

The Klondike Nugget

KLONDIKE NUGGET
(Dawson's Pioneer Paper)
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GEORGE M. ALLEN, Publisher

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LETTERS.
And Small Packages can be sent to the Creeks by our carriers on the following days: Every Tuesday and Friday to Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Gold Run.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.

\$50 Reward.

We will pay a reward of \$50 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any one stealing copies of the Daily or Semi-Weekly Nugget from business houses or private residences, where same have been left by our carriers.

KLONDIKE NUGGET.



AMUSEMENTS.

Auditorium—"Under Two Flags." Standard—Vaudeville.

MR. ROSS' ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS.

The address of the Hon. James Hamilton Ross to the electors of the Yukon territory as published in last night's issue of the Nugget, completes the demoralization of the Clarke forces.

Without waste of words and with an entire absence of generalities Mr. Ross defines his attitude toward the platform upon which he was nominated in a manner that must command the respect and admiration even of those who are seeking to defeat him. Concerning the plank in the platform which deals with the reduction of fees for miners' licenses, renewals, etc., Mr. Ross declares himself in hearty sympathy therewith.

He favors the establishment of an assay office in Dawson and will lend his every effort to have the wishes of the community in that particular connection carried into practical effect.

He deals with the question of a public quartz mill, which project will command his sympathy and support.

The concession evil is handled by Mr. Ross in a masterly manner and to that clause in his address we draw particular attention. Mr. Ross says:

"I shall advocate the thorough investigation of the charges of fraud made in respect to the manner in which certain concessions are alleged to have been obtained, and if such fraud is established, the immediate commencement of such proceedings as may be required to vacate the grants, and the enforcement of strict compliance with the conditions embodied in all crown grants in the Yukon."

There is no mistaking the intent and purpose of the foregoing. Mr. Ross is elected to sit himself to the task of investigating the charges which have been made against various holders of concessions and will lift the matter to the bottom.

If, as the people of the Yukon are thoroughly convinced is the case, fraud and misrepresentation have been used in securing grants, action will be taken by Mr. Ross in the direction of securing cancellation of all concessions so obtained and their re-opening to the individual staker.

The language of Mr. Ross in dealing with the matter is beyond criticism and should bring immediately to his standard every man who earnestly and sincerely desires to see the Yukon freed from the concession burden under which it has so long labored.

Upon the question of a public water supply the address is equally clear and forcible.

Mr. Ross proposes to lay before parliament at the earliest possible moment all the data and information available, with the object in view of inaugurating a system under government direction by which water may be furnished to the miners of the district at the lowest possible figure.

Finally, and equally important with the foregoing declarations, is the announcement that he has assurance from the government that

the direction of Yukon matters will practically be placed in his hands after his election. This means that in the future the affairs of the territory will be under the control of a man who understands the needs of the district, who is in sympathy with the aims and purposes of its people and who possesses their respect and confidence in a remarkable degree.

Mr. Ross' address is the vigorous and stirring declaration of a strong and able man. He tells the people exactly what his views upon public questions are, and leaves no loophole for doubt and uncertainty.

It is for the people now to choose whether they will send to Ottawa this courageous advocate who is pledged to the promotion of their interests, or whether they will select Joe Clarke who can do nothing for them but heap abuse and vituperation upon officials of the government.

The publication of Mr. Ross' address supplies all the needed material upon which the verdict will be based. If there has been at any time the slightest shadow of doubt as to the result of the election that doubt has been removed.

With Mr. Ross' declaration of policy before them, the selection of Clarke by the voters on the 2nd day of December is a moral impossibility.

If Clarke possessed one solitary fragment of the patriotic spirit of which he boasts so loudly, he would withdraw from the contest in the interest of the public weal. But it is perhaps better that he should remain in the field and receive the overwhelming defeat that his unparalleled audacity so richly deserves.

LET THE PUBLIC DECIDE.

In one last frenzied effort to recover the ground lost by its futile effort to prove that Mr. Ross is too ill to assume the responsibility of a member of parliament, the News sought in its issue of last evening to discredit the telegram published in the Wednesday issue of this paper.

