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Now that the election is over prepare for winter and subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., March 29, 1895.

The Tribly Shoe.

Shopkeepers Are Not Delighted With the Prospect of Women Buying Them—General Talk for Women.

The various boot makers and shoe store managers no longer offer up their little prayer of thanksgiving. They are blessing (?) Du Maurier for having brought forth the Tribly shoe. They may talk as they please about sensible shoes for women to their patrons but in their hearts they do not hail with delight the thought of women wearing these shoes. Now that the wheel of fashion has gone round and the topmost spoke is labeled "Tribly," pretty feet have become the rage and women have come to realize that tight shoes make ugly feet, and the consequent sad fate of not being able to pose as Tribly for the young actress, who buys better and more shoes than any other women, is too much. Hence the demand for sensible shoes, not exactly "bedroom slippers." The most enthusiastic "Tribly-ite" has not yet made the demand for carpet slippers, but good broad soles, square toes and low heels, have become the necessary thing.

The shopkeepers, who should be delighted at the turn of affairs, seem no better satisfied than when women wore a tiny piece of glove skin upon two stiletto heels.

"The craze is all well enough," said one shopkeeper, "it is only what shoe-dealers have wanted for years, but it is pretty tough on us when, after stocking our shelves with toothpick shoes and Louis Quinz heels, that this rage should appear. The factories are filled with these shoes and the prospect is gloomy. We have never ceased to advocate comfortable shoes, shoes that would make the foot a thing of beauty as well as a matter of convenience, but it was no use we only got snubbed for our pains, and just as we were yielding to the public demands of narrow shoes here comes this disastrous rage of Tribly. The idea is all right; I believe in it," he said tearfully, "but it is hard on the trade and on the theory that woman is a reasoning creature."

It is equally as hard on the woman with a narrow foot, for say as fashion will, a woman who is the possessor of a narrow foot cannot, with any comfort at all, wear these shoes. The foot is slender, and in wide shoes that member slips along in the shoe, preventing the snugness which should be one of the first requirements of a shoe. It is all right for feet with any width, and the plan is to be heartily recommended, but pty is to be bestowed on a woman with slender feet who has to wear the Tribly shoe. To my way of thinking, there is nothing prettier than a long slim foot, which is an indication of gentle breeding and daintiness, and if women carry out their sensible inclinations they will not wear a wide shoe if a narrow one will do.

With no intention of slandering wide feet, there is nothing sloppier or more indicative of a mean nature than a wide foot.

South African Saltpetre.

The Cape Colony to Be a Rival of Chile for American Trade.

Extensive deposits of saltpetre have been discovered in Cape Colony, South Africa, which promise to be of great value and usefulness in many industries, chief among which are gunpowder, metallurgical and pharmaceutical, as well as in the curing and packing of beef. Hitherto the chief supply of this substance has come from Chile, but what is obtained there costs \$80 per ton, and has to undergo afterward an expensive chemical operation to render it fit for practical use. The deposits found in South Africa are reported to be the true potassium nitrate. Saltpetre is soluble in water and that found in Chile contains salts of sodium, which is an absorbent of moisture. That in Chile has numerous sulphates, and so much earth and organic matter that after it reaches its destination only 5 per cent. of saltpetre can be obtained that is fit for use. As "Nigger" powder, one of the most inferior of explosives, contains 60 per cent. of saltpetre, it can readily be seen that the cost of this ingredient is a chief factor.

The climate of South Africa is very dry, and this is believed to account for the rich quality of the find.

The plains of India contain saltpetre, but for some reason it is not an article of commerce.

Facts About the Peanut.

There is much doubt as to the original home of the peanut. Some say that it is indigenous to Africa; others that it was a native of South America and was carried by the earlier explorers of that country to Spain, and thence to Africa. The earliest authentic tradition tells of its appearance in Eastern North Carolina probably brought there by some of the slave ships landing cargoes along the coast. The native Africans recognized and used them. Peanuts grow upon a trailing vine with leaves much resembling a small four-leafed clover. The small yellow flower it bears is shaped like the blossom of the pea family. Indeed, the Agricultural Bureau in Washington does not recognize the peanut as a nut at all, but classifies it among beans. The soil in which it is cultivated must be light and sandy. After the flower falls away the flower-stalk elongates and becomes rigid, curving in such a way as to push the forming pod well below the surface of the earth. If by any accident this is not done the nut never matures.

