

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., April 11, 1878.

Will There be War?

The chances of a struggle between England and Russia are diminishing daily. The difficulty between the two powers is just this: England demands that the proposed Congress have complete power to alter any of the terms of the San Stefano Treaty; whereas Russia is willing that the Congress should discuss them, but not alter them unreservedly. What would be the use of a Congress that possessed no power to finally settle and determine the terms of peace?

The bold and determined stand taken by England to have nothing to do with the Congress unless Russia acceded to these terms, and her evident readiness to back up her declarations with powder and shot, has had a marked effect on the policy of Prussia and Austria, and has shown the Czar he will have to "back down" or fight Britain. Already the former process has been commenced.

In spite of the weakening of Beaconsfield's Cabinet by the resignation of Derby the Government has gained strength with the people. A striking evidence of the war fever is the fact that 130 Liberal members of Parliament are pledged not to oppose the foreign policy of Beaconsfield. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolution against calling out the reserves was defeated in Parliament on Tuesday night, 319 to 64.

Austria proposes a compromise, that Russia seek territorial compensation in Asia Minor, and Turkey in Europe be divided into three parts, the northern, Bulgaria, north of the Balkans, to be under the patronage of Russia, the southern, south of the Balkans, under English protection, and the western, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Albania, under the protection of Austria, the Danube and Straits to remain as before.

The present difficulties completely disprove the favorite theories of a few years ago, that England's influence in continental affairs was a mere cipher, for no fact can be plainer than that England is, after all, the great arbiter in European affairs. Despite the insignificance of her army, her enormous wealth, gives her a controlling influence. England's growth since the days of the first empire has been greater than any Continental power.

In 1816, the population of England was 9 per cent. of the population of England, France, Germany, Austria and Russia, to day it is 13 per cent. Her increase in population has been greater than any other power. Then she had a fourth of the population of Russia, now she has more than a third.

The revenues of Russia for 1874, were £70,000,000, £12,000,000 of which are raised by direct taxation principally on land; £7,000,000 on customs and £25,000,000 by taxes on intoxicating liquors. She has at present reached the limit of her taxing power. Any further burdens would crush out her productive industries. But how is it with England? One penny added to the three-penny income tax would yield £1,800,000. If the taxes reported since 1841 were reimposed, the increased revenue would be £100,540,000, not allowing anything for the increased productiveness in the repeated taxes. The banking capital of England is £200,000,000; of Russia, £100,000,000. The borrowing power of Russia is 62 per cent. England's is 31 per cent. England's increase of wealth per annum is about £250,000,000; in other words she could have paid off her national debt three times during the last ten years and still be as rich as she was at the beginning. The tonnage of the empire is nearly as great as that of all the merchant navies of Europe combined. The steam navy of Great Britain is twice as large as all the other ocean-going steam merchant navies of the world.

England is the most aggressive nation since the days of the Roman Empire. During the last 130 years, she has acquired 2,650,000 square miles of territory and nearly 250,000,000 people, while Russia's conquests have amounted to 612,000 square miles and 17,133,000 of people. In comparing the growth of the two empires in population, in wealth, in industrial activity, in commercial enterprise, in the moral forces that liberty and civilization give to a people and which wield a tremendous influence in times of war, the results are almost infinitely in favor of Britain, and no wonder Russia stands hesitating to engage in a conflict with such overwhelming odds against her.

The proportions assumed by the hay trade in the Counties of Albert, Westmorland and Cumberland during the past five years render the above question very pertinent one for every farmer to carefully consider. It is undoubtedly profitable directly to press and export hay—the existence of the business is proof enough for that—but it is indirectly and remotely profitable also. The trade calculated to increase the productiveness of our farms by improving the quality of the soil, for any system of farming that does not give a place to the improvement of the soil, is certainly not a safe one to follow. Is it not possible that such increased fertility would have an important influence on our Provincial economies in promoting the growth of wheat, and thereby killing that dreadful moth that eats up the earnings of our farmers, viz., the millstone sent away yearly for flour?

Mr. Joseph Harris, a noted farmer of Rochester, N. Y., recently visited Maine, and his impressions of farming there have been re-published in that valuable paper, the Maine Farmer. The points of similarity between the physical characteristics of Maine and New Brunswick are so many, that his conclusions are equally applicable to this Province. He argued that the West has great advantages in the way of a richer and deeper soil, and perhaps a better climate, but the East had the advantage in its proximity to the best markets.

