

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., NOVEMBER 9, 1893.

A Postal Grievance.

People of Blackville and other points along the line of the Canada Eastern Railway, and their correspondents elsewhere, have good reason to complain of the Sleepy-Hollow style in which their mail service is managed by the post office department. Letters, for instance, mailed at Newcastle on say Monday afternoon do not reach the Blackville or any other office on the line of the Canada Eastern Railway until Wednesday. These letters reach the Chatham post office, in due course, during Monday night and the train which should convey them to their destination leaves Chatham Station at half past seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, which is after eight o'clock solar time; yet the postal authorities have determined that it is time enough to forward them from Chatham on Wednesday morning—after they have lain here for twenty-six or twenty-seven hours.

The matter may seem only a trifling one to the Department but it is not creditable to the efficiency of their management, nor does it indicate a disposition to give a proper service to a very large and important section of the country. Places like Blackville, Doaktown and Boiestown—to say nothing of a score of other centres of population where considerable business is done—ought not to be treated in this way.

The Miramichi ball has rolled into Halifax, according to the following despatch to the Sun:—

"Pursuant to the new interpretation and requirement relating to masters and mates of steam vessels under one hundred tons, playing and registered in Canada, nine persons being in command or officers of such steam vessels, lighters and tug boats in Halifax and along the shore have come forward, passed the prescribed examination and have been awarded certificates of service. Capt. Mills of Grandville Ferry has made application for a certificate of service."

Woman's Work.

The class of women who are reforming everything and, at the same time, placing their individuality above their work, will not think much of Lucy Aberdeen, the first lady of Canada, who, in an interview with a representative of the Chicago Herald, said:—

"The fault I find with woman's work as I have encountered it here, is that you capitalize the woman rather than the work. In England we do much, but we always speak woman with a little 'w.' Do you understand? I would not for the world be quoted as saying anything harshly critical about the noble women-workers in this country. Their methods are different from ours, only we work more quietly in England, and we always place our homes and our children above all else. It seems to me, sometimes, that many of the American women put domestic matters last and promote mutual aid societies rather than practical work."

"I agree with you," I said, "most emphatically. There is less dignity than one would like to see in many of our feminine gatherings, and far less achievement in practical things than there is of self-satisfaction and self-congratulation."

The Toppers on Top!

One of the first measures that will be submitted to parliament by the Dominion government at the coming session will be a bill to ratify the treaty negotiated last winter by the Marquis of Dufferin and Sir Charles Tupper, on behalf of Canada, with the government of the French Republic, which treaty was practically repudiated and condemned by the dominion ministers last session.

Sir Charles Tupper, who is now in Canada, talks freely about the difficulty between himself and the government with respect to his treaty, which he claims will prove of great advantage to Canada. The treaty provides that the dominion will reduce the customs duties upon soaps, wines, dried fruits, and other articles exported from France, on condition that France admit Canadian lumber, fish, wool, woollen shirtings, etc., at reduced rates. When the treaty was sent out from Paris—after being signed by Sir Charles—for the approval of the dominion authorities, some members and supporters of the government took strong ground against it.

The grape growers and wine manufacturers of Western Ontario strongly objected to the reduction of the duties upon wine, especially as this reduction would not only apply to French wines, but to those manufactured in the United States or elsewhere—Canada having no power to discriminate in favor of French goods in lumber tariff schedules. The swap manufacturers also objected to any reduction in the protective duty upon their commodity, and altogether it was claimed that the treaty would be of no value to the dominion, all the advantage being gained by the French.

Being pressed by the Liberals for a statement as to the government's intentions regarding the treaty, Mr. Foster stated in parliament that it was not the intention of the ministry to submit it for ratification. He criticized the treaty adversely, arguing that France would derive more advantage from it than would Canada, and objecting particularly to a condition which required Canada to give France the advantage of any reciprocal trade arrangements made by the dominion with other countries.

This decision on the part of the government gave dissatisfaction to Sir Charles Tupper's friends in parliament, and A. R. Dickey, member of parliament for Cumberland, who is related to the Tupper family and who sits for the county formerly represented by Sir Charles, questioned the government regarding the negotiations which preceded the treaty, and asked that all the official correspondence relating to the matter be laid before parliament. His request was complied with only in part, some of the most important communications between Sir Charles and the government being withheld.

