

Monday, November 3, 1884.

FRAGMENTS.

Who is "William Varian?" Don't forget the grand rally at the Theatre to-night.

Go to the polls on Tuesday, and cast your ballots for Hon. John T. Caine.

RUDGER CLAWSON has been sentenced. See full particulars in another column.

An infant daughter appeared in the family of Justice George D. Pyper at an early hour this morning. Mother and child doing well and the father better than ever.

LITTLE GERTIE YOUNG, daughter of Counselor John W. Young, who was attacked with convulsions a short time ago, as the result of taking, inadvertently, a dose of poison from a paper marked "slippery elm," is able to be out once more.

RESIDENTS of the 19th Ward, four blocks east of the meeting house, complain of malicious pickpockets in that vicinity and have to keep their doors and windows shut to keep out the stench. They want to interview the Marshal.

A SALT LAKE dispatch to the Laramie Boomerang says that Judge Zane, in charging the jury in the Connolly case and instructing them to bring in a verdict of not guilty, "spoke in an earnest, impressive manner, and was affected nearly to tears." How many per line does the Boomerang pay for such nonsense?

LOCAL NEWS.

Immigration.—The following telegram has been handed us to publish: "NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1884. President John Taylor:

Ninety-three Danes from City of Berlin, landed in charge of E. K. K. A. All well, leave to-morrow. Arizona sailed (from Liverpool) yesterday; 163 British; company divided through five on Nevada.

JAMES H. HART."

Grand Rally To-night.—The Theatre should be packed, and no doubt will be to-night, on the occasion of the grand political mass meeting of the People's Party, which will begin at 7:30 o'clock. Hon. John T. Caine and others will address the meeting, which is open and free to all. Go early and get seats, and don't miss it for anything.

Election To-morrow.—It is to be earnestly hoped that every qualified voter in Utah will not fail to cast his ballot to-morrow, when the election of delegate to the 49th Congress will take place. Hon. John T. Caine is the candidate of the People's Party for the high office, and he deserves every vote that can be cast for him. Let the full strength of the People's Party come to his support, and give him an overwhelming majority.

Passed Away.—Elsewhere will be found the death notice of Brother Thomas Vincent, a well known and highly esteemed resident of the 12th Ward of this city. He had been feeble for many years, being afflicted with dropsy and heart disease, to which he finally succumbed at 7:30 a. m. yesterday. The funeral took place at 2 p. m. to-day from the residence on Fourth East Street. Peace to the ashes of a good man and a faithful Latter-day Saint.

Oil Portraits.—Lorus Pratt the artist, has just finished two more portraits in oil, which fully sustain his already enviable reputation as a painter in this department of the art. The subjects are Andrew Jensen, Esq., editor of *Morgenstjernen*, and a little child of Gen. H. S. Eldredge. Both are life-size reproductions of the originals, and the work on them is artistically done. Mr. Jensen's is a full bust portrait, and the little Eldredge boy is seated in full view with a dog in his lap. The pictures should please those who gave the orders.

A Fatal Bath.—Albert H. Doscher, a guest at the Chapman House, Ogden was drowned in Ogden River last Thursday or Friday, while in bathing. He had been in the daily habit of taking such baths and was repeatedly warned that he was liable to take the cramp, but persisted in going into the river. The body was taken out of the water Friday evening, having been discovered by Israel Brown, who was hauling gravel in the vicinity, and came upon the dead man's clothes lying on the bank. The body was found in a side pool of the river in a cramped up shape. The deceased was a man of middle age, father of a son and daughter, the latter married. He followed mining and had kept a hotel on Cherry Creek, Pine County, Nevada. He was last seen Thursday noon, cheerful as usual. He had been boasting at the Chapman since the 10th of October, and had only been absent once since that date, in Salt Lake City. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the coroner's jury. We learn the above from the Ogden Herald.

ABORTION.

A YOUNG MAN IN JAIL OVERNIGHT, CHARGED WITH THIS DETESTABLE CRIME.

About noon yesterday, Mr. Milano Pratt, who resides in the Seventeenth Ward, telephoned to the Police Office for an officer to be sent down to his place at once, as there was a matter there that needed attention. Immediately Officer Clayton at once set out for Mr. Pratt's residence, and on reaching there was informed by that gentleman that an abortion had been procured upon the person of a young woman who was then lying sick in the house.

The policeman on learning this, immediately took steps to have the person accused of the crime arrested, but he was not found until about 8 o'clock last evening, when he was taken into custody and passed the night in jail. This morning a formal affidavit was filed at the City Hall by Milano Pratt, setting forth the crime and the manner of its commission, of which the imprisoned man was accused.