Governor Hastings inaugurated the new Department of Agriculture by appointing Thomas J. Edge, formerly of West Chester but now of Harrisburg, to organize and preside over it. The new Secretary of Agriculture has been for many years secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and is well equipped both by experience and special knowledge of agricultural matters for the position to which Governor Hastings promotes him.

Climbing Vines.

How They May be Best Trained in the Garden.

Climbing vines have many different methods of attaching themselves to their support—some encircle a branch of the host by twining their main bodies around the support. A hop vine is a familiar illustration of this. More delicate ones cannot twist around their stakes, but have to have string or some similar material to cling to. The ordinary morning glory is an illustration of this class; but there are some which simply climb by twisting the leaf stalk around the support. This is especially true of the different kinds of clematises, yet it is not unusual in some gardens to see stakes as thick as walking canes put for the clematis to run up on; but as it is unable to do this they have to be tied to this pole by twine, while the leaves go on twisting themselves in order to find something to cling to, and as a consequence the vital powers of the plant are exhausted. In many cases the clematis, especially the variety known as Jackmanni, will die completely and suddenly from the attack of a minute fungus; but it is more likely that this occurs often in cases as described, for want of the proper means of support. Thread or twine for the leaves to twist around, or even a little brush wood, such as we would give to a crop of peas, is much more likely to produce healthy and vigorous clematises than when they are deprived of all means of using their leaf-stalks as tendrils.

WHEN EASTER COMES.

A friend of the Boston Transcript, "E. M. H." writes: "I was attracted by the suggestion in your paper this evening to compose a rhyme which would give the reason of the 'movable nature of the Easter feast.' The following clever rhymes are added. They should be taught in the primary schools: "Thirty days hath September," "Every person can remember," "But to know when Easter's come Puzzles even scholars some."

When March the twenty-first is past, Just watch the silvery moon, And when you see it full and round, Know Easter'll be here soon.

After the moon has reached its full, Will be here, The very Sunday after, In each and every year.

And if it hap on Sunday The moon should reach its height, The Sunday following this event Will be the Easter bright.

A Noble Woman.

Then I bade good-bye to an honest, earnest woman who has given her life to a great cause. A bus has not cured the milk of human kindness flowing in her veins; covetly has not embittered her generous soul. Susan B. Anthony, with her honorable seventy-five years, is more alive to-day than almost any woman of my acquaintance. Why? Because she is in love with a noble idea. Love begets enthusiasm. Enthusiasm keeps soul and body young. Blessed be that which makes the world go round!

A writer in the Pittsburg Gazette is concerned because the Democrats have no loud-mouthed candidates for the presidential nomination next year. As the convention is distant about 15 months, there will be plenty of time to develop candidates. The Republicans, on the other hand, are already bothered by too many candidates. Reed, Harrison, McKinley, Allison, Cameron and some others have been regularly entered and for a year to come will be engaged in the lively pastime of killing one another. The Democrats have precog candidates. A year before they were nominated—a few months before, in fact—no one dreamed that either Polk, Pierce or Cleveland would be presidential candidates. Yet they were all nominated and elected.

The first state election of this year will be that of Rhode Island, on the first Wednesday of April. The officers to be elected are a governor, who is paid the munificent salary of \$1,000 a year, a lieutenant governor, secretary of the state, attorney-general and state treasurer. The conventions of both parties met in Providence last week and filled full tickets in nomination, the candidates for governor being Charles Warren Lippitt, Republican, and George L. Littlefield, Democrat. The Democrats are making their fight in favor of a convention to revise the antiquated constitution of the state. The Republicans are singing tariff and dodging silver.

