

The New Excise Law.

The amended excise law, introduced by Mr. Skinner, proposes to make several radical changes in the existing statute. Section 1 of the act of 1857 is altered so as to read that the total number of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors to be granted hereafter in any village, town or city shall not exceed one license for every 500 inhabitants, as shown by the last census, and, further, that no license shall be granted unless the applicant presents a petition therefor signed by a majority of real estate owners within 300 feet of the place proposed to be licensed.

Sec. 3 is amended to provide that the sale or disposition of any intoxicating liquors, or any funds resembling them, in any quantities less than five gallons, by any person on whose premises such intoxicating liquors shall be found, shall be deemed prima facie evidence of a violation of this act. Any magistrate may issue a warrant to search the premises of anybody suspected of selling liquors without a license.

Sec. 15 is amended to impose a fine of \$50 for selling to a minor or Indian, besides a forfeit of \$25 to be recovered by the parent or guardian of the minor. Further, if on trial for violation of any of the provisions of this section, proof that the licensee or any of his employees were seen to sell or give away, or to pour any kind of liquors into any drinking or other vessel, and offer the same to any of the persons to whom the selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors is forbidden by this section, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of the provisions of this section.

Sec. 21 is amended to totally prohibit the selling or giving away of liquors on Sunday or election day—omitting the quarter-mile clause. The fact that people are seen entering or emerging from a liquor store on such days is laid down to be prima facie evidence of a violation of the statute.

Sec. 22 is amended to provide that the fines collected under the law shall be paid into the public treasury of the town, city or village where the prosecution occurs.

Sec. 30 is amended to provide that if the regular prosecuting officers fail to take action against offenders, any person may prosecute and have expenses paid out of the penalties inflicted.

The following sections are new:

Sec. 8. In case the commissioners of excise shall grant any license contrary to the provisions of this act, or of the several acts to which this is an amendment, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the judges of courts of sessions and other courts having jurisdiction over misdemeanors in every term for the trial of cases arising under this act.

Sec. 10. Any person guilty of a second violation of any of the provisions of this act shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment for not less than a year, and by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.

Are Your Closets Ventilated.

There is nothing so handy in a house as an abundance of large, roomy closets but because they are handy and extremely useful they are apt to be abused. There are many things which, as a matter of course, are always put in the closet, of which the articles of outward wearing apparel make a large part. There are articles which ought not to go in a closet, i.e., a closet adjoining or closely connected with a living or sleeping-room. Of such are all soiled undergarments, the wash cloths, which should be put in a large bag for the purpose, or a roomy basket, and then placed in the wash-room or some other well aired room at some distance from the family. Having thus excluded one of the fertile sources of bad odors in closets, the next point is to see that closets are properly ventilated. It matters not how clean the clothing in the closets may be, if there is no ventilation that clothing is not what it should be. Any garment, after being worn for a while will absorb more or less of the exhalations which arise from the body, and thus contain an amount of foreign matter which is harmful—matter, which free circulation of pure air can soon remove, but if this is excluded as in many close closets, the effluvia increases, and the clothes, closets and adjoining rooms in time possess an odor that any acute sense of smell will readily detect. Every closet in daily use in which the night clothes are hung by day and the day clothing by night, should have an airing as well as the bed. If the closet can be large enough to admit of a window—and it is in some cases—an ample provision for sunlight and a circulation of pure air is provided in the window, which should be left open for a short time each day. In case of a small closet a ventilator could be put in over the door, or even in it. In many cases such precautions for pure clothing are not practicable, and the next best thing is to see that the door is left open for half an hour each day at that time when the windows are thrown up and the large room is purified with fresh air from out of doors. In this way, first, by keeping out clothes intended for the wash, and, second, daily changing the air, the closets may be kept comparatively pure.

A gentleman over 40 years of age, a life-long resident of Waterville, entered Zion's church for the first time one day last week, and on that occasion went to get the new organ.

"Why," asked a Sunday school teacher of a little boy, "did Joseph marry the two daughters of Laban?" "I dunno," was the reply, "except the he was satisfied with one mother-in-law."

Waterville Lyceum.

As by announcement Rev. Dr. Hartley, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Utica, lectured before the Lyceum on Friday evening, Feb. 18. "It fell upon a day" all snow and blow; roads were bad, sidewalks obstructed with drifts, and crossings all guess work. Nevertheless, Dr. Hartley's well deserved popularity secured him a good sized audience.

