

THE DEMOCRAT.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays.
L. VAN ALKENBURGH, Editor.
J. H. HARRIS, Proprietor.

Thursday, March 24, 1870.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN C. SHOEMAKER, of Perry.
For Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
EATLESS W. HANNA, of Vigo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
MILTON H. HARRIS, of Montgomery.

A Proposition to Democrats.

Feeling the importance of an extended circulation of Democratic home papers during the campaign now pending, we propose to furnish THE DEMOCRAT from MAY 5, 1870, to JANUARY 1, 1871, (EIGHT MONTHS) for ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE.

At this rate no name can be entered upon our books unless accompanied by the cash. We have made this proposition very liberal at the solicitation of members of the Central Committee and other prominent Democrats, and expect the hearty cooperation of all friends.

Who will send us the largest list of campaign subscribers?

Democratic Central Committee Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee held at the office of D. E. VAN ALKENBURGH, Esq., on Tuesday, March 29th, at 1 p. m., sharp, at which time every member of the committee should be present, as this is a meeting of much importance.

The following named gentlemen constitute the committee:

- J. C. CUSHMAN, M. W. DOWNEY, H. CORBIN, Center township.
- MORGAN JOHNSON, Folk.
- D. S. GRUBB, West.
- E. SHIRLAND, North.
- JOHN SOUTHER, German.
- D. McDONALD, Bourbon.
- A. B. WANN, Tippecanoe.
- ALLEN BLAND, Walcott.
- D. ZENKER, Green.
- W. M. SHAW, Union.

Railroad Election.

On Saturday next the voters of Center and West townships will vote on the proposition to appropriate a tax of two per centum to aid in the construction of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad.

Our readers are well informed as to all the facts concerning this proposition, and we do not deem it our province to attempt to instruct them on the subject. It is an open question, and every man is his own best judge as to what action he should take, after acquainting himself with all the facts.

We do not think we should attempt to press our private views—editorially—upon our readers though we have held our columns open for communications from our friends, in order to give our readers all possible information, that they may thereby act intelligently on a question of so much importance.

What is Public Opinion?

Upon the subject of public opinion much has been said of late by the pure and the good, who imagine themselves the keepers of all the moral excellence in this community. To such an extent has our most worthy and highly esteemed neighbor sought to instruct us as to our duty in the future, and to chastise us for our shortcomings in the past, that we deem it expedient to define our position on this subject.

What is public opinion? With all due deference to the exalted views of our moral keepers, we beg leave to suggest that an opinion of the public, which is worthy to be dignified with that name, is but a conviction of the public mind produced by an intelligent and unprejudiced investigation of facts upon a particular subject. An opinion produced by personal interest, personal prejudice, hatred, or for any unworthy purpose, is in reality, no opinion of the public. It is too unworthy an opinion for us to entertain of the public mind. The public which would wrest from the law that which belongs to the law, and set up a tribunal above the law, is but the passions of a mob. The public sentiment that for a time justified the burning of women as witches, because somebody said they were such, ought not to be dignified with the name of public opinion.

The perverted and cowardly sentiment which sustained the infamous Judges of England, cannot be justly called public opinion, but a gross perversion of it. Who, at the present day, will attempt to justify the insane and cruel sentiment which surrounded PRILEY's court—that in violation of law and without evidence, cried out, "Crucify him, crucify him!" What honest, intelligent man or woman will justify any set of men, or any community, that would condemn or acquit an alleged criminal without law, without further evidence than newspaper talk and public rumor? How destructive of private and public morals—how subversive of all law and justice, such a course would be. Who then shall be found, at this day, to advocate such absurdities? And because we have attacked and denounced such unreasonable and pernicious doctrines, we have been falsely accused of

being the apologists of crime, and the defenders of criminals. Because we have recently, and ever since our connection with journalism, advocated the enforcement of the laws by the regularly constituted judiciary, fools, fanatics and nameless nondescripts have found fault with us for so doing; but believing such a course to be just and right, and the only one that is at all times, and under all circumstances, defensible, we will continue to pursue it, regardless of the silly fault-finding of fanatical croakers.

