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PARNELL'S DENIAL.

He Gives the Lie Direct to the Tories and O'Shea.

The Irish people have hardly recovered from the shock caused by the announcement made that Captain Henry O'Shea, formerly one of their trusted representatives, had renounced his brutal assault on Parnell and the Irish cause by openly assailing the personal character of the Irish leader. Indignation followed the first feeling of disgust, and that indignation has found forcible expression in many quarters. The league met yesterday in a promptly tendered its cordial support and encouragement to Mr. Parnell in his new all-out effort. The Tory press is, of course, jubilant, but the Nationalist papers are loyal to their leader. The statement published Monday in the Freeman's Journal has been caught up by the provincial press, and public sentiment has taken definite shape. The clergy are unanimous in pronouncing the charges of O'Shea as brutal, cowardly and wanton. They believe in Parnell as a political leader, as a man and as a gentleman. In his statement to the Freeman, Mr. Parnell said that up to Sunday night he had not heard that any proceedings had been taken, but he said that Captain O'Shea had been threatening such proceedings for years past, in fact, since the year 1888 when O'Shea had separated himself politically from him. Parnell added that he had received reliable information to the effect that O'Shea had been incited for some time past to take an action of this nature by Edward Casfield Houston, the bitter of Figgitt. He believes that O'Shea has been induced to take these proceedings by Houston, in the interest of the Times, in order to try and diminish the damages likely to be given in the forthcoming libel action. He said that his relations with the O'Shea family were the most cordial nature until the captain broke away from the home rule phalanx and was refused a re-election. That this move is

PART OF THE OLD CONSPIRACY

to break him down he is fully convinced. The Times tried to discredit him by forged letters, and failing in that now essays to reach the same end by another method. The Irish leader sees the traces of other hands in this latest step, and he appeals to the public sentiment of the Irish people and of the world against this foul conspiracy. The statement is manly and dignified throughout, and it has made a splendid impression.

The Freeman's Journal immediately accepted Mr. Parnell's statement without reservation, and proceeded to lash his enemies with its usual vigor and spirit. "The effect which Mr. Parnell produced in England a few days ago," it says, "the effect of his hospitable reception as the honored guest of the great Liberal leader of England, had to be counteracted, and the device adopted in this assault upon his private character. It is a weak, puny report. A man who has outlived and lived down the calumnies, forgeries and perjuries of the ill-named gang of the commission need be very little troubled over his reputation. The Times, and its authors and agents only cover themselves more thickly with mire. This we say, and this we repeat. Mr. Parnell's trial is implicitly in what he says. England has had reason, which she ought not to forget, against placing credence in anything his opponents say. He is engaged in a struggle with the Times and all the powers behind and leagued with the Times, in which he has at present the upper hand. His action against that paper for libel was well timed and will soon be decided. The interim is used to blacken and befoul his character at any and every risk. That he will pass through this 'feu d'enfer' unscathed, as he passed through a much more searching ordeal triumphantly, is the firm belief of all his friends."

THE REAL PURPOSE.

That there is a purpose in the proposed proceedings in which the Tory leaders are deeply interested is shown by the fact that they are making the Tory organs appeal to the public sentiment against Mr. Parnell. They are trying to break the clergy away from the Irish leader by covert attacks and deep insinuations. The Morning Advertiser set the pace and the whole pack of yelpers followed in full cry. But the effect will be the reverse of that expected. The intelligent Catholics are too wary to be tricked to be caught by any such arguments. They know that the Tories hate them and their religious views as cordially as they hate Mr. Parnell. The pressure on Captain O'Shea to bring his infamous suit must have been very heavy, for his relations with his wife's family have been very friendly. Mrs. O'Shea is the daughter of the late Sir Matthew Wood and the sister of Sir Evelyn Wood of Egyptian fame. She is a beautiful woman of high character. Mr. Parnell has for years been Mrs. O'Shea's most intimate friend, and for this friendship there are said to be most cogent reasons. The story goes that a dozen years ago Parnell fell deeply in love with Captain O'Shea's younger sister, who was a handsome, vivacious girl and unusually intellectual. She responded gladly to her lover's affection, and the two pledged troth and

