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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1899.

**IF To Subscribers of THE JOURNAL:**  
Please look at the date opposite your name on the wrapper of your JOURNAL or on the margin of THE JOURNAL. Up to this date, your subscription is paid or accounted for.

## REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor,  
E. D. FITZPATRICK.  
John Brock.  
For Member School Board,  
J. H. GALLEY.  
For Councilmen,  
First ward, J. A. ERNST.  
Second ward, J. C. LANKTREE.  
Third ward, C. C. GRAY.

THE R. & M. are investing \$17,000 in improvements at Harvelock.

Gov. PONTYER has designated Saturday, April 22, 1899, as arbor day for this year.

Among the latest discoveries in the Black Hills is petroleum, said to be of excellent quality.

Ex-Senator THOMAS W. TIPPON of Nebraska was reported as dying last week at the residence of his son at Washington City. He is nearly 82 years of age.

Mrs. MARGARET COOPER of Talmage has brought suit against saloon keepers of that place and their bondsmen, alleging \$10,000 damages sustained by reason of their selling intoxicating liquors to her husband. There are twenty-six defendants in all.

FEDERAL JUDGE CARLAND of South Dakota, acting for Judge Munger of Nebraska, on Tuesday of last week sentenced Frank M. Dorsey to six years in the penitentiary at Sioux Falls. Dorsey was convicted of wrecking the First National bank of Ponca, Nebraska, of which he was cashier and manager.

The fusionists, with two or three exceptions, lined up against a liberal appropriation for the university, and the same fellows all voted in favor of retaining the useless secretaries of the state board of transportation—since offices that have already cost the state over \$100,000, and are used only as soft berths for political strikers. The reformers have very queer ideas of how and when to use the pruning knife—Opinion.

For THE JOURNAL.

## The Norther.

The several areas have their peculiarity of weather, which needs be taken into account when either prognosticating, forecasting, judging or predicting the weather changes. The area of the Missouri valley, or the region extending from Manitoba on the north to the Gulf on the south has a variety of wind movement styled the norther. This belongs to the straight surface wind type of air movement, as distinguished from line storms or circular storms, and calms, and is one of the modes by which air is pressed to the north, and returns to the south in the varied influences connected with the annual march of the earth round the sun; and should possibly be noted by the readiness of the declination pendulum on occurrence if not otherwise indicated in time for forecasting.

The cold waves are more generally connected with the declination type of circular winds, when the very cold air of the upper regions descends to the earth's surface giving readings of the thermometer of 20 to 30 degrees below zero.

The radiation weather is not so much the heat at the earth's surface ascends the descending air current and radiates into space, as that the warm air at the surface moves laterally away from the descending cold wind.

The norther commences with a southerly wind, and closes with a northerly wind. Coffin makes a pole of the winds (which varies) comes near the magnetic pole, which would give meteorological meridians and parallels varying from those geographical. It would be in the interest of meteorology if these were plotted. This would give the norther winds on the Atlantic coast as a more north west wind, and on the Pacific coast as a more north east wind, and storms moving in line with the meteorological east and west. It would be in the interest of weather if they noted the peculiarity of the norther type of storm, and its sequence of weather, that they may judge of its presence, and what might be expected to follow. The norther class differs from the west or east class of straight winds, which latter should possibly have effect coinciding with the force marked by the horizontal pendulum.

In the norther and other straight wind types of storm, the wind varies do not oscillate much. This oscillating marks the presence of the circular type of wind. With declination force as paramount, the wind should be meteorological south connected with horizontal force the wind would be a resultant, as all the types are always more or less present. The wind may be, or may move to the west or east from direct south, but not going entirely round the sky as in the circular storms. In the Missouri valley area, when the wind is west from south, there will be none or very little rain or snow in the sequence. Should the wind be east from south, it would mark rain or snow, and the amount would be measured by the distance from the south of the east wind, and length of time blowing. This latter was noted by Sins in his description of a Texas norther, Ferrell, p. 215. As sequence of weather in the norther, the wind becomes low or swings for a time, then changes from south to north. Should rain or snow follow, it will rain or snow as soon as the wind be northerly. Should it not, there will be but little, as the north or west wind soon flushes the moisture away.