The Nugget has very little space to accord to the maudlin mutterings of the News upon a question which has been so well fixed and established in the public mind, but merely for the purpose of again proving how far away from the facts the News has been during the discussion, we re-publish herewith a verbatim copy of the telegram received on Wednesday which read as follows:

"Los Angeles, Nov. 13.—Ross was induced to come to hospital here for special treatment for arm. Been greatly benefited. General health now very good. Effects of previous illness almost completely disappeared. He intends leaving for Victoria en route north in a few days, stopping at San Francisco for brief stay en route."

"Hospital of Good Shepherd." The original of that telegram is on file in this office and may be seen by anyone who may desire to take the trouble. In further evidence of the fact that the Nugget has had the truth on its side during the whole progress of events, we point to our telegram of last evening dated from San Francisco, which reads as follows:

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—Gov. Ross arrived in San Francisco today from Los Angeles, and is coming north immediately. He is in excellent health and completely recovered from his recent illness. He was at the Palace hotel this morning with Ex-Governor Ogilvie, George Wilkins and other well known Dawsonites. He is most sanguine over the prospects for Yukon mining. He has no anxiety over the result of the election and relies on his supporters for an overwhelming majority.

The foregoing is a press dispatch and serves to corroborate beyond question or doubt the authenticity of the telegram which has given the News so much concern.

As a matter of pure fact the News has placed itself in an extremely awkward position—not only having discredited itself in the view of the public but in giving prominence to a falsified report of Mr. Ross' condition.

Comforts for

Cold Nights

Fleeced Cotton Sheets

White and Grey.

All Wool Blankets

All Sizes.

J. P. McLENNAN

233 FRONT ST. Phone 101-B.

Agent for Standard Patterns.

tion has materially injured the prospects of its own candidate.

The Nugget has contended that Mr. Ross has recovered from his illness and is prepared to assume the duties of member of parliament just as soon as the voters of the Yukon decide to entrust him with that high office, which they will do on the second day of December.

The News has sought by falsification and misrepresentation to lead the people to the belief that Mr. Ross is a sick man and physically incapacitated from assuming those duties.

All the evidence is before the public and it is for the public to decide which contention has been established and which one disproved.

A NEW TREATY

The Premier Bond Meets With Success.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Sir Robert Bond, the premier of Newfoundland, who returned to Washington last night to renew the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between his colony and the United States, has obtained the consent of the British government to the convention, and practically no doubt remains that it will be signed before congress assemblies and sent to the senate for ratification early in December. A provisional draft of the treaty has already been made.

In connection with the treaty negotiations, it has developed that when President Roosevelt left his Jackson square residence for Secretary Hay's on Monday night, shortly before the beginning of the important conference with J. Pierpont Morgan, it was for the purpose of meeting Sir Robert Bond and discussing with him the proposition that the abortive Blaine-Bond reciprocity convention of 1890 should be renewed. It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt expressed his willingness that there should be a renewal and Sir Robert, who was called home suddenly, left Washington very much encouraged.

Within a reasonable time after the failure of the Blaine-Bond convention Sir Robert began a renewal of his efforts to induce the French government to abandon its opposition to this important arrangement, and his persistence, maintained for more than a decade, has at last met with success.

The only other opposition to be reckoned with now, is said to be that of the Dominion of Canada, which, according to reports, is opposed to the negotiations of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Newfoundland, unless the Dominion can secure similar benefits. Great Britain's attitude of unfriendliness toward the treaty arose from a feeling that it would not be wise to recognize Newfoundland as independent of the Dominion in international affairs. This feeling exists today in Canada, and, in view of the unwillingness of the mother country to offend the Dominion, there is a fear expressed in some quarters that the consent of the imperial authorities to the treaty may be withdrawn.

Among those in a position to know there is apprehension that the treaty will be fought bitterly by the New England senators, acting in response to a strong sentiment among the people of some of the New England States. The fishermen of Maine and Massachusetts, who exercise considerable influence, were very much opposed to the provision of the Blaine-Bond treaty, that in exchange for the privilege extended to American fishermen of buying bait in Newfoundland, fish from the colony should be imported into the United States without payment of duty. This provision, it is said, has been incorporated into the provisional draft.

