

**Cambria Freeman.**

RENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1896.

In three wards of Chicago 800 families are on the verge of starvation. They are without food, fuel or work.

Congress met on Monday and the last message of President Cleveland to that body was read. The message is lengthy and deals entirely in statistics but suggests nothing of any importance. On the Cuban question, Mr. Cleveland, evidently intends to do nothing, leaving the Cubans to work out their own independence without any help from him.

Madrid newspapers are greatly excited over their references to Cuba and Spain contained in President Cleveland's message and declare the intervention of the United States in Cuba would be unbearably humiliating to Spain. *El Correspondencia Militar* says that Spain has forces more than sufficient to punish any interference on the part of the United States in the affairs of Spain.

A company with a capital of \$20,000,000 has been incorporated under the laws of Virginia to engage in exporting and importing with South America republics. Its privileges in the way of absorbing and freezing out other concerns are of the most liberal character. Among other purposes in view is said to be the development and exportation of anthracite coal from the rich fields of Peru.

The house committee on banking and currency at its meeting at Washington on Wednesday decided that some steps should be taken by them to "correct the evils in our banking and currency system." A resolution offered by Mr. Brodus, of Pennsylvania, was unanimously adopted. It reads: "Resolved, That with a view to obtaining the latest and best thought on the subject of our financial and banking system, this committee invites suggestions and communications from financial, commercial and industrial organizations which may have any definite plan to present on the subject."

More McKinley prosperity. Wages of all employees of the Illinois Steel company, Chicago were reduced from 10 to 25 per cent. on December 1. Motormen and conductors of the Consolidated Traction company, Pittsburgh, have been subjected to a reduction of wages from \$2.10 to \$1.57 a day. The extensive plant of the Roxbury, Mass. Carpet company has closed down indefinitely. It is the largest concern of its kind in New England and employed 1,200 people. Fifty employees of the finishing department of W. B. Thorn & Co.'s shoe factory, Haverhill, Mass., have been paid off and discharged.

Judging from the increasing demand from foreign countries for American iron it does not stand in much need of protective duties. A late dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., announces sales of 3,000 tons for Liverpool, and also orders for Rotterdam, Genoa and other points in foreign countries. A constant market for surplus southern iron outside of the United States seems to be an assured feature of future business. An order is reported from Detroit for 2,000 tons of pig iron for Budapest of a peculiar character, to be used in the manufacture of car wheels. But the more finished product of northern manufacturers is also finding a market abroad. The increased exportation of manufactured goods is one of the great triumphs of the Wilson tariff imperfect as it is. Under no former tariff law has there been such progress in this direction.

The Philadelphia Record is correct, says the New York World, asserting that while the iron manufacturers of this country are calling for more protection, Alabama iron is selling in Europe in open competition with the cheapest products of European labor. It is true not only of pig-iron but of cut and wire nails, of bicycles, sewing machines and many other forms of iron and steel goods which are exported and sold in Europe at a profit, and without any protection whatever.

It is also true that the very time our manufacturers are demanding increased protection against foreigners they are selling to foreigners cheaper than they sell at home. How is it that American steel rails are worth less a mile outside of our coast limit than they are on our wharves? How is it that our coal is sold for 50 cents a ton less in Hamburg than in New York? Instead of an increase of tariff taxes, why should we not have fair trade prices at home as well as abroad?

One factor in the resources of the United States for defense or aggression, an English writer, Mr. Stevens, points out which no other Englishman has reckoned upon. He remarks: "At present the United States government pays \$138,000,000 a year to pensioners of the civil war. As the men die these pensions fall in at the rate of five to eight millions annually; in 20 years or so the pension list will be a white sheet of paper. That means over twenty-six millions sterling a year paid already for a military purpose which can be diverted to armaments without a cent of extra taxation. In 20 years this country will be easily able to turn out a dozen battleships a year without taking a cent out of anybody's pocket. And that means the naval supremacy of the world."

"If we started the United States in this course by some bungling attempt to get our coaling stations half fortified then it was the worst day's work ever did in our lives. But since the mischief is done, and apparently done irremediably, we had better face the situation squarely and at once."

It appears to be the belief of a great many men elected to legislative bodies, says the Harrisburg Patriot, that it is their business to introduce bills, next to introduce more bills and last to have bills introduced. To such degree has this belief been impressed upon the minds of the chosen of the people, and upon some of the people also, that a man who serves through a whole session of a legislature without introducing a few bills—it makes no difference if they be smothered in committee immediately—is looked upon as lacking in intelligence or at least he is suspected of being a sort of crank.