The study of the weather by the pendulum readings of force, should

mark a progress in the science of meteorology. Not that the magnetic currents control the atmospheric currents, but that each is controlled by the force of motion present. And, should the effect be seen earlier in the magnetic movements than in the atmospheric movements, there would be room for forecasting. But there is still to be noted a rain factor to be determined. The observer may judge of the weather by determining the class of storm present, which is followed by its sequence till it closes.

E. J. COCHR.

## California.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—In reply to Mr. Bee's article in last week's issue, would say he could not have given us a better recommendation of our land, and the conditions we have to offer the settler, than he did in his article on "California." We can meet every requirement he sets forth, and more than he claims for Riverside. We have as good land as there is to be found in the state of California, according to the reports of the Berkeley University. It is a very deep alluvial soil and a great portion of it is "mica land," which has not a superior for the growth of all kinds of fruits, both deciduous and citrus, and conceded to be by experts especially adapted to the Washington navel oranges, which grow to great perfection on this land, with the advantage of maturing from one to two months earlier than at Los Angeles or Riverside, which is two hundred miles south, which gives us the benefit of a home market at better prices.

Our land is under a perfect system of irrigation, "the Chinese system," which is never failing, as it has first use of water as it comes from the mountains, in fact, our system is as perfect and permanent as the subterranean lakes of Riverside, for the seepage from the canals has so filled the soil as to render surface irrigation unnecessary. The soil is so deep, the water does not injure the roots of trees or vegetation by being too great in quantity. Clovia, having large lumbering interests, we have guaranteed to us preference at all times for labor to actual residents of the town, at not less than \$1.35 a day and much more as the employee becomes more competent. We are offering to sell town lots for \$65 and with each lot give the free use of one acre of this land for five years, and at the end of that time to sell the acre at present price and terms, which is \$66, which includes a perpetual water right, in four equal annual payments at seven per cent interest.

The building and loan association offers to loan two \$200 on two lots, which is ample to build a good cottage, on a monthly payment of \$3.40, which pays out in six years. Where can any one get so much for so little money, and with the chance of making their land as valuable as it is at Riverside? If my friend Reed has anything better than this to offer, I would like to know it. This enterprise has the endorsement of men who represent more than \$50,000,000 capital and would not give recognition to an enterprise of a snide character. Rev. Z. C. Rash of Albion, not only has given it his endorsement, but has purchased ten acres of this land and expects soon to return there.

DR. T. R. CLARK.

## CONCERNING THE SOLDIERS.

Under date of Feb. 19, George Brodner writes from Manila, giving some particulars of the fighting of our company in that section. He says that companies K and D are now called the "borneo" troops. \* \* \* Most of the boys have given up hopes of receiving their Christmas presents.

The letters received from Manila since the beginning of fighting show a remarkable change of sentiment toward Colonel Stoenberg. The boys are simply following in the footsteps of their fathers in the war of the rebellion. All most every regiment had a grievance against its officers until the fighting really began. Then the worthy officers soon won the respect of their men, and as the trouble went on they won their admiration and their devotion. The ordinary grumbles soon disappear when a regiment wins victory under competent officers.—Lincoln Journal.

CAMP STROENBERG, P. I.  
DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER.—We are camped out in the hills east of Manila. We have been having a pretty hot time of it for the last four days or since last Saturday night. Our regiment was in the line of fight, and in the thickest of it all the time, and I am thankful that I am able to tell you I am alive and not hurt. We have driven the natives to the mountains. We don't know where the next outbreak will be, or when it will be. Our company lost one man, and Bob Childers was shot through the hand but not dead. We fought Saturday night, all day Sunday, and Monday afternoon. I haven't had my shoes off for six days, but I am feeling fine. I am sitting down against a bamboo shack, writing this with a guitar for a writing desk. Our regiment lost six men and about twenty wounded, and it was a miracle we didn't lose more, for we made two awful charges. During Sunday's fight our regiment and Utah artillery with two field guns took four block houses and one powder magazine, and advanced eight miles to the waterworks, where we are holding at present. Ma, I don't want you to worry yourself sick now, for I am all right and think we will start home before long. We have as brave a colonel and as good a man as ever went into battle. We all think he is all right. He was in front all the time. I will have to close. Will write again as soon as I can. Give my love to all. I am your loving son,  
JOHN GARDNER.

