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THE DAILY BEE.

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Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 29th day of December, A. D. 1897. N. P. FRILL, Notary Public.

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Senator Manderson's Infantry Bill.

The perseverance of Senator Manderson with his bill to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the army may yet be rewarded with success. It has not been fortunate in former sessions, but the strong faith of the senator in the soundness of the principles on which the measure is founded has led him to bring it forward again, whether with better promise of success than heretofore cannot be judged at present.

The bill proposes for the infantry the three-battalion organization of the cavalry and artillery. This would add two companies to each of the twenty-five infantry regiments, making them consist of twelve instead of ten companies. It would also give each company three majors instead of one. Another consideration, which should make the measure popular with the army, is that it would necessitate a number of promotions. As to the system proposed by the bill the New York Times says:

It is admitted that the ten-company organization was long ago discarded by all nations on the continent of Europe, and while China up to a late date retained it perhaps the Germans have by this time destroyed it even there. When a rifle company was habitually stationed on each flank a ten-company organization was less objectionable; but now there seems to be no reason why the tactical advantages of being able to divide a regiment into three or four equal parts as easily as into two, without breaking up the companies, should not be enjoyed by the infantry as well as by the cavalry and artillery. Other things being equal, it is an advantage also to have a common organization for all three arms. In our country this organization would be additionally useful, as there are many small garrisons posts for which a single battalion of four companies is enough. The great advantage in exchanges of station of having exact multiples of a battalion, four companies to deal with, substituting one battalion for another, is also evident, and will become more so when the smaller posts are abandoned and barracks and quarters erected with a view to permanent occupation.

The bill has encountered objection because it would increase the size of the army and the cost of maintaining it, but as both the secretary of war and the lieutenant general, in their last annual reports, more earnestly than before urge the importance of an increase in order to make the army more perfect and efficient, it is quite possible that some who have hitherto objected may now be found favorable to the measure. The addition to the army which the Manderson bill provides for would be less than that recommended by the lieutenant general, and the annual increase in the cost would not exceed a million dollars.

The Indian Territory Problem.

The Congressman Peol, of Arkansas, whose district borders on the Indian territory, has had a most favorable opportunity to study the Indian question as it is there represented, and he has evidently done so intelligently from a practical standpoint. His conclusion is that the essential thing to be done, in the interest alike of the Indians and the government, is to dissolve the tribal relations and extend over all the affairs of the Indians the jurisdiction of the federal courts. It is understood that he will, as chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs, endeavor to secure legislation embodying this idea.

The problem which the Indian territory presents must finally be dealt with in a practical way, and there is no good reason why a solution should not be sought at once. This large area, comprising some of the most fertile land on the continent, cannot remain indefinitely in the control of 64,000 Indians. Not more than one-eighth of this number now inhabit half the territory, and in his annual report the commissioner of Indian affairs recommends that these be removed to the more populous half and the other portion of the territory thrown open to white settlement. The pressure of white population toward the territory is becoming every year greater, and as the commissioner says it is only a question of time when even the military power of the government will be unable to keep it out. It is believed by the advocates of a dissolution of the tribal relations that such a policy would result in inducing the Indians to open their lands to settlement on reasonable terms, and it certainly seems best to give them the opportunity. If they are incapable of being convinced of what is obviously to their advantage, it will then be time to consider whether they shall be compelled to dispose of their unused lands for settlement and cultivation or left to be driven from them by the inevitable and irresistible march of the whites. The situation offers no encouragement to that sort of sentiment which has hitherto obstructed all practical plans for dealing with the Indians, retarding both their material and moral progress.

The Eleventh Census.

A committee on the eleventh census is to be created by the present house of representatives. The object, as explained by Mr. Cox, who suggested the committee, is to insure the completion of all the preliminary work, and he thinks two years not too long a time in which to do this. It is thus proposed to begin preparations for the next decennial census while that of 1890 is still far from completed. There seems to be a great want of practical method and business-like efficiency in the census work of the government. When the work of the last census was entered upon it was expected that it would be completed in a shorter time than that which had preceded it for a number of decades, and that while more thorough than any previous census would also be more trustworthy. Yet seven years of time have passed and more than seven millions of dollars have been expended, and the work is still uncompleted. Moreover the portions that have been finished and printed are found not to be entirely accurate, the effect of such discovery being to throw discredit upon the whole. It is desirable that there shall be a

