

# The Carbon Advocate.

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LEHIGHTON, PA.  
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1877.

—With this issue we conclude the Fifth Volume of THE CARBON ADVOCATE.

—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co. is making arrangements to lay a double track between Williamsport and Sunbury.

—The complete official vote of this State gives the following Democratic pluralities—Trunkley, for Judge of the Supreme Court, 6,520; Noyes, for State Treasurer, 9,901; Schell, for Auditor General, 8,968. Emerson, the Labor-Greenback candidate for Auditor General, who led his ticket, received 52,988 votes. The highest Prohibition vote was 2,907.

—The appointment of a sub-committee of five of the Committee of Ways and Means to frame a new tariff bill, indicates, from the complexion of the committee, that the bill framed will reduce the duties on imports. The bill to be prepared will not be submitted to the House until after the holidays, and the members who are to prepare it are Wood, Tucker, Gibson, Burchard and Banks, all of whom are reported as favoring revenue reform and lower duties, except Gibson, who advocates protection for the Louisiana sugar interests.

—A number of stores in Lehigh and Bucks counties have recently been robbed by tramps and masked brigands, and vigilance committees have been organized to aid the authorities in arresting the law-breakers. About forty tramps were captured in the vicinity of Coopersburg on Friday and Saturday last, and several thousand dollars worth of stolen goods recovered. The gang made a desperate resistance and three of them were severely wounded. Ten of the robbers, one a woman, are in the Doylestown jail, and the rest will be tried at Allentown.

—The Reading Savings Bank, the Dime Savings Bank and Bushong & Brother, bankers, of Reading, Pa., suspended Friday afternoon of last week. The deposits of the Reading Savings Bank, though they had fallen off \$700,000 during the past two years, amounted to nearly \$1,000,000. No statement is given of the total liabilities; but the officers say the assets will be sufficient to pay all claims. For their payment the individual property of the stockholders is liable, as well as the assets of the bank. The bank was incorporated in 1855, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. A. F. Boas is President and E. P. Boas cashier. The failure is attributed to the shrinkage of values, depression of business, and general distress. As soon as the suspension was announced, the banking house of Bushong & Brother and the Dime Savings Bank closed their doors. Bushong & Brother had deposits amounting, it is said, to about \$350,000.

## Our Table.

**HISTORY IN OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.**—Love of country ought to burn in ever breast with a steady and reliable flame. It ought to be, and is to a great extent, the mother element of our national life. It would be stronger, steadier, more reliable, if every citizen understood our institutions, their origin, development, progress and promises. This understanding can be had by those alone who study the history of the country from its discovery to the present time, who gather the lesson of its greatness from the successive steps the fathers made toward liberty and independence, until they gained the realization of their hopes in a free land and a self-governed people.

Systematic study of the history of the United States is not generally pursued in the common schools, although something to answer the form of historical investigation is there attempted. The subject has become distasteful in late years, not because it lacks interest, not because its importance is underrated, but because historical text-books do not convey the facts of history in attractive form. The story of our national travail and birth is one of the most exciting and absorbing relations in all history, when properly presented. When shorn of its illustrative incidents, legitimate deductions and grand climax, it is tame and dry as any mere chronological record. Ordinary text-books of history cut the grand and thrilling record down to its dry chronological features and expect it to excite the enthusiasm of youth!

We feel impressed with the view that no change presents a wider field for improvement than that contemplated by the friends of reform in school histories. It is a subject of the first importance to the people, for upon its wise determination depends the advancement of our children in knowledge of their own country, and no knowledge is of greater moment to the future citizen.

Our attention has recently been called to a History of the United States for the use of schools, by Prof. J. C. Ridpath, which is not only the best we have ever seen, but embraces features of rare value never before incorporated into any history. It is written in a style of elegance, but simple and easy in comprehension; systematically arranged in a connected narrative; unbiased and without political or sectarian prejudice; elegantly and intelligently illustrated with chronological charts, progressive maps, topographical diagrams, portraits and cuts; fresh, philosophical and readable. It is as much unlike an ordinary school history as the beautiful periods of Irving are unlike the turgid nonsense of Tupper; and it all adroitly weaves the inspiring story of the country into the web and woof of its material facts as to impress the lessons of history upon the mind with indelible force. A change to this book has already been effected in more than fifteen hundred schools in the State of Pennsylvania, and we are clear in the opinion that its general adoption will prove both grateful and beneficial to the students of our common schools everywhere. Jones Brothers & Co., publishers, 141 and 143 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