Wants a Murderer Saved. New York, Oct. 20.—An extraordinary request has been made of President Loubet by the Marquis de Mores, daughter of Banker von Hoffman, of New York, cables the Paris correspondent of the New York American.

Her request is that the president of France pardon El Khair, who was condemned to death last July as one of her husband's assassins. She wished El Khair saved in order that he may be used as a witness against others accused of, but not yet arrested, the murder of her husband.

The marquis says the tribesmen were once tools and asserts that the real assassin is protected by the powerful personages who organized the expedition which resulted in De Mores' death in 1896.

The De Mores made their home for some time in the Northwest on a cattle ranch. The marquis was killed while conducting an expedition among the Arab sheiks for the French government.

The Green Bag tells a story of an ex-judge who is cashier of a bank. One day recently he refused to cash a check offered by a stranger.

"The check is all right," he said, "but the evidence you offer in identifying yourself as the person to whose order it is drawn is scarcely sufficient."

"I've known you to have a man go less evidence, judge," was the stranger's response.

"Quite likely," replied the ex-judge, "but when it comes to letting go of cold cash we have to be careful."

MARKS NEW ERA

Roosevelt In Arbitration Surprises Europe.

London, Oct. 18.—European official attention has again been centered on influences more or less directly of American origin. This is the result of Mr. Roosevelt's intervention in the coal strike, and the decision of The Hague tribunal in the dispute between the United States and Mexico. Broadly speaking, both acts are interpreted within the principle of mediation, for which American statesmen, jurists and journalists have contended, whether applied to the internal or external affairs of nations. Of the two events the former, by its novelty, demands the closest scrutiny. Most British and many leading continental papers discuss Mr. Roosevelt's course approvingly, conceding that, as he had no precedent to guide him, he is entitled to all the praise attending the authorship of a beneficent novelty in statesmanship.

"The American president," says a British commentator, "shows sagacity that amounts to intuition. There had never been any doubt of his energy or courage—and now he has displayed wisdom of the highest constructive order."

"Striking as is the immediate service rendered by Mr. Roosevelt to his countrymen, it is in its bearing upon the world-wide conflict between capital and labor, both formidably organized, that his intervention in the anthracite coal strike has its chief significance. Again American methods—absolutely new departures—point to Europe a better way than she had known."

French comment is equally congratulatory. "Mr. Roosevelt ran a grave risk," says the Temps. "If he had failed, the humiliation would have been more than personal to himself or the leaders of his party. The whole American people would have been put to confusion through their chief magistrate. Admirers of the American governmental system throughout the world would have felt, justly or unjustly, that it had failed in a critical situation."

"The happy solution of a problem that in one form or another confronts every European administration has been found by a man of whom Europe knew next to nothing four years ago."

The British observers do not conceal their gratification at the continental recognition of the success of the American mediation idea in its varying forms. "The principle of mediation," remarks one of the weeklies, "has had its swiftest development in America, but in England it was born. Mr. Carnegie spoke the truth at the Hawarden library opening when he said that Gladstone was the founder of assured successful arbitration."

Houses for Poor. London, Oct. 18.—By 39 votes to 21 the town council of Glasgow, that leader in the cause of municipal development, yesterday decided to apply for parliamentary powers to borrow £750,000 for the erection of houses for the poor.

This is but another, although an important, step in that progress which has made the second city of the empire the last word of those who advocate the advantages of municipalization.

In thirty years the municipality has swept away its slums, built model lodging houses, acquired a magnificent water supply and installed an electric tramway system second to none, which makes a gross profit of over £100,000 yearly.

It has laid out parks, runs its own gas and electric lighting undertakings and was the first municipality to have its own telephone system.

Glasgow corporation owns profitable markets and slaughter houses, maintains baths and washhouses, employs 10,000 people and possesses more than £13,000,000 worth of property.