Along the shore and bays there is abundance of seaweed and fish and fish ponds. Artificial manures are cheaper than with us, owing to the lower charges for freight. And what is of great importance, artificial feeding stuffs are also cheaper. I was told that decorticated cotton seed cake could be bought for \$28 per ton. If I lived in Maine I should keep sheep and feed cotton seed cake. Of all feeds, decorticated cotton seed cake is the richest and most valuable manure. According to Mr. Lawe's estimate the manure from a ton of this cake, which can now be bought for \$28, is worth \$27.85. In other words, the manure is worth all you pay for the cake and you get the food for nothing. Give them a pound of cotton seed cake each per day, and that will improve the sheep, the wool, the mutton and the pasture. Sheep are the cheapest and best of mutton cars, especially for hilly land. But the manure they distribute will be rich or poor, as we furnish them rich or poor food.

New England will use more and more artificial manures every year. But as a rule they must not be regarded as substitutes for ordinary manures, but rather as auxiliaries. More milk, butter, cheese, beef, mutton, pork and wool should be and will be the aim of New (Brunswick) England farmers. And recollect one thing—that nitrogen from rich and easily digested food, is much more valuable for manure than nitrogen from poor hay or straw.

Several farmers told me that many farms had been ruined in Maine by growing potatoes. This is not because potatoes are a poor crop to raise, but because the farmers do not keep stock enough or feed it well. The present difficulties completely disprove the favorite theories of a few years ago, that England's influence in continental affairs was a mere cipher, for no fact can be plainer than that England is, after all, the great arbiter in European affairs.

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THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE. FREDERICTON, April 4. Mr. McQueen moved to commit the bill referring to POLLING PLACES in the Province. He referred to the inconvenience experienced by electors in traveling to polling places in many large districts, and to the difficulty experienced from numerous causes in determining where new polling places should be, if established. The new districts established for Westmorland County were Moncton, 1; Dorchester, 1; Salisbury, 1; Botsford, 2; Shediac, 1. Westmorland and Sackville Parishes were large, and there was a good deal of inconvenience to electors in getting to the polls, but, though attention had been given to the matter, no suitable division of those districts could be arrived at. In Kent, Gloucester and Carleton, 1; in Brighton, in the latter county, there were some new districts provided for.

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The Stamp Tax bill was so stoutly opposed on its introduction that when Mr. Laurier covered its reference to a committee of the whole, Thursday evening, he announced that he proposed to amend it by making the use

of stamped paper optional instead of obligatory. It was assailed on both sides of the House, more than one Ministerialist condemning it, and the stamp taxes denounced roundly. At 2 o'clock, Friday, the Premier gave up the hope of getting it through, and consented to report progress.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE. FREDERICTON, April 4. Mr. McQueen moved to commit the bill referring to POLLING PLACES in the Province. He referred to the inconvenience experienced by electors in traveling to polling places in many large districts, and to the difficulty experienced from numerous causes in determining where new polling places should be, if established. The new districts established for Westmorland County were Moncton, 1; Dorchester, 1; Salisbury, 1; Botsford, 2; Shediac, 1. Westmorland and Sackville Parishes were large, and there was a good deal of inconvenience to electors in getting to the polls, but, though attention had been given to the matter, no suitable division of those districts could be arrived at. In Kent, Gloucester and Carleton, 1; in Brighton, in the latter county, there were some new districts provided for.

Mr. Humphrey said he had thought Moncton should have had three polling places, but difficulties were found in the way, and for the present two would serve. Salisbury was naturally divided and he believed another polling place would be satisfactory. Mr. Pickard referred to the large size of Sackville and the difficulty in determining what would be suitable as divisions for it. He said if the Parish were divided, three polling places would be required, but they were obliged to prefer a suggestion as to suitable divisions were made by those interested.

Mr. Smith was of opinion that there should be three polling places in Dorchester as a vote every half minute had heretofore to be polled there. He would prefer a section relating to Dorchester to stand over. Mr. McQueen said the bill would not be finally passed, and the amendments and reconsiderations could be had when the bill was again committed.

CHIGNECTO POST.

Sackville, N. B., April 11, 1878.

Parliamentary.

