

The man with money to burn or silver dollars to throw into the Platte



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A MAD BRITISHER

He Makes Some Very Queer Historical Statements—It was England and not Schley and Dewey Who Whipped the Spaniards

Editor Independent: Since you ask me why I do not subscribe I reply, I am an author of "What is Money?" dedicated to free silver and popular rights. Led by Bryan you have forsaken those principles for an utterly impracticable and unjust championship of the Boers. The English made all that the Boers had worth living for; were blackmailed unmercifully by an exclusive Boer junta called a "legislature" taxed to death and denied votes and voice. They demanded simply rights. The Boers refused and the Boers declared war. Why don't you tell your readers that, if it has anything to do with free silver? You antagonize our Saxon blood when it was Briton's ironclads that covered Cuban waters and said to Europe—as at Manila—"Hands off. If you fire on the Americans you must fire on us first." Oh, lest we forget. In lieu of welcoming this grand alliance, which we must have or fight the world, you ridicule England in her hour of trial and say: "Why not fraternize with the Swedes?" What has Sweden done for us or can she do? And in this country they are the meanest, lowest and most servile tools that black republicans ever befitted. What hope have you of winning them from their idols? They know nothing of southern ladies and gentlemen, yet attack them and their institutions with venom unpeakable.

Four columns or five are filled with such rant and I decline to pay for it. Give us a journal against the money power and for flat money—based on national honor as on all sufficient endeavor. Let England alone; pass by the Philippines (head-hunters, etc.) and deliver more and more telling blows and at monopoly and fraud right at home, and I am with you. What good are the Boers and head-hunters going to do you or the populist party anyway? Descend from the clouds, bombard our toes in the national banks and railroads, and your circulation will double.

I would not give England for savages and semi-savage Boers, whose idea of fun is to push the traveler off the sidewalk into a foot of mud, call them vile names and cut them with horrible cattle whips. Do you want their friendship? I don't. They charge travelers for even water. From a friend who was with them I learn these things and many more I wish. For example, they refused him water one day entirely, saying, "We don't want strangers in our country." Compare this with the flattering attention the humblest American receives in England. Why are you pro-Boer? Bark up a tree with something in it.

The gold gang laughs at such far-fetched opposition; they pass it over their heads and go on stealing from and oppressing the people. You shoot in the air nearly every time. A few articles almost to the silver point show you could do better. I grieve to say I do not find in your paper the organ I had hoped for. Drop your pro-Boer, pro-Swede alliance, anti-Anglican prejudice. Welcome facts as they are. Charge the banks, the corporations, the prostituted mint and treasury. Now they say: "Have a gold man endorse silver." What do you know or care for such topics? I look for justice and see a cry for a lot corrupt monopolist Boers who as a business introduce anti-English bills into their

SWEET PRUNE PLUM. In September, 1901, Mr. E. D. Hammond, proprietor of the Norfolk Nursery, picked three bushels of plums from a single sweet prune plum tree in his orchard. The tree was but five years old. It began bearing when two years old. This is the only kind of prune plum that has been a success in Nebraska. It has endured the drouth of '93 and '94 and the hard winter of '99. It is a grand success for northwestern Nebraska.

Those desiring FRUIT TREES or SEED POTATOES should write for full particulars and free catalogue to E. D. Hammond, proprietor Norfolk

would probably not be interested in our SPRING CATALOGUE, but men of brains and good horse sense will appreciate this book of Samples and price quotations as something of real value. Such men want to be posted and know what the markets are on what they have to buy as well as what they have to sell.

legislature solely to pass the hat to the British mine owners and when their maws are filled the bill is indefinitely postponed, only to reappear ad infinitum whenever the industrious and enterprising foreigners have made enough to bear another squeeze. And this is your Boer republic?—a petty oligarchy of the worst and the most brutal and ignorant.

Pardon my frankness. You know I mean well. You can never succeed by abandoning the Chicago platform to chase rainbows. T. H. THORPE, Oaklakte, Va.