—ON ONE DAY—Economy is the order of the hour, and every expenditure, however small, is expected to give a return in full value. Every family requires one good, reliable family newspaper. If such an article can be procured for less than one cent for each working day of the year, we are not aware of it. A family newspaper should contain a carefully prepared summary of all the news of the day, both Religious and Secular; and be arranged so that the two departments may be separated and read by two individuals at the same time, so much

the better. The Family Newspaper should have attractive reading and information for the various members of a household. Some portion of the paper should be devoted every week to religious and moral improvement to current secular news, to agricultural, commercial, financial, general news, etc., with a special department for the young. Above all, the Family Newspaper should be perfectly pure, and free from any contaminating influences in its reading matter or in its advertisements. Too much attention cannot be paid to this feature, when the press is flooding the country with so much that is vile and pernicious. To crown all, the Family Newspaper should be untrammeled by any affiliation with sect or party, and should be free to give all the good news from about all the world. If such a Family Newspaper can be had for one cent a day, it should be taken by every family in the land. Such a Family Newspaper, in every respect we find in the New York Observer, now commencing its fifty-sixth volume. Progressive, comprehensive, sound, reliable, pure, it is just what is needed in your household. Send \$3.15 for a year to THE NEW YORK OBSERVER, 37 Park Row, New York. Sample copies sent free.

## Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, 1877.

The efforts of a few Republican Senators to institute a war upon the administration on account of its course with respect to appointments, has met with a decided rebuke during the past week. Mr. Edmunds and a few other Senators have had a free and full talk with the President, and have carried back to their colleagues a very comprehensive understanding of his intentions. This, in brief, is that the President has appointed Democrats to office only in such localities in the South in which he has been unable to secure Republicans of suitable responsibility and ability. So far as the fear that such officers will not carry out the constitutional amendments is concerned, he will hold them responsible for the performance of their duties under their oaths to support the constitution. The appointment of Democrats is exceptional, and only applies to exceptional cases. In regard to the other features objectionable to these Senators, the President frankly stated that he is responsible for the honesty and success of his administration, and, therefore, must be permitted to exercise perfect freedom in the selection of his instruments, and that his desire was to make appointments in which were acceptable to the communities in which those filling them were to perform their functions; that he did not wish to wholly ignore the friendly interest of the Districts or States in which the office to be filled were located; but that he would not make appointments in the individual or personal political interests of any one as against the wishes of a community, as had recently been done, and the result of which has weakened the Republican cause. On last Saturday a Republican Senatorial caucus was held, in which Senator Edmunds stated substantially these views as the result of his conference with the President. There is no question that Conkling and those Senators, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Jones of Nevada, and a few others who have embarked their political fortunes in the same craft, have started off on an up-stream conflict. There are no less, it is now discovered, than fifteen Republican Senators who will support the President. As the Democrats will support all capable nominations, the dissatisfied Republican minority will not have much of a show. The caucus did not indicate that its members would embark as a body in the offensive demonstration threatened before the sections.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs have completed their labors upon the Paris Exposition bill. Hewitt's "corn cake" proposition was voted down without a dissenting voice, greatly to the indignation and irritation of those masters of ceremonies of the Tilden campaign of 1876.

There is an excellent prospect of turmoil on the tariff question. The Committee on Ways and Means have appointed a sub-committee of five to revise existing schedules of duties and the mode of their collection. At least, three out of the five are pronounced "free traders." It is not unlikely, however, that the more recent experiences of England and the increasing clamor of her manufacturers for protection against American competition, may have something to do with influencing their action. It is generally admitted that the present list of dutiable articles could be materially simplified without seriously affecting the interest of American manufacturers, or the revenue of the Government. The results of the labors of the committee will doubtless be a tariff on the basis of revenue.

The "dollar of our daddies," as the silver renomination is facetiously expressed, is not gaining as much headway as "Bonanza," Jones would like. The House bill, better known as the "bill of Flood and O'Brien," of the great silver mines of Nevada, does not seem to be quite as taking with the Senate as the parties interested wish.

The Committee are evenly divided on the question. The Secretary of the Treasury says that unlimited renomination will permanently and disastrously affect the funding operation of the Government. The moment this bill reaches the House the sale of Government bonds by the syndicate abruptly terminated. Up to this time the Secretary, in the sale of low-interest bonds, had effected a saving of \$4,000,000, and in the completion of the placing of this loan would save an aggregate of \$24,000,000.

