

BIMETALLISM.

Some Facts in Regard to Money That Will Be Found of Interest.

Chicago. Coin has compiled some interesting points on bimetalism, from an interview with Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin. In this interview is a statement of a few elementary facts and principles of political economy that must underlie every explanation of the currency question. The points set out in it are purely elementary matters. They are these:

1. Money forms our common medium of exchange. At first, commerce, such as it was, had to be carried on by a system of pure barter—the system in which, for instance, so many sheep were given in exchange for so many cows, so much corn for so much wool, and so on. Then, as civilization progressed, this system of pure barter was displaced by the employment of a common medium of exchange, available in all cases of selling and buying. Great diversity existed among various tribes and peoples in the choice of the particular medium employed. In some places, skins were used; in some leather; in some, corn; in some, cattle. Then came a higher stage of development, when metals, such as iron, tin, lead and copper, were employed. But now, with practical universality, all other materials for standard money have given place to gold and silver.

2. Money, as regards its primary function, is simply a commodity, selected first by custom, and (often but not always) confirmed by law, as an intermediary in transactions—a something for which, in a civilized community, any other thing can be sold, and with which any other thing can be bought. In other words, a particular commodity is selected to perform the function of a common measure of value; but it is, and remains, a commodity. Gold remains gold, silver remains silver, while they perform this function of money; and they remain subject to exactly the same laws of exchange as before. A new use is imposed upon the substance; that is all; the substance itself is unchanged.

3. By the "value" of money, we are to understand its "exchange value," or, in other words, its purchasing power—that is to say, the power which the possession of money gives to those who possess it to go into an open market and obtain, in exchange for their money, the things that are on sale there.

4. The metals, gold and silver, like all other marketable commodities, are liable to fluctuations in value; their value being controlled, like that of all other commodities, by the law of supply and demand. This means that if gold and silver are to be had in abundance, a smaller quantity of other commodities—as, for instance, less corn, less hay, less butter—will have to be given in exchange for a definite quantity of gold and silver. On the other hand, if gold and silver are not so easily to be had, then, a larger quantity of other commodities—more corn, for instance, more hay, more butter—will have to be parted with, to obtain in exchange for them the same quantity of those metals.

5. "It is now universally admitted in works of political economy that any such thing as a commodity with absolute stability of value is unattainable."

6. "The most important characteristic of a good monetary standard is, that it should preserve comparative stability of value. The principal reason why, of the multitude of commodities that have been used for the material of money at different times, gold and silver have survived as the fittest, is because their great durability renders the total stock extremely large compared with the annual supply, and thus eliminates one element of instability of value."

7. Another special advantage of gold and silver for monetary purposes is that both the weight and the purity of coins made from them may easily be ascertained. At first, after gold and silver were generally adopted, the risk of being defrauded by inferior quality or adulteration was left entirely to the receivers of the metals; in fact, gold and silver circulated between the inhabitants of the country simply as merchandise. Very early, however, it began to be recognized that there would be great convenience if pieces of the metal were certified by authority to be of certain weights and fineness; and, accordingly, coinage has always been one of the first industrial functions that governments have undertaken.

8. Coinage is only a process of branding or stamping, and nothing else. The process of minting certifies two things; first, that the coin is of a certain weight of gold or silver, as the case may be; and, secondly, that the gold or silver of which the coin is composed is of a certain specified degree of purity. But minting—the minting, for instance, of gold into a sovereign—adds nothing to the value of the piece of metal that is coined.

9. It is not, however, to be supposed that the commodity, gold, or the commodity, silver, does not derive a special value from the fact of its being constituted a standard monetary metal. "Law singles out gold or silver, or both, to be used as money, and gives them special functions which it confers on no other commodity. In virtue of this selection, the demand for these metals is greatly increased, and, as they are only of limited production, their value is increased accordingly."

