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Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

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DEAD AND DISEASED SHEEP.

Reports of the mortality among sheep in the State and the regions surrounding, show that the extraordinary, but gentle and splendid, continuous rain that soaked the thirsty Utah earth last week, came all too soon for the shepherds and chilled thousands of them to death. They are left on the ground to rot in the rays of the sun, which now shine forth from the unclouded sky, and the result may be disastrous to human health and life. Some measures ought to be taken to remove this great nuisance.

Here is legitimate work for the boards of health appointed under our State laws. Dead animals are among the nuisances that are not to be allowed to remain on any street, road, ditch, public place or private premises. The owners are liable to prosecution, if the carcasses are not removed. The boards of health are required to see to their removal. Anything dangerous to human life or health, is a nuisance that boards of health are empowered to have abated.

In the case of these dead sheep, if the owners or their agents cannot be found, the county is required by law to bear the expense of their burial. Sheriffs, constables and city officers are authorized to see that this provision is carried into effect. Of course if dead animals are left within city limits, the city is required to attend to their removal.

This is an important matter. The rotting carcasses may breed germs of disease that, wafted upon the wind, can be carried into people's districts, and the victims will wonder where the contagion came from. All these scattered sheep lying dead near public highways, should be, and the law requires that they shall be, promptly buried out of sight and smell.

While speaking of the fatality among the sheep in consequence of the effects of the weather upon them, just after shearing, we will refer to the statement made by the Idaho sheep inspector to the Salt Lake papers recently. He appears to be under the impression that Utah has no law in relation to the disease called "scab" in sheep. He remarked to a "News" reporter:

"Now the great mistake that the shepherds of Utah are making, is their having no law regulating the diseases of sheep and providing for their extermination. For just so long as there is no law in Utah making the treatment of diseases obligatory upon the owners of sheep, just so long will the disease be prevalent in Utah or that it is at least an infected district. In Idaho we have a law that compels all owners of sheep to dip their heads once if they are healthy and if they are infected they are obliged to dip them twice. Now it would be perfectly unjust to force this expense and trouble upon our own shepherds, only to render it a waste of time by permitting infected sheep from Utah and other states to come in and spread the disease among them again. We certainly ought to have the right to impose upon non-resident shepherds the same things that we require of our own sheep owners."

Continuing, Mr. Lowe stated that the absence of any law in Utah, regarding the diseases among sheep, puts a ban upon Utah sheep, which will never be lifted until such a law is put into operation and enforced. But the gentleman's argument was based on a palpable error. The Revised Statutes of Utah contain this provision:

"§3. Every person owning, controlling, or running sheep in the State shall have all such sheep thoroughly dipped at least once a year in some preparation that will kill scab, or shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof may be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense."

This may not have very strong bearings upon the cases before the Idaho courts, or upon the proclamation of the Governor of that State in reference to Utah sheep, but it takes away the foundation of the inspector's argument, as to the reason for the stringent regulations against Utah sheep grazing in Idaho. It is clear to every reasonable mind, that each State has the right to protect itself, by quarantine laws or otherwise, against the importation within its borders of animals affected with infectious diseases. But healthy sheep, which are inspected and found to be free from scab, should not and may not be excluded from the public lands in any part of the Union, under the laws of the United States. In any event, it should be understood that the laws of Utah do contain requirements for the dipping of sheep, whether scabby or not, at least once a year, and also for the burial of dead animals, and the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases, with penalties for infraction of those regulations.

THE PREACHER AND THE PAPER.

Our anti-"Mormon" local contemporary, having commenced that "tangled web to weave," is now engaged in trying to shuffle out of it. But a plain statement of the constituent facts in the complication will suffice to settle the whole business in the public mind. The Tribune stated last Monday that

a Methodist minister, who is anxious to make a stir by explaining the "Mormons" what they believe, said in a sermon on Sunday evening, that

"The Mormon doctrine that salvation was obtained through the obedience of ordinances, faith in Jesus Christ and also faith in Joseph Smith as a prophet, and faith in the Book of Mormon as an inspired and authoritative work, and that without faith in Joseph Smith and the Book of Mormon there could be no salvation."

The Desert News, on Monday evening, taking the report as authentic, made a brief explanation of "Mormon" doctrine, showing that "There is no truth whatever in the statement that in the 'Mormon' theory a certain belief in this life is the only condition of salvation hereafter." And the "News" showed, further, how people desirous of finding something in "Mormon" literature on which to base a thesis, manage to hit upon sentences which they twist into that which their fancy suggests.

The preacher then sent a letter to the "News," which we published on Tuesday, denying that he said what was attributed to him in the report of his sermon, and complaining that we did not take the trouble to find out what he did say. To this the Tribune responded by declaring that

"The Tribune reporter got his summary of the sermon from Mr. Henry himself."