national census taken at least every ten years, but it is obvious that in order to make it valuable as a source of information and a means of reference the work of one census must not run into that of another, and it must be done with the nearest practicable attainment to accuracy. It is evident that a radical reform in the methods of doing this work is necessary, and we have not a doubt that there can be accomplished if there is a disposition in congress favorable to reform. Other governments have a way of completing their census work in one-third of the time occupied by our government, and at least equal accuracy and at far less cost. If the committee to be appointed on the next census shall devise a more practical, accurate and expeditious method of enumeration and compilation than that in vogue, its creation will be timely.

Work for the Council.

With the coming new year the city council should inaugurate many needed reforms in our municipal machinery. They should revise the building inspection ordinance. Enterprising citizens should not be gouged for constructing substantial buildings. One of the main objects of creating the building inspector's office was to secure reliable building statistics. This object has been frustrated by the exorbitant scale of fees. The inspector's figures are worthless and misleading. They are actually damaging if quoted, because they do not reach within 30 per cent of the actual cost of building improvements. The street commissioner's department should be reorganized and placed on a more efficient footing. A careful inventory of all city property should be taken and an effort made to recover any property belonging to the city that has been fraudulently or unlawfully obtained. An inventory should be taken of all movable city property now in custody of public officers, and care should be taken to have all plans, contracts, papers and records in fire-proof vaults or safes. The pest house sinecure and all other sinecures should be abolished and the city's affairs conducted on a business basis.

It is to be feared that the issue between the Reading railroad company and its employees is not yet settled, and that a strike involving the greater portion or all of the men employed by that corporation may not be averted. The entire country is interested in this controversy, for if such a strike as was threatened should occur a general anthracite coal famine is inevitable. Nowhere in the country is there now on hand the supply of coal usual at this season, and at most points the present stock would be exhausted in a week. The policy of the coal combination has been to curtail the supply everywhere, and the result is that even the markets at the very threshold of the coal producing region are in danger of a famine should the supply be cut off for only a few days. As to the merits of the controversy, the most trustworthy opinion appears to be that in precipitating the strike the men were at fault. Their ground of complaint was not against the Reading company, but against a firm with which the company did business. But the blunder having been committed, the company seems disposed to take advantage of it to make conditions that will very likely increase the complications and may lead to a general strike. Had the company any concern for the public interest it could very easily avert any further trouble, but its managers, according to the latest advices, are showing a disposition wholly selfish and which is calculated to incite resistance. A general strike of Reading employees would be a far-reaching public calamity that would call down upon the heads of all responsible for it the maledictions of millions.

It is to be hoped the representatives of the associated bureau of charities, who appear to have entered upon their work with very little idea of what they are expected to do, will be zealous in ascertaining the nature of their duties and diligent in performing them when learned. Winter is upon us in earnest, and there are hundreds of people in Omaha who are in dire need. The charity that is urgently called for must not be delayed, if a great deal of threatened suffering is to be averted.

The abandonment of the plan of converting the Sheely building into a hotel ought to increase public interest in the project of erecting a commodious first-class hotel in some eligible location. Omaha would still require a great hotel even had the Sheely building been converted to the use proposed, but the failure to do this will somewhat increase the necessity, and give better assurance of the larger enterprise proving a profitable investment.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The palatial temple of Masonry at Hastings was appropriately dedicated last Tuesday. The building is 65x100, two stories in height and cost \$50,000. Buxton Mrs. McCully, of Plattsmouth, shook her husband and two children a few days ago and skipped toward Omaha with a handsome man. This is the second time she has given her legal lord an impromptu shake. Lincoln is catching on as a news center. Judge Blaine's decision in the Beatrice bond case delivered Tuesday, reached town by the BEE yesterday, and was immediately sent out by the enterprising associated press agent. It was a needless waste of energy. Scores of bogus drafts from Lincoln, Beatrice, Hastings, and Grand Island have turned up in Pittsburg, drawn against a lead manufacturing company. An energetic swindler induced parties in the towns named to cash the drafts, and they are just out the amount of the accommodation. C. W. Pool, of the Tecumseh Journal, is wintering in the Cornucopia. His pictures of the country and people, its wild animals and tame beasts, snakes, perimmons and earthquakes, boost the hopes of his friends at home that he has been only temporarily divorced from truth. The county seat fight is forcing the mercury to a high notch in Greeley county. Scotia is fighting to retain and Greeley Center to capture the emolu-

ments of the capital. The latter has the support of the B. & M. townsite company of tax shirkers, which now owes the county \$29,441 of back taxes.