With the aid of a few Democrats, Culbertson, Giddings, Mills, Schellenger and Brockmorton, of Texas, Lutterell, of California, Williams, of Michigan and Williams of Delaware, the House Committee on Appropriations was routed on Saturday, in its efforts to reduce the numerical strength of the Army from 25,000 to 20,000 men. The vote standing 134 in favor of the Senate amendment and 130 against it. The whole business in the House was not more than demagoguery, for any one at all familiar with the subject knows that the cost of transportation of a small body of troops from place to place, and particularly at long distances, will amount, at the end of the year, to as much as if the ranks of the army were maintained at a footing equal to the necessities of the country. General McClellan ex-oco to Richmond, Democratic Governor-elect of New Jersey, and prospectively Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1880, has given this subject careful study, and has written an exhaustive article in which he proves the utter folly and great expense of a small force operating over a vast extent of country. But if an impartial observer dissects the measure, or accepting the bill on its own theory, it will be seen that the most expensive arm of the service was to be filled up to war strength at the expense of the inefficiency of the infantry and artillery. Ten regiments of Cavalry at 1,200 men each, would make 12,000 men. Ordnance Department, Signal Service and General Service men, West Point Detachments, Engineer Battalion, Indian Scouts, etc., 3,000; leaving about 4,800 enlisted men, as the effective strength of the regiments of Infantry, and 5 of Artillery.

Whether the friends of the twenty-five thousand standard will be able to maintain

their strength remains to be seen, but it is more than probable that the Committee of Conference will succeed in satisfactorily adjusting the differences upon the remaining provisions so that it will become a law.

## Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1877.

We are watching the progress of the Vanderbilt contended case, as we would the evolution of a drama in the theatre, and those of us who have not got a dollar of our own, or "our daddies'" silver, take a grim contentment in listening to the rattling of the bones as the learned counsel on the side of the disaffected heirs, Mr. La Bar and her brother, Cornelius Vanderbilt, pull the skeletons from the closets of the princely mansion in Washington Square. This trial is the mid-point of the week, forming the principal topic of conversation in the drawing-rooms of Murray Hill and the offices of "down town." As the evidence accumulates there has been some so morbidly interesting as the testimony of the doctors, who attended the dying Commodore, and that of the seapoint-warders, who carried him up after death. For two days last week the court room was also the lecture hall of a St. Stephen's College during the lecture series. What a dreary list of ailments the railroad king had! One almost content with not being worth one hundred millions of dollars as he reads the catalogue of the diseases. And as if Nature had not provided germs for enough life-supporting conditions he must meet with a railroad accident that broke his ribs and drove them through his lungs. All this is news to the great public, for as we are always led to look upon the Commodore as a remarkable example of the preservation of robust health through the temperate use he made of himself. I well remember the last time I saw him, and I recall now that certain evening I saw him in a restaurant. He was sitting on the porch of Judge Smith's home on Central Avenue just beyond McComb's Dam bridge, idly watching the speeders fly by one after another, when the well-known Humble-ton team of the Commodore came flashing down the road. The aged driver stilled ere he held the reins with the grasp of youth, keeping his clear eyes on the Avenue ahead, and managing his fiery horse-fish as if he were a jockey taming the pair on a bell. "He's a tough 'un," said a longer, as he watched him, and you get the time if he was riding in the same old-fashioned team with a modern team with twenty diseases, and the physical measure of a railroad accident.

Judge Jera, Black who is Mrs. La Bar's counsel, excites a great deal of attention, and more particularly owing to the brilliant manner in which he scalped Mr. E. W. Stoughton, our new minister to Russia, in the course of an article in last Sunday's Sun on Stoughton's review of Black's Electoral Commission opinions. He is certainly an imposing looking gentleman, an astute lawyer, and a brilliant genius generally. The Lotus Club don't him recently, and to make matters even the friends of Stoughton and prominent citizens generally are going to give the Russian minister a banquet at Belmont's this week. Stoughton is also a remarkable looking man, but his face lacks force. He has splendid gray hair that stands out like a badge, and when you see him in a private box at the theatre, he is quite distinguished. Unimpaired people say that he is dull and that he travels on his hat. He wouldn't travel long on it through the Indian country. A brave would ride a thousand miles to take such a scalp, and would be glad as much pains upon the operation as Judge Black did.