10. A sovereign is a minted coin consisting of a certain specified weight of gold, of a certain specified fineness.

11. A fluctuation in the value of gold involves a fluctuation in the value of the sovereign. This, of course, does not mean that the sovereign can ever become worth more or less than twenty shillings. That would be a contradiction in terms. For "a shilling" means merely the twentieth part of the value of a sovereign. When we say, then, that the value of a sovereign may fluctuate, what we mean is that, as a medium of exchange, the sovereign will sometimes have a greater, sometimes a lesser, "exchange value" or purchasing power. The reason of the liability to fluctuation in the purchasing power of the sovereign is plain. When gold rises in value, a larger

quantity of any other commodity—say of corn, of hay, of butter, or of cloth—will have to be given in exchange for any given quantity of gold, such, for example, as the quantity contained in a sovereign. On the other hand, when gold falls in value, a smaller quantity of any other commodity—say of corn, of hay, of butter, or of cloth—will suffice to obtain in exchange for it any given quantity of gold, such as that contained in a sovereign.

12. It is an obvious inference, that our gold coinage, however useful as a medium of exchange, does not furnish us with a standard of value, fixed and unalterable. It does not furnish us, for example, with such a standard as the yard is of length, or as the pound troy is of weight.

13. The popular notion, then, of the sovereign, or pound sterling, constituting a fixed standard of value, is merely a popular delusion. The sole foundation of that delusion manifestly is, that, in these countries, the values of all commodities are commonly stated in terms of the pound sterling; in other words, in pounds, shillings and pence—"a shilling" meaning the twentieth part of a pound, and "a penny" the twelfth part of that again. The natural result of this method of expressing the values of commodities other than gold is that to the superficial observer the impression conveyed by a rise or fall in prices is that it is the value of all other things that changes, the value of the sovereign remaining fixed.

14. In Great Britain—and the same is true of Ireland and of many other countries—gold being the one standard metal, all prices are stated in terms of the sovereign, or parts of the sovereign.

15. The price of things estimated in gold—their gold price—may change, whilst their price estimated in silver—their silver price—remains unaltered. This will occur if the value or purchasing power of gold goes up or down, while the value or purchasing power of silver remains unaltered. Suppose, for instance, that gold is in any way scarce in relation to the demand upon it. Then in any country where gold is the standard metal of the currency, those who wish to obtain a certain quantity of gold, whether in coin or bullion, will have to give a larger quantity of other commodities in exchange for it, or—to put the matter in another light—those who have only a definite quantity of commodities to part with will receive less gold in return for them. In other words, there is a fall in gold prices. Suppose, on the contrary, that gold is abundant in relation to the demand upon it. Then those who wish to obtain a certain quantity of gold, whether in coin or in bullion, will not have to give so large a quantity of other commodities to obtain the quantity of gold they require, or—to put the matter, as before, in another light—those who have a definite quantity of other commodities to dispose of will obtain more gold in return for them. In other words, there is a rise in gold prices. If, in either case, there is no change in the value of silver, then the prices of commodities, stated in silver—their silver prices, as the technical phrase is—will remain unchanged. Similarly, of course, the silver price of things may change, while their gold price remains unaltered.

Bimetalism, as some writers express it, is the monetary system in which the two precious metals, gold and silver, are taken as standards of currency. That, however, is a misleading way of putting the case. The word bimetalism, indeed, is an unfortunate one to have been chosen. It gives prominence to the idea of duality, and so leads many half-informed people to think that bimetalism, as distinct from monometallism, aims at having two standards of value instead of one.

Now this is not at all the case. In the bimetalist system there are not two standards of value; there is but one. One of the essential requirements of a standard, whether of value, or of length, or of weight, or of anything else, is that it should be one. The word bimetalism, then, is, in one respect, an unfortunate one to have been chosen. It gives rise to an unhappy notion that the bimetalists favor some sort of shifting or alternative system of standards. But this is not so. The very opposite is the fact. Unity of standard and stability of standard—in so far as stability in this matter of a standard of value is within the reach of attainment—these are the very fundamental points of bimetalism.

Honest Money.

"No money," says Gov. Rickards, of Montana, "can be called honest that becomes a dishonest measure of values by appreciating its own value and correspondingly diminishing the value of that for which it is exchanged. Honest money will give to no class or section of the country undue business advantages over any other class or section, through financial manipulation. This can be accomplished by preventing inflation of the currency on the one hand, and resultant depreciation and contraction on the other hand, bringing paralysis to business and ruin to vested interests. To effect these ends, that the government may deal with absolute fairness and justice with the debtor classes, assure the prosperity of the masses, accord to capital its proper protection in the promotion of enterprises and guarantee the general welfare of the people, through a stable and enduring currency, gold and silver should be jointly used as money, and the free coinage of these metals made the permanent financial policy of the nation."