That put the matter in rather a comical light. Here was the preacher complaining that he did not say what was reported in the paper, and here was the paper affirming that the preacher was really his own reporter. There was a pretty how-do-you. We judiciously referred to the muddle, and now the paper, "caught in its own trap," in its usual snarling way when cornered says:

"The talk with the reporter was over the telephone and was incomplete."

But what of that? Over the telephone or over the note-pad, complete or incomplete, the preacher avows he didn't say what the Tribune printed and on which the "News" remarks were based. Of course, as we have already admitted, the "News" ought not to have depended on anything that the Tribune stated as to remarks made by public speakers. That was our mistake. To rely upon that which is unreliable is incautious, to say the least.

To say the least, remains between the preacher and the paper, after all. If he said what the paper said he said, either in the pulpit or over the phone, our remarks were in point direct. If he didn't say what the paper said he said, then our comments are still all right, so far as they explain our principles, and the preacher and the paper that pretended to report him can squabble it out between them. The Tribune's favorite closing argument that the "News" is a "wild and greedy liar," is in our contemporary's choicest and most refined style, and is so convincing that we regard it as "the end of controversy."

OUR POLICY OF PEACE.

It may have been noticed that President McKinley, in his address to the people that have come to greet him at different places, has not confined himself to questions of local interest, and still less to the mere moulding of phrases with nothing but oratorical worth. He has spoken on questions of world-wide importance and interest.

At El Paso, for instance, he explained the country's policy in international affairs. "Our pride," he said, "is in the arts of peace, in material and intellectual development, in the growth of our country, in the advancement of our people in civilization, in the arts, in the sciences and in manufactures." Then he went on to say, that we want to settle our differences, if we ever have any, with any of the powers of the world, by arbitration. We want to exhaust every peaceful means for settlement before we go to war, and while we have authority to raise 100,000 troops, the necessity does not exist for that number, and the intention is to raise but 75,000.

This is a plain declaration against militarism, and in favor of peace. It is an assurance that the government has no intention of expansion at the expense of other countries, and this should be particularly acceptable to Mexico and other American republics. It is a bulwark to the demand heard from some quarters for the enlargement of the military power beyond the limits absolutely necessary for the maintenance of order. It is, moreover, a correct interpretation of American sentiment, generally speaking, on the true mission and aims of this country. For whatever may be the views and opinions of other nations as to the glories of the armies and navies, here the triumphs of the industries and the arts are more valued, and the stamp of condemnation is clearly imprinted on wars for conquest and subjugation.

The individual expression of opinion on a festive occasion, even by the President of the country, might not in itself be pressing to neighbors who may harbor an ill-defined fear for the future plans of this nation, but when that expression is the correct interpretation of the sentiment of the great majority of the people themselves, as in this case, it should dispel possible doubts and further the intimate relations that ought to exist between the United States and her neighbors in this hemisphere.

MISSIONARY CONTROVERSY.

The discussion concerning the conduct of the "Christian" missionaries in China in the matter of collecting indemnities for damage done to property and lives lost, continues in the press. The charge was that some of them had collected extravagant sums in an irregular manner. This was denied, and Minister Conger fully justified the conduct of the missionaries.

Rev. Amant, now returned from China, admitted that an indemnity was collected, and that in addition to the money paid for actual damage done, one-third of that sum was demanded and accepted for the benefit of people in distress. The propriety of this has been questioned. But he defends the procedure. He is quoted as follows:

"Let it be understood that the clan is the unit of Chinese society, not the individual. The clan is responsible for the actions of its members. If a member goes wrong, the whole community is held responsible. If one member is

promoted it works to the advantage of the whole community. In the various clans were people who had no property. They had to be cared for, and it was for their support that the extra one-third was assessed. This is one of the principles of Chinese society that is to be commended. In this connection let me say that it is the policy of the missionaries to conserve everything in Chinese society that is conducive to good morals."

This explanation is considered hardly any more satisfactory than one previously given, when the reverend gentleman wrote to the New York Sun:

"In most cases, a sum equal to about one-third of the above mentioned indemnity was demanded for the church, which sum was used more or less entirely to provide for the present needs of distressed people."

Putting the two together, it appears that the missionaries collected, first enough to cover the actual losses they and their converts had sustained, and then an additional sum "for the church" or for "people who had no property" and, consequently, had nothing to lose. Who, it is asked, received this extra indemnity? Even friends of the missionaries admit that this feature of the case is not "altogether plain."

The difficulty of passing a just judgment in the matter, at a distance and without full knowledge of all the circumstances and details, will be readily admitted. In times of excitement, such as most have prevailed at the outbreak of hostilities and for some time afterwards, many things are done that calm judgment must disapprove. The missionaries, it may be presumed, had a number of destitute converts looking to them for support, and they naturally were anxious to do something for these, and they could, of course, not postpone action, until the diplomatic negotiations about the indemnity were brought to a close. It remains for them to explain to the satisfaction of their supporters at home, that they did not transgress the rules of equity and justice.