At every turn the Glaswegian sees evidences of the administration of his municipality. The librarians, museums, art galleries, public parks, winter gardens, recreation grounds—all are the work of or have been acquired by the municipality.

Its activity is ceaseless. It is always better improving its sewage system, increasing its water supply, extending tramways or building hospitals.

It would be just in the usual order of things for Glasgow to make a big profit out of its huge scheme to build houses for the poor.

Suicide of Cattle Thief.

Pomeroy, Wash., Oct. 17.—About 10:30 o'clock last Tuesday night, while surrounded by the sheriff's posse at the home of his son-in-law, sixteen miles northeast of this place, A. C. Miller, an ex-convict from Whitman county, committed suicide shooting himself in the head with a 32-caliber revolver.

On the 16th of September Miller stole eleven head of cattle from the pasture of John Schnebly, in this county, drove them to Dayton, in Columbia county, and sold them.

The cattle were not missed for a few days, and then their trail was taken up by the sheriff and the cattle found at Dayton, where they had been sold to Dave Barclay for \$425.

Miller, who had been seen in the neighborhood of the Schnebly ranch a short time before the cattle were missed, was suspected and the description of the man furnished by Barclay.

clay and others, confirmed the suspicion.

Miller had told different parties of his having a stock ranch near Elgin, Or., so Deputy Sheriff L. C. Lee, armed with a warrant for his arrest, scoured Eastern Oregon, but without result.

Tuesday word came from Lewiston, Idaho, to the sheriff here that Miller had stayed in a livery stable at that place the night before, and in the morning had headed toward Pomeroy. It was dark when this word was received, but Sheriff J. A. Strain, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Lee, started for the home of his son-in-law, where it was thought he would stay last night. They reached the place about 10:50 o'clock and calling up the owner asked if Miller was there. He answered that he was, and upon being told by Sheriff Strain that he held a warrant for him, said he would go and tell Miller to come down.

The house is small, and the room occupied by Miller is a garret-like affair just under the roof. It was reached by stairs going up on the outside.

When he was notified by his son-in-law that the officers were outside and wanted him, he quietly answered that he would come down as soon as he could dress, which he proceeded at once to do in the dark.

Twice while dressing he assured the officers who were on the ground just below that he would be down in a few minutes, or as soon as he could dress.

Suddenly those below saw a flash of light from the room and heard the report of a pistol. Sheriff Strain leaped up the stairs and upon entering the room found Miller lying on his bed, fully dressed, with one foot on the floor. He felt for his hands and the left one grasped a revolver. A light was brought and it was found he had shot himself in the head, well back, on the left side. He had died instantly.

Miller was sent to the penitentiary from Whitman county in 1892 for five years for cattle stealing, to which he had pleaded guilty. He was pardoned in 1896 and since that time has lived in different places in eastern Oregon and Washington.

Miller was 56 years old. He was a widower and leaves three children, one of whom, a daughter, lives in this county. It was at her home he was found Tuesday night.

Has Hearing.

Tacoma, Oct. 22.—Martin M. Wallich, a man 50 years old, who is charged with shooting twice at and attempting to kill J. B. Clink, a young married man, at the Tacoma smelter yesterday, was tried before Judge Griffin today and bound over to the superior court in the sum of \$3,000. Wallich declares that Clink made derogatory remarks regarding his wife. Mrs. Wallich was with Wallich at the time of the shooting and struck Clink with an umbrella.

The Hoquiam extension of the Northern Pacific connecting Hoquiam with the Humptulips river, will be in operation by November 1. The line is fourteen miles long. An additional extension of fourteen miles reaching in the direction of the Neah bay country is being built.

Where All Furs Go First.

Most persons, if they were asked where the big fur markets of the world are, no doubt would guess that they are somewhere near the great fur-producing lands. This is not so. The great fur market of the world is in populous Germany in the city of Leipzig. Nearly the whole fur trade of the world centers there in one way or another. Even the big market of London is really only a feeder for Leipzig, for more than one-half of the furs that are bought in London are sent on to the German city, where they are again sold to the merchants who offer them to the consumers.