(It is men holding just such ideas as the above who have cost England \$1,000,000,000 and fifty thousand lives, and have piled a mountain of debt upon the hard working English people that will keep them in worse bondage than Mr. Thorpe says the Boers inflicted upon them. The same sort of thing in this country has cost us millions of dollars and thousands of lives for which we get no return. Besides that it has entrenched in power a gang at Washington that intends to overthrow this government and enslave the people just as it does in Britain. The army bill, the anarchy bill, and the Dick militia bill portends what they will do. What does free silver or anything else amount to when we face a proposition like that? If the Independent should take the advice of Mr. Thorpe, it would go into bankruptcy in less than six weeks. Mr. Thorpe being an Englishman, cannot appreciate the love of liberty and veneration that some Americans have for the Declaration of Independence and the sympathy that they have for all republics as against monarchies.—Ed. Ind.)

OVERPRODUCTION

Mr. Wilshire Wants the Independent to Explain the Difference Between Populism and Socialism

Editor Independent: I have noticed with interest that you are devoting considerable attention to socialism in your Journal. In your editorial in your issue of March 15 I see that you state clearly the difference between populism and socialism. You say the populists believe in the public ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and everything in which competition is impossible, whereas socialists believe in national ownership of all the means of production. You of course take the populist stand. Without at this time going into the relative merits of populism and socialism, as above defined, I would call your attention to one which, as far as I have seen, you have omitted in your discussion of populism and socialism, and that is, that the socialist theory is based not only upon the desirability of socialism, but upon the economic inevitability of it—that is, that even if socialism were not desirable it is economically an inevitability anyway, says the socialist. He arrives at this conclusion because the competitive wage system prevents the capital which is produced from being fully distributed to the workers and therefore it is steadily accumulating in the hands of its owners, the capitalists. This accumulation of capital naturally will finally produce a condition in which the capitalist must prevent further accumulation; otherwise so much will be produced that none of it will be valuable. In Nebraska if a farmer produces more wheat than the market can absorb, the price of the surplus determines the price of the whole, and he loses money on the whole crop. Similarly with the capitalist—when more capital is produced than the market can absorb, the surplus determines the value of the whole, and none of it is worth anything. Now, the moment capital becomes worthless, owing to overproduction, that moment does the capitalist say to the workman: "I don't care to employ you any longer, because your labor is valueless to me for the reason that what you produce is valueless." Hence occurs an unemployed problem. Of course, from the workingman's standpoint populism promises but little in comparison with socialism, and you, as the editor of a populist paper, can readily say that you are not looking after the workingman as much as you are after the farmer, and that you naturally are advocating something which is to the benefit of the people you represent. However, if you will

played problem, as the result of overproduction, which I have presented, you will see that the farmer himself will be unable to sell his crops if the workmen are unemployed and cannot buy them.

Hope that you may find space to publish this letter, with your comments upon the same, I am, yours faithfully,

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Toronto, Canada.

(It has always seemed to The Independent that the fundamental error of socialism is the doctrine of "overproduction." The argument that Mr. Wilshire makes is based upon that proposition. That error has run all through the works of a certain school of political economists for nearly a hundred years—economists who were not socialists as well as those who were. If it is granted that there can be such a thing as overproduction, then, of course, Mr. Wilshire is right. But the premise is not granted. The Independent takes issue upon it. That has been the doctrine of the republican party, the trades unions of England and of the trusts. Mr. Wilshire goes even farther than any of these and says that there can be an overproduction of capital. The Independent holds that such a thing as overproduction is an impossibility until every want of every man and woman is supplied. When all persons have all the yachts, palaces, adornments, carriages, automobiles, parks, pictures, and everything else that they desire and there are some of these things over that never were there will be overproduction and not before. This whole article rests upon the use of the term "value." "So much will be produced that none of it will be valuable," says Mr. Wilshire. Now value is human estimation placed upon desired objects the amount of which is limited. There is no such thing as an unlimited production of anything and until there is, things will have value. The "price" will depend upon the volume of money in circulation. If it is true that the workers of this nation can produce more wealth than the people want, then socialism rests upon the right basis. The concentration of wealth in few hands is not the result of overproduction. It is the result of the granting of special privileges, and gifts to the rich. The Vanderbilt fortune was made a gift to him by the representatives of the people. The gift of the franchise of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad alone was a donation of over \$100,000,000. Other gifts of like nature are the foundation of most of the great fortunes and the cause of the concentration of wealth in few hands. Special privileges not granted to other shippers, is the foundation of the Rockefeller fortune.