An early appearance was put in at the Hall by C. S. Varian, Assistant U. S. Attorney, and others, friends of the accused, who had interested themselves in his behalf. The young man was released on \$5,000 bonds, and before Judge Spyer on Wednesday, at 10 a. m. Mr. Varian drew up the bond, and the sureties were obtained.

The accused was arrested at Mr. Pratt's house, where he had gone to visit the young woman, who is said to be his paramour. The evidence against the accused is so very conclusive, but we have no publication for the present, not only because of its disgusting character, but in order not to prejudice the matter before he has had a fair trial. The child prematurely born is dead, two months only having elapsed since its conception.

THE RUDGER CLAWSON CASE.

MR. CLAWSON MAKES A BRIEF SPEECH AND IS SENTENCED BY THE COURT. SENTENCE PASSED—MOTION TO ADMIT BAIL.

It being generally understood that sentence would be passed upon Rudger Clawson this morning, the Federal court room was filled with spectators anxious to witness the proceedings. The court was duly opened at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Dickinson (addressing the Court) said: This was the hour appointed, if your honor please, for the trial of the case of the United States, versus Clawson.

Mr. Harkness—We know of no reason why your honor should not proceed to pass judgment.

Mr. Dickinson then said: I think to your honor that I wish to state to your honor that in the matter of moving for a new trial we have, after mature consideration and deliberation, decided not to make such a motion, but to rely upon our bill of exceptions.

The judge altered his minutes accordingly. Judge Zane then said—Mr. Clawson: Will you please state to the court the indictment by which you are indicted in this court upon an indictment charging that you have been guilty of polygamy on the 15th day of March, 1884, by marrying Lydia Spencer while your former wife, Florence Ann Clawson, was still living.

In the second count of that indictment you were charged with unlawfully cohabiting with two, Florence Ann Clawson, and Lydia Spencer. To that indictment you entered a plea of not guilty, and the jury was sworn to hear the case, and after hearing the evidence, and argument of counsel, found you guilty on both counts. I did not so express myself should any legal cause to show why judgment should not be pronounced upon you?

Mr. Clawson replied: Your honor, the jury that recently sat on my case have seen proper to find a verdict of guilty. I have said this to you with confidence, and I should not be pronounced. I very much regret that the laws of my country should come in contact with the laws of God; but whenever they do I shall invariably choose the latter. I did not so express myself should any legal cause to show why judgment should not be pronounced upon you?

The Constitution of the United States expressly prohibits the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. It cannot, I think, that marriage, when attended and sanctioned by religious rites and ceremonies, is an establishment of religion. The law of 1882 and the Edmunds law were expressly designed to operate against marriage practiced and held in the Latter-day Saints. They are therefore unconstitutional, and of course cannot command the respect that a constitutional law would. That is all I have to say, your honor.

The speech delivered with great deliberation with telling effect, and in the midst of profound silence the judge asked the jury to retire. He lay back in his chair and no man knows for a moment what a minute. It seemed a long minute, too. Suddenly, however, Judge Zane leaned forward in his chair. He was about to say something. He looked very grave. At last he broke silence, and addressed Mr. Clawson said:

The Constitution of the United States, as construed by the Supreme Court, and by the authors of that instrument, does not protect any man from the right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, and to entertain any religious belief that their conscience and judgment might reasonably dictate. They have not the right to engage in a practice which the American people, through the laws of their country, declare to be criminal and injurious to society. There have been many barbarous and superstitious practices in the past, and many men and women with respect to each other, and different classes of unions have been recognized. Among them have been the monogamy, a union without any definite existence; and polyandry, I believe so called, one wife and many husbands, or more than one husband; and polygamy, one husband and a number of wives, more than one wife and also monogamy, one wife, one husband.

This last union has emerged from barbarism and superstition, and is the institution of marriage that exists throughout the whole civilized world, and is the only one which that infinite Source that manifests all things (here the Judge essayed to be very reverent, and said the air with his right hand) has manifested as the union existing between man and woman in civilized society. The laws of God and of man are equal with man, so far as their different organizations will permit. It recognizes the great principle that lies at the foundation of all justice and all equity and equality. No just government on earth can stand that lives in violation of this great principle of equality upon which all laws must be based. (Here the Judge thumped the desk with his hand.) This union elevates woman, places her on a high plane beside man, and in this light I believe that man and woman will ascend to a glorious future, will climb the hill of progress, and will be able to do so.