AGREED TO BECOME ONE

after some months of happy courtship had passed. The wedding day was almost at hand, when suddenly the girl's health began to fail rapidly. The marriage was, of course, postponed, and everything possible was done to restore the prospective bride's health. Soon, however, it became clear that she was doomed. Day by day she wasted away until finally the last hour of her young life came. Then, it is said, she whispered her last words to her lover, as he knelt beneath her by her bedside, and implored him, then and there, that he would ever protect and defend her darling brother. Mr. Parnell gave the required promise and soon afterward his sweetheart passed away. How Mr. Parnell has kept his promise as the world knows. Through thick and thin, in the face of almost overwhelming opposition, he has stood by his dead sweetheart's brother, Captain O'Shea, and when the captain married Sir Evelyn Wood's sister, Mr. Parnell, still true to his promise, became her good friend also, and as time went on came to be regarded by her and her husband as one of their own family. In this manner, it is claimed, the Irish leader's friendship for the O'Shea family. That Captain O'Shea proved himself worthy of such friendship few Irishmen believe, and the general opinion seems to be that Parnell acted greatly in condemning and supporting him for so many years. As for Mrs. O'Shea, all that can

be said is that Mr. Parnell became her friend primarily and solely because she was his dead sweetheart's sister.

O'SHEA WON'T TALK.

An attempt was made to interview Captain O'Shea Monday regarding the statements made by Mr. Parnell in connection with the former's divorce suit. Captain O'Shea refused to discuss the matter, but said he advised Mr. Parnell to assume the position of a co-respondent and allow himself to be struck with a citation. Captain O'Shea subsequently stated that there was not the slightest truth in Mr. Parnell's assertion that the suit had been instigated by the Times. Neither the Times nor Mr. Houston, he said, knew anything of the action before it became known to the public. In proof of this assertion, he produced a letter from the editor of the Times, dated last evening, asking him to confirm or correct the report that he had filed a petition for divorce. Mr. Houston has written a letter denying the statement made by Mr. Parnell in his letter to the Freeman's Journal that he instigated Captain O'Shea to bring a divorce suit against Mrs. O'Shea. Mr. Parnell says that he knows nothing of the action taken by Captain O'Shea until he saw the announcement of the divorce case published in the papers on Saturday.

PARNELL WRITES.

Mr. Parnell has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal of Dec. 30th, in which he says that he has received no notice of having been made a co-respondent in the suit brought by Captain O'Shea against his wife for divorce. Mr. Parnell also says that since 1880 he has resided at Captain O'Shea's house at Eltham. He was frequently there when Captain O'Shea was absent, but the latter was cognizant of his being there. He declares that Mr. Houston, secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, instigated Captain O'Shea to institute proceedings for a divorce, in order to diminish the damages which may be awarded to Mr. Parnell in his libel suit against the Times.

A NICE OUTLOOK FOR O'SHEA.

LONDON, January 4.—In the suit for divorce brought by Captain O'Shea with Mr. Parnell as co-respondent, the plaintiff has engaged Mr. Inderwick and Mr. Edward Clarke as counsel. The interests of Mrs. O'Shea will be looked after by Mr. Lockwood, while Sir Charles Russell has been retained by Mr. Parnell. It is expected this famous advocate's cross-examination of O'Shea will equal his exorcism of Piquet.

WHAT "LA GRIPPE" DID BEFORE.

Whole Crews of English War Ships Prostrated by It.

"La Grippe," as the French call the present epidemic of influenza, is by no means new, and the history of it is coming to light about as interesting as the most interesting and voluminous. There is one most important point, however, concerning which the records are not clear and that is on the question whether it is contagious—that is whether it is communicated from one person directly to another—or whether it is only epidemic that is spread by the atmosphere under conditions bringing it on many persons at the same time.