From the Post's Ottawa Correspondent.

OTTAWA, April 8. THE DISREPUTABLE CORRESPONDENCE. One or two newspaper correspondents have lately been distinguishing themselves by manufacturing and telegraphing the lie that Sir John Macdonald had something to do with the Bunster-Cheval row. One of them telegraphed the St. John Freeman and Halifax Chronicle a yarn to this effect. It is needless to say that it was a deliberate lie. Sir John, who suspected mischief was in the wind, asked a Government member to go with him to the room to prevent the possibility of a row. They went to the floor, heard the man talking, and, thinking it would end in talk, came away. The Freeman, the editor of which is Speaker of the House of Commons, should be ashamed of such a correspondent.

PARLIAMENT AND THE PRESS. The members have been doing some talking about the press, and some of them turned up their noses in a high and mighty fashion at the news papers. They illustrated the truth of the maxim that some people never learn sense. When a sensible person has occasion to complain of being misrepresented, he simply calls attention to the error, repeats what he did say, and sits down. When the error is corrected, he is placed right on the record, and there are no hard feelings. But for a member to reply in his place in Parliament (except for the correction of a misstatement of fact), to press strictures on his conduct, is totally inconsistent with the notion of superior dignity which the members hold, and to reply in an insulting tone is very silly, as it is sure to provoke much more hostile comment. Mr. Hadden may be excused, on account of his inexperience, for having foolishly made a statement in a hostile spirit about the Halifax Herald, but he ought to know better than to repeat the indiscretion. The only safe policy for a public man is, to take all the abuse he gets and thank his stars that it is not equal to his deserts.

THE PASTE DIBBLED. Mr. Dymond, the member for Toronto Globe, with the lofty air of purity which only a Grit politician knows how to put on, has several times this session disclaimed all connection with the Globe reports or reporters, and now Carroll Ryan, who was recently dismissed from his post of regular correspondent for that paper, on account of his reckless statements, without foundation in fact, which he sent to that paper about Quebec members, without having first submitted them to Mr. Dymond, as usual, for his approval, writes to the Free Press that Dymond has been in the habit of sending matter to the Globe in Ryan's name.

It is rather rough on the bald-headed Ananias. Fancy the cheek of the man, rising to republish all in connection with the Globe reports, protesting that he never wrote a line that very time his manuscript falsehoods about fellow-members were on file in the telegraph office, signed "Ryan."

MINISTERIAL PROTECTION RESOLUTION. After fighting shy of supply for a fortnight, to prevent Sir John Macdonald from bringing up the Quebec constitutional question, supply was moved late one evening last week, when, as quickly as though it had been previously arranged with the Ministers, Mr. Brown, an out-and-out Grit, seconded Mr. Lewis Macdonald, regular Ministerial shouter, who moved in amendment a resolution for duty on flour and wheat, and, as an amendment to an amendment can be made, Sir John was shut out. The debate on this absurd resolution was resumed Friday, and afternoon and night devoted to it. Mr. Palmer ridiculed it with logical severity and energetic whacks on his desk.

THE FISHERY AWARD. Mr. Palmer took the opportunity, a propos of something a previous speaker had said about the fisheries, to say that the \$5,500,000 reward proposed exclusively to the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, in proportion to the relative value of the fishing privileges that had been surrendered, Ontario had sacrificed nothing, and could claim nothing. He was fully prepared to argue the question on constitutional grounds, when the question arose if he had a word to say for you down

INTERCOASTAL RAILWAY. 1877-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1877-8. ON and after MONDAY, 15th Oct., Trains will leave Sackville Station as follows:

Albert Railway. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 10th of December, Trains will leave Hopewell Corner for Salisbury at 6.30 a. m., arriving there in time to connect with the morning accommodation from Shediac for St. John.

New Spring Goods. WE are in receipt of invoices containing 23 Packages of New Spring Goods, the purchases of our Mr. McANALLY who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches.

EVERITT & BUTLER. ST. JOHN, N. B. NEW BRUNSWICK, late of Harvey, deceased, has filed his final account and prayed that the same may be allowed and finally passed.