Furs reach Leipzig from all the strange parts of the world, some of which are hardly known to white men, except by name. The Alaskan Indians and Eskimos, Canadian half-breeds, trappers, Siberian hunters and Australian bush dwellers all work indirectly for the German merchants. Their catches may go through many hands, but they finally reach Leipzig.

The primitive hunters of China and Indo-China, who kill their small furbearing game with pointed bamboo and catch it in pitfalls as they did centuries ago, Tartars and Arabs, Abyssinians and Zulus, all are working for this city, which is known to most persons as a great center of the book publishing business, but scarcely as a fur-dealing town.

The greatest quantity of furs comes from Bokhara, in Turkestan, which produces almost one million of the beautiful astrakhan skins every year. These skins are shipped in a raw state by caravan and over mountains and deserts, through lands where Darius and Alexander fought, across the Caspian sea to Russia. There a railroad takes them to the big city of Nishni Novgorod, where most of the skins are dressed and finished. Then they go to Leipzig to be sold.

Russia and Siberia send almost all the sable skins that are taken in their immense hunting grounds to the "book city." Two millions of squirrel skins are shipped to it each year from Russia alone. Thirty thousand foxes and one million lambs are killed annually to supply the demands of the Leipzig fur traders.

At Auditorium—"Men and Women"

Get Others

Prices

Then come to me and get your outfit.

Prices Always the Lowest

T. W. Grennan

King St., Cor. Sixth Ave.

At Auditorium—"Men and Women"

Tom & Jerry, 25c., Pioneer saloon.

WAS QUITE AN EVENT

Elaborate Ball Given by the A. B.'s

Hall Was Prettily Decorated and the Guests Were Given an Enjoyable Evening

The members of the Arctic Brotherhood again added to their long list of social triumphs yesterday evening by giving a ball in their hall which eclipsed all previous efforts. The arrangements were perfect and nothing could have contributed materially to the pleasure unalloyed of those present. The hall was not crowded yet the dancers were in plenty and many more might have made the occasion enjoyable. One thing in particular the committee is entitled to great credit for and that is the exquisite taste displayed in the decorations. The A. B. hall never looked prettier, not even on St. Andrew's night. Flags and pennants were exclusively used, but with such telling effect and so artistically arranged that the appearance was startling after some of the efforts of the past. In that direction Time was when a few flags hung up in an old manner and there would have gone as a matter of decoration, but they will do so no more as a new pace has been set, a new criterion established for others to follow.

The members of Freimuth's orchestra were the only persons present who were happy when the last waltz had been played. The program contained 24 numbers and four extras, but double that number would not begin to represent the total of the dances played, so many being affected with the encore rabies. Freimuth was good natured, however, and gave encores to everything, even to extra extras, and the orchestra was doubtless highly flattered at the repeated demands for more and more.

Hall did the catering in a very satisfactory manner though it would have been better had there been room to accommodate all the guests at one table and not have divided them in two-sittings. Full dress was en regle and nearly all the gentlemen appeared in the conventional claw hammer. A number of swager costumes were noticed among the ladies. There were very few of this season's debutantes present, fond mamma and adoring papa evidently saving their buds for the grand entree at St. Andrews.

It was half-past four this morning before the strains of "Home, Sweet Home" were heard and even then there was a lingering desire expressed to play just one more.

Mark Twain Incident

A new story is told of Mark Twain in connection with Harriet Beecher Stowe. It appears that the Stowe house at Hartford was situated close to the Clemens place, and not infrequently Mr. Clemens was known to have "shinned" over the back collar, his cornsick pig in mouth, his collar and cravat anywhere out on him. Those informal visits were a source of considerable annoyance to Mrs. Clemens, who frequently remonstrated with her husband on the subject. On the occasion of one particularly long call of this sort, Mrs. Clemens became indignant and read her spouse a certain lecture. Returning from this, saddened and repentant, the mournful humorist carefully wrapped up a collar and cravat in a sheet of brown paper and dispatched them to Mrs. Stowe.

"Mrs. Clemens tells me that I spent half an hour at your house this morning without the inclosed articles. Therefore, I must ask you to look at them for that length of time."