The committee in charge was W. L. Terhune, Mrs. D. S. Bennett, Miss Florence Spicer, Dr. P. T. Gorton, Geo. Westcott and Miss Mary Hanchett.

Excellent music was furnished before and after the lecture. Miss Susie Corliss opened with an instrumental solo and variations. Mr. Cornell sang a solo, "Ever of Thee." Misses May Goodwin and Florence Rowell played a sparkling duet.

Dr. Hartley, both in manner and matter, is pleasing, polished, facetious and brisk. His "Talk about Marriage" was brief as follows: Some subjects admit of no discussion. It is not so, however, of the topic just announced. We cannot speak of marriage without immediately associating with it the noble sentiment of love, that is the rock foundation upon which all marriage should be based. Marriage pre-supposes genuine love. Love itself, the immortal Shakspeare says, "is to be made of all sighs and tears, all humbleness, all patience and impatience." The old Latin poet tells us that it is possible for a man to be so changed by love that one cannot recognize him. A woman loves but knows not who she loves, or what his race or whence he came. Who that knows what love is, has not fallen in love? If there is one among us let him stand up, or her stand up. Falling into love proper, is where a man falls into love because he can't help it, in spite of all advice to the contrary. That great anatomist of humanity, Shakspeare, gives us an illustration in the "Tempest," when Ferdinand said to Miranda:

"Full many a lady I have eyed with best regard, and many a time the harmony of their tongues hath into bondage brought my too diligent ears. For several virtues I have loved several women; never saw I such a full but some defect in her. Did quarrel with the noblest grace she owed, and put it to the foil. But you? O, you, so perfect and so perfect, are created of every creature's best."

This is falling into love proper. The bishop said, "The sweetest voice I ever heard was a woman's." The sweetest voice I ever heard," said a grand old professor, "was when I had been out fishing and the landlord called out, 'Dinner! dinner!'"

The proper marriage is when one wants to marry because he has fallen in love; the improper when he wants to fall in love in order to marry and settle down. Lycurgus branded old bachelors with infamy. Whether one falls in love involuntarily or makes a business of it, it is a critical step. No man is thoroughly ruined until he is badly married. A step so comprehensive and mysterious should be a subject of divine guidance. After months and years of billing and cooing all have to agree when one or the other wakes up and finds that they have made a mistake that nothing but the gods can cover. You will want something more than a winning face; you will want a helpmeet, a genuine companion. It is the prerogative of man to choose. Don't go where Mammon is god. A man who marries a good wife has very little more to ask of God until he dies. The intellectual must not over-balance the domestic; if the stockings be blue, the petticoats should be long. Great men marry strangely. Peter the Great married a peasant girl, and an excellent wife she made him; Shakspeare, a farmer's daughter; Burns made his selection from the plow field; Ben Franklin married the girl who stood in the door and laughed at the ridiculous appearance he made while passing through the streets of Philadelphia with a loaf of bread under his arm; Washington married a widow with two children; Prof. Cutting married a—Miss Chollar.

A youth who desired to carry the matrimonial yoke, had not sufficient courage to pop the question. His father said to him, "You big booby, how do you suppose I got married?" "Oh, well," said the youth, "you married mother—I've got to go and marry a strange girl." In olden times Daniel Webster proposed to Miss Fletcher while holding a skein of yarn for her to wind, as follows: "Grace, we have now been uniting knots, let us see if we cannot tie one that will hold a life time." Good old Dr. Brown of Scotland visited his girl seven years. A friend twitted him because he was not married, questioned him how far he had got, and advised him the next time he went to his wife. When next he went he knelt down and said, "My dear, let us pray." Then he rose to his feet and said, "My dear, I have a duty to perform," and then he kissed her. He then said, "Let us kiss again and return thanks." A Scotch sexton took his sweetheart tenderly by the hand and led her into the graveyard. Pointing to some graves he said, "Mary, my folks lie there; would you like to lie there too?" A man was asked why he didn't take a wife. He answered, "I've got the refusal of one."

The small boy should never be seen or heard during a courtship. At such times the small boy should be caged. Lovers are selfish—there makes a crowd. A man should always be the lover to his wife and the wife to the husband. Some people are troubled as to who shall perform the service, and where they shall be married. No minister will disagree with me when I say, he married by the minister, and have the minister's wife present at the ceremony. How else can she answer all the important questions people are sure to ask her. The proper place is the church, good old Dean Swift was willing to marry parties where he found them. He once found a man and woman who had sought shelter from the rain under a tree, while on their way to be married. He performed the ceremony, then took

a leaf from his note book, on which he wrote the following certificate:

"Under this tree in stormy weather, I marry this man and woman together; Let none but him who rules the thunder, sever this man and woman sunder."