STREPHENS & FIGURES. Have in Stock and are receiving by late arrivals: 430 CHESTS and 1/2 chests Superior for Kalsow Congou Tea; 20 boxes Choice Tea, for family use; 20 boxes Java and Ceylon Coffee; 75 boxes Tobacco, smoking & chewing; 100 boxes Raisins, Layers, &c.; 300 boxes New Figs, 1/2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes; 300 boxes Currants; 55 bags Nuts, Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds, &c.; 50 boxes Candied Peel, Citron, Lemon and Orange; 190 boxes Scotch Refined Sugar; 30 barrels Refined Sugar; 80 boxes Confectionery; 40 cases Washing Soda; 75 kegs Baking Soda; 60 barrels Pickles; 48 cases Coleman's Starch; cases Coleman's Mustard, in tins; 80 cases Isalo Brick; Rice, Pipes, Blacking, Cream Tartar; Red Curd, Brown and White Coffee; Candles, Castor Oil, Lard, &c.; Spices of all kinds; Vinegar, Salts, Mustard, &c.; Paper Bags, Wrapping Paper; Canned Goods, &c., &c.

WORTMAN & SPENCER. Paradise Row, - St. John, N. B. HAVE IN STOCK: 500 DOZ. CASTOR OIL, 2, 4 and 6 oz.; 600 doz. Spencer's Violet, Black and Crimson Ink; 200 doz. Spencer's Veauvin Liniment; 50 doz. Spencer's Elixir of Wild Cherry; 800 doz. Spencer's Aniline Dyes; 80 doz. Spencer's Glycerine; 50 doz. Hair Oil, assorted; 70 doz. Pomades, assorted; 40 doz. Glycerine; 100 doz. Perfumes, assorted; 200 doz. Flavoring Extracts, assorted; 75 doz. Sweet Oil; 50 doz. Olive Oil; 25 doz. Stoughton's Bitters; 1000 gross Taper and Wine Corks.

Customs Department. OTTAWA, Sept. 21, 1877. AUTHORIZED discount on American Invoices until further notice, 5 per cent. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

RECEIVED AT THE Sackville Drug Store. GROSS THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL; Gross Johnson's Liniment; Gross Johnson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Gross Syrup of Phosphates (Chemical Food); Gross Fuller's Hypophosphites; Gross Shobonese Remedy; Gross Vanhook's Sarsaparilla; Gross Campbell's Quinine Wine; Gross Gales' Balm and Syrup; Gross Ayer's Hair Vigor; Gross Hall's Hair Renewer; Gross Green's August Flower; Gross Boschee's German Syrup; Gross Gray's Specific Medicine; 1 dozen Chester's Cure; 1 dozen Constitutional Catarrh Remedy; 1 dozen Wine of Beef and Iron; 1 dozen Marston's Calculifuge; 1 dozen Vitar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; 1 dozen Allen's Lung Balm; 1 dozen Evans' Throat Lozenges; 1 dozen Bennett's Sarsaparilla; 1 dozen Bennett's Cocaine; 1 dozen Campbell's Norway Cod Liver Oil; 1 dozen Peruvian Syrup; 1 dozen Evans' Throat Lozenges; 1 dozen Cavanah's Hair Dye; 1 dozen Leeming's Essence; 1 dozen Fowler's Pile and Hemorrhoid Cure; 1 dozen Ladies and Gent's Shoulder Braces; 1 dozen Thermometers; 1 dozen Wire Hair Brushes; 1 dozen Olive Oil; 10 gallons Castor Oil; 10 gallons Nests Foot Oil; 10 gallons Alcohol; 10 gallons Turpentine.

ALSO ON HAND: Our usual Stock of Cough Mixtures, Pain Killers, Liniments, Pills, Ointments, etc., etc. ALSO JUST RECEIVED: 100 lbs. Dulce, very nice and fresh; 1 box Castle Soap; 6 dozen Potash, for soap making, etc.; 1 gross Aniline Dye; 6 dozen Mitchell's Porous Plasters; 12 dozen Assorted Toilet Soaps; A good Stock Brushes, Combs, Hair Oils, Perfumes, etc., Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, Stationery and Confectionery, Apples, Oranges, &c. Prescriptions carefully filled.

NEW GOODS! March 11th, 1878. LOW PRICES. WE HAVE RE-STOCKED ALL OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENT WITH A LARGE STOCK OF New Spring Goods, British and Foreign Manufacture.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON. ST. JOHN, N. B. PERSONALLY Selected by our Mr. ALLISON, and have much pleasure in offering them to our friends and the general public at Extra Good Value. All Goods marked and sold at Lowest Cash Prices. NO DISCOUNT, NO SECOND PRICE.