## Insurgents Still Retreating.

MANILA, March 27.—11:35 a. m.—The Americans this morning found the important town of Polo and a number of small villages west of the railroad deserted and burning. They are advancing along the railroad.

## BATTLE IS FIERCE.

### Americans Capture Manila After Stubborn Fighting.

### VALOR OF SOUTH DAKOTANS.

### Make a Brilliant Charge and Have Ten Killed.

### MOVING FORWARD TO MALOLOS.

Rebel Reinforcements Try in Vain to Stop Advancement of American—Insurgents Destroy Bridge and Impede Progress of Artillery—General Otis Estimates American Casualties at Forty.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila Tuesday says: The armed garrison Laguna de Bay attacked the insurgents at Balacana. Three Americans were wounded.

MacArthur's division has crossed the Marilao river on a pontoon bridge and is now advancing northward. Fighting is expected this afternoon.

The insurgents attacked the Americans last evening at Marilao, but were repulsed with severe loss. Our loss was five killed and 14 wounded.

Garcia, a native general, came down from Dagupan by train with 1,000 riflemen and 4,000 bolomen and took position at Marilao. A river was between the Americans and the insurgents.

The South Dakota volunteers and the Third artillery were thrown forward. The South Dakotans charged brilliantly across an open space on the east of the railway to the edge of some woods. They lost 10 killed and 11 wounded, two mortally.

Marilao was taken, with 16 prisoners.

On the left the insurgents in a trench east of the river offered a stubborn resistance. Lieutenant Critchlow, with 100 men of the Utah battery, and Lieutenant Davis, with a navy Colt gun, forced 300 insurgents in a long trench on the opposite side of the river to surrender at the close of quarters of 100 yards. The rest of the insurgents got out with severe loss.

OTIS Pushing Forward to Malolos.

MANILA, March 28.—General MacArthur's division spent the night and morning at Newuanayan, the next station beyond Polo. After reconnoitering his front, he pushed along the railroad toward Malolos. If the statement of the 35 prisoners captured yesterday is true the main body of the enemy has retreated to Malolos. There are no more trenches to encounter, although over 30 villages, including the larger settlements of Balacana and Gudiagudi, intervene.

The shelling of Paranaque was not premeditated. The turret ship Monadnock anchored off the town and the insurgents, emboldened by the long silence of the war ships on guard duty, opened fire on it with muskets, with the result that one man was killed and three were wounded. The Monadnock then destroyed half the town, including the church.

### REBELS NOT YET ENTRAPPED.

Strategic Move Shifts Into a Pursuit and Retreat.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The third day of the fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which war department officials could judge what the final outcome of this movement would be. In all official quarters the most intense interest prevailed. Early in the day General Otis cabled the war department a brief dispatch summing up the situation. It disclosed that severe fighting was going on, with our forces advanced as far north as Marilao, while the insurgents under Aguinaldo were being driven back with considerable slaughter. This and the press dispatches satisfied the officials that the strategic movement of entrapping the insurgents between our lines had not been as successful as designed, and that the move had now shifted to a retreat by Aguinaldo's forces and a pursuit by our troops. The insurgent retreat toward Malolos was slow and dogged and advantage was taken of one after another of lines of intrenchments, the burning of bridges and the interrupting of communications.

General Otis' dispatch was that Monday evening and summed up the work of three days. That the fighting would proceed into the fourth day was shown by his closing sentence: "The column will press on in the morning." This refers to today. The engagement has now shaped itself so that it looked upon as more of a chase than the execution of a strategic movement.