There are nearly fifteen hundred bills, reported from committees, awaiting the action of the second session of the Fifty-fourth congress. In congress as elsewhere a large number of bills never get beyond the committees. The sum total of bills introduced is therefore much larger than the number now awaiting action. Congressmen cover much more territory—that is their districts are larger—than do the members of the state legislatures and they have more valid excuses for the introduction of many bills. But the average state legislature wrestles with more bills in one session than congress does in two. Next month every member of the legislature will have a grip sack, boots and breeches filled with bills that the great American people want converted into laws—the said American people being the Jim Smiths and Sam Joneses, each of whom controls a vote down at the Corners, or the Bill Blushes or Tom Kuckootons who run the biggest saloons in the block.

Very many of these bills are deserted as soon as they come into the world, many are deservedly killed in committee, but the great majority are placed on the calendar, worthless as they are, and impede action on other measures which are more deserving or more important. But too many unnecessary bills find their way to the statute books. There are scarcely six bills introduced in any session of the legislature that are worth a moment's attention by men devoted to the interests of the state. And of these more deserving six, not less than three are killed because they are too honest. The man who does not introduce a bill now is the real statesman.

The State convention of county commissioners of Pennsylvania held at Reading recently discussed a number of questions of great importance to the taxpayers of the state. One of them was as to whether justices of the peace should be mulcted for costs in the petty cases returned to court without sufficient cause. The courts of quarter sessions of every county in the state have had numerous cases of this character to deal with, and if the county commissioners will secure the passage of a law such as they will recommend for imposing the costs upon the justices and magistrates who make return of petty cases on flimsy or unseasonable evidence, they will save large sums of money annually to the taxpayers.

Probably one of the most important questions discussed was that of registration. The convention decided to recommend the single annual registration, and the doing away with the May registration. This, if passed and it becomes a law, will save the counties of the state a great deal of money yearly, as well as avoid the performance of work that is really unnecessary. Among other matters up for consideration was that of paying the state legislature to amend the state constitution so as to classify the cities and boroughs of the state to the end that all public officers shall be paid salaries instead of receiving fees, as at present. The fee system they declare, has been found unsatisfactory and burdensome and if the wishes of the county commissioners are granted a great and beneficial reform will have been brought about. Altogether the annual sessions of the county commissioners are certain to work a great deal of good to the people of the state.

If anything were needed in addition to the outgivings of Republican statesmen fresh from Canton to indicate the intention of the victors in regard to the tariff, a full-blown hint could be plucked from the list of demands to be made of congress by the California Fruit Growers' Convention. No doubt there is plenty of evidence to prove that these demands are not merely perfectly reasonable and proper, but that compliance with them will be of great advantage to everybody. Persons who want governmental bounties are always prepared to demonstrate complete unselfishness and riotous patriotism.

California is first in the field. Now let us hear from the wool growers, the salt miners, the lumbermen, the mill bosses, and all the noble array of martyrs to the wicked Wilson bill. It is announced that Major McKinley intends to put in the winter framing a tariff bill to be presented to the extra session he means to call directly after his inauguration. How can he do it unless the various mendicants of trade make haste to tell him what they want? Step up everybody, and hand in your list of demands! We are going to have a feast as well as a feast. Walk up to the table, gentlemen! Nobody shall be sent away hungry.

**Pitiable Poverty.** SENATOR MILLE, of Texas, on Wednesday introduced the following resolution in the senate: Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the president of the United States is hereby directed to take possession of the island of Cuba with the military and naval forces of the United States and hold the same until the people of Cuba can organize a government, deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and arm and equip such military and naval forces as may be necessary to secure them against foreign invasion.

**Washington Letter.**

Washington, December 4th, 1896.—The White House is about the only place in Washington one can go without meeting one or more senators and representatives. Secretary Olney has been overrun with congressional callers, especially since the circulation of the rumor that he had a short time ago notified the government of Spain that this government intended to bring war on Cuba if the revolution about peace in Cuba in three months, was not put down in three months. All anxious to know the exact status of Cuban matters. Members of the senate and house foreign committees are said to have received some definite information from the White House, but they declined to say what it was. General attention was contemplated in the policy of the administration towards Cuba, and it is expected that the president's message will treat the matter in about the same style. The other members of the cabinet have also had numerous congressional callers, some on business for their constituents and some merely to pay a friendly visit; but President Cleveland has not had much of his time taken up by them and is not likely to have.