An organist once struck up at a wedding. "Come, ye discards," in a rural church the minister said, "let the parties contemplating marriage present themselves after singing the hymn, 'Mistaken souls who dream of bliss.' A clergyman, who in the lottery of marriage, had drawn anything but a prize, was called, fresh from some unpleasant experience, to marry a couple. He opened the book and began, "Man that is born of woman has but a short time to live, and is full of trouble—" "Stop!" cried the man, "you mistake, we want to be married." "Well," said the clergyman, "if you insist upon it I will marry you, but let me tell you, you better be buried."

A good wife is the greatest of earthly blessings. Never talk of each other in company, never both get angry at once, never talk unless the house is on fire. If a widower, be careful how you propose, lest the girl tell you she does not care for affections warmed over. Scar a woman's soul and she never gets over it—a jilted woman is always a skeptic. Of marriage itself, although poets have sung of it, there is great ignorance. It is just as much an institution of heaven, and as divine as Christianity, and is the only thing that has survived the fall. The highest relation that exists between God and man is emblemized with the church as the bride. Christ loved his church, and gave himself for her. The new Jerusalem is the bride, the Lamb's wife. God created male and female. Marriage lies at the very foundation of society; we always hear of holy matrimony. When we have no more wives, no more mothers, the last chord will be severed. Marriage is a duty every one owes to the human race, as well as to his maker. The true marriage is where the personality of one is met by the entire personality of the other. Love is the calm determination of the soul, the poetry of life; marriage is love crystallized, indissoluble; none should marry with a view of possible separation. There should be no "me" and "thine," no mine's and thine's. Two are designed by God in every sense, so should they remain one. In marriage there is always the idea of home—that sweet word, home, that means everything that is good around which two can build. Find a good wife; find a good husband and begin your life around the altar, and from you then will radiate none but good influences. The universal love of Christ is to roll over the world and to cover it as the waters cover the sea.

The annual supper will occur at the Waterville Opera House, Thurs. evening, Feb. 24th. Supper served at 8 P. M. Committee will be in attendance to receive supplies from 12 M. until 4 P. M., Thursday.

Waterville, Feb. 21.  
L. A. CASPER, Rec. Sec.

An Englishman's Idea.

It is said that when a Frenchman frequently visits London, and who is one of the two commissioners recently sent to America by the English Government to inquire into and report upon the facts and statistics connected with agriculture on this side of the Atlantic, made quite an interesting report of his trip on his return, and among other remarks spoke of the wheat crop of the far West. Comparing the cost of growing wheat in England with that of America, he said that, in the first place, the Americans grow wheat every year, whereas in England it was only grown once in four years; whilst labor was very much cheaper, and there was no necessity for manuring, without which the English farmer could do nothing; but the time would come, sooner or later, when exhaustion would raise the price of production. If English farmers could get over the next 25 years he should not care much. The evils of competition were intensified to English farmers by recent deficiency in their own wheat crops. Mr. John Clay, Jr., their assistant commissioner, had visited California, and from his account farming there was wasteful and extravagant. A farmer could not live there with wheat at 45c, and the best quality of barley could not be landed in England at less than that figure. He feared the competition in grain less than the competition in cattle, and he believed that as stock-farming extended in the West, there would be an enormous importation both of live and dead meat. The former already amounted to 35 millions, and the stock was increasing at the rate of about a million a year. The rearing of cattle was, on many of the ranches, very profitable; and he fully expected to see beef from Texas and other States landed in Liverpool at 63c per pound. The cost of dead meat in going to London by sea was only a halfpenny per pound, and he fancied there would be a great development of the dead meat trade if cool stores were provided in the markets. Live cattle could be imported at a fair margin of profit when America could present a clean bill of health. American sheep were not likely to compete with English for many years to come. England could defy competition with all countries in the world except the United States. Early rising was one thing in favor of America. The farmers and laborers were up at work while persons in similar occupations in England were still asleep, while the advantages of good agricultural education were much more general. The weighing machines to be found on almost every American farm were very beneficial. Cattle were bought not by guess, but by weight, and there was little room left for higgling. He believed that at no very distant date America would become one of the great nations in the world. After advising intending emigrants to select the middle States, he said that if a man worked as hard there, dressed as modestly, lived as frugally, and was content to drink filthy tea three times a day, and to have and sport less, the majority of farmers might live and die in the Old Country.

NEWS.