A writer in an English paper says that in some instances personal contagion has appeared to be at least highly probable, while in others it might almost be excluded. As an example of the latter class, it is recorded by Dr. Theophilus Thompson that on the 2nd of May, 1783, Admiral Kempenfelt, who was afterwards lost by the sinking of the Royal George at Spithead, sailed from thence with a squadron of ships under his command. On the 25th of the month influenza appeared among the crew of the Galiah, one of the ships of the squadron, and the crews of the remaining ships were afterwards affected. So many of the crew were rendered unfit for duty that the squadron was obliged to return into port about the second week in June, not having had any communication with the shore in the interval, and having cruised between Brest and Lizard. If the disease were one of what is technically called local contagion—that is, one of the symptoms of which is not certain to appear for a considerable time after the exposure to infection—the interval between the 2nd and 25th of May, although unusually long even in such a case, might admit of explanation. But one of the most remarkable peculiarities of influenza appears to be the extreme rapidity of its diffusion and the manner in which it attacks large numbers of people within a few hours of each other.

Another example, similar to the last, was furnished by Lord Howe's fleet, which sailed from England for the Dutch coast on the 6th of May. Toward the end of May the disorder appeared among the crew of the Rippon, and two days later among the crew of the Princess Amelia. As usually remarkable instances of an epidemic kind was observed during the epidemic of 1847, when the malady is first mentioned as having been prevalent in Lisbon and among the merchant shipping in Portuguese and Spanish ports during the month of January.

Early in February it appeared in the Russell, an English man-of-war, then at anchor in the harbor of Algiers. The first man attacked had been exposed the greater part of the day in a boat on shore. The disease rapidly spread and affected eighty-four of the crew. In the same year the Canopus, with 650 men, after three years of service on the Mediterranean station, left Malta on the 1st of January, and, after making stops at several ports, arrived at Gibraltar on the 4th of the day. At Broseley, near Plymouth Sound on the 1st of February, the weather was cold and wet and influenza was prevalent on shore, yet the crew continued in perfect health until the 15th, when the epidemic struck down two-thirds of the men in one day. In March the disease reached such a height at Barcelona that business was almost suspended, and in April the crew of the Childers were affected three or four days after she left that place. She arrived at Gibraltar, and next day obtained assistance from the Jasseur to weigh anchor, on account of the weakness of her own crew. On the 16th the disease broke out in the Jasseur, the first man being a young boy on one of the relief party, so as to render it highly probable that his illness had been due to contagion.

Notwithstanding that instances similar to those last quoted have not been very uncommon, the balance of probability is certainly opposed to the belief that contagion is the mode of spreading of the disease, and it is the writer in question. Many attempts have been made in successive epidemics, and in different countries, to frame hypotheses which might, with some show of reason, be held to afford an explanation of the facts, but these efforts have in no instance been entirely successful.

The question of temperature can hardly be considered important in the case of a malady which has prevailed in Russia during the winter, and, apparently by direct extension, in Venice and other Italian towns during the subsequent Spring and Summer. The intelligent Catholics are too wary to be tricked to be caught by any such arguments. They know that the Tories hate them and their religious views as cordially as they hate Mr. Parnell. The pressure on Captain O'Shea to bring his infamous suit must have been very heavy, for his relations with his wife's family have been very friendly. Mrs. O'Shea is the daughter of the late Sir Matthew Wood and the sister of Sir Evelyn Wood of Egyptian fame. She is a beautiful woman of high character. Mr. Parnell has for years been Mrs. O'Shea's most intimate friend, and for this friendship there are said to be most cogent reasons. The story goes that a dozen years ago Parnell fell deeply in love with Captain O'Shea's younger sister, who was a handsome, vivacious girl and unusually intellectual. She responded gladly to her lover's affection, and the two pledged troth and

The international electric exhibition, to be held at Frankfurt, has been postponed until the spring of 1891.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The receipts during the past week were 7,772 bbls against 5,538 bbls for the week previous. The market for hard spring wheat flour is firm and prices have advanced 10c per bbl. City Strong Bakers' having been raised to \$4.30 with sales at that figure delivered. Straight rollers the market continues quiet with business reported as low as \$4.40 for some grades but good to choice brands are held at \$4.50 to \$4.60.