The president's message is all ready to be sent to congress, and the usual precautions have been taken to prevent its premature publication. If it be fair to judge from the lack of curiosity as to the contents of that document this year, those precautions were hardly necessary. It will, of course, be printed as a matter of newsworthiness to congress, but it is doubtful whether an advance copy of it could be sold to any paper in the country, not because of the belief that it will be any less interesting than Mr. Cleveland's previous messages, but because of the knowledge that no matter how wise the recommendations of the message may be there is no possibility of their being carried out by legislation at the present session.

There are all classes of men in most professions, but the increase of men who regard their business upon the great goods man's theory that "a new sucker is born every minute," in the ranks of the patent solicitors has aroused the honorable patent lawyers to the necessity of taking some action that will protect the inventor in his own country, and their own profession from the degradation and demoralization of the methods adopted to cajole money from the pockets of the inventors without any intention of giving any equitable return therefor. Under present laws and rules the commissioner of patents can do nothing to protect either the honest patent lawyer or the inventor, except in cases of the most flagrant nature, and then it must come under his personal notice after an application has been filed in the patent office, that he thought that a patent law proper extension of the jurisdiction of the commissioner of patents, could easily compel the lottery patent solicitors and the delusive ciclar patent solicitors to either reform their methods or get out of the business. In either case the honest patent lawyers would be gainers.

Speaking of the probability that one or more senators may be asked to join McKinley's cabinet a veteran Republican senator said: "Well, everybody must judge for himself, but the senator who has been in office for more than one term who is willing to enter the cabinet must either have been blind to what went on under his nose or imagine that he possesses the ability to control the cabinet. I don't believe there was ever a single one of them who did not regret it. Senator Lodge, of Mass., who has been mentioned as a cabinet possibility, says he would not leave the senate for any position in McKinley's gift. Lodge may not have a level head on everything but on this subject he has. There is nothing in official life, except the presidency, better than a senatorship. There is a rumor that Senator Cullom, the gentleman who was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination because of a fancied facial resemblance to Abraham Lincoln and who has been "mentioned" for the cabinet, has set up as a financial oracle. He said: "The Republican party will settle the silver question within the next four years to the satisfaction of everybody." When asked to state how this wonderful settlement was to be brought about the oracle replied: "Just what plan will be followed I cannot say, but I feel sure it will be settled." Now isn't that convincing?"

**Mines Run Under Arms.** Scranton, Pa., December 7.—Detectives and deputy sheriffs, armed with Winchester, were on guard all day at the Forest Coal company's property, near Archbold, to-day, and under their protection the company was enabled to work its mines with about one-half force. The strikers took to the woods after the arrest of five more of its fellows the morning before, but they were in a ugly mood, and made many terrible threats. Their women at the boarding house declare the company will suffer the loss of property for turning the strikers out. Superintendent Jones said to-day he would not be content until every one of the foreigners was driven forever from the works, designating them as a treacherous, ugly crowd. The company will continue working under the sheriff's guard until complete safety is assured.

**Venezuela Will Arbitrate.** Washington, D. C., Dec 7.—Venezuela has accepted the arbitration as agreed upon by secretary Olney and Juan Poncefeste. Secretary Olney has received a telegram from Minister Andrade, at Caracas, that the memorandum between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the boundary question is accepted by the Venezuelan government; that the memorandum will be published at Caracas this afternoon, and that an extra session of the Venezuelan congress will be called as soon as possible, in order that the memorandum may be carried into effect by the necessary treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela.

**The Plague in India.** Bombay, December 9.—The bubonic plague is spreading everywhere. On Tuesday there were 55 fresh cases and 37 deaths here. Since the outbreak there have been 1,126 cases and 804 deaths. The mortality in this city during the past week from all diseases was about 1,000, while the normal death rate is only about 300.

**Best of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report**

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**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