The distribution of the sugar bounty will place about \$4,736,566 among the maple sugar producers of the Somerset interal revenue collection district. Two hundred and twelve claims for bounty have been filed in the collector's office in Pittsburg, a majority of them being filed by farmers from Somerset county. The largest claim presented by any producer in Ohio, West Virginia, or Pennsylvania is that of Elijah Livengood of Elklick township, Somerset county, who will receive \$207.92.

Charcoal for Jewellery.

Large quantities of swamp maple birch and other sorts of wood growth in southwestern Massachusetts are burned into charcoal and sold to jewelers and manufacturers of light metal work. Three cords of wood make 100 bushels of charcoal.

Temporarily at Least.

Grimes—I believe that sea voyages makes a man selfish. Slimes—Shouldn't wonder. Dey make him want de earth, anyway.

—Mother, "Bobby, why have you stuffed cotton in your ear; does it ache?" Bobby, "No; papa said that everything he tells me goes in one ear and comes out the other. I want to prevent this."

On England's Great Rock.

Rev. Mr. Prugh Tells of the Marvels of the Forts of Gibraltar—A Trip Around the Settlement.

One of the most intensely interesting days we have ever spent was Monday, February 18, climbing over and through the great fortress rock, Gibraltar. Of all the fortifications in the universe Gibraltar is one of the most formidable, and England, to whom it has belonged, for 191 years, values it highly. The rock jutting into the sea, at the entrance of the Mediterranean, is three miles and a half long; at its widest point two-thirds of a mile wide, and 1,400 feet high. Among the ancients it was known as one of the pillars of Hercules, the other being on the African coast across the strait. The Moors, invading Spain, in 711 A. D., captured it, fortified it, and held it for 800 years. It took its name from the Moorish general who first captured it, and built upon it a magnificent Moorish castle, the ruins of which still remain.

Gibraltar was the first landing place of the Moors when they entered Europe, and it was their last point of departure when they were driven back into Africa. The Spaniards held possession of the rock until 1704, but not without many a bloody siege. When England captured this huge ball fortress it was recognized as being one of the keys of Europe. And the British Empire has spent millions of pounds and thousands of lives to strengthen the fortification and retain it.

It was humiliating to Spain to see this part of her natural territory in the hands of England, and again and again by sea and by land, there was witnessed the bitterest struggles, as Spain and her allies fought England for this granite fortress. But the British flag once planted on the ramparts has never been lowered.

The Galleries are the great sight of Gibraltar. No excavation in the world, for military purposes, at all approaches them. The galleries are tunnels, blasted in the bold rock, starting above the town, that lies at its base, and running in a zig-zag manner toward the top. At intervals the long line of galleries is pierced with embrasures, through which the huge cannon points, which sweep the bay and sea. The soldier who guided us through them, pointing with worthy pride to those vast and wonderful gallery ranges, said: "Those magnificent works are not surpassed by any in the world."

The soldier at Gibraltar is an important personage. And at present there are 6,000 red-coats on the rock. Most of them are very young looking they dress faultlessly and carry themselves as though they were fully conscious that they belonged to "the strongest empire on the earth." When we watched a regiment go through their maneuvers on the parade ground, and another marching through the streets, keeping step to the spirited music of a good brass band; companies, here and there on the rock practicing sharpshooting, and a squad of buglers taking lessons, on the mountain side, from a master, we felt that the life of a British soldier must be very fascinating to the young. So it is at first. But it soon loses its charm to some.

A frank young fellow with whom we fell into conversation, said: "I'm disgusted with the whole business, and to see you Americans, chafe me fearfully. Thirteen months ago I was living in New York. But like a fool, I went back to England, and enlisted. And now here I am bound for seven years, earning only one pound six-pence a month, when in the States I could make \$2 and \$3 per day." Then turning to a squad of fellows who had gathered around us, he added: "Men, the United States is the grandest country in the world for a young man. And the more there are the kinder people anywhere found to help a young fellow get on."