Parliament was prorogued and the scene was for a time transferred to the other side of the Atlantic. Before Mr. Foster had announced that the treaty would not be submitted for ratification, Sir John Thompson, the premier, had left for Paris to serve as arbitrator in the Behring Sea case, and Sir John was on

the ocean while lengthy cable despatches were passing under it between his colleagues and the high commissioner. Mr. Tupper (now Sir Hibbert), son of Charles and minister of marine, was already in London. When Sir John Thompson reached Paris he was astonished to find letters awaiting him containing the resignations of the high commissioner and the minister of marine. The Toppers were in revolt.

On reading the despatches announcing Mr. Foster's repudiation of his treaty and the minister's comments thereon, Sir Charles was very angry. He called the acting premier, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, protesting against the government's course and declaring that Mr. Foster did not understand the terms of the treaty which he had made. One cablegram sent to the minister cost the government \$153. Sir Charles also called his friend Mr. Dickey, requesting him to demand that all the correspondence referring to the treaty be laid before parliament, and also asking Mr. Dickey to hold himself in readiness to resign his seat in parliament, so that Sir Charles might seek election in Cumberland for the purpose of avenging the insult which he had suffered at the hands of the government.

The high commissioner also published interviews in London papers stating that the repudiation of his treaty was an act of bad faith on the part of the Canadian government, and that Mr. Foster's objection to allowing France to share in the advantages of reciprocal trade arrangements with Canada was worthless, because France would have to be granted such advantages, treaty or no treaty, Canada being powerless to discriminate against any country in trade matters.

On receiving the resignation of the two Toppers, Sir John Thompson was greatly disturbed. He telegraphed Sir Charles to come to Paris, and the latter told a personal friend before meeting the premier that the result of that day's interview would determine whether he was to remain high commissioner or re-enter Canadian politics. Sir John Thompson told Sir Charles that he left the treaty business altogether in the hands of Messrs. Foster and Bowell, the ministers of finance and commerce, respectively, as he himself knew little about trade matters. He agreed with Sir Charles that his colleagues had blundered, but promised that the treaty should be ratified by parliament next session if Sir Charles and his son would withdraw their resignations.

But in the meantime, Sir Charles had interviewed Lord Rosebery, the British foreign secretary, and the marquis of Dufferin, British minister to France, and both those functionaries agreed with him in denouncing the repudiation by Canada's government of a treaty negotiated by the British ambassador with France, as an outrageous proceeding, and one for which reparation would have to be made. Backed by the imperial government, Sir Charles felt like punishing the ministers who had condemned his treaty, and told Sir John Thompson so.

While here, Sir Charles was asked if the foregoing statement of the treaty difficulty, given by one of his friends was correct, and replied that in substance it was, and that if his despatches to the dominion government, after the repudiation of his treaty, were ever made public, it would be shown that he had not submitted to any humiliation without strong protest.

"Moreover," said Sir Charles, "our resignations are still before the first minister. They have not been withdrawn and will not be withdrawn unless the treaty is ratified as soon as possible after parliament is convened. That is the arrangement which I made with Sir John Thompson in Paris. Mr. Foster talked about making changes or modifications in the terms of the treaty. Nothing of the kind can be done. The treaty must be ratified *holus bolus* or our resignations will have to be accepted. And if you watch the proceedings of parliament you will see that what I tell you is correct."

"It was most unjustly treated, because the dominion ministers had every line of the treaty before them and authorized me to sign it, after full explanation, before I did so. Under such circumstances the refusal to ratify it was an insult, not only to myself, but to Lord Dufferin and the British government and to France also. But the injury must and will be repaired."

Speaking to a personal friend of his own action in tendering his resignation because of his colleagues' repudiation of the treaty, Sir Hibbert Tupper said: "My father never asked me to take such a step. Neither did he suggest it. I could afford to let the matter go, but my father could not, and I could not sit in council with men who had acted so unjustly toward him. I can return to my profession at any time and do better than I am doing, but my father did not deserve the treatment he received, especially at the hands of men who owe him much."

Mr. Bowell is on his way to Australia on a trade mission and Mr. Foster is in Manitoba. Both these gentlemen are said to be still strongly opposed to the ratification of Sir Charles Tupper's French treaty, but the prospect of having to fight the two Toppers in the event of a failure to ratify will no doubt bring them to terms. Friends of the Toppers believe that the government will stake its existence upon a motion to ratify the French treaty in parliament rather than allow Sir Charles and his son to go into opposition, and also point out that Sir Charles has been throwing anchors to windward by making eulogistic references to Mr. Blake and other Liberal leaders.