—A sleeping-car costs, on an average, about \$12,000 and earns about \$1,000 a month.

—Forty-five million dollars were deposited in the savings banks of this State last year.

—It is stated that the Western Union Telegraph Company has begun to elope up 12,000 superfluous offices.

—The richest mine in New Mexico now worth \$3,000,000, was originally sold for \$3 in silver, a little gold dust and an old revolver. But they don't all turn out so well.

—The Postoffice Department estimates that 312,331,224 letters, 163,048,912 postal cards and 496,706,133 newspapers, aggregating 1,605,502,883 pieces of all classes, passed through the mail in 1880.

—A man in Floyd is the owner of a wagon owned once and used by Gen. William Floyd, of Western, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The wagon is used every summer, and is in a fair state of preservation.

—While Charles Miller was eating breakfast, in Detroit, his wife embraced him affectionately and cut his throat. She explained that she was the Queen of England, and that he was the Emperor of Germany, and that the cause of peace demanded his death.

—In New York, last week, the price of fresh eggs was seventy cents a dozen, the highest figure ever known there. Their scarcity was due to the long continued cold weather. The price is now falling rapidly, the recent thaw having noticeably increased the supply.

—A pair of horses attached to a city car ran away Thursday at Dundee, Ill., and broke one of the main pillars of the iron bridge over Fox River, letting down a span seventy feet long into the river. The damages is \$3,000. The runaway also struck and killed another horse.

—It is said many butchers of Buffalo have been in the habit of going to cattle trains bringing animals from the West and buying and slaughtering maimed and diseased cattle and those prostrated by the journey. The health officers of the city will look into the matter.

—A brutal dog fight was held on Monday, between the Philadelphia dog Paddy and the New York dog Toby, who is reported fatally injured. The defeated dog was brought to the pit by the wife of the owner, who created a marked sensation by her profanity and brutality.

—A woman died in the Medical College hospital at Nashville, Tenn., on the 2d inst., who is said to have twined herself in the regular army during the war, and to have served several months before her sex was discovered. Her name was Jennie Robertson, but she was more familiarly known as "Soldier Charlie."

—A new industry, which will extend all over the country, is promised for next summer. It is said that potatoes are valuable, in that a dye can be made from them. Now, let us have a law passed protecting the bugs until the crop has fully matured, and then "sell it!"

—According to the statistics there were more railroad collisions in the year 1880 than in any year previous, and more injuries sustained. The number killed has also been the highest in the history of railroads. Increased carelessness is the cause charged for the many accidents, which fact will not be particularly quieting to travelers with weak nerves.

—A young man named Lawson was last week married to a girl named Coombs in Thompsonville, Va. A night or two ago the bridal chamber was rudely invaded by a party of roughs and the bride forcibly torn from the arms of the groom, and after a desperate resistance the party left, taking the woman with them. Lawson has not seen his wife since.

—The Babbits have, within a few days past, lost two of their most expensive cherubs, one in Boston and one in Philadelphia. The former was worth \$105,000, the latter had cost \$155,780 and \$15,000 more was to be spent in completing the spire. It was opened in the spring of 1870 but dedication was deferred until the entire cost should be paid. Only \$6,000 remained unpaid. One of the windmills cost \$3,000.

—A young man in Russia of decided ability was attacked by an acute disease brought on by excessive dissipation. After his recovery he was found to have lost all his mental faculties except calculation and memory. These were increased to such a degree that he could surpass all mathematicians in power of mental calculation, and could repeat poetry which occupied several minutes in repeating after hearing it only once. In all other respects he is a helpless idiot.

—There is a cat in Richmond nearly nine years old, which is valued as high as a good cow would be. Her owner says he would not take fifty dollars for her. She is very intelligent, but like all other ladies, has a pet whim, which, in her case, is an unconquerable aversion to the song "Kathleen, Maureen." and as soon as any one begins to sing it, she lets them know in all the language at her command, that she does not enjoy it. Then if they do not stop singing, she jumps up into their lap and bites or strikes them in the face. She shows no dislike to any other song.

—They have a severe liquor law in Mississippi. Each saloon keeper or retail dealer in liquors is required to give a bond of \$2,000 and is liable to that sum if he sells any liquor between twelve o'clock Saturday night and twelve o'clock Sunday night, or on any election day, or on any minor or (intoxicating) person, or permits any card playing or any game of chance even for amusement. The prosecuting witness receives one-half of the penalty, whether he be a public officer or a private citizen. But Mississippi has repealed its law requiring the signature of women as well as men to petitions for licensing liquor shops.