The following is slightly whiskered with the moss of antiquity, but it is the oldest that we have on record. "Albeit as often as leape yearre doth occur, the womanne holdeth prerogative over the manne in matters of courtship, love, and matrimonie; so that when the lady proposeth it shall not be lawful for the manne to say her nae, but he shall ascertain her proposal in all courtesie. The turmoil of the holidays and tedious work of squaring accounts with the dying year should not obscure the fact that an original poem will be buried at the bureau of brains which assemblies at Lincoln January 22. Members of the press should hurry and get the energy for the occasion or wear a commodious waste basket. A concerted effort is being made to induce the poet to swear off with the new year. An experienced teacher gives it as his conviction that there exists an appalling evil in the present condition of the schools of boys. His opinion was reached after registering the movements of a class of four armed on one day with skates and the next with coal scuttles. Ninety-nine per cent of energy and precision which are usually expended for the pleasure of the child, but the coal bin chills their ambition and sicken them at heart and limb. Collector Calhoun, of this internal revenue district, believes that the state stands more than an ordinary show of being the center of distillery interests. He has written to the Nebraska City Press reporter he gave these reasons for his belief: "Because no other state that is not barred out by prohibitory laws can compete with her. The Omaha and Nebraska City houses can make whiskey just 31 cent cheaper than they can do it in Peoria; that is a big item. Until the formation of the trust in Peoria, the Omaha and Mount Pleasant distilleries, which are now being perfected, did not realize this, or acknowledge that the place for the business, above all others, was not to act as a clerk to the commission and pay in his spare time as assistant county clerk, who, by law, is clerk to the commissioners, but will be interested in the proceedings, much owing to the increase of work in his department. The commissioners also decided on committees for the coming year, which will be sent to the effect when they formally organize on Monday next. Mr. O'Keefe will continue as chairman of the board at his old salary of \$3 a day, the same to be received hereafter, as the law recently went into effect increasing the pay of the commissioners to \$5 a day embraces only those elected under the new law. The new law adopted by the Union Pacific in giving private parties an opportunity to operate coal mines is having a good effect in more ways than one. The latest is the establishment of a coal agency in Cheyenne by the Colorado Fuel company, which will handle daily almost eighteen loads of Rock Spring coal to the Blair mine, supplying the Burlington railroad and selling at different points along the B. & M. railroad. The Shoshones have a way of dispensing with doctor's bills and troublesome women that would not thrive outside of their own country. One of the men who had sustained a fracture of one of her limbs became such a bore that the doctor decided to put her to death. They stripped her of every garment, tied her to stakes driven in the ground and left her to the mercy of the elements for two days and nights both of her arms were frozen solid but she was not dead. Concluding that some more expeditious way must be adopted, they gathered a lot of old blankets, piled them up around her and set her on fire. The fire was so hot that she died before her body was so badly burned that her inner organs were left exposed. They then let the fire go out and left her again to freeze. At the expiration of twenty-four hours death at last came to her relief.

The Pacific Coast.

The California fruit pack for 1897 is estimated at 1,122,500 cases, or nearly 27,000,000 cans. A \$75,000 wooden mill will soon be erected in Union, Ore., with a capital stock of \$125,000. There are 750,000 acres of tillable land still open for settlement in the Hailey land district in Idaho. Clara Hoghead is a teacher of Mendocino county. Some young man ought to persuade her to change her name. There are sixty-four flouring mills in Washington Territory with an estimated capacity of 8,885 barrels per day. To this number Walla Walla county contributes seven, with an aggregate capacity of 985 barrels per day. Five of these are located at Walla Walla city, one at Prosser, and one at Watburg. The marble deposit upon Slover mountain, near Colton, San Bernardino county, Cal., is turning to onyx as the workmen penetrate into its depths. Beautiful specimens of this valuable mineral have been taken out, and in some cases the mica which the company owning the quarry have recently contracted with the Coronado proprietors for putting in onyx tiling floors in the office, hall and music room of that great hotel at about \$40,000.