Prices Still Falling.

Prices have been falling since 1873, when the mints were closed to the free coinage of silver and they have been falling ever since. The Bland-Allison act was as futile as the Sherman purchase act, and both were the result of gold-bug scheming—both were substituted for free coinage bills, which would have restored silver to its old place as a money standard. The purchase acts tended to mitigate, but they did not arrest the fall of prices.—Atlanta Constitution.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

JOHN MINICK, superintendent of the Lebanon Electric Light Co., was instantly killed the other morning by a rotten telegraph pole on which he was placing a wire. It gave way, and he fell under it.

REPRESENTATIVE CONN introduced a bill for an additional appropriation for the public building at South Bend. The bill provides that the limit of expenditure for the South Bend building be extended to \$50,000.

ON March 19, 1893, a Sunday performance at the Empire theater, Indianapolis, was stopped by the police, and the participants arrested. A test case was made. The appellate court decided a few days ago that a performance on Sunday is unlawful, uncommon labor, and punishable.

At Indianapolis Judge Woods appointed E. P. Huston and E. O. Hopkins receivers to operate the Indiana branches of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville road.

At Ft. Wayne the coroner's jury has completed the examination of Martin Howley, who is charged with brutally killing his mother. He will be indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree.

EDWARD N. ELAM of Indianapolis, broker for the Owl Tobacco Co., found a dynamite bomb in his pocket. It is thought the would-be assassin mistook him for President Frenzel, of the Merchant's National bank, who had been threatened.

CLINT BARWICK, who shot Ida Roberts in Anderson last November, was acquitted after an exciting trial. Barwick lives in Muncie, and many from that place attended the trial.

JOHN MULLEN, engineer at the Sunnyside coal mines, near Evansville, stopped the mammoth wheel to tighten fly bolts. He leaned forward between the spokes, and with a wrench was screwing a nut tighter, when suddenly the wheel, which had stopped on the center, started to revolve under his weight. His head and shoulders caught on the engine, while the great weight of the wheel bore down on him with such force as to break his neck and nearly tear his right arm from the shoulder, causing instant death.

NUMEROUS attempts have been made in the past few weeks to destroy the mill of John Blackburn, in Fulton county, north of Peru, by placing dynamite in the boiler. A watchman was employed who found unknown parties endeavoring to place two pounds of dynamite in the flues. In the melee the watchman, Louis Bowman, was shot and badly wounded, the parties escaping.

FRIENDS of Theodore P. Haughey, who is under indictment for wrecking the Indianapolis National bank, say that the old banker is losing his mind under the strain to which he has been subjected the past few months.

DR. R. P. WHITE and Elias Smith, while operating an ice boat on Center lake, Warsaw, were thrown into open water and Smith was drowned.

A COMPANY of Indianapolis and Chicago capitalists have organized with \$250,000 capital stock to investigate the oil field in the vicinity of Albany. Oil has been discovered near here that flows from the well as clear as water. Thousands of acres of land have already been leased.

JOHN KOEPP, of Lincolnville, a hamlet in Wabash county, is in jail charged with stealing \$85 from the residence of Charles Bitner, while the family was at church.

A MAN supposed to be A. C. Davis, of Kokomo, was picked up on the Cloverleaf railroad, at Marion, the other morning in an unconscious condition. He was cut about the head and bore other injuries. It is supposed he was struck while walking on the track.

A SUIT was begun at Huntington the other morning by Mrs. Hattie Gibler against her husband's father, John Gibler, for \$15,000 damages, for alienation of her husband's affections. The couple eloped in November of last year, were married in Michigan, and afterwards went to Denver, Col., to live. The father of the groom followed them and, it is claimed, by threats, promises and persuasions, induced the young husband to abandon the wife, leaving her friendless and penniless in that city.