A question of more importance than the collection of indemnity, is that of the general attitude of missionaries in foreign lands. Do they go there as peace-makers, or do they go there by their contempt for existing institutions, to sow the seeds of strife in the midst of the people, and then, when difficulties arise, pour oil on the smoldering embers and fan the flames? A full account of the doings of the missionaries, in China, previous to the riots, and during that time, as well as subsequently, would be of great interest. In Africa it looks as if the missionary had been the herald of marching armies, coming to take possession of land for earthly government, rather than win souls for the Master. Greater success has, at least, been achieved in the former direction than in the latter. Africa has been parcelled out between the European governments, whether souls have been saved or not. What has been done in China? Have the missionaries done all in their power to dispel the fear that they are merely political advance agents, and to prove that they are in every sense of the word the friends and benefactors of the people? If not, their labor is not in harmony with their profession. They are not worthy of the support of the devout people who are filling the contribution boxes. It is to be feared that the missionary spirit is no longer what it was when the messengers first went to India and to the islands of the sea. The general public has a right to learn something about the spirit in which modern missionary enterprises are carried out.

THE AMEER ARMING.

And now it is the Ameer of Afghanistan that is causing uneasiness. When, at the outbreak of the Boer war he expressed his regret that he could not lend Great Britain any material aid, that was regarded as a choice bit of humor, but it now appears that he has managed to lay in a large supply of magazine rifles, and that he is boasting of his ability to raise an armed force of 100,000 men. The Ameer receives a subsidy of 10,000 rupees a year from the Indian government, but he is not trusted. Any increase of his army would be looked upon with suspicion. Russia's hand is suspected in the military ambition the fickle ruler of 4,000,000 Afghans may entertain.

Russia has so far shown herself a master in Asiatic diplomacy. There is little doubt that the czar is by the Asiatics regarded as the greatest potentate of the world, and it is by no means impossible that Great Britain's struggle in Africa, and her position on the Chinese question, have caused the Ameer to listen more attentively to such suggestions as Russian diplomats may have made. That would be serious enough, because Afghanistan is the buffer state between Russia and India. But it is not probable that the Russians at the present time have serious designs on India. The Chinese question now attracts all their attention at the present. It is more probable that any complications Russia may succeed in bringing about between Great Britain and other powers aim at the weakening of the British policy in China. For that reason, more than any other, the military activity in Afghanistan may be of importance.

The last cure for spring fever, which is quite prevalent now, is hard work.

If the price of corn continues to rule high the corn starch combine may have the "starch" taken out of it.

The President has carried California by storm. But, then, it is one of these renowned victories of peace.

Stock transactions on the New York exchange are tremendous, unprecedented. While many fortunes are being made yet, perhaps, the best thing to do after all is to "take no stock" in them.

Monsieur Marcellini now has his red hat. When it was given to Cardinal Gibbons some years ago there was a very amusing incident. After the religious ceremonies were over the band, very appropriately, played the popular tune, "Where did you get that hat?"

The will of the late President George C. Cannon will be found in full in this issue of the Desert News. It is a re-

markable document and worthy of the mind that dictated it. Some of its provisions are unique, and the whole of it shines with the intent of the illustrious testator to deal justly, kindly and sensitively with all his immediate family and relatives. We believe the desires of the departed will be sacredly regarded and carried out by the numerous beneficiaries.

The county commissioners have come together, it seems, and agreed to the appointment of W. R. Jones, Jr., as superintendent of the County Infirmary. The choice is a good one, but we doubt if any man that could be selected can fill the place better than the lady who is now released. Mrs. Whipple has made a most excellent superintendent. There has been none better in the history of the house. She had her resignation written before the change was determined upon. It is a matter of regret that the rules of party politics rendered necessary her retirement. Nothing else, we are assured, was the cause of her release. Mrs. Whipple leaves the infirmary with the blessings of the inmates, the satisfaction of the commissioners as to her services, and the confidence and approbation of the general public.

At Melbourne today there occurred an event that will be historic in the annals of representative government. That is the opening of the Australian federal parliament. For many years the various Australian colonies have practically had autonomous government. Under it they have prospered though the various colonies have had divergent policies. Now they enter upon a new and what is essentially a national career. It is by no means improbable that in the not very distant future the Australian federation will assume a free and independent station among the nations of the earth. It is worthy of remark that all governmental tendencies in the Pacific are republican. It is so in Australia, was so in Hawaii and has been so in the Philippines. The Americas have acted as a barrier to the westward movement of monarchical institutions.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel company, has been lecturing to the students of a New York East Side night school. The true notes of his address were, for boys to depend upon their own efforts and not upon influences; and to start as early in life as possible. This is certainly most excellent advice to boys, young men, and girls and young women. Self-reliance is the only true reliance, and dependence upon influence is the destroyer of it. As to the early starting in life there is much to be said. There may be too early a start as well as too late a start. The great thing is, the start having been made, to stick to the chosen avocation through thick and thin, and to stick to it with all one's might and main. Doubt, hesitation, the trying often this, that and the other; taking up one occupation and then another; these are the things that dissipate energy and to dissipate energy is the way not to achieve success.