Railroad Notes.

THE CALIFORNIA RATE. Taking effect January 1, the round trip California excursion rate over the Burlington will be advanced to \$80 from the Missouri river, and will then become a daily rate for individual tickets. In addition to the daily rate of \$90, the B. & M., by agreement of the Transcontinental and Missouri river companies, leaving the Missouri river on all trains of January 15 and February 16, at \$60 for the round trip. After January 1, orders for California excursion tickets at the \$60 rate may only be drawn for these two special excursions, and such orders should bear the condition that they must be presented at the Missouri river for exchange on the date of special excursion. PERSONAL. Frank Sample, city passenger agent of the Union Pacific at Denver, and Meyer Harrison, assistant passenger agent at Omaha, are in the city on business. A Lost Son. Mr. Michael Engh, who lives at 1316 California street, mourns the loss of his twelve-year-old son, Johnnie, whom he has not seen since Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Engh stated to a BEE representative last night that he had punished Johnnie for "chooking him a little" and had driven him from home. Johnnie took the case and returned to his father's home, where he was found. Johnnie is probably a boy of nerve who does not propose to be abused by anyone, not accepting his own "dad."

Only One Marriage License.

The blizzard seems to have a chilling effect on the ardor of love struck individuals. Yesterday only one marriage license was issued by Judge McCallister, the applicants being D. Woodworth, aged forty-one, and Katherine M. Kuhn, twenty-eight years, all of Omaha. Elks' Rooms. The Elks' directors have decided to throw open their rooms to members after next Saturday night. The committee on the subject consists of J. M. Muter, and A. Parrotte were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the event.

NEW COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

They Hold a Secret Session at the County Hall.

A SLATE FIXED UP BY THEM. Applications Pouring In From the Poor For Relief—Sad Stories and Painful Scenes—Deserted By Her Husband. The County Commissioners. For the first time since their election the three newly chosen county commissioners, Messrs. Turner, Anderson and Corrigan, gathered yesterday about the consulting table in the commissioners' room and immediately proceeded to make themselves at home. Messrs. Turner and Anderson look venerable and dignified with gray hairs and beards. Mr. Turner is busied himself studying, with a view of familiarizing himself with the statutes regulating the acts of county commissioners and Mr. Anderson consulted the county maps and assessors' books. Mr. Corrigan is a youth in comparison with his colleagues, and looks pleasantly through a pair of gold rimmed spectacles. During the early hours of the afternoon Commissioners O'Keefe and Mount transacted routine business, occasionally receiving and acting on a suggestion of the new trio with becoming kindness and grace. A number of office employees about the hall strolled in, and were formally introduced to Messrs. Turner, Anderson and Corrigan. A SECRET SESSION. A few minutes after 4 o'clock the heavy door leading to the Commissioners' room was opened and the three newcomers were locked from the outside by one of the janitors of the building. It was announced that Commissioners O'Keefe and Mount had gone into the city and that the three new commissioners and county clerk-elect Roche, the proceedings caused some excitement, and all kinds of amusing rumors were put in circulation. The session was not continued until long after 5 o'clock, and it is understood to have been to create the salary of Billy Moran, who is to act as clerk to the commissioners and pay in his spare time as assistant county clerk, who, by law, is clerk to the commissioners, but will be interested in the proceedings, much owing to the increase of work in his department. The commissioners also decided on committees for the coming year, which will be sent to the effect when they formally organize on Monday next. Mr. O'Keefe will continue as chairman of the board at his old salary of \$3 a day, the same to be received hereafter, as the law recently went into effect increasing the pay of the commissioners to \$5 a day embraces only those elected under the new law. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILS. The new rate proposed by the Union Pacific railroad appeared before the commissioners and complained that land taxed to them was out of sight in the bottom of the barrel. His chief complaint was that assessed that had been washed away some ten years ago. Upon these representations the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the county treasurer be and is hereby directed to cancel the taxes for the year 1897 on the following lots, viz: Lots 11 and 13, block 97; lots 1, 2, 11 and 12, block 66; and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 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, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 7