**WANT NO AUTONOMY.**

**Cubans Oppose President Cleveland's Plan.**

**CUBA MUST BE FREE, SAYS PALMA.**  
The Delegate Thinks the Message Very Depressive to Spain.—A Cuban Government Does Exist, In Spite of the President's Assertion, He Declares.  
NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—At the office of the Cuban Junta, in this city, Tomas Estrada Palma, delegate of the Cuban republic to the United States, has given an opinion in which he expressed his views of the president's message, so far as it related to the Cuban question. He says the message, generally speaking, is in a great measure very depressive to Spain as an independent nation, and he declares that Spain has no control over at least two-thirds of the island; it acknowledges the grievances which have led to the present revolt of the Cubans against the authority of Spain, and supports the Cubans in their distrust any promise whatever that the Spanish government can make to them, and pledges the guaranty of the United States as a security for any agreement which Spain enters into with Cuba.  
President Cleveland, he continues, finally declares, without hesitation, that the Cuban republic is a reality, and is waiting for Spain to end the contest, has a limit; that the obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superceded by the obligations to the considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to the United States, saved from complete devastation, will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the benefits of peace.  
As to the inference, contained in the message, that the Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, Mr. Palma cites recent acts of General Gomez in fulfillment of orders to prove that the civil government of the republic of Cuba continues to exist, and that the military authorities, Mr. Palma says it is idle to talk of autonomy for the Cubans.  
The atrocities practiced by the Spanish in the present war, he continues, "have deepened to such an extent the political and social hatreds of the Cuban people, that it is absolutely impossible to fill it up with another sort of scheme which does not affirm the absolute independence of the Cuban people. Cuba has decided to get rid forever of the Spanish rule and her people count neither their enemies nor the many parties in its social history, nor the struggle. They go on, confident in the justice of their cause, the firmness of their resolution and the protection of the United States, of course, that they are, in the very center of free America, left alone to themselves, without a hand outstretched to them, far from being discouraged, they feel convinced of their ultimate success."

**To Build an Immense Steel Plant**  
Chicago, December 6.—The actual purchase of a large tract of land in the Calumet region of South Chicago and the ultimate purpose to which the property will be put, leaked out yesterday. The Standard Oil company and the Rockefeller's bought \$500,000 worth of real estate from the Calumet and Dock company, embracing 36,000 feet of dockage on a Lake Michigan, the Calumet pier and stop at the mouth of the river.  
Upon this land the Rockefeller interests will build the largest steel plant in the country, including blast furnaces, steel mills and rolls for the manufacture of structural iron. The total cost of the plant will be \$10,000,000. This new enterprise will bring the Standard Oil company into direct competition with the Rockefellers. The Rockefeller's already own great ranges of iron mines in the Lake Superior region and a fleet of steel steamers which will carry the ore to the Calumet river. This fleet is to be increased next season. Building operations are to be commenced early next year.

**Fight With a Robber Band**  
Decatur, Ind., Dec. 7.—A desperate fight between officers and a gang of thieves occurred early this morning at Berne, this county. For a few weeks numerous robberies have occurred in the vicinity of Berne, and money, watches and valuables, and other articles, have been stolen.  
Last night citizens were lying in wait for the thieves and about 4 o'clock this morning 10 men were seen to approach a store and begin their work. The alarm was given and a posse was soon at hand. The thieves began shooting and a battle ensued. They were driven to the woods nearby.  
About 100 citizens gave chase, attempting to surround them in the woods, but the robbers were too well armed and shot their way out, making their escape. One of the gang, giving the name of Cuthart Brown, was found lying by a log, shot and will die, and others are believed to have been injured. The wounded man is now in jail here. He denies knowing anything of the gang. Posses headed by officers are giving chase.

**Reading Steel for London.**  
Reading, Pa., December 7.—On Saturday next J. H. Carpenter, of the Carpenter Steel Company, this city, will sail for Liverpool, carrying in his inside pocket a contract signed by members of the Carpenter Steel Company, and soon to be signed also and executed by wealthy English steel producers, giving the latter the privilege of purchasing large quantities of structural material by the Carpenter process in London. The manufacturers on the other side of the big pond are particularly partial to the temperless or air-hardening steel manufactured at the Carpenter plant on account of its peculiar qualities and the success of the Carpenter process.  
Next year will be a busy one at the works in this city. Mr. Carpenter anticipated the award of several government contracts for the equipment of new vessels. The steel for these vessels is being picked up and the works are at present busy with numerous orders.

**Robbery at Holidayburg.**  
HOLIDAYBURG, Pa., Dec. 9.—The office of the Guarantee Loan Investment company has been robbed. The safe was cracked and \$500 in cash and many valuable securities were stolen. Manager J. C. Acker says the stolen property belongs to private individuals and that the company loses nothing.  
**Due to Steiny's Death.**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Smith & Burden, contractors of Long Island City, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. George H. Smith, the senior member of the firm, said that he thought the liabilities would reach \$100,000, but that the assets of the firm would be near that figure. The death of William H. Steiny was the cause.  
**Anti-Saloon League.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The annual convention of the American Anti-Saloon League is in session. Among the more prominent workers in the temperance cause are Hon. Hiram Price, Rev. L. B. Wilson, James L. Ewin, Rev. A. J. Kynett, Rev. Howard Russell and Mrs. Annie Wintemurray.  
**Talmage to Marry Again.**  
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Miss Susie Mangum of this city are to be married. Dr. Talmage's daughter is married to Miss Mangum's brother.  
**A Welcome Escher of '97.**  
The beginning of the new year will have a welcome in the shape of a fresh Almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of a national tonic and alternative, Hestete's stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other material highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburgh, 90 have been entered in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months free of duty and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Italian, Swedish and Bohemian.

