walter Saunders, a popular young citizen of Atchison, Kan., is accounted for by a story that he was seized and thrown into the river at Kansas City and drowned by a mob of a dozen men who charged him with having feloniously assaulted, while drunk, a 13-year-old girl named Flanagan.

CONKLING AND EDMUNDS.

THEIR LETTERS OF DECLINATION.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Absence prevented prompt acknowledgment of your esteemed letters, which were found here awaiting my return from Utica. The high and unexpected honor you proffer by selecting me as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States is greatly valued by me. It will ever be a matter of pride and satisfaction to you and the Senate deemed it fit for so grave and exalted a trust. But, for reasons which you would not fail to appreciate, I am constrained to decline. Although urgent demands on my time just now prevent my accepting your invitation to pass a few days with you in Washington let me hold this as a pleasure deferred but not lost. I have the honor to be, Sincerely your obedient servant, ROSCOE CONKLING.

His Excellency, the President. SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, March 8, 1882. Mr. PRESIDENT: I have been deeply touched at the manifest consideration you have shown in connection with the associate justice, but further reflection has not enabled me to change the views I expressed to Mr. Frelinghuysen. With the sincere hope that you have experienced no embarrassment from the delay your kindness has caused. I am faithfully yours, GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT. The Special Committee of Councils Executive a Contract for the Lease of the American House and adjacent buildings for the use of the Electric Apparatus and Providing the necessary fuel for the same. Yesterday afternoon the special committee on the reorganization of the fire department drove over the city for the purpose of inspecting the line of wire lately completed for the operation of the electric fire alarm. They found the wires all as connected for use, and the arrangement very satisfactory. The boxes will be put up within a week. The new striker for the Empire bell was tested and found to work satisfactorily. Contractor Hatz was authorized to make the necessary connection, and an arrangement was made with Chief Engineer Howell in rear of the marble works.

The committee took occasion also to visit the several engine houses with a view to provide for the erection of stables for the horses which will be required by the new department. It was agreed to publicly invite proposals for the erection of the necessary buildings at the Empire and Washington boulevards. At 8:30 last evening there was a joint meeting of the special committee and the finance committee of the American fire company in City Solicitor Steinmetz's office. The committee of the American were authorized by the almost unanimous action of that company at the stated meeting held earlier in the evening, to lease the engine house and apparatus to the city for the term of eighteen months at the rate of \$350 per annum. Solicitor Steinmetz prepared the necessary agreement, and it was duly signed by the members of the committee and placed in the hands of the American committee for signature to-day.

The committee received an offer from the Sun company, wherein they propose to build a stable full width of their engine house, thirty feet, put in the stalls for the horses and bunks for the men, all at the company's expense, and then lease the house and apparatus complete to the city authorities for the sum of \$400 per annum. Or they will sell their engine for fifteen hundred dollars at such time as it may be convenient for the city to pay for the same. This offer of the Sun will be considered at the next meeting of the special committee on Thursday evening. The Sheriff's department will meet specially on Thursday evening, and it terms cannot be made with the latter company the proposition of the Sun will probably be accepted.

The three horse carts ordered for the new department and now being constructed by Cox, the carriage builder, are well under way, and are expected to be finished by the 30th inst. The latest improved harness will also be provided. Fourteen head of horses will be required to run the apparatus of the new department, and though none have yet been secured the committee have in view the purchase of several head of fine animals.

Police Cases. Before Alderman Samsen yesterday, Albert Barr was heard on a charge of drunken and disorderly conduct and sentenced to five days' imprisonment. John Brinkman, a boy, was arrested on complaint of John Wendler, who charges him with the larceny of a pair of shoes that Wendler had purchased at Heimein's auction. The shoes were found on Brinkman's feet, but the boy claims that he found them. He gave bail for a hearing on Thursday next.

Died on His Birthday. Martin N. Ebersole died this morning at the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel Burkholder, in the village of Springville, Mt. Joy township. This was his birthday and he was 43 years of age to-day. He formerly resided in this city, and was for six years a salesman in the drygoods store of David Barr. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning and interment will be made at the United Brethren church.

Charged With Embezzlement. Fred Williams, second-hand furniture dealer, was held in jail by Alderman A. F. Donnelly, of the Seventh ward, to answer at court the charge of embezzlement preferred by Sarah Eshleman. The woman alleges that the defendant sold a lot of furniture for her, appropriating a portion of the proceeds to his own use.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING.

The temperance convention reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock. After devotional exercises, James Black, esq., chairman, reported the following series of resolutions which were read seriatim and adopted: Resolved, That the system of licensing the manufacture of intoxicating liquors and their sale for drinking purposes at public places in Pennsylvania during the 20 years of its existence, has proved a failure to protect its citizens in the full and free enjoyment of the fruits of their labor, property and common rights by creating a body of men with special and exclusive trade privileges, whose business and interest it is to make and sell such drinks, thereby creating and fostering drinking habits—the chief cause of drunkenness, public disturbance, crime, pauperism and dependence—requiring more than half of our taxation for reform and maintenance of its victims, besides making large demands for private charity.

This system makes worthless citizens, destroys homes and separates families—depresses industry and creates a chief cause of bankruptcy and losses in trade by bad debts, corrupts the ballot and legislation, retards and nullifies education and perverts moral training and influences, defeats justice, multiplies gaming houses and brothels, obstructs and subverts the objects for which governments are instituted.

Second. This license system neither educates nor reforms any natural right, but is solely a privilege granted for special reasons, and for a specific time. Its abrogation would restore to us no right, nor in proper sense controversy personal liberty, nor be unjust to any one now enjoying its special benefits. The public welfare is a supreme law.

Third. During the history of the temperance reform in Pennsylvania the efforts of the people to remove this system and obtain relief from its evils, have been defeated and laws passed and approved by popular vote been repealed through the machinations of the liquor traders without the sanction of a second vote; notably in the years 1827, 1837, 1847, 1857, 1867, 1873, 1877, 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, 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