But the great objection to socialism is that it is impracticable. The governmental control of all production is an impossibility. One supply house in New York offers for sale 170,000 different articles. What government bureau could by any possibility provide for the production of all these articles and always have a supply on hand? And these 170,000 articles are but a small part of the things that enter into the commerce of that city alone. For the production of many of them careful arrangements have to be made years in advance. What government officer having no personal interest in the production of these things would or could look after all of them? Such ability is so far above anything that any man has ever exhibited that it appears to The Independent unreasonable to expect it "under socialism."

The Independent would be glad to print a letter from Mr. Wilshire explaining how "under socialism" as Mr. Wayland says, such difficulties as these are to be overcome. In the years that have elapsed, it has been asked of Mr. Wayland and other socialists, to tell how it could be done, but not one of them ever accepted the invitation. Will Mr. Wilshire attempt it?—Ed. Ind.)

He's a Socialist

Editor Independent: I have received several copies of The Independent, but cannot conscientiously subscribe for it. My reasons are: First, you advocate the government ownership of railroads; this would be in the interest of middle-class farmers, but the working class would not be materially benefitted thereby. Secondly, the populist party is ready to fuse with the democrats at any time. The democratic party is a capitalist party and as deadly an enemy of the working class as the republican party. Thirdly, all the great industries have reached the monopoly stage. In view of this, fact, the public ownership of the tools of production and distribution and the means of communication and transportation is the only solution of the problem.

This you do not advocate. You are against the trusts. Even if it were possible to abolish the trusts, wage slavery would still exist. As long as there are two classes in society, a working class and an idle class—a wealthy class and a poor class—there will always be class legislation. I have lately taken up the study of socialism and have subscribed for the daily People, official organ of the socialist labor party—the only party that stands for the interests of the working class, worthy of consideration. In future I shall vote for the socialist party. ROBERT McDONOUGH, Fort Worth, Tex.

(Mr. McDonough's classification of society is certainly not an ideal one. His "working class" seems to be synonymous with a "propertyless class." What is the farmer but a workingman? Isn't the small merchant a workingman?

Yes, public ownership of the railroads would be a benefit to the middle-class farmer, but it would also be a benefit to Mr. McDonough's "working class" as well. The workingmen employed by the government in operating the railroads would stand on a par with our postal employes now; their pay would be good, hours reasonable, and term of employment secure. The working class generally would be benefitted by the resulting lower freight and passenger rates; no one can doubt that.

GRIP'S LEGACY

How the After-Effects of This Disease May be Driven Away

Mr. Robert G. Yates, of No. 55 Clark street, Dubuque, Iowa, was left miserably with the after-effects of the grip until he took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They restored him to perfect health. He tells the story as follows:

"I was taken with the grip on Christmas Eve, 1890, and suffered from it for three months. When I was over that, it left me a physical wreck. I was restless and sleepless, with constant pains in my limbs. I fell away in flesh, lost my appetite, was tired out for no reason, and became generally miserable. "Finally, when things were looking pretty blue for me, one day I noticed a piece in the paper about a man living in Kansas who had been cured of a somewhat similar complaint of some years' standing, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. So I decided to try them. I felt better before I finished one box. I kept on taking them and they cured me. Now I am past sixty-three years of age; I enjoy perfect health and, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I can do a good day's work again. I am as hale and hearty as many men much younger than I, have a splendid appetite and can go to sleep a few minutes after retiring.

"I might also add that before I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I had suffered for about seventeen years with rheumatism, but I have not felt any of it since. They are a wonderful medicine and I have no doubt but that they saved my life."

With each recurring epidemic of the grip it is more evident that the disease leaves in its wake a train of stubborn ailments that often baffle the skill of physicians. Loss of flesh, thin blood, nervousness, shortness of breath, exhaustion after slight exertion—so that it is often difficult to walk up stairs—these are a few of the symptoms of after-effects of the grip. More serious results often follow and grip has come to be regarded as the highroad to pneumonia, bronchitis and even consumption.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

reaching the monopoly state. No great industry has reached or will reach that state without enjoying some sort of special privilege. Special privileges may arise either by public favoritism or private favoritism. The railroads, national banks, etc., enjoy special privileges arising from public acts—public laws. On the other hand, the Standard Oil trust, for example, owes its existence and power largely to private favoritism; that is to say, the railroads give it secret rebates in freight sufficient to kill off practically all competition. Here in Nebraska this trust has a secondary advantage in the oil inspection law—an example of public favoritism given indirectly.