We invite the attention of those who wish to see justice done to the soldiers to the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The supreme court of the United States has recently decided that a legal tender note is not a legal tender for obligations contracted prior to the passage of the act in virtue of which said legal tender notes were issued; and

"Whereas, Before the passage of said legal tender act, a large number of persons had enlisted in the United States service, to aid in the suppression of the late rebellion, and were, therefore, virtually promised service in payment for their patriotic services; and

"Resolved, By the general assembly of the state of Ohio, that our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives be respectfully requested, to introduce and urge the passage of a law for the speedy adjustment of the claims of all officers, soldiers, and marines who entered the service of the United States in the military and naval service prior to the passage of said legal tender act, so that they shall receive the difference between specie and the value of the depreciated paper, which they were compelled to take in payment for their services.

"Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress."

The above were offered in the Ohio legislature, a few days ago, and were voted squarely down by the republicans in the senate, and were amended by the republicans in the house so as to indicate that the soldiers voluntarily accepted depreciated paper.

The decision of the supreme court did not affect the morality of the payment of the soldiers, in greenbacks. That payment was flat repudiation. Those soldiers were promised coin. The holders of the five-twenty bonds were promised greenbacks. The soldiers were paid greenbacks and the bondholders coin.—Chicago Times.

The Railroad Election.

On Saturday of this week, the citizens of this township and West are called upon to cast their vote for or against the levy of a tax of two per cent, to aid in building the Plymouth, Kankakee, and Pacific Railroad. This election is one of great importance, not only to the two townships most interested, but to the entire county. And it is the duty of every voter in the townships named to vote upon the question in such a manner as he shall deem for the best interest of all. Because our interests are so interwoven with each other, that whatever helps one, helps all. And what injures one permanently injures all. The proposed road is to be built from Plymouth to Bureau Junction, Illinois, there connecting with the Rock Island and Pacific road, thus forming the shortest and most direct route from the East to Omaha and San Francisco. This being the terminus of the new road, the machine shops and round house would probably be located here, thus bringing to our town several hundred men and their families. Besides this, there is no timber on the line of the road from Kankakee city to the Marshall county line, hence the large amount of ties, timber for culverts, and bridges, piling for miles over the Kankakee marshes, and lumber for station houses, &c., required to equip the entire road, would open up the finest market for our timber, that we have ever enjoyed; and bring a large amount of money into circulation here, which in these tight times is just what we need to help us out of our financial difficulties.

The road if built here, will be commenced by next June, and before twelve months cars would run from here to North Jackson. The Company would commence work here, on account of the fact that the timber and ties must all come from here. No part of the tax voted will have to be paid this year. But one-half will be due in 1871, and the other half in 1872; and the company cannot get the money out of the treasury before the road is built. Before any portion of the tax would be paid by the citizens of Center and West five times the amount appropriated would be paid out by the road among the citizens of the county. But we are assured that if we fail to vote the proposed tax to aid the road, that the proposed line from here to the Illinois line will be abandoned, and the road from the Illinois line to Kankakee city, will form a junction with the route south of here, which runs to Fort Wayne by the way of Rochester, thereby leaving us out in the cold. Fort Wayne, Rochester and other towns upon the line, have pledged themselves to raise large sums of money to aid the road if they will run on that route. But the difference in distance, and the timber in our county makes the Illinois company prefer to build here instead of going to Fort Wayne, hence they have given us the first choice, and it is for us now to say by our votes next Saturday, whether we will have the road or

not. Stark county has raised by vote and subscription over \$50,000.00. If the friends of the road carry the election in this township and West, on Saturday, then the whole thing is sure, and the next ninety days will see work commenced at this end of the line in earnest. But if the tax is voted down, then the project falls through, and we shall have the questionable satisfaction of seeing Rochester and Fort Wayne reap the harvest that we have thrown away. We know the times are hard, and people feel disinclined to add anything to their financial burdens. But in this case it seems clear to us, that the immense advantages to be gained by the town of Plymouth and the county, in securing the road to this point, will richly compensate many times over for all the sacrifices we may make to obtain it. LaPorte, South Bend, Fort Wayne and other towns around us, are growing ahead of us, simply because they are willing to aid all enterprises that tend to benefit them. And if we expect to restore our former prosperity, and make our town and county what they deserve to be, we must adopt their policy. We cannot expect to reap, unless we sow. Then let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and see to it that we secure to ourselves the Plymouth, Kankakee and Pacific Railroad.