Prices here are quoted as follows:—Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Patent spring \$5.00 to \$5.20; Straight roller, \$4.40 to \$4.60; \$5.00 to \$5.20; Superior, \$4.80 to \$5.00; City Strong Bakers', \$4.80 to \$4.90; Strong Bakers', \$4.85 to \$4.90; Ontario bags, extra, \$4.90 to \$5.05.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market rules quiet and easy. We quote:—Standard in bbls \$3.85 to \$4.10, and granulated, \$4.10 to \$4.30. Rolled oats, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. Feat barley \$5 to \$5.30 per cwt. Pot barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas \$3.70 to \$3.90.

MIL FEED.—The market is quiet and a trifle easier. Quotations range from \$13 to \$13.50 on track. City bran \$14 in small lots delivered at stores. Sales of shorts at \$15 to \$16. Moulins \$22 to \$23 per ton.

SMOKED AND DRIED FISH.—Sales of round lots at \$1.75 to \$1.90 lb, and we quote \$1.75 to \$1.90 as to quality.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the week were 24,489 bushels against 45,826 bushels the week previous. Manitoba wheat is stronger and higher with sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2 at \$1.30 Montreal freight \$1.25. Sales of 100 bushels No. 2, hard, against 9,525 bush for the week previous. We quote 48c to 55c as to quality. Feed barley 40c.

PEAS.—Receipts during the week 17,275 bushels against 6,123 for the week previous. The market is easy, with offerings in the Stratford district at 56c per 60 lbs. Here we quote peas 67c to 70c per cwt. Potatoes \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cwt. Receipts during the past week were 18,116 bush, against 18,725 bush, for the week previous. We quote prices here at 31c per 32 lbs for Upper Canada and 28c to 30c for Lower Canada.

RYE.—Shipments continue to be made from Ontario points at 47c per bushel but for shipment to Philadelphia. Here prices are nominally quoted at 50c here.

BUCKWHEAT.—The market is dull at 40c to 41c per 48 lbs.

MALT.—The market is dull at 80c to 85c per bushel small lots, large quantities 70c to 75c.

SEEDS.—American timothy has sold at \$3.35. Advertisements for the same are being sent, but farmers are asking too high prices. It is stated however, that \$4.00 per bushel has been paid for a lot for English Canada. Dealers here say that they cannot pay any such price, and we quote values here, \$3.60 to \$3.85 for American red. Alsike is scarce and is nominally quoted at \$4.50 to \$5.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The market is of a holiday character, and no business of any moment is expected before next week. Receipts of pork during the week were 275 bbls, against 200 bbls for the week previous. We repeat our last week's quotations for pork, lard and cured meats.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$14.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$13.00 to \$13.25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$12.50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8 1/2c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8 1/2c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 12c; Shoulders, per lb, 9c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6 1/2c.

DRESSED FLOWS.—Receipts during the past week were 2,295 head, against 2,160 head for the week previous. At the close of the year sales of good choice bright hogs were made at \$5.50 to \$5.75, but it is difficult to give exact quotations to-day, the weather being insufficient for off grades, but we bear of no business. But \$5.50 to \$5.75 would doubtless cover everything, with the market closing decidedly easier. A number of lots are sour and musty, and buyers are very cautious in their purchases.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The receipts during the week were 1,449 pkgs, against 1,619 pkgs for the week previous. The market is quiet and will remain so until after the holidays. The S.S. Dominion took out 1,106 pkgs for Liverpool this week. Business is confined chiefly to local sales.

We quote: Creamery 21c to 22c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 21c; Morrisburg, 16c to 21c; Brockville, 14c to 20c; Western, 14c to 16c; Inferior, 12c to 13c.

Retail selections are sold to the local trade at the usual margin above regular quotations.

ROLL BUTTER.—There has been a little enquiry and sales have transpired at 15c to 17c to the case stock, poor lots having been sold at 13c to 14c.

CHEESE.—Receipts during the past week were 63 boxes against 3,450 boxes for the week previous. The market has ruled as stagnant as it is possible to imagine it, and no material change is expected until after the holidays, which are not over in England yet. There is some enquiry for off grades, but we bear of no business. A lot of sixty October stock was submitted over the cable to day at 9c here. Finest September however, could not be bought under 10c. Shipments this week were 21,765 boxes, of which 4,388 boxes went to Liverpool and 10,380 boxes to Bristol.