**B. & B.**

This store is right into the holiday business—is going about it with an earnestness that will attract your attention and we know you will confidence.

In the Fancy Goods lines we put on sale larger and finer assortments than ever at Old Pottery and Brick-a-Brac in Royal Road, Royal Vienna, Sevres, Dresden, Adlon, Teplitz, Clousonne, Italian Falcone, Bisque Figures, Bronzes, etc. There are also numberless articles in Fancy Leather and in Celluloid—Comb and Brush Sets, Work Boxes, Shaving Sets, Glass and Handkerchief Boxes, Necktie Boxes and Collar and Cuff Boxes.  
Then the range of Cut Glass and Fine China—Silver and silver-plated Novelties, Lamps, Shades, Globes, Oxyd Cabinets, Hard Wood Tatuorettes, India Seal-Fancy Chairs and Tables—all at our well known small profit prices.

**BOOKS, TOYS, DOLLS and GAMES**

—and then you've but a mere mention of the Holiday Goods this store has prepared for your holiday buying—a newspaper description can't be definite—better come and see and we'll warrant you'll find the prices so much in your favor as will pay you for the coming.  
We'll be glad to send Catalogue to those who will write for it—costs you nothing and will save you many dollars—19 pages mostly illustrated, devoted to Holiday Goods, exclusive of the Jewelry and other departments which contain so many good gift articles.  
The time is short—come or write for the book without delay.

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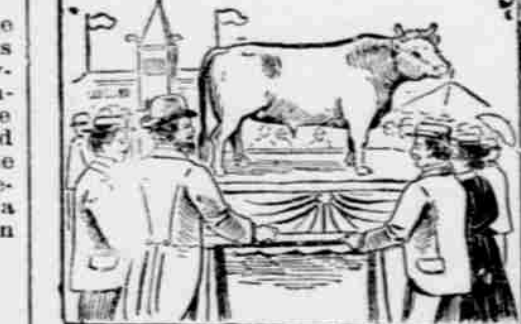
**For Your Protection.**—"Catarah" "Cures" or Tonics for Catarah in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain either Mercury, Iodide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious to the long taken. "Catarah" is a local, not a blood-disease, caused by a sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus and if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarah will follow: severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, loss of breath, and sometimes an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to stop inflammation and limit the membrane. "Catarah" Cream is the acknowledged cure for this trouble and contains no mercury nor any inurious drug. Price, 50 cents. Nov 10 94. P. Y.



**THE STATE GRANGE.**

**Leonard Rhone Delivered the Annual Address at Altoona.**  
ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 9.—The twenty-fourth annual session of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, is in session here. The legislative committee outlined a program and the executive and finance committees met. When the grange proper met Leonard Rhone, the master, delivered his annual address. He urged the passage of the daily revenue bill and suggested the preparation of a bill for the distribution of the school appropriations according to a number of taxable pupils and farms.  
The grange will be in session four days and the regular proceedings are in attendance. About 500 delegates are in attendance. David E. Lutz of California, who has just returned from Europe, delivered an address this morning on "The Causes of Depression in France."  
**CLUE TO PENSION SWINDLE.**  
A Negro Applicant Placed Under Arrest at St. Louis.  
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—The United States marshal, in Henry E. Barkus, alias Samuel Meyers, colored, they have a clue to a pension swindle which has been conducted on an extensive scale. Barkus, alias Meyers, said he had served as a corporal in Company K, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry, during the war. He made his application under the name of Samuel Myers, and the records at Washington show that Corporal Meyers of Company K, Ninety-seventh Indiana, was living in the Hoosier state and drawing a pension. When arrested Barkus made a statement that leads the United States officials to think the negro soldier in a white regiment is a common scheme for working pension fraud.

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Personally-Conducted Tours. MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.  
**CALIFORNIA**  
Three tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburgh, January 27, February 24, and March 27, 1897. First class second tour, \$25.00. Second tour, \$20.00. Third tour, \$15.00. Round trip from Pittsburgh and proportional rates from other points.  
**FLORIDA**  
Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia, January 29 and 30, and March 9, 1897. Rate covers the expenses of the tour, including meals, hotel, baggage, and transportation. Round trip from Pittsburgh and proportional rates from other points.  
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