"P. S.—Please return them; they are all I have."

Killed His Father

Middlesboro, Ky., Oct. 18.—John Wilmore of Lawrence, Scott county, Va., prominent in business and socially, is under arrest, charged with killing his father. The elder Wilmore was supposed to have left Virginia and to have died in Mexico several years ago, but recently his bones were found under Wilmore's store. Before the elder Wilmore disappeared he willed all property to his son. Last week Wilmore employed laborers to excavate under his store for the purpose of making a cellar, and it was during this work that the bones were found. He stoutly denies the charge.

At Auditorium—"Men and Women"

Get Others

Prices

Then come to me and get your outfit.

Prices Always the Lowest

T. W. Grennan

King St., Cor. Sixth Ave.

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WRITES A PLAY.

Appears in Leading Role and is Dismissed.

McLeansboro, Ill., Oct. 18.—Rev. F. S. Overbaugh, pastor of the Christian church of this city, recently wrote a play entitled, "The Brother of Man," and produced it with an amateur cast on September 23 in the city opera house.

Rev. Overbaugh assumed the title role, hence his dismissal by the official board of the church. Rev. Overbaugh, however, has informed them that he will not resign.

Loved a Mechanic.

Newark, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Love has laughed at Papa Pearson's frowns, as his daughter Mayme, still in her teens, has just become the bride of Wesley Smith, aged 21, a carpenter, son of J. W. Smith of St. Joseph, Mo.

Pearson, who is a wealthy merchant of Johnston, denied Smith admission to the house, as he wanted to send his only child to college, but Mayme preferred the young mechanic. Miss Smith left town, ostensibly on an excursion into the woods, but met her lover last night and came to Newark. Mr. Pearson today wired his forgiveness and the couple will soon return to receive the parental blessing.

Bad, Smitten

Brussels, Oct. 18.—As a preliminary to his marriage to Cleo de Merode, the dancing girl, King Leopold bought the Hotel Bellevue, adjoining his own palace, for 2,000,000 francs. He was seemingly afraid to bring his mistress into the royal residence owned by the people. The dividing walls between the palace and former hotel will be partly demolished to allow the king to pass unobserved to his lady-love.

Cleo, who is known here as the queen of Congo, received from Leopold, shortly after the death of the queen, a diamond crescent worth a hundred thousand francs that attracted the king's attention in an Ostend jewelry store.

Miss Mainchantz—I suppose you've heard of my engagement to Mr. Jenkins?

Miss Ascott—Yes, and I confess I was surprised. You told me once that you wouldn't marry him for a million dollars.

Miss Mainchantz—I know, dear, but I discovered later that he had two millions.—Philadelphia Press.

Job printing at Nugget office.

It's False Economy

To Delay Buying What You Really Need.

NOW is the time to buy your Overalls, Caps, Mitts and Winter Goods. Our Line is Complete.

PRICES RIGHT.

M. RYAN, Front St.

Under the Ferry

Alaska Flyers

OPERATED BY THE

Alaska Steamship Co.

DOLPHIN AND HUMBOLDT Leave Skagway Every Five Days

SCHEDULE

DOLPHIN leaves Skagway for Seattle and Vancouver, leaving for Seattle, Sept. 11; Oct. 1, 11, 21, 31.

HUMBOLDT for Seattle direct, transferring to Vancouver and Victoria, Sept. 6, 16, 26; Oct. 6, 16, 26.

Also A 1 Steamers Dirigo and Paragon Leaving Skagway Every 15 Days.

FRANK E. BURNS, Supt.

606 First Avenue, Seattle

CLARENCE A. FRY, Agent

\$100-To Whitehorse-Skagway

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

WINTER MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE

Our fine comfortable stages leave as advertised. No delays and lay-overs. A fresh relay of four and six mule teams. Experienced drivers. No night travel. Rest given for the comfort of travellers.

Next Stage Leaves Dawson Tuesday, Nov. 18.

G. E. FULHAM, SUPERINTENDENT

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after Monday, November 10, stages for Dawson, leaving Dawson, Nov. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810,