Bourbon Items.

BOURBON, March 22, 1870.

The great temperance movement, inaugurated a week ago, is the all absorbing topic of conversation, and as a chronicle of passing events, I give you all the information in regard to it I have obtained.

The immediate cause of the *coup d'etat* of the committee does not appear to the benighted understanding of those not in the ring, and they are left to grope their way in the dark. But that there was a necessity for raising the committee is apparent from the fact that the committee was raised. That the committee might be equal to the task, it was made to consist of 16 members. It had work to do that a few number could not perform. The committee was appointed as follows:

- Matthew Erwin, D. D. Hanna, Lewis Erwin, Elisha Erwin, J. D. Wilkins, C. A. Rathburn, T. Gaylord, A. M. Davis, Z. D. Bolton, W. J. Acker, John Whitaker, G. H. Thayer, Rev. Mr. Smith, J. H. Porter, J. W. Hewitt, R. Keeler.

The committee formed in procession and took up their line of march from the hardware store of Moore & Erwin. They brought up in the office of John Cress, J. P. The committee intimated to Mr. Cress that he was favoring the whiskey sellers in his official capacity, and that he must change his course or resign. Mr. Cress informed them that he should pursue the same course he had heretofore, deciding all cases, as his oath required him to, according to the law and the testimony, let such decisions favor whom they may; and he did not recognize the right of any man or set of men to dictate to him how he should conduct his business, neither did he intend to resign. He was then informed that his surety would ask to be relieved, and the interview closed.

The committee then visited Henry Winbiger, J. P., where a conversation, similar in purport, took place. Mr. W. did not, however, come off so well as Mr. C. On the next morning he received the following note from his sureties, which explains itself, and being quite rare, and containing the whole thing in a nut shell, is worthy of preservation:

Bourbon Marshall county Indiana March the 15th 1870 Mr Winbiger Esquire Sir: We would say that after duly considering the matter we think it dangerous business to be security for any person, and that we are informed that you are in the habit of frequenting the saloons and that we consider that no upright moral trust worthy man will be guilty of such practices and that we are informed that you refuse to refrain from the same, therefore we would respectfully inform your Honor that we will be under the necessity of applying to court to exonerate us from further liability as your surety of which you will be legally notified in due time John F. Parks Clayton Grant

The above reveals the fact that it is "dangerous business to be security for any person," that they are informed Mr. Winbiger is in the habit of frequenting the saloons, and that he refuses to refrain from the same. How they came in possession of the information is not set forth in the document, and as they did not obtain it from Mr. W., not having had any conversation with him on the subject, he is at somewhat of a loss to know from what source their information was derived.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening and a committee of two appointed to raise funds to prosecute parties violating the laws, &c.

A new attorney for this corporation under the new order of things has come to the surface and the first case was made up by him on Saturday afternoon. To complete the record, to show how it is done, and as a specimen of legal learning rarely met with, the affidavit is here appended:

The State of Indiana, Before John County of Marshall }
Cress, J. P. }
Bourbon Corporation } Complaint for violation of ordinance 19
vs. }

Bourbon corporation by James Crawford the marshal complains of— and says 1st The plaintiff is a town incorporated by and under authority of the laws of the state of Indiana That defendant did on or about the 19th day of March A. D. 1870 appear on the streets of said town in a state of int

ication and did then and there conduct him in a turbulent manner against the peace and quiet of said corporate town of Bourbon contrary to and in violation of section one (one) of an ordinance No. 19 of said corporation passed by the board of trustees of said corporation May 14th A. D. 1869 a copy of the section of which ordinance is hereto set out and made part of this complaint to-wit: be it enacted by the board of Trustees of the corporate town of Bourbon that every person who shall be found intoxicated in a public street alleys or other public places within the corporate limits of the town of Bourbon and who shall conduct himself in a turbulent and tumultuous and riotous manner shall be fined in any sum not less than one nor more than ten dollars together with costs of suit therefor the plaintiff prays that warrant issue for the arrest of the said defendant and that he be fined the sum of ten dollars and other proper relief.