Gloucester County Court.

JUDGE WILKINSON PAYS A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE LATE FREDERICK DEBRISSAY. BATHURST, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1893.

The November term of the County Court of Gloucester opened to-day, His Honor Judge Wilkinson presiding. There was no grand jury and time was granted by the court to counsel to enter civil causes, should there be any. The lawyers present were Messrs. R. A. Lawlor, N. A. Landry, Robert Gilbert, John J. Harrington and Gustavus McLaughlin.

After the petit jury had been called by the acting clerk, the Judge addressed them, saying he had intended, at some time before the court should close to say a few words to them on a subject which was, no doubt, present to all in the court. You see to-day, said he, acting temporarily as the clerk of this court, a gentleman who is a comparative stranger to us, the reason for which you know full well. We no longer see before us the well-known commanding, dignified figure of him who for over 40 years has so well and thoroughly

filled the office of clerk of this court and crown prosecutor; his voice has closed forever, and his remains now lie in a casket made ready for burial. I have no doubt that your feelings harmonize with my own on this occasion, and you will not think it strange that I should desire to offer a well-deserved personal tribute of friendship, as well as to express my estimate of the value of his services as the clerk of this court and all the duties connected with the office for so unusual a period, and especially from the time of my presiding over this court. For myself, I may say I have known the deceased clerk for over 50 years. Even at that time he was a well-read, well-informed, able practitioner—no superficial pretender. A word of encouragement and kindness then to one at the very foot of the ladder was kindness indeed, and I am glad to say that the association and initiative friendship at that time begun has never been interrupted, but has grown and strengthened with years; and although much later he became a worthy competitor with me for the judgeship, the lot having fallen to me, he bore the disappointment bravely, and no change was ever made in his uniform consideration and kindness.

He has always performed the duties of his office with marked ability and attention, and with great satisfaction as regards the public interests. He was a great lover of order, and readily frowned on all breaches of the peace and wrong-doing. But he had lived to a good old age, and passed the threescore years and ten, and was well up towards the four-score years, when the strength vouchsafed me know it but labour and sorrow, and his case was no exception to the rule, for the last few years.

But since I was with you in July last, another figure has vanished from our midst—the son of our late friend—a young man of great promise and seeming, on many accounts, to possess a very favorable position, who for the past few years has acted as Deputy Clerk for his late father, and when there seemed open to him a long career of usefulness and happiness was suddenly cut down in the strength and pride of his early manhood. This was much more of a surprise than the present death, and if anything can be calculated to teach us the instability of human affairs, the shortness and fleeting nature of our existence.

"Man is like a thing of nought, his time passeth away as a shadow. 'He groweth up as the grass and is cut down.' 'He flourisheth as a flower and fadeth away suddenly.' From a human standpoint, we may well exclaim—'What shadows are we and what shadows we pursue.'"

It is only on occasions like this that we are disposed to take a retrospect. The result we will find surprising—even startling. We are too apt eagerly to look forward. 'Such is life. The distant prospect always seems more fair, and when attained another still succeeds, 'yet compassed round with the same dis-'mayas and fears.'"

The Judge then took a review of the prominent persons and representative men of Gloucester since he had first been in the habit of visiting the County. The result showed that all had passed away since then, neither doctor, lawyer, priest nor clergyman, nor minister of any religious persuasion, and not even a merchant doing business now that did so then. If, said he, you are surprised at this as applying to your town, you will be more surprised by the statement that the same applies to the whole province, with possibly one or two exceptions, (which he named). Not one of the same men in the House of Assembly, not one of the same judges on the supreme court bench, nor one of the same professors in the University. We may however well cherish the memory of our good, strong men—our able pioneers and leaders in every department of work and progress. All honor to them! May we emulate their zeal, their energy, their successes and all that was good and worthy and honorable and virtuous in their lives and conduct. In these we have much to be thankful for and I hope it will not seem out of place to encourage our younger men to follow their example:—

"Lives of great men all remind us we may make our lives sublime, And departing leave behind us, Footprints on the sands of time."

"Footprints that perchance others, 'Sailing off his solemn main— A forer and spirit-stirred brother, 'May make the best again."

"Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate, Pressing on to the end of our day, 'Till we are laid in our dust and wait."

In conclusion, I am quite sure you will be ready with me to drop a tear into the grave of our departed friend before it closes, and to cherish in memory and to be thankful for all that was good and true and noble and worthy in his character. And if he has seemed to any to be unnecessarily strict in practice, to be unduly exacting in formal requirements and legal proceedings, I think it is attributable to a former stricter training, to having matters tried and carefully attended to at the proper time and place, and a more general reluctance to leave matters to personal understandings and agreements—always a very fruitful source of misunderstanding—and to any desire to take any unfair or undue advantage of a brother practitioner. And I know you will all join with me in drawing a veil over any weaknesses or shortcomings of our deceased friend, and in thinking of him only as in his best and happier days.

After the Judge's remarks he, together with the lawyers present and the sheriff went to the residence of the deceased to pay their last respects.

News and Notes.

The careless use of fire-arms has resulted in a serious accident that happened at Ed River. A young man named LeBlanc, while out shooting placed the muzzle of his gun on his foot to remove the cap when it accidentally went off carrying away a part of his foot.—Enterprise.

The writ for Winnipeg has been issued to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hugh John McDonald. Nomination is on the 15th of November. The conservative candidate will be Colin H. Campbell. Ex-Attorney General Martin is still being urged to appear in the opposition interest.

Police Magistrate Marsh of Fredericton has just closed his books up for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31. The amount collected in fines during the year was \$3,007—the largest amount ever collected in one year in the history of the police department. One half this amount was collected in 8,000 Act fines. For the year ending Oct. 31, 1892, the total fines collected aggregated \$1,750.

50,000,000; Buell, Hurdman & Orr, 20,000,000; Gilmore & Houghton, 15,000,000; W. C. Edwards, N. E. Mill, 25,000,000; total, 200,000,000.

Since the bankruptcy of the United States Carriage Trust, better known as the binder twine combine, which controlled twenty-three mills, the receivers have been investigating the affairs of the concern. They have discovered that the assets fall short of the liabilities by \$2,000,000. In addition to this deficit there is \$5,000,000 of outstanding preferred stock, and \$20,000,000 ordinary. The venture has proved a sink hole of no ordinary dimensions. It should be a warning to capitalists not to invest in combinations which the public is bound in self-defence to resent.

A Toronto despatch says—A daring attempt to cash a forged draft was made at Winnipeg on Wednesday 1st inst. The draft, which was for \$7,000 was presented on Wednesday last week at the branch of the Bank of Montreal there for \$7,000 and that it bore signatures of Messrs. Winslow, pro manager of Toronto Bank, and A. L. Branchard, pro accountant. It was soon learned that no such draft had ever been issued and that the signatures were bogus.

The use of the pit-rod for the purpose of assassination has grown entirely too common, and the killing of Mr. Carter Harrison emphasizes this remark. The case with which pistols can be procured greatly assists the murderous crank. A large number of these implements have no practical use, but are capable of unlimited mischief. To check their manufacture and sale would seem to be an impossibility, and perhaps, in this view a consideration of the matter is useless. Yet the general interests of humanity would seem to be served by prohibition in this matter quite as much as in the prohibition of the making of whiskey.

At the sawmill of M. T. Jones & Co., of Luke Charles, Lv., recently, 191,323 feet of lumber were cut in eleven hours. This is said to be the largest amount of lumber ever turned out of a single circular sawmill in that number of hours. The saw was driven by a Corliss engine, having a cylinder 32 inches in diameter by a 40-inch stroke, the drive wheel being 20 feet in diameter, with a 30-inch face, the engine making 65 revolutions per minute, with an average steam pressure of 100 pounds. The mill was provided with a steam log turner and a twin feed engine, 13x24, and steam log trippers. The saw mandrel was 4 inches in diameter, with water-cooled journal boxes. The saw was 54 inches in diameter, No. 6 gauge, with 80 teeth. The steam was generated by a sandcast taken direct from the saw.