With the American base advanced to Marilao and the insurgent base forced back to Malolos, the main bodies of the two opposing forces are about 10 or 12 miles apart. This could be quickly covered in a forced march under fair conditions, but it is 13 miles of numerous difficulties and obstacles, which the insurgent stronghold. It is expected that the engineers with MacArthur are hastily repairing the burned bridges. This will permit the artillery to be taken forward as well as the infantry columns. It is expected that every mile of the distance to Malolos will be contested by the insurgents, for General Otis reports that it is a stretch of country covered with the intrenchments thrown up during the last three months. Our men, therefore, must advance slowly, repairing the roads as they go, and at the same time they must fight their way through well made rebel intrenchments. Serious as the work is there is no lack of confidence among officials here as to the outcome of the campaign. Malolos is the insurgent capital where the assembly has been sitting and the insurgent government has been in operation. It represents more to the insurgents than any other place in the Philippines, and little doubt is entertained that they will make a desperate stand there. The tactics of Aguinaldo are taking him gradually beyond the range of Admiral Dewey's guns. While the insurgents were at Malolos on Saturday they were within a mile of the water front and easily within range of the fleet. But as they have moved northward, they have gradually moved away from the bay. Malolos is about seven miles back from the bay, although there are shallow estuaries which would permit light draught boats to get within a mile or two.

The duration of the battle is beginning to attract the attention of army strategists, as it is a very important element in determining the strength of the men, the supplies of ammunition and stores and the spirit of the army. The first blow was struck before daylight last Saturday and the fighting continued all that day, again on Sunday and on Monday. The reports show little night fighting except in repulsing an insurgent attack Saturday night. Judged by the standards of great battles such as Waterloo this is a long and intensely arduous engagement. But the fighting about Manila is quite different from the standard of civilized armies, as it is a running brush conflict, with only occasional issues between organized bodies of troops. The belief is expressed at the war department that the Filipinos are manufacturing the ammunition that is being used with such recklessness.

The following is the dispatch received from General Otis: MANILA, March 27.—Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur holds Marilao; severe fighting today and our casualties about 40. The insurgents have destroyed bridges, which impeded progress of our artillery. Our troops met the concentrated insurgent forces on northern line, commanded by Aguinaldo in person, and drove them with considerable slaughter. They left nearly 100 dead on the field and many prisoners and small arms were captured. The column will press on in the morning.

OTIS.

Colonel Commission at Ponca. PONCA, Porto Rico, March 27.—The United States colonial commission, General Robert P. Kennedy, Major Charles W. Watkins and Henry G. Curtis arrived here yesterday and in the course of the day received a number of merchants and prominent citizens who made statements as to the general condition of the district and its particular needs. This morning the commissioners left by the revenue steamer Blatch to inspect Puerto Rico, the Port of Guaymas and that district. The report of uprising in this district is quite without significance.

Lewis Outlines Next Campaign. ATLANTA, March 27.—Congressman James Hamilton Lewis of Washington passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way home from Havana. Mr. Lewis says he believes the Republicans will put McKinley and Roosevelt at the next campaign, and the Democratic ticket, he thinks, will read "Bryan and Schley." For chairman of the national Republican committee, Mr. Lewis believes, Mark Hanna is slated, while Senator Gorman will fill a like position for the Democrats.

Home Coming of Twelfth New York. NEW YORK, March 27.—The homecoming of the Twelfth New York regiment, which arrived yesterday from Matanzas, Cuba, on the transport Meade, was marked by great enthusiasm. The men looked well after their service in Cuba and there was no little sickness among them that when they reached quarantine Colonel R. W. Leonard was able to report "all well."

Additional Local. Don't Lose Any Time About It. If you expect to go west this spring ask the nearest Burlington Route agent about the specially reduced rates now in effect to Montana, Utah, California, Washington and Oregon points. Ask about them away today. They may be withdrawn any moment.

Meyers, face, severe; G. Bert E. Clough, leg, severe; H. Albert E. Art, forearm, moderate; L. Merton Heudrick, chest, severe; M. Edward F. Lamers, forearm, severe.

First South Dakota—Company G, Private W. E. Brown, forearm.

Creek Bridge Soldier Dead. NEW YORK, March 28.—The transport Crook, which left Santiago March 23, is due at this port today and the quartermaster's department is busy preparing for her reception. The dead that are identified will be given to the relatives or friends of the deceased. Those who are not identified will be interred in Arlington cemetery, near Washington. The Crook was sent to Porto Rico and Cuba to bring back the bodies of the soldiers who died during the campaign. The removal was undertaken at the expense of the government. There are 1,600 dead to be brought back and as soon as the Crook is unloaded she will return to Santiago to bring back the remainder.