This belief that polygamy is right, the belief that it is a religious duty, the belief that it is a principle of justice, it is one of those superstitions which, honestly believed in, in the past, has done little injury. These religious superstitions whose pathway has been lit with the fagot and red with the blood of innocent people. The American people, through their laws, have pronounced polygamy a crime, and this court must execute these laws. In fixing this punishment, the statute gives to the Court a wide discretion. It provides, among other things, that a person found guilty of polygamy shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and be imprisoned for not more than six months, or by both. The Court has the honor to find that a person shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300 or be imprisoned for not more than six months, or by both, for punishment being left to the discretion of the court. From these provisions it is apparent that the great object of the law was to protect the institution of marriage—the marriage as recognized by law—the marriage of one woman to one man; and the Court in fixing the punishment must not only take into consideration the consequences to the community, but to your family, but to society. The great object of punishment—punishment affixed to crimes—is to deter other people from committing like offenses and to protect society from evils resulting from the commission of the crime. In this case the Court must view the Court must fix the punishment where it has a discretion. The Court, however, looks at the circumstances, and where the crime is aggravated the punishment is usually greater, should be more severe, and where there are extenuating circumstances the punishment should be less.

In your case there is one circumstance, probably, that should be taken into consideration. You have been taught—as it seems, and I presume to be true—by your ancestors, or by those from whom you received religious instruction, that polygamy was right, and those who taught you are to some extent to be excused, as you, though they cannot be punished, because they have committed no overt act. That of course should be taken into account. But you are an intelligent man, over 30 years of age. Mr. Clawson—Well, I am mistaken then? You were probably between 24 and 25 when the offense was committed as charged in the indictment. You unquestionably knew of the existence of this law.

Mr. Clawson—Yes, sir. Judge Zane—Well, I am mistaken then? You deliberately violated it, and you also with the understanding, as you say, that you had a right to do so because there was a higher law, by which you govern your conduct. That being so it makes the case somewhat more serious. You deliberately violated the law of your country, knowing the consequences and the punishment there is another thing to be taken into consideration in this punishment—the object being to prevent the crime. As you state, and as I presume from the evidence in the case it is true, there is a large class of persons in this Territory, and probably many in other parts of the world, who claim that it is right to violate this law. The object of the law is to prevent it, and it is the duty of the court to so punish the offender that it will be most likely to prevent other persons from committing like offenses.

The institution of marriage is probably one of the most important to society of any that exists. When free love or polygamy or any other marriage shall be substituted for the monogamic marriage, then this great social fabric (another way of the hand) which is protected by law I could not possibly crumble about us; chastity, virtue and decency will follow with it. In my judgment, and it seems to be the judgment of the American people, and not only of the American people, but of the whole civilized world, because I believe that polygamy is not lawful in any civilized government on the globe. For the purpose of protecting society, therefore, of protecting this institution which is of such great importance and importance to society, the court must fix the punishment so that it will be likely to prevent the crime. The court, therefore, in my judgment, may fix the fine at not exceeding \$500 in the case of polygamy, and imprisonment not exceeding five years. I confess that I should have been inclined to fix this punishment smaller than I shall, were it not for the fact that you openly declare that you believe it is right to violate the law—that you believe you are right in doing it.

SENTENCE. I shall, therefore, fix your punishment, on the first count for polygamy, by a fine of \$500, and imprisonment for the term of three months; and on the second count, for unlawful cohabitation, I will fix your fine at \$300, and imprisonment for six months; the imprisonment in the last count of the indictment to begin at the termination of the imprisonment on the first count. The judgment will be entered by the clerk accordingly. Immediately after sentence was passed, as above.

Mr. Kirkpatrick (of the firm of Kirkpatrick, Bennett & Kibben) moved that the defendant be admitted to bail. They were about to appeal on the judgment of the court, and desired that pending that appeal the defendant be admitted to bail. They were ready to be heard on that motion.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then proceeded with his argument. He dwelt first on the character of the offense. What was the character of the offense, he asked? Was it felony, or was it a misdemeanor? It was an offense against the laws of Congress. There was not in the acts of Congress—at least I have not seen any provision classifying offenses into felonies and misdemeanors. At common law bigamy was a felony. Not being a felony it was a misdemeanor. The speaker now proceeded to quote authorities on the subject of admitting the defendant to bail. This was in the discretion of the Court. All that was required was sufficient security to secure his appearance to suffer the judgment if it should be confirmed in the higher court. Counsel ridiculed the idea of defendant running away to escape justice. The term of imprisonment to which he had been sentenced was too limited to make it worth his while to make himself a fugitive from justice. He claimed that his client should be admitted to bail pending the appeal. Before his (counsel's) zealous friends, the prosecuting attorney, had made it was always the custom to grant bail in these cases, where an appeal was pending, and in no instance had the generosity of the court been called in question. The defendant should be admitted to bail pending the appeal. Before his (counsel's) zealous friends, the prosecuting attorney, had made it was always the custom to grant bail in these cases, where an appeal was pending, and in no instance had the generosity of the court been called in question.