NEW SPRING GOODS. EX "NOVA SCOTIAN." 17 PACKAGES, CONTAINING: 22 doz and 28 doz. Worsted Coat and 1/2 doz New Patterns; Scotch Tweeds; Fancy Dress Goods; Black Brilliantines; Fancy Prints, Spring Styles; Regatta Shirtings, Spring Styles; Scotch Yarns; Rumex Cracks; Alambra and Honeycomb Quilts. Also, 4 Packages containing a large Assortment of Buttons, Coat Bindings, Hercules Braids, Combs, Needles, etc.

REMOVAL. GEO. P. BOWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU. From N. Y. Times Building to No. 10 Spruce St., opposite the Tribune Building, NEW YORK. PIANOS Retail price \$900 only \$250. GEO. P. BOWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU. From N. Y. Times Building to No. 10 Spruce St., opposite the Tribune Building, NEW YORK.

INVENTION, WORTHY OF THE ATTENTION OF Lumber Dealers & Manufacturers. IS THE NEW PROCESS FOR Drying Lumber, &c. INVENTED BY GEORGE WOODS, THE WELL KNOWN Organ Manufacturer. The material is dried in one fourth of the time and much more thoroughly than by any other method. The Stock is not warped or checked in Drying!!! For particulars enquire at Geo. Woods & Co. CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS. ASSOCIATES Notice.

HAVING received the Warrant of Assessment for the Parish of Sackville, Notice is hereby given that all persons liable to be rated are requested to bring into the Assessors, within thirty days from date, true Statements of their property and income liable to be assessed. The Valuation List will be posted in the Post Office on the twentieth day of April next for the inspection of rate-payers. The Secretary of each School District of the Parish is requested to hand in a List according to the above of persons liable to be assessed for District School purposes. W. MILNER, J. P. ALLISON, J. G. HARRIS, Assessors. Sackville, March 7th, 1878.

Learning French. The re-union of Theodore Tilton and Elizabeth recalls the following love song by the former: Teach you French? I will, my dear! Sit down and can your lesson here, What did Adam say to Eve? Almer, almer, c'est a vivre. Don't pronounce the last word long; Make it short to suit the song; Rhyme it to your slowing sleeve, Almer, almer, c'est a vivre. Sieve, I said, but what's the harm If it really meant my arm? Mine shall twine it (by your leave), Almer, almer, c'est a vivre.

STOVE PIPE AND TIN WARE OF ALL KINDS. Persons wanting anything in this line, it will be to their advantage to call and inspect my samples before purchasing elsewhere. ALL JOB WORK will be promptly attended to, and charges moderate. Country Produce taken in exchange for Stoves and work, for which the highest prices will be paid. HARVEY PHINNEY, Sackville, Jan. 8th, 1878.

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A. CHRISTIE & Co., - - Planing and Moulding Mill, Manufacturing of Doors, Sashes, Window Frames, Blinds, Shutters, Door Frames, Turning, Jig Sawing, Carving, Planing, Cir. Sawing, Variety Moulding, Balusters, Nereel Posts, Fine Mouldings, Walnut Moulding, Door & Window Finish, &c. Having our establishment fitted up with first class Machinery and a large Dry Hog on the most improved method, we are prepared to dry lumber for all who will be kind enough to give us a call. All stock got at our establishment will be manufactured out of kiln-dried material. A. CHRISTIE & CO., St. John, N. B.

LANDRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORGANS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Pianofortes & Cabinet Organs. GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED Estey Organs, The finest in the World. Prices from \$70.00 upwards. TEMPORARY OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES: 52, KING STREET, OLD STAND, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE TRINITY FOR ONE DOLLAR FOREVER. ST. JOHN, N. B. ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Henry Babcock, his possessor right and right of entry both as Law and in Equity, of and to the following lands and premises, mentioned and described in a certain deed from Harvey Anderson to Henry Babcock, &c., registered in the Westmorland Records on the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1877, in the 17th, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 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586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702nd, 703rd, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th, 710th, 711st, 712th, 713th, 714th, 715th, 716th, 717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722nd, 723rd, 724th, 725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 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