Yonkation cannot have failed to be attracted to the immense number of murders and suicides to which this sensation-loving town is being treated. There is scarcely a day that some new horror does not come to light and unless it has exceptional circumstances entitling it to more honor the papers will merely paragraph it. The man Hausman, who murdered his two children and shot himself with probably the deadliest aim ever known, had not the dismal cluster of incidents was the suicide of the young bride, Mrs. Stuart, who took lodgings in her handsome apartments at the "Berkeley," a French flat hotel, corner of Ninth street and Fifth Avenue, because her husband drank to excess. There may be some motive in the case of a neglected bride; but if the wives of Gotham "snuffed off" for such a reason there would be more widowers in New York than you could shake a stick at. I passed the "Berkeley" this afternoon, and I wondered how it was that a young, handsome, intelligent woman, living in such a palace of a place, could allow sentimentality to run away with her. I take it that the husband who would neglect his loss than a year's bride for the bottle was not worth dying for. There are thousands of young wives in this city who jump at such a chance to be come estranged with a separate maintenance. Turning into University Place I went by the drug store where the poor thing, signalled as her own servant, bought the drug.

Yon have noticed what a reputation Central Park is acquiring as a sort of suicide. Since Mrs. Lewis' case of self-destruction in the Park. The latest was the Broadway waterer who shot himself under a pine tree at the edge of the Ninetieth street drive. After a luncheon man went to take his sweetheart to the Park and talk to her nicely on one of the benches for fear, should he apostrophize the sun or stars to prove his love, he should see the boots of some gentleman who had suspended himself from the limb of the tree above them.

We are going to have a baby-show at the Midget Hall, in Fourteenth street—a real baby-show with prizes to be given to the winners. The babies are already beginning to arrive and the arrangement of the position of the cradles is going on rapidly. I will wager that no one of the many mothers who send their darlings to compete will be satisfied with the Judge's decision save those only who score victories. For it goes without saying that every baby handed in will be the prettiest and the sweetest in all the known world. Another new idea is the Dime Concerts which are being given in the Cooper Institute, and at the Central Park Garden. They are really enjoyable entertainments in which genuine talent appears—and all for ten cents. And another original idea is a penny restaurant in Grand street.

## BATERY.

**Our Philadelphia Letter.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1877.  
Put not your trust in sayings, banks, unless you know the managers. A most particular one has just come to grief in this city. Two parties started a savings institution about a week ago in the lower part of the city, and distributed through the district very neatly printed circulars, stating of with the old proverb, "When the garage is full friends are plenty," but when the purse is empty our friends depart," the members of the firm in this circular held out to the public great inducements for the purpose of obtaining deposits. Mr. John C. Welch, a plumber, unfortunately for him—succeeded to get possession of one of these documents, and the following paragraph struck him as being rather liberal on the part of the "bankers": "We open current accounts with all respectable tradespeople and private parties without any limit as to amount, so that the petty with \$10 can have a banking account as well as his rich neighbor with \$10,000. We supply our patrons with check-books and a thing which no other banking house in America is willing to do, though they can well afford it if they chose. We allow our friends an interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable monthly at our establishment." On the lowest current balance they have with us from month to month." The seduced Mr. Welch deposited with the defendants, last Wednesday with the defendants

that he was to draw out the amount when he chose. It transpired that on the afternoon of the same day Mr. Walsh had occasion to use \$60 of the money and he made out a check for this amount. The check he handed to Joseph S. Krovan, a druggist, and requested him to draw the money. When Mr. Krovan went to the bank he was informed by the defendant that the money could not be paid, as it may had received it in accordance with the following, which the circular also contained: "We reserve money on deposit for not less than six months, and we require sixty days' notice in writing previous to withdrawal of same. We allow interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the interest is payable on the first of each and every month at our banking establishment." The men were arrested, and as they had no license as bankers, were held to answer at court. As 6 per cent is the legal interest in this State the case is in every way a peculiar one.

A tragedy of a most peculiar nature shocked the community yesterday, the deed being nothing less than the deliberate murder of a woman by her husband while both were in church. At a little before noon as the rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, was pronouncing the benediction which closed the morning service, the audience were startled by a pistol shot and a shriek from a woman, "My God! I'm shot!" In an instance all was confusion. The wounded woman was carried back into the arms of those near her, and the man at tempting to escape was arrested by two members of the church and handed over to the police authorities. The details of the occurrence appear to be as follows:—Mrs. Elizabeth Sayres, has for some two years been separated from her husband, Alex. Sayres. The wife has attended the Church of the Ascension for years. The cause of the separation was that about two years ago she threw her wife down stairs at their residence at 363 1/2 and Lecon streets, and broke her arm. She had him arrested for assault and being convicted he was sentenced to this month's imprisonment. The wife heartily resented, however, at the expiration of a month, and at her solicitation he was paroled, but refused to live with her. Since that time he has been to have given signs of insanity and much trouble to his friends. There are two sons of Sayres, aged sixteen and eighteen years, who cling to their stepmother, and became in positive terms, that the insanity was played by him whenever he came into trouble and an outbreak followed. He had been out of employment some time, and this probably had a depressing effect. Yesterday while Mrs. Sayres was in the act of shaking hands with some friends, her husband, who was in the pew behind her, drew a pistol and shot her in the back, the ball entering near the spinal column, passing in a downward course, just escaping the apex of the heart, and lodger in the left lung. She fell into the arms of those about her, and was taken into the vestry room, where Dr. Keys, who was present, examined the wound, and ordered her removal to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where the probe failed to locate the lodgment of the ball. Dr. Keys states that the wound is fatal, as internal hemorrhage will ensue. She would be murdered, tried to escape, but was captured and locked up at the station-house. He is rather a nice looking man, but has a sullen appearance. His morning misrehearses that sayres has complained of his head for some time, and appeared to be absent-minded. Dr. Keys says that the man is evidently insane.