Mr. Dickinson replied and said there were reasons why bail should not be admitted to the defendant should not be admitted to bail. What the reasons were, he did not say. What he had before him were these cases, which had been before him before he came here, he was not prepared to say. If it had been the case, he would have admitted parties to bail pending an appeal after conviction of felony, he contended that such a practice was erroneous. It was plain that the defendant was entitled to bail as a matter of right after conviction. He was admitted to bail at all. It was a matter of grace, at the discretion of the Court. The Court, however, was vested with a legal discretion, but there must be circumstances to move the Court to the exercise of its discretion. The defendant, given in this case, why should it not be given in every case that came before the Court, except in a few cases? To grant bail in this case would be to establish a bad precedent.

The Court here took recess until two o'clock. At two o'clock Mr. Dickinson continued his argument, and a decision had not been reached before we went to press.

AT REST.

PAULA SCHELLER PASSES AWAY. Paul A. Schettler, Esq., Treasurer of Salt Lake City, died at a quarter to 5 o'clock this morning, at his residence in the Twelfth Ward. The enfeebled condition and protracted illness of Brother Schettler for many months has been familiar to the public, and the news of his death, which will grieve, will not surprise many. He was a sufferer from paralysis, with which he was first attacked July 8th, 1874, and has had many strokes of a similar kind since then, at times being helpless and unable to attend to his daily labors, and at other times reviving for a while and appearing to be getting better.

For the last six months he has been gradually sinking, and dropsy having set in, his case became more critical and hopeless every day. The past few months he has spent much of the time in the canon, meditating for his health, but gained little if any benefit from the change. He was struck with death about ten minutes before he breathed his last. His final words, or the last that were intelligible, were "merciful, even so, Amen," supposed to be the close of a prayer to be released from the toils and trials of mortality. There were present at the death-bed his wife, his brother B. H. Schettler, Leonard G. Hardy, Mrs. Hardy and others. The deceased had often longed for death and when it came it was a happy release from his sufferings.

His faith in the Gospel was firm to the last; he has been heard to say that it was his chief consolation in life, with the glorious assurance of the resurrection and a reunion with his dear ones beyond the grave. He leaves a wife, but no children; his first wife and only child both being dead.

Paul Augustus Schettler was born at Nechevied, Rhine Prussia on the 10th of August 1827. He was baptized in New York by President Geo. C. Cannon, February 8th 1850, and the same year came to Utah. Six months later he was called and went on a mission to Holland and Switzerland, from which he returned in 1854, and in September of that year was engaged by Mayor A. O. Smoot as City Treasurer, a position which he continued to hold till his death. He was a man of education, and efficient in his office, and had excellent qualities which endeared him to a large circle of friends. The funeral will be held on Wednesday at 8 o'clock p. m., in the Twelfth Ward Assembly Room.

Murder in Mantl.—A special to the News from Mantl, Sanpete County, to-day, states that Hans Ottoson, aged about 50 years, was found in his house this morning, murdered. It is not known whether the murder was committed by a stranger, or whether it was supposed it was done by his money.

Surprise and Presentation.—The Y. L. M. I. A., of the Eighth Ward, held a social picnic and meeting as a surprise to the secretary, Miss S. H. Hawkins, in honor of her birthday, Oct. 26th. A handsome quilt, made by the members and officers, was presented to her, and she returned her thanks to all present. After a short program the remarks were made by Sisters E. R. S. Smith, M. P. Freeze, Elizabeth Howard, Mattie Horne Tingey, and E. B. Fletcher. A bounteous repast prepared by the young ladies was then partaken of. It was an occasion of much interest.

The Bishopric of the Sixth Ward administered the Sacrament in the Tabernacle yesterday.

As a Cure for Sore Throat and Cough, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain their good reputation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

\$100 REWARD

For any Mineral Acid found in Salt Lake Viaduct's Main Viaduct. Works, 157 First East Street, Salt Lake City, P. O. Box 637.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING BUYERS Will find the largest and best selected stock of men's and boys' clothing, manufactured by myself and expressly for this market, now on hand and offered to the trade at lowest eastern wholesale rates. Also a full line of hats, boots, cents' furnishings goods, etc. Hats in all styles and colors, and orders promptly filled. L. GOLDBERG.

STOVE MOVING AND REPAIRING. John H. Smith, brass and iron founder, moves and repairs all kinds of stoves, at cheap rates, 1st door west of 17th Ward school-house.

RETAIL CLOTHING BUYERS Will find it to their interest by examining my handsome line of men's, boys' and children's suits, which I sell from two to three dollars lower than the same can be purchased at any other house in the city. Call and see goods and prices. L. GOLDBERG.

ALL HOME MADE. Just received from the mills. Wool Batting, Linsey Sheet and a full line of home-made Woolen Goods, also Socks, Stockings, Trunks, Brooms, etc., at

No. 48 W. First Street, opposite Dinwoodey's.

BULBS! BULBS!! Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Lilies arriving by the Thousands at 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 18