JAMES CRAWFORD.
Subscribed and sworn to before me the 19th day of March, 1870.
JOHN CRESS, Justice of the Peace.
Z. D. Bolton, att'y for corporation.

Mr. Cress refused to issue the warrant prayed for, and nothing further was done.

The hasty action of the committee in attempting to dictate what course sworn officers of the law shall pursue, is unwarranted by precedent or existing facts. Every one who has the welfare of society at heart will say amen to all laudable and honorable means employed to correct the evils of intemperance, but few will sanction the course pursued toward justices Cress and Winbiger. They are both old men, their hairs are whitening with the frosts of more than fifty summers, and they must soon join that innumerable caravan which moves to that mysterious realm from which no traveler returns. They have lived in this county twenty years or more, have raised families, and their children's children are growing up around them. They have occupied many positions of honor and trust, and have always borne the name of honest and honorable men, not an intimation of a dishonest action has ever been charged to them; and there are few to-day who do not esteem them for their honesty of purpose, their kindness of heart, and the manly manner in which they have maintained the dignity of their offices against the power set up to crush them.

The Late Hon. Anson Burlingame.

Probably the death of no prominent American, in late years, has occasioned more regret among all parties and all classes, than that of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME. Although his first successes in life were the results of active and bitter political contests, he in later years exhibited a more national and liberal spirit in his political views. The last years of his life were spent in the most important position which one of the oldest governments in the world can confer. At the time of his death, which occurred on the 22d of February, he was at the head of the Chinese embassy, which is visiting the principal governments in the world in the interest of the Chinese government.

The newspapers have published conflicting statements concerning the early life of Mr. BURLINGAME. We had the pleasure, a few days ago, of perusing and copying from a letter written by the father of the subject of this sketch, to Mrs. F. FISHER, of this place, in answer to inquiries concerning the family, the two families having lived near each other in Branch, Michigan. The following extract from the letter, which is dated Dutton, Ills., March 18, 1870, furnishes a brief biography of the deceased, and is, of course, reliable:

"Your letter of inquiry has come to hand. I hasten to answer the questions in order. I am the J. Burlingame who once lived in Branch. The Hon. Anson Burlingame is my son. He was born in New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1820. In February, 1821, I removed to Rushford, Allegheeny county, N. Y. In 1823 I removed to Seneca county, Ohio; in 1833 removed to Detroit, Mich., and in 1835 removed to Branch, Mich. Anson was with me in all these moves. As to his education, he graduated at Detroit, at the University of Michigan, about '43. He went to Massachusetts, and spent four years in Yale college, and graduated with high honors. At the close of his studies he married Miss Mary Jane Livermore, daughter of Hon. Isaac Livermore, of Cambridge near Boston. In 1847 commenced business as a lawyer. He was elected state senator, then a member of the convention that revised the constitution of the state. Then he was elected to congress for six successive years. In 1861 he was chosen by government Lincoln to represent our government as an ambassador to the empire of China. After serving our government seven years, he resigned the position for the purpose of returning home, but the emperor of China requested him to accept a commission from that government to all the treaty powers of the world, which he accepted. After nearly completing his mission, he, by the providence of God, closed his useful life at St. Petersburg, Russia, Feb. 22, 1870. He left a wife and three children—two sons and one daughter."

The Chicago Post, reviewing the obnoxious and unfair operations of the income law, says that it is unjust to tax as heavily the labor of a man's hands or brains as the income from invested capital. For instance, as a schoolmaster, editor, or merchant's clerk, who has nothing at the beginning of the year, is taxed on his hard earned salary of \$2,500 as heavily as the proprietor who receives \$2,500 rent for his stores—worth \$25,000. A widow, barely supporting her children on an income of \$1,000, is taxed the same on her extra \$500, not exempt by law, as the man whose bank or railroad stock has made the same return.