Finest September and October..... 10 1/2
Finest August..... 10
Medium..... 9 1/2

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Here the market is very quiet and prices are nominally unchanged at \$2.50 to \$3.50 for fair to choice quality in round lots. Four kinds \$2 to \$2.25. Apples from Liverpool, by the case, are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per keg, with an advancing tendency in prices. The sale of a lot of apples shipped from this port was called here last Monday, netting the shipper \$2.90 per bbl, although later cables are said to be less discouraging.

DRYED APPLES.—Market quiet at 6c to 7c per lb as to quality and quantity.

EVAPORATED FRUITS.—10c to 11c for new and 9c to 9 1/2c for old.

ORANGES.—Valencia in large supply at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case, Florida \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box. Jamaica \$4.50 per bbl, and Java \$2.75 to per box. At the close of last week Valencia sold at high as 6c to 7c.

LEMONS.—In fair demand at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per boxes to quality.

BANANAS.—Yellow, \$3 per bunch. CHAMPAGNE.—Quiet at 85 to 90 per bbl for the principal offerings. Fancy \$11 to \$12. DATES.—Are quiet at 5c to 6c per lb. NUTS.—Greenoble walnuts, 10c to 15c per lb. Chestnuts—Almond \$4.50 to \$5.50 per keg, and Castanuda at 45c to 50c per small barrel. PEARS.—California fruit \$5 per box. FIGS.—In 1 lb boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb boxes 11c to 12c, and in bags 6c to 6c per lb. POTATOES.—Further sales of car lots at 70c for Early Rose. Some holders ask 70c. ONIONS.—Canadian, are steady at \$2.15 to \$2.50 per bbl.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Receipts during the week were light, and so was the demand, and the market may be quoted as dull at 17c to 18c per doz. Held fresh stock has 17c to 18c as to quality, and held fresh stock has

been placed all the way from 20c to 23. Guaranteed new laid eggs are not to be had except at very high prices.

GAME.—The receipts of partridge are small, but owing to the mild weather the demand is slow at 50c to 55c per pair as to quality. Venison saddle 10c to 11c and carcases 7c.

DRESSED POULTRY.—From all sources received to-day it is expected that the receipts will be heavy during the next few days, and if the present unfavorable weather continues we may look for lower prices up to the present however turkeys have sold at 10c to 11c, chickens and geese 6c to 8c, and ducks 8c to 10c.

BRANS.—Small lots \$1.75 to \$1.90. Car lots \$1.55 to \$1.65 per bushel. MAPLE SYRUP, &c.—Byrop 50c to \$1 per tin as to quality, and maple sugar 7c to 8c per lb as to quality.

HONEY.—Extracted, 10c to 11c as to quality. HOPS.—In Canadian hops a few small parcels have changed hands at 14c to 15c. Medium to good are quoted at 9c to 12c. Old hops 6c to 7c.

BEESWAX.—Market dull at 25c to 26c per lb.

FISH AND OILS.

SALT FISH.—The market is generally dull, dry cod, being quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per quintal. Green cod \$4.75 to \$5 per quintal for No. 1, and \$5 for No. 1 large and draft. New Sea trout \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl, and \$4.50 to \$4.75 in half bbls. Labrador herring \$4 to \$4.25, and Cape Breton at \$5. British Columbia salmon, \$1.50 to \$1.75, and Newfoundland \$1.50 to \$1.75.

SMOKED AND DRIED FISH.—Yarmouth bladders, \$1.25 per box; ordinary kinds, 90c to \$1. Pure boneless fish in 25 to 45 lb boxes at 3c to 4c per lb. Finnan haddie 5c to 7c per lb.

OILS.—Steam refined seal oil, in firm at 52c to 53c. Cod oil is also firm, Newfoundland being quoted at 85c. Halifax and Gaspe oil 32c. Newfoundland cod liver oil is quoted at 55c to 60c.

FRESH FISH.—Lake Manitoba white fish 6c to 6 1/2c per lb in good sized lots. Tommy cod easy at \$1.30 per bbl. in car lots. Fresh cod and haddock 3c to 4c. Fresh Lobsters 6c to 7c per lb. Fresh herring \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100.

OYSTERS.—Market quiet at 32 to 33 c per ordinary up to \$3.50 to \$4.50 for hand picked.