Some idea of the abundance of game, big and little, in the wilderness of the Northwestern mountain ranges may be gathered from the record of a season's hunting for business in the Cascade Mountains about Mount Hood, by W. G. Clark, a noted trapper, who used one time to hunt with Buffalo Bill. He pitched his camp on the south side of Mount Hood just about snow-fall last year, and was in exile for six or eight months. Part of the time the snow was twenty feet deep. In little more than a month he killed 120 elk and over 200 deer, sending the meat down to Portland by a packer. When the snow got too deep for hunting he took to his traps, and when summer set in returned to civilization with \$2,000 worth of milk, lard, marten, fox and other skins, including several silver-gray fox skins, which are worth \$50 each. Altogether, he cleared about \$3,000 by his season's hunting. He got no bears, for though there are plenty of them in the mountains, they are held up in the winter.

LONDON, November 3.—Details of the British victory over the Matabeles and King Lobengula state that the first fighting occurred between Hope Fountain and Bulwer where the Matabeles had concentrated in force. The Matabeles were armed principally with their native weapons, assegais and knobkerries, although some of them had rifles that proved of little service to them. They fought bravely and made desperate attempts to get within striking distance of the British. The latter, however, with their superior arms and their Gatling guns, were able without trouble to keep them from getting into dangerously close quarters. During one of the fights Major Forbes' column made an onslaught upon the Matabeles and destroyed half of a regiment, numbering hundreds of the natives. The British loss in all the engagements was light. The natives were finally forced to retreat, followed by the Chartered Company's forces. They followed the road to Bulawayo, where everything was in the greatest confusion, runners having arrived with news of the Matabele defeat. The loss of the Matabele was 3,000, killed and wounded. The King committed in person.

NEWBURG JUNCTION, Nov. 3.—A daring robbery took place about four miles from here this evening. About 6 o'clock N. Thrup & Lyman's representative, of Montreal, was driving to Hartland, when he was held up by two suspicious looking men, who asked what time it was. On being told, they demanded his watch and money, which he had to surrender, he being unarmed. They relieved him of one hundred and seventy-five dollars and then slunk away through the bushes. A posse are in pursuit, but the robbers are still at liberty.

Restigouche Crown Lumber Lands.

Following are the North Shore Crown Land Timber limits included in the sale at the Crown Land office, Fredericton, yesterday. Lot No. 122 was secured by E. Hutchinson at \$42 per mile. No. 160 by Geo. A. Hughes at \$9 per mile. No. 161 by W. E. Smith at \$34 per mile. All others went at the upset price of \$8 per mile.—W. S. MCKENZIE, APPLICANT.

122 W. B. Sabies R.; Vacancy in S. J. block 73, 2 miles.

EDWARD WALKER, APPLICANT. 123 Molok R.; Vacancy in S. W. 4 block 6, range 8, 2 miles.

GEO. DETCH, APPLICANT. 124 Main N. R.; Vacancy R.; S. E. 4 block 5, range 6, and N. E. 4 block 5, range 7, 3 miles.

A. E. ALEXANDER, APPLICANT. 125 Barre Land Bk. Br. of N. W. Br. Upland R.; Block 15, range 12; blocks 15 and 16, range 13, and block 16, range 14, 6 miles.

126 Jerry Ferguson Pk. Br. of Upland R.; Blocks 20 and 21, range 16; and blocks 28 and 29, range 15 miles.

162 Fall Brook, Br. of Qatawamkwik R.; Blocks 14 west, 15 west, 16 west, in R. 14, 4 miles.

THE MCKENNA MILL AND LUMBER CO. APPLICANTS. 127 S. Br. of Qatawamkwik R.; Block 17 west, R. 6; block 17 west, R. 7; block 18 west, R. 8; block 19 west, R. 9; block 20 west, R. 9, 9 miles.

128 Qatawamkwik Riv.; Bk. 19 west, R. A.; bk. 20 west, R. B.; block 21 west, R. I, 4 1/2 miles.

129 Union Bk., Br. of Qatawamkwik R.; Block 17 west, range 8; block 17 west, range 9; block 18 west, range 9, 20 west, range 20, and 21 west, range 10, 9 miles.