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## WHEN IN NEED OF

Briefs, Dodgers, Sale bills, Envelopes, Catalogues, Hand bills, Statements, Note heads, Letter heads, Meal tickets, Legal blanks, Visiting cards, Business cards, Deed invitations, Society invitations, Wedding invitations, Or, in short, any kind of JOB PRINTING.

Call on or address, Journal, Columbus, Nebraska.

## Draw the Line.

In view of the house to house visitation of two Utah Elders in this city and county during the winter and covertly teaching that the Latterday Saints of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ which we represent, are teaching "false doctrine," and that the Utah church, dominated by the late Brigham Young, is the true church as organized in 1830, we have invited them to discuss their claims openly, which they are so assiduously pushing privately, hence our request that the following resolution be published, drawing the line, distinctly opposing the recognition of the defiance of law and sound morality:

Resolved, That the Columbus branch of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints, located at Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, desiring to be placed on record as protesting against the seceding of B. H. Roberts, congressman elect from Utah, it being a matter of public knowledge that he is a polygamist in faith and practice, contrary to the laws of the land and should not therefore, in the interest of good morals and decency, be permitted a voice in the legislative halls of the United States.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to forward to our representative in congress of this district a copy of this protest and action.

H. J. HUTTON, President.  
GEORGE W. GALLEY, Sec'y.

## Small Pox at Platte Center.

Platte Center is having a real scare in the way of small pox. We clip the following from the Signal: On Tuesday evening, March 16, Mrs. R. W. Perkins and her son Frankie returned from Cheyenne, Wyoming, where they had been visiting with relatives, among them Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Doody, formerly of this place. Upon their arrival here Mrs. Perkins proceeded to the home of her father, Michael Doody, where she asked her daughter Lottie to leave the house, for the reason that Frankie was somewhat ill and that they had just returned from P. F. Doody's, who had been taken to the pest house for small pox at Cheyenne. The news spread like wildfire and on the same evening our village board ordered an investigation by Drs. Hansen and Pugh, who made no diagnosis that evening, but advised a strict quarantine, which was established forthwith.

On Friday our physicians upon inquiry received advice from Cheyenne that one doctor pronounced Mr. Doody's illness a case of small pox and four doctors denied it. The state board of health was advised at once and the board promised to send Dr. Towne of Omaha to make a thorough investigation. Dr. Towne arrived Tuesday evening, but the day before both Dr. Hansen and Pugh pronounced the disease a

case of small pox in a very mild form. Dr. Towne verified their diagnosis and advised everybody to be vaccinated. The patient is outside of the corporate limits and with the precautions that were taken by the village board, Dr. Towne declared that there was not the remotest danger of contagion. Nearly everybody has been vaccinated. The schools were closed Monday, all children strictly prohibited from venturing beyond their home yards and a guard is stationed day and night to see that no one ventures near the premises where the patient is confined. Business is carried on in the usual manner and judging from all indications the small pox scare will end with the present case.

## DIED.

BORROWER—At David City, Sunday, March 19, 4 a. m., after an illness of four weeks, of droopy and stomach trouble, Mrs. Hattie Boydston, in the fifty-seventh year of her age.

The funeral occurred Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. She leaves two grown sons, Elmer Johnson of David City, and Forest Eygner of Colorado Springs.

In the first copy of THE JOURNAL, published May 11, 1870, was a communication signed "Marion Gray," written by the deceased lady, who evidenced remarkable genius for the writing of verse, her contributions appearing in THE JOURNAL and other local papers at various times. She was a former neighbor of John Tannahill of this city, when he lived in Butler county, and he says she was highly thought of by her acquaintance. The Butler County Press says that she had been a sufferer for years with various ailments.

## Real Estate Transfers.

Bocher, Jaggi & Co., real estate agents, report the following real estate transfers filed in the office of the county clerk for the week ending March 25, 1899.

Samuel P. Smith to Nicholas Blaser, a lot 5 sec 15-14-19, wd..... \$ 200 00  
Peter Labichek to Joe Gilsdorf et al, lot 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 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, 7