Monopoly is "that substantial unity of action on the part of one or more persons engaged in some kind of business which gives them exclusive control . . . with respect to price." Agriculture is certainly one of the great industries, but it has not become monopolized. There is no substantial unity of action on the part of the farmers. They have no exclusive control over the price of their products. Even the steel trust, big as it is, lacks something of being a complete monopoly—it has competitors. Take away the protective tariff special privilege it enjoys and it would not be so dangerous. Mere mass of capital does not constitute monopoly—there must be unity of action and control of price. Take away the special privileges and let competition in—that is The Independent's platform.—Ed. Ind.)

SOCIAL PRECEDENCE

It Occupies the Energies of the Administration—General Miles Creates a Sensation—Silver in the Philippines

Washington, D. C., March 24, 1902.—(Special Correspondence.)—Congress is accomplishing results this session, even if it cannot be said that in all cases these results are beneficent. A number of the big supply bills have been passed earlier than in many years.

The compromise irrigation bill has passed the senate, while its fate in the house is merely conjectural. The bill as drawn apportions the benefits to be derived from irrigation projects to the inter-mountain states and will have the effect of depriving Nebraska, Kansas and other prairie states of the natural flow of inter-state streams. The only solution of the problem rests in national control, rather than state control as proposed by the bill, and it is the purpose of the fusion members from Nebraska to attempt to have the bill so amended in order that Nebraska's interests may be protected and the revenue derived from the sale of public lands in Nebraska be devoted to irrigation improvements within the borders of our own commonwealth.

Debate in the senate this week brings out the statement, important if true, that Senator Hoar's speeches are standard authority in the Philippines and are responsible for the keeping alive of the Boer prisoners. Think of the speaker of a republican senator, a thick-and-thin administrationist, inspiring men to fire on the American flag and fostering rebellion to American authority! And yet it is so claimed by a republican senator.

The president must perforce secure the services of a ready letter writer and an appropriation for the purpose

is not impossible. So many resignations are being sent in these days that the dictionary is being exhausted for adjectives to express the presidential regret (?) of their severance of official relations with the government. Roosevelt is a candidate for re-election. Federally officeholders unfavorable to the Roosevelt candidacy will find it convenient to resign and obviate the necessity for summary dismissal.

Washington people devote considerable more attention to the question of official precedence and social etiquette than they do to the mature and sober things of life. Secretary of State Hay is frequently called upon to play the role of arbiter and is just now engaged in a delicate task of this sort. At the McKinley memorial exercises the members of the supreme court of the United States were accorded positions of honor in advance of the ambassadors from foreign countries. British Ambassador Pauncefoot objected to this arrangement and has made "representations" to the distinguished British sympathizer who officiates as premier in the Roosevelt cabinet. Hay is inclined to agree with Pauncefoot, and so small and insignificant a personage as a supreme judge must "go away back and sit down" when a representative of royalty does a gathering of any sort the distinguished honor of being present thereat!

As an echo of the administration's persecution of Admiral Schley, a dozen or more resolutions have been introduced in congress to do justice to the hero of Santiago bay. The house committee on naval affairs has refused by a strict party vote to report any of these measures for passage. Every republican on the committee voted to sustain the action of the president and the naval court of inquiry. Every democrat voted to report a measure that will allow each branch of congress to express its sentiments on the question and show to the country proper appreciation of Schley's services. The pleading of the congressional majority for justice to Schley has been in vain. The administration has whipped the recalcitrants into line with the damnable cabal of the naval clique of checker-board strategists and tea-party fighters.

Secretary Root has urged the passage of a bill drafted by war department officials the purpose of which is to vest in bureaus and councils the direction of the war powers and obviate the necessity for an executive head of the army other than the president. General Miles was called before the senate committee on military affairs, Thursday, and asked his opinion in confidence of the proposed measure. He denounced it as subversive of discipline and the intelligent direction of war authority and intimated that its passage would bring about a condition such as that obtaining in the navy department, which is so repugnant to all sense of decency and fairness and has been largely responsible for the Schley persecution.