The democrats of Indiana elected the following state central committeemen at their various district conventions throughout the state, a few days since: First district, John G. Shanklin; second, Thos. B. Buskirk; third, Isaac P. Leyden; fourth, Wm. H. O'Brien; fifth, W. C. Dunnean; sixth, John M. Loutz; seventh, Thos. Taggard; eighth, Thos. J. Mann; ninth, W. M. Blackstock; tenth, M. M. Hathaway; eleventh, J. A. M. Kintz; twelfth, Judge Allen Zollers; thirteenth, W. H. Conrad.

The litigation growing out of the Franklin P. Nelson assignment at Greencastle has been compromised. Twenty-two hundred acres of land were decreed to the creditors of Nelson, while Nelson's wife was given the family residence and allowed to retain \$18,000.

WILLIAM PATE, residing three miles from Jeffersonville, early the other morning shot and, it is said, mortally wounded Benson Vessey, a prominent farmer. Vessey of late has been missing chickens, and he accused Pate of being the thief. Vessey, it is said, found a number of his fowls concealed on Pate's place. So enraged did Pate become over the charge that he procured a shotgun and fired upon his accuser. Pate made his escape.

The sixth congressional district of democrats met at Richmond and elected John M. Loutz a member of the state central committee. They passed resolutions endorsing the Wilson tariff bill and endorsing U. S. Senator Daniel W. Voorhees as the nominee of the democratic party for president in 1896.

ALEX M. McCURDY, wanted at Golden, Col., on a charge of murder, was arrested at Martinsville by City Marshal Mills, who will receive \$200 reward.

JAMES SCIBBLE, whose saloon at Tailholt was wrecked by temperance women, attempted to secure warrants against them, but the state's attorney refused to issue them.

Millions of Dollars

Are annually lost because poor seed is planted. Now, when you sow you want to reap. For instance, A. M. Lamb, Penn., made \$5,800 on ten acres of vegetables; R. Hey, Cal., cropped 1,213 bushels Salzer's onions per acre; Frank Close, Minn., 100 bushels of spring wheat from two acres; A. Hahn, Wis., 1,410 bushels potatoes per acre; Frank Winter, Montana, 216 bushels 8 pounds oats from one bushel planted. This is what Salzer calls reaping.

If you will cut this out and send it with 10c to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten sample packages of farm seeds. Catalogue alone, 5c postage. [K]

"Dat's de mos' wun'fullest 'ting, dat is," remarked Uncle Eben, as he gazed at the electric light. "Dey does put de match to de end and ob de connection, and when you turns on de spigot de light jes flows out."—Washington Star.

Texas affords greater inducements to the home seeker than any other State in the Union, for the following reasons: Cheap lands, best schools, low taxes, mild climate, short winter, seaboard ports, timber plenty, minerals abundant, soil easy of cultivation. More Facts.—The International Route, L. & G. N. R. R., traverses the most fertile portions of the State, and affords the shortest, quickest and best route from the North, East and South-East to Texas and Mexico.

Through Pullman sleepers daily in each direction between St. Louis and Taylor, Austin, San Antonio and Laredo; St. Louis and Palestine, Houston and Galveston; Dallas and Taylor, Austin and San Antonio (via H. & T. C. and Hearne).

ANOTHER SET OF FACTS.—The "Old World in the New" is to be found in Mexico, which is now more than ever before attracting the Pleasure Seeking Tourist and Traveler as well as the Capitalist seeking investment. Bear in mind that the International Route and its connections forms the shortest line to all principal points in Mexico.

For full information as to rates, time of trains, connections, etc., call on your nearest Ticket Agent, or address: D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A., I. & G. N. R. R., Palestine, Texas.

"CLINTON looks unusually happy to-night." "Yes," he proposed to Miss Plimly last night. "And she gave him a favorable answer?" "Yes," told him she was engaged to Snagley!"

Have You Thought About going to Florida this winter? It's the greatest resting place in America. Season soon opens. Elegant hotels, magnificent tropical surroundings. While people in the North shiver and button their great coats closer you can sail summer streams, bask through the magnolias, or rest under the bloom of orange groves.

You can angle in the best stocked fishing waters of America.

You can have the most perfect hotel service.