The members of the reichstag have voted to allow themselves attendance fees and railroad fare. To Americans this is the most natural and proper thing in the world. Not so to Europeans. In the old world class ideas in these matters have been perpetuated in semi-popular governments, but modern democratic ideas are beginning to prevail. When there has been no pay for members of the various forms of parliament or congress, it has followed that only those of ample means could afford to seek election to them. The consequence has been that they have remained very largely chambers representative of the classes rather than of the masses, and have preserved their aristocratic and exclusive character. In our modern civilization, when every part of the people is demanding voice in the conduct and management of the common business, the honor of serving the people is not enough; there must, and should be, pay that any one may serve. And it is this fact that the reichstag has recognized.

The Sons of the Revolution desire to erect a tablet at Quebec to commemorate the gallant but unsuccessful storming of that place in December, 1775, by an American force commanded by Gen. Richard Montgomery. This brave American soldier was killed while leading his army in the assault on Quebec and the proposed tablet would be a memorial of his deeds and his death. The United Empire Loyalists' association of Ontario, Canada, bitterly opposes the suggested memorial. A protest prepared by the president of the association declares that "such a monument would be an insult to the movement of this country." "We want no foreign monuments on Canadian soil," he adds, "extolling the virtues of our enemies." It is a noble sentiment that prompts the Sons to want to erect this monument, but the wisdom of the movement is very doubtful. Some years ago some enthusiastic admirers of Maj. Andre, among who was Cyrus W. Field, erected a monument to him at Tarrytown. It was blown up, and no attempt to re-erect it was ever made. The place to honor a hero is in his own country, and monuments to his memory should be erected upon his native soil.

LUZON PACIFIED.

Sacramento Record-Union.

The news from the Philippines is that not before has there been such a tumbling of insurgents over each other to surrender. Five of the really formidable leaders of the late insurrection have just come in and surrendered with their forces and arms. A Department 1 of Northern Luzon is now cleared of the enemy and is wholly under American control. But one man of any leading character remains out of the ranks of officers and men to surrender, approaches the character of a rabble. It is quickly to be said, after the recent wholesale breaking away of his colleagues, will now long hold out.

New York Evening Sun.

Alejandro and Tinto, the Filipino generals who have just surrendered, were the ablest commanders since the time of the impetuous Luna, assassinated. It is believed by the order of Aguinaldo, that he had a dangerous rival. Both these generals were young, energetic and resourceful. They had al-

ways managed to evade capture, although the ablest American cavalrymen had been put on their trail. Alejandro was regarded as the probable successor of Aguinaldo, and Tinto had a devoted following among the fighting Filipinos. The most conspicuous leader remaining in the field is Gen. Cailles. Having been guilty of many atrocities, he is an outlaw and should be treated as such.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Since hostilities have been suspended in the Philippine Islands, the secretary of war has come to the conclusion that 75,000 men will be sufficient for the maximum of the army. The law authorities 95,000 men. Secretary Root experiences considerable difficulty in recruiting a sufficient number of men to make up the 75,000 soldiers. He finds the cause to be that active military operations are suspended for so long a time to come, that the average American has no temptation to enter the service. He wants fighting and promotion. Ordinary camp life is very distasteful to him.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The great mass of the population of the islands will be enjoying peace, and, with the knowledge that their civil liberties are being enlarged under American rule and practical self-government in their grasp, they will probably prove as loyal to American law and institutions as the inhabitants of other territory acquired by the United States through the operation of treaties entered into at the close of previous wars. As it is the Philippine commission has its hands full now in the work of organizing civil governments for the various sections of the island group, the preservation of order and the strengthening of the hands of the civil authorities in their administration of the laws.

Kansas City Star.

Aguinaldo's recommendations to the Philippine seem to be taking effect, in spite of the protests of the insurgents in this country.

New York World.

And now Alejandro, next to Aguinaldo the most influential of the Filipino leaders, has surrendered unconditionally. At this rate the President can before long begin to put in operation his promised plan for giving the inhabitants of the islands self-government.

New York Mail and Express.

The Tagals are climbing into the band wagon, and the "anti-imperialists" are mounting their donkeys and taking to the timber. From the administration standpoint, the situation is magnificent, but it is not war.

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