RAW FURS.

The requirements of the holiday trade having been filled for the local market will ease off somewhat in price; quotations as yet are without alteration, save for a few items which represent outside limits. The following prices are for average prime skins. Extra size or quality are worth more, damaged or upprime skins proportionately lower.

Beaver, per skin..... \$ 4.00 to 4.50
Beaver, per lb..... 12.00—15.00
Fur cub, per skin..... 5.00—6.00
Fox, per skin..... 2.00—3.00
Fox cross..... 2.00—4.00
Lynx..... 3.00—4.00
Martens..... 1.00—1.10
Mink, dark..... 1.25—1.50
Muskrat..... 0.15—0.18
Otter..... 1.00—1.50
Raccoon..... 0.50—0.75
Skunk..... average 0.40—0.50

HIDES AND SKINS.

No new features have developed in the hide market, business having continued quiet owing to the limited demand, in fact, we do not hear of any sales being made. The feeling, however, has been steady and values are unchanged. The offerings of western hides on spots are small, as dealers have bought up what they can get for actual consumption. Prices are very low at present, in fact, they are about as low as they ever were, and dealers state that there is very little money in them even at such low figures. The prospects for trade in this line after the "New Year" are not very encouraging owing to the large stock of leather already on hand. We quote prices here as follows: No. 1 Toronto at 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; No. 2 do 4 1/2c to 5c; No. 1 Hamilton at 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; No. 2 do at 4 1/2c to 5c. Western buff and upper No. 1 at 5 1/2c, to 6c No. 2 do at 4 1/2c to 5c, heavy steers at 9c to 10c and North West dry hides at 9c to 10c. In local goods hides being sold at a little ahead of what were expected for actual consumption. The receipts have fallen off to some extent as they generally do at this season of the year, and the market on the whole has been quiet and steady. We quote 4c, 3c and 2c for No. 1, 2 and 3, banners paying 10c more. Lambskins are unchanged at 85c to 90c each, and calskins at 5c to dealers and 6c to tanners.

GLADSTONE THE READER.

How he Enjoys the Library He Has Spent a Lifetime Upon.

Edward W. Buk in the Ladies Home Journal: When Mr. Gladstone tires of politics, he turns to literature, and no man in the three kingdoms has a wider range of books to select from, for, just at present, or rather since the day that he reviewed Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Robert Elsmere," and gave that much-censured book an impetus that it would not have had but for the attention which Mr. Gladstone paid it, it would have run its slow length of a few thousand copies, and died as many better or worse books do every twelvemonth. He has said as much, it is sufficient for Mr. Gladstone to lend his name to any literary publication to give it a prominence that it would not have otherwise received. His library table is crowded with books on religion, on statecraft, philosophy and romance, sent by authors and publishers. Mr. Gladstone is, in every respect, a great reader. He spends more time now in reading books than he did twenty-five years ago. Anything and everything that comes to him in the way of papers and books, and that he has not read, he reads. He is not a man who reads through a chapter if he only finds a kernel of truth or a nugget of pure gold at the end. He is particularly fond of books of travels and politics; and there is no country that interests him so much as America, its people and its politicians. A great deal of reading is to be done in a matter of fifty, or sixty, or seventy, or eighty, or a hundred, or a thousand, or a million, or a billion, or a trillion, or a quadrillion, or a quintillion, or a sextillion, or a septillion, or an octillion, or a nonillion, or a decillion, or a undecillion, or a duodecillion, or a tridecillion, or a quattuordecillion, or a quindecillion, or a sexdecillion, or a septendecillion, or an octodecillion, or a novecentillion, or a millicentillion, or a billioncentillion, or a trillioncentillion, or a quadrillioncentillion, or a quintillioncentillion, or a sextillioncentillion, or a septillioncentillion, or an octillioncentillion, or a nonillioncentillion, or a decillioncentillion, or a undecillioncentillion, or a duodecillioncentillion, or a tridecillioncentillion, or a quattuordecillioncentillion, or a quindecillioncentillion, or a sexdecillioncentillion, or a septendecillioncentillion, or an octodecillioncentillion, or a novecentillioncentillion, 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