131 W. of Qatawamkwik R.; R. 13 west, range 17, range 18, range 19; blocks 14 west, 16 west, 17 west, 18 west, 19 west, 20 west, 21 west, 22 west, 23 west, 24 west, 25 west, 26 west, 27 west, 28 west, 29 west, 30 west, 31 west, 32 west, 33 west, 34 west, 35 west, 36 west, 37 west, 38 west, 39 west, 40 west, 41 west, 42 west, 43 west, 44 west, 45 west, 46 west, 47 west, 48 west, 49 west, 50 west, 51 west, 52 west, 53 west, 54 west, 55 west, 56 west, 57 west, 58 west, 59 west, 60 west, 61 west, 62 west, 63 west, 64 west, 65 west, 66 west, 67 west, 68 west, 69 west, 70 west, 71 west, 72 west, 73 west, 74 west, 75 west, 76 west, 77 west, 78 west, 79 west, 80 west, 81 west, 82 west, 83 west, 84 west, 85 west, 86 west, 87 west, 88 west, 89 west, 90 west, 91 west, 92 west, 93 west, 94 west, 95 west, 96 west, 97 west, 98 west, 99 west, 100 west, 101 west, 102 west, 103 west, 104 west, 105 west, 106 west, 107 west, 108 west, 109 west, 110 west, 111 west, 112 west, 113 west, 114 west, 115 west, 116 west, 117 west, 118 west, 119 west, 120 west, 121 west, 122 west, 123 west, 124 west, 125 west, 126 west, 127 west, 128 west, 129 west, 130 west, 131 west, 132 west, 133 west, 134 west, 135 west, 136 west, 137 west, 138 west, 139 west, 140 west, 141 west, 142 west, 143 west, 144 west, 145 west, 146 west, 147 west, 148 west, 149 west, 150 west, 151 west, 152 west, 153 west, 154 west, 155 west, 156 west, 157 west, 158 west, 159 west, 160 west, 161 west, 162 west, 163 west, 164 west, 165 west, 166 west, 167 west, 168 west, 169 west, 170 west, 171 west, 172 west, 173 west, 174 west, 175 west, 176 west, 177 west, 178 west, 179 west, 180 west, 181 west, 182 west, 183 west, 184 west, 185 west, 186 west, 187 west, 188 west, 189 west, 190 west, 191 west, 192 west, 193 west, 194 west, 195 west, 196 west, 197 west, 198 west, 199 west, 200 west, 201 west, 202 west, 203 west, 204 west, 205 west, 206 west, 207 west, 208 west, 209 west, 210 west, 211 west, 212 west, 213 west, 214 west, 215 west, 216 west, 217 west, 218 west, 219 west, 220 west, 221 west, 222 west, 223 west, 224 west, 225 west, 226 west, 227 west, 228 west, 229 west, 230 west, 231 west, 232 west, 233 west, 234 west, 235 west, 236 west, 237 west, 238 west, 239 west, 240 west, 241 west, 242 west, 243 west, 244 west, 245 west, 246 west, 247 west, 248 west, 249 west, 250 west, 251 west, 252 west, 253 west, 254 west, 255 west, 256 west, 257 west, 258 west, 259 west, 260 west, 261 west, 262 west, 263 west, 264 west, 265 west, 266 west, 267 west, 268 west, 269 west, 270 west, 271 west, 272 west, 273 west, 274 west, 275 west, 276 west, 277 west, 278 west, 279 west, 280 west, 281 west, 282 west, 283 west, 284 west, 285 west, 286 west, 287 west, 288 west, 289 west, 290 west, 291 west, 292 west, 293 west, 294 west, 295 west, 296 west, 297 west, 298 west, 299 west, 300 west, 301 west, 302 west, 303 west, 304 west, 305 west, 306 west, 307 west, 308 west, 309 west, 310 west, 311 west, 312 west, 313 west, 314 west, 315 west, 316 west, 317 west, 318 west, 319 west, 320 west, 321 west, 322 west, 323 west, 324 west, 325 west, 326 west, 327 west, 328 west, 329 west, 330 west, 331 west, 332 west, 333 west, 334 west, 335 west, 336 west, 337 west, 338 west, 339 west, 340 west, 341 west, 342 west, 343 west, 344 west, 345 west, 346 west, 347 west, 348 west, 349 west, 350 west, 351 west, 352 west, 353 west, 354 west, 355 west, 356 west, 357 west, 358 west, 359 west, 360 west, 361 west, 362 west, 363 west, 364 west, 365 west, 366 west, 367 west, 368 west, 369 west, 370 west, 371 west, 372 west, 373 west, 374 west, 375 west, 376 west, 377 west, 378 west, 