Many readers may be interested in knowing the price which blooded horses are now bringing in this city. I will give them the following. The Banar on Saturday, and will simply explain that the figures are not regarded as extravagant's high.

There were a number of trotters sold under the hammer, and some of them were reported to be very fast movers. A very fine bay mare warranted son and dam, 1000 lbs., and showing good points all around, brought only \$60. A gray mare, stylish, seven years old, and warranted as a first rate, and showing excellent points, was much overvalued at the low price of \$100. A pair of stallions, one a bay mare, nine years old, that had the reputation of having trotted to the pole in 2:45. She was started by the auctioneer at \$100, but no one bid until \$200 was reached, and then \$50 was bid and at that figure she went to a new owner. The above is a fair average.

CARL FOSTER.

## The Coolbaugh Suicide.

From our Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1877.—It is not often that a case of suicide—a plain, unquestioned case, with not a shadow of a possibility of its being a murder—causes the excitement created by the self-murder of Mr. William Coolbaugh, the banker. He had been so prominent in finance and politics, he had been at the head of so great an institution, and the announcement of his death came so unexpectedly that it created an almost exciting excitement. The place where he did the deed too was apparently selected with an eye to dramatic effect. He shot himself on the base of the Douglas monument—an unfinished structure which stands in a little park in the southern part of the city. What strange attraction drew him there, and why he should have blown out his brains there rather than in one of a hundred other equally lonely spots, it is hard to conjecture. It is most likely that it had struck his fancy in his ramblings, and that the very solemnity and quiet attaching to the little enclosure were what chiefly drew him thither. That he was insane when he killed himself is unquestioned. As to what disturbed the balance of his powerful mind, there are many conjectures, each of which has doubtless some truth in it. He was beginning to feel that his mind and body were giving away. He had intimations of paralysis, and he was horrified at the idea of a lame and impotent old age. He felt his prestige slipping from him. He was no longer the foremost banker—the one whose opinion on the financial matters was law. He had had hopes of political preferment, and he saw himself obliged to renounce them. Prospering, over his fears of physical and mental decrepitude, he was plunged into fits of melancholy, during which he lost all hope. He was also tormented by family troubles. There was abundant discord between the children by the first wife and their step-mother. The latter two disliked the West and Western people, and for that reason and because she was suffering from neuralgia, never went into her house. He was a kindly set up in her house. He was a eminently sensible man, and this galled him. Besides this, he had a brother who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for mail robbery, and is still in the Arkansas State Prison. That brother's wife came here and opened, and still runs, one of the most notorious houses of prostitution in the city. This was no pleasure to him, and it is in conjunction with the other troubles, made him occasionally drink more than was good for him. The day before he killed himself he wrote a letter to his wife, which was received by her soon after the announcement came of his death. She did not make it public; it was not asked for at the inquest, and hence his statements as to the causes which caused him to kill himself will probably never be made public. He was insured for \$125,000, of which \$50,000 was in the Equitable, of New York, and the rest in the Charter Oak and North-western and New York Mutual. Half of his \$50,000 was taken out many years ago, and had a clause that it should be good even in case of suicide, provided he did not kill himself within two years. That then is god, but the rest will doubtless be contested. He was a man of wealth; his fortune, much of which was in bank stocks, amounting to nearly a \$1,000,000.

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The names of the Orders that each Gold Badge represents are as follows: No. 1, 2, 3, 4, Good Templars; Nos. 2, 6, 8, 10, 20, 30, Samosites; Nos. 5, 9, Sons of Temperance; Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Odd-Fellows; Nos. 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, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 8