The head blacksmith in the shop in which the regimental officers were having their horses shod, told me his wages were 4 a day. I imagine that is not the half that our skilled blacksmiths at home make.

The inhabitants of the old town of Gibraltar are a motley people; Spaniards, Algerians, Jews and English. The streets are very narrow and very crooked, and the buildings extremely quaint. Everywhere you see little donkeys winding their way and carrying huge loads of hay, charcoal, vegetables and fruit. Here and there a Spaniard is seen driving his dozen goats to his customers' doors, and milking for them, on the spot, their daily supply of milk. When we had one of them milk us a quart, we enjoyed drinking it extremely.

A funeral procession coming down the hill struck me as very unique. It was the funeral of a prominent business man of the town. First came six boys and six priests in robes, carrying the crucifix. Then the casket borne on the shoulders of four stalwart men, then 200 men well-dressed and each wearing a silk hat. Then a closed carriage containing the family of the deceased. As they went slowly down the street, the shopkeepers closed and locked their doors and put up their shutters; opening them again only after the procession had passed out of sight.

Although Gibraltar has traditionally held the title of a barren rock, its Alameda, or public garden, is very beautiful, filled with clematis, geraniums, aloes, roses, lilies, myrtle, locust, almond, orange and lemon trees. The streets are well paved and kept faultlessly clean. And in this respect, especially, it presents a striking contrast to the dirty little Spanish town of Leria, on the other side of the strip of land known as "the neutral ground." A filthier place than this, and a lazier people we think it would be hard to find anywhere on earth. Besides the people there are two objects of interest to us in this wretched little town. A large and beautiful vegetable garden is irrigated by an old-fashioned cow walking round and round in a ring, drawing water by means of a circular pump into a large reservoir, from which it trickles down through the long ditches. And then there is a large and famous bull-ring, substantially built and gaudily decorated. It is a place of great attraction to

the Spaniards and the soldiers and inhabitants of Gibraltar. Though, to the people of refinement, it is growing to be a more and more disgusting amusement.

Our Lighthouses.

The lighthouses of the world number more than 7,000. The United States has over 1,300 houses and as many posts. The latter are simpler in construction and not very expensive, since they are maintained on shore. Our government has been proceeding with the theory that the coast should be so sprinkled with lights that the rays meet and pass; that a vessel will meet the one in advance before the one in the rear is out of sight. The annual appropriation for their keeping is now nearly \$4,000,000.

Kerosene oil is that which has been adopted by the lighthouse board as the luminaut, though gas and, to a limited extent, electricity have been given a trial. Gas is being used only at Alexandria, Va., and Newburyport, Mass. Kerosene is considered the best and the cheapest. It is even reliable. Electricity will no doubt be adopted when Congress can be prevailed upon to appropriate money.

"Perhaps you would not think so, but a very large proportion of diseases in New York come from carelessness about catching cold," says Dr. Cyrus Edson. "It is such a simple thing and so common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold. There are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simplest precaution of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one, get rid of it as soon as possible. By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does not tell you how to cure a cold but we will take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon affect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. P. Green.

A little German principality, Waldeck, has promulgated a unique, and, we imagine, quite effective prohibition law. A decree has been proclaimed that a license to marry will not be granted to any individual who has the habit of getting drunk; and if one who has been a drunkard apply for such license he must produce sufficient proof of reformation to warrant his receiving it.

—Are you ever annoyed by a buzzing or roaring sound in your head? Have you difficulty in hearing distinctly? Are you troubled with a continual dropping of mucus, irritating the throat and causing you to cough? Is your breath unpleasantly affected and accompanied with bad taste? Is your hearing less acute? If so, you have catarrh and should at once procure a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, the best known remedy. The Balm will give instant relief.

—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral possesses powerful healing qualities, which manifest themselves whenever this remedy is employed in colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles. Its anodyne and expectorant effects are promptly realized. It is a chemical success and a medical triumph.

Medical.

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We quote the following prices which will stand from now until July 1st, 1895. Brown Backs.....4, 5 and 6 cts per piece White Backs.....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, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 83