379 west, 380 west, 381 west, 382 west, 383 west, 384 west, 385 west, 386 west, 387 west, 388 west, 389 west, 390 west, 391 west, 392 west, 393 west, 394 west, 395 west, 396 west, 397 west, 398 west, 399 west, 400 west, 401 west, 402 west, 403 west, 404 west, 405 west, 406 west, 407 west, 408 west, 409 west, 410 west, 411 west, 412 west, 413 west, 414 west, 415 west, 416 west, 417 west, 418 west, 419 west, 420 west, 421 west, 422 west, 423 west, 424 west, 425 west, 426 west, 427 west, 428 west, 429 west, 430 west, 431 west, 432 west, 433 west, 434 west, 435 west, 436 west, 437 west, 438 west, 439 west, 440 west, 441 west, 442 west, 443 west, 444 west, 445 west, 446 west, 447 west, 448 west, 449 west, 450 west, 451 west, 452 west, 453 west, 454 west, 455 west, 456 west, 457 west, 458 west, 459 west, 460 west, 461 west, 462 west, 463 west, 464 west, 465 west, 466 west, 467 west, 468 west, 469 west, 470 west, 471 west, 472 west, 473 west, 474 west, 475 west, 476 west, 477 west, 478 west, 479 west, 480 west, 481 west, 482 west, 483 west, 484 west, 485 west, 486 west, 487 west, 488 west, 489 west, 490 west, 491 west, 492 west, 493 west, 494 west, 495 west, 496 west, 497 west, 498 west, 499 west, 500 west, 501 west, 502 west, 503 west, 504 west, 505 west, 506 west, 507 west, 508 west, 509 west, 510 west, 511 west, 512 west, 513 west, 514 west, 515 west, 516 west, 517 west, 518 west, 519 west, 520 west, 521 west, 522 west, 523 west, 524 west, 525 west, 526 west, 527 west, 528 west, 529 west, 530 west, 531 west, 532 west, 533 west, 534 west, 535 west, 536 west, 537 west, 538 west, 539 west, 540 west, 541 west, 542 west, 543 west, 544 west, 545 west, 546 west, 547 west, 548 west, 549 west, 550 west, 551 west, 552 west, 553 west, 554 west, 555 west, 556 west, 557 west, 558 west, 559 west, 560 west, 561 west, 562 west, 563 west, 564 west, 565 west, 566 west, 567 west, 568 west, 569 west, 570 west, 571 west, 572 west, 573 west, 574 west, 575 west, 576 west, 577 west, 578 west, 579 west, 580 west, 581 west, 582 west, 583 west, 584 west, 585 west, 586 west, 587 west, 588 west, 589 west, 590 west, 591 west, 592 west, 593 west, 594 west, 595 west, 596 west, 597 west, 598 west, 599 west, 600 west, 601 west, 602 west, 603 west, 604 west, 605 west, 606 west, 607 west, 608 west, 609 west, 610 west, 611 west, 612 west, 613 west, 614 west, 615 west, 616 west, 617 west, 618 west, 619 west, 620 west, 621 west, 622 west, 623 west, 624 west, 625 west, 626 west, 627 west, 628 west, 629 west, 630 west, 631 west, 632 west, 633 west, 634 west, 635 west, 636 west, 637 west, 638 west, 639 west, 640 west, 641 west, 642 west, 643 west, 644 west, 645 west, 646 west, 647 west, 648 west, 649 west, 650 west, 651 west, 652 west, 653 west, 654 west, 655 west, 656 west, 657 west, 658 west, 659 west, 660 west, 661 west, 662 west, 663 west, 664 west, 665 west, 666 west, 667 west, 668 west, 669 west, 670 west, 671 west, 672 west, 673 west, 674 west, 675 west, 676 west, 677 west, 678 west, 679 west, 680 west, 681 west, 682 west, 683 west, 684 west, 685 west, 686 west, 687 west, 688 west, 689 west, 690 west, 691 west, 692 west, 693 west, 694 west, 695 west, 696 west, 697 west, 698 west, 699 west, 700 west, 701 west, 702 west, 703 west, 704 west, 705 west, 706 west, 707 west, 708 west, 709 west, 710 west, 711 west, 712 west, 713 west, 714 west, 715 west, 716 west, 717 west, 718 west, 719 west, 720 west, 721 west, 722 west, 723 west, 724 west, 725 west, 726 west, 727 west, 728 west, 729 west, 730 west, 731 west, 732 west, 733 west, 734 west, 735 west, 736 west, 737 west, 738 west, 739 west, 740 west, 741 west