Hops.

Notes from Our Neighbors.

(From the Omaha Union.)

There is no apparent change in the tone of the hop market from a week ago. Brewers are taking hold more lively than for some weeks past, but the number of bales sent across the ocean last week reached only about 1,000, against more than three times that number the week previous. Yet late reports from London are to the effect that a good grade of American hops are in excellent demand and that the stock on hand is nearly exhausted. Our home dealers are still picking up the best lots to be found in this section at figures ranging from 17 to 20 cents per pound.

**New York Weekly Hop Report.**

Published by the New York DAILY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, 5 and 7 South William Street. Terms: \$1.00 per annum, \$1.25 six months, \$1.50 three months, single copies, 6 cents.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1881.

The week has been a very quiet one, orders from Europe appearing to have dropped off somewhat, while home brewers are buying only in a hand-to-mouth way. Receipts from the interior are kept up quite extensive, however, and, while not leaving any large surplus after deliveries are made, result in some accumulation of supply here. Of the entire receipts there is a remarkably small proportion that will grade over medium to prime, but, while this class of goods does not rule better than about steady at the prices quoted, a choice, and what is termed a fancy article, remains strong because of scarcity here and abroad. Nearly all reports from the interior markets go to show that there is comparatively little stock of really desirable quality left over and should the shipments to Europe continue to be of the past proportions, and there is every reason to believe they will be, our brewers will ultimately find nothing but second or third-class goods to fall back upon during the spring and summer. The fact that English dealers do not keep up a steady stream of orders is no indication that their wants are supplied; it is due wholly to the very conservative policy adhered to there under nearly all circumstances. The English market was, according to reliable authority, virtually bare of stock not over a month ago, and since that time only some 7,000 bales have been shipped from the continent, while very little stock has been obtained from the States. At this date last year England had received all but some 1,500 bales of the entire amount shipped up to the 1st of September, and at that time had a good supply of old hops to fall back upon, and even a few hundred bales to return to the United States. At the present time that market, it would appear, has scarcely any supply of desirable quality. It would not be surprising, therefore, to see a steady export movement from the United States for the rest of the season, as the German reports give it to be understood that very little supply can be secured from that source. With this prospect in view, there is very little chance of a deterioration of quality, and what may be anticipated by deterioration of quality, and those brewers who take time by the forelock will not be the ones forced to pay over 30c later on for a claim of goods that can be secured at that or 10c lower at the present time.

The domestic receipts, exports and foreign imports of hops at New York, compare as follows:

	Since Sept.	Since Jan.	Since Feb.
Domestic receipts...	1,609	6,943	1,647
Exports...	1,609	6,943	1,647
Foreign imports...	1,609	6,943	1,647

New York Weekly Hop Circular.

Prepared expressly for the Times by Edmund Welch, dealer in Hop, excise-duty, and only Co. Commission, No. 61 Pearl Street, New York. Communications respecting this Circular should be sent to the above address.

FEBRUARY 21, 1881.

Trade opened rather quiet the fore part of the week, but within a few days past the pleasant weather has brought more inquiry from local brewers, and the exports exceed last week's some 300 bales. After all, there is nothing so conducive to a firm and healthy hop market as a lively export trade; and with a continuance of the present demand from Europe, holders will have nothing to fear concerning prices in the near future; but, should the foreign demand cease altogether the same as it did this time last year, then of course it will be reasonable to expect lower prices. In either event our home brewers will not be likely to buy more than just enough at a time to carry them along for, let come what may, they feel pretty safe in the opinion that there will be hops enough, and that they will at any time be able to get all they may want at reasonable prices. We renew our quotations this week without change.

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
Receipts for the week...	1,609	1,609	1,609
Exports for the week...	1,609	1,609	1,609
Imports for the week...	1,609	1,609	1,609
Total receipts for the week...	1,609	1,609	1,609
Total exports for the week...	1,609	1,609	1,609
Total imports for the week...	1,609	1,609	1,609

CASH PRICES CURRENT FOR HOPS.

	NEW YORK	PHILADELPHIA	BOSTON
Choice...	25.00	25.00	25.00
Prime...	20.00	20.00	20.00
Second...	15.00	15.00	15.00
Third...	10.00	10.00	10.00
Fourth...	5.00	5.00	5.00

—If you are tired of taking the large, old-fashioned gins, try the Gaylor's Gins. They will take some comfort. A gin can't stand everything. This gin is done 25c.

WANTED.

ROBERTS, JONES, at the residence of the late Robert Jones, No. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134