Miles' testimony before the committee has created a sensation and the president is considering a purpose to dismiss him from the service; the cabinet meeting Friday dealing entirely with the propriety of the course. The breach between Roosevelt and Miles is a wide one, beginning with Miles' comment on the Schley case and later his offer to go to the Philippines to prosecute the war and his summary rebuke by the president in each case.

The best opinions on the subject to be had agree that the administration course tends to persecution of Miles and resentment is nearly as deep as in the case of Schley. The fact that Miles and Schley are both democrats and that each is a recognized brave fighter, coupled with the fact that the president studiously plays politics, explains fully the situation as it now is. The decision of the United States supreme court holding that the Illinois anti-trust statute is unconstitutional, has the effect of declaring the unconstitutionality of anti-trust laws in thirteen of the states, of which Nebraska is one. The court based its decision on the ground that agricultural products and live stock were exempted from the law's provisions.

This decision ought to arouse the people to a sense of the futility of attempting to cope with prices to corporations under present conditions, and the necessity for action that will intelligently and fully repress the tendency of the modern trust to absorb every trade and industry and force tribute from the people.

The republican plan of attempting to distinguish between good and bad trusts is capable of but one application—so long as the republicans remain in power their relation to corporations under present conditions, and the necessity for action that will intelligently and fully repress the tendency of the modern trust to absorb every trade and industry and force tribute from the people.

Do the American people really desire relief? Passivity and inactivity will not bring it. Secretary Hay refuses to offer any explanation for his refusal to grant passports to the man and wife who offered their services to ameliorate the appalling condition of the Boer prisoners in Great Britain's murder camps in South Africa. King Edward's representative in the state department can give attention to the details of an embassy to dance attendance upon a court function, but a humane appeal from an oppressed people falls on ears that are deaf and a heart steeled against justice.

By all the shades of the departed, the most surprising proposition lately coming from republicans is the proposition to place the monetary system of the Philippine islands on a silver basis. An agent of the Philippine commission has appeared before the senate committee to discuss the matter and declares that the gold standard is inadvisable. Members of the committee agree with currency is expensive and hard to maintain. That is treason to all the republican campaign speeches since 1896! "A straight silver dollar is merely continuing the present currency and is best for the country and for trade." An insult to the advocates of "honest money" and open rebellion against the sacred guardians of our "national honor!"

who understand the financial question—in the name of the trust magnates and the cultured aristocracy of the east—they who enjoy a monopoly of all the patriotism and the brains in the country and who fight its battles in time of war and direct its maintenance in time of peace—let me protest against this wanton desecration of the principles of "sound finance and business confidence!" H. W. RISLEY.

THE OLD GUARD

Ralph Lewis, of Lutes, Keya Paha county, sends in renewal of his subscription and for four new subscribers in New York state. He says: "I am one of the old guard. Was in the convention that nominated J. B. Weaver at Chicago in 1880; voted for Greeley in 1872 and Peter Cooper in 1876; was in the convention at Lincoln in 1890 when the people's independent party was formed, when John H. Powers was nominated for governor; and at the Omaha national convention that nominated Weaver for president in 1892.

"I had the good luck to hear the speech of Thaddeus Stevens on the greenback bill in the house of representatives in the winter of '61 and '62, when he told that body that the exception clause in the bill would cost the people of the United States ten times the amount it would take to put down the rebellion. I also heard Peter Cooper say in a private conversation that within 50 years the people would entirely do away with corporations; that was in 1876. "I am a republican and will try and elect a democrat president the next time if one is nominated to suit their purposes. Then look out for hard times—we will have times equal to '73. His successor will be a republican. By that time the mask will be thrown off and if the people have any liberty they will have to fight for it. Such is the program of the aristocrats; and such being the fact, the populist party must keep its organization and strengthen its lines in every state where it can. It will be the only refuge for the people when the crisis comes."

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Riggs' Cut Rate Pharmacy

12th and O STS., Lincoln, Neb. I. H. Hatfield Attorney at Law

NOTICE. To Abbie Willis, Isaac Steppacher, Edward Arnold and Philip Arnold, stepchildren of Arnold & Company, Meyer Heldman, Nathan Heldman and Jacob Heldman as Heldman & Company, non-resident defendants.

We are each hereby notified that on March 11, 1902, Emily P. Dill as plaintiff began an action in the District court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, against the defendants to quiet and confirm in the plaintiff the title to lots 12 and 23, block 12, in block 7, lots 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 76