Show THE DEMOCRAT to your friends, and ask them to subscribe.

State Items.

The Vincennes Times is to be published tri-weekly.
Franklin has a building association with a capital of \$50,000.
The Morgan gallows cost Vigo county \$100.
A big flood is anticipated at Terre Haute.
The petrified sea-serpent of Sullivan county, turns out to be only a root.
The Daviess county coal mines turn out 400 tons per day.
Indiana has twelve hundred and sixty post offices.
Terre Haute wants a Nicholson pavement.
Charleston, Clarke county, has an opera.
It costs \$9 to say naughty words to a lady in New Albany.
Rev. C. N. Sims recently had a large tumor taken out of his side.
Cock-fighting is the fashionable sport in Bartholomew county.
William Alexander is the champion life-beater in Rockville.
Pneumonia is prevalent and unusually malignant in Randolph county.
Lafayette is suffering from a fresh inundation of thieves and pick-pockets.
Hon. D. W. Voorhees is expected to come west during next month.
The Terre Haute Journal says that city is an "island surrounded by mud."
One hundred and ninety-one colored children are attending school in New Albany.
The body of a male infant, several days old, was recently found floating in the river at Fort Wayne.
Orville Gordon, of Metamora, died suddenly while in the act of addressing a school meeting.
About half the male citizens of the state want employment in taking the census.
A lad named John Lester, 16 years of age, disappeared from Terre Haute, last week, and it is feared he has met with some accident.
Parke county farmers are buying the best blooded Kentucky cattle for stock-raising purposes.
A case has been commenced in the common pleas court of Marion county, in which there are ninety six plaintiffs.
The forthcoming report of the state geologist will be quite voluminous, comprising about 250 pages, besides the maps, etc.

A young man at Lawrenceburg was accused of stealing a lot of female clothing. The woman was inside the wardrobe at the time.

PLYMOUTH MARKETS.

PLYMOUTH, March 21.	
GROCERIES—Retail.	
Apples, dried, pr lb.	\$ 12
Candles.	50 20
Chickens, dressed, pr doz.	80 00
Molasses.	20 00
Nutmegs, pr doz.	30 00
Peas, pr bush.	15 00
Sugar, brown, lb.	12 00
Sugar, white, lb.	15 00
Sugar, coffee, lb.	18 00
Salt, pr bush.	10 00
Spice.	10 00
Tea, black, lb.	15 00
Tea, green, lb.	20 00
Do do do.	25 00
Do do do.	30 00
Do do do.	35 00
Do do do.	40 00
Do do do.	45 00
Do do do.	50 00
Do do do.	55 00
Do do do.	60 00
Do do do.	65 00
Do do do.	70 00
Do do do.	75 00
Do do do.	80 00
Do do do.	85 00
Do do do.	90 00
Do do do.	95 00
Do do do.	100 00

PROVISIONS—Wholesale.

Butter, pr lb.	\$ 20
Brans, pr bush.	10 00
Chickens, dressed, pr doz.	80 00
Do, alive, pr doz.	2 50 00
Do, pr doz.	2 50 00
Corn Meal, pr bush.	2 00
Flour, white wheat, pr bush.	5 00
Do, red wheat, pr bush.	4 50
Lard, pr lb.	15 00
Peas, pr bush.	15 00
Potatoes, pr bush.	1 00
Shorts, pr bush.	1 00
Turkeys, pr lb.	12 00
Tallow, pr bush.	10 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. H. KNAPP
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Plymouth and surrounding country, that he has permanently
Located in Plymouth,
For the purpose of carrying on the
JEWELRY BUSINESS,
Occupying a part of A. Hawley's Boot and Shoe store, where he can be found with a full assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY. Repairing done on short notice, in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable prices.
March 21, 1870—2m3

REAL ESTATE.

Land Bought and Sold on Reasonable Terms.

Land and Town Lots for Sale

A. C. & A. B. CAPRON.

The n & s sec 24, 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, 79