The way to reach Florida is by the Vestibule Trains of the Queen & Crescent Route.

Finest trains in the South. Solid, clean and Through Sleepers to Jacksonville. 100 miles shorter than any other line. Service as perfect as a modern American railway can make it.

Apply to any agent, or send your address to W. C. RICHMOND, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O., for winter tourist rates, schedules, information as to hotels, etc. See that your tickets read OVER THE QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

"It's wonderful," remarked the editor, "how proud a man acts when he is going to have his picture published, and how humble he is after it has happened."—Washington Star.

How's This! We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

A PHILOSOPHER in the Boston Transcript says "It doesn't matter much if everybody thinks you are an ass so long as you get the lion's share of the good things of life."

The Age of Reform. Old fallacies are being refuted, old errors in government policy corrected, old dogmas scouted, and above all, old complaints thoroughly remedied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Chronic cases of malaria and bilious trouble, constipation and dyspepsia always knock under to the Bitters. So do rheumatic, kidney and nervous ailments. It is a great reformer.

"At last I have reached the turning point of my life," remarked the convict when they put him on the treadmill.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Most Pleasant Way Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

High Five or Euchre Parties should be set at once to John Sebastian, J. T. A., C. R. L. & F. R. R., Chicago, 710 N. Dearborn, in stamps, per pack for the above cards you ever shuffled. For \$1.00 you will receive free by express ten packs.

HEARD in a Lawyer's Office.—First Lawyer: "What do you want and take something?" Second Lawyer: "From whom?"—N. Y. Herald.

THE WESTERN TRAIL is published quarterly by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. It tells how to get a farm in the West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one year. Send name and address to "Editor Western Trail, Chicago," and receive it one year free. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.

PROF. GARNER says that gorillas do not talk with chimpanzees, but neglects to tell us which party is at fault or which began it.—Boston Journal.

McVicker's Theater, Chicago. Miss Julia Marlowe appears week beginning January 15 in Sheridan's "Love Chase," also in the "Hunchback." Seats can be secured by mail.

SINGLEMAN—"Do you let your wife have the last word?" BENEDICT—"Do I let her? H'm! It's easy to tell that you know nothing of married life."—N. Y. Press.

If you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A FOOT empties his head every time he opens his mouth.—Ran's Horn.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure Sent postpaid with beautiful souvenir spoon. Send 50c to A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

You can tell how hard it is to judge your fellow men fairly by observing how unfairly your fellow men judge you.—Somerville Journal.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	43 72 1/2 @ 4 75
Sheep.....	3 00 @ 4 45
Hogs.....	6 10 @ 6 30
FLOUR—City Mill Patents.....	4 15 @ 4 30
Minnesota Patents.....	3 85 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	60 1/2 @ 60 3/4
Ungraded Red.....	62 1/2 @ 63
CORN—No. 3.....	42 1/2 @ 42 3/4
Ungraded Mixed.....	38 1/2 @ 39
OATS—Track Mixed Western.....	33 @ 34 1/2
RYE—Western.....	50 @ 51 1/2
PORK—Mess, New.....	14 50 @ 15 00
LARD—Western.....	8 00 @ 8 25
BUTTER—Western Creamery.....	18 @ 18 1/2
Western Dairy.....	14 1/2 @ 15

CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Shipping Steers.....	43 10 @ 43 80
Cows.....	1 50 @ 2 50
Stockers.....	2 30 @ 3 00
Feeders.....	3 00 @ 3 30
Butchers Steers.....	3 00 @ 3 30
Bulls.....	1 50 @ 3 50
HOGS.....	5 10 @ 5 55
SHRIMP.....	1 40 @ 1 85
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 21
Dairy.....	18 @ 22
BROOM CORN.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Western (per ton).....	35 00 @ 35 00
Western Dwarf.....	50 00 @ 50 00
Illinois Good to Choice.....	50 00 @ 50 00
POTATOES (per bu.).....	45 @ 55
PORK—Mess.....	13 47 1/2 @ 13 57 1/2
LARD—Steam.....	8 12 1/2 @ 8 25 1/2
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	3 80 @ 3 90
Spring Straights.....	3 80 @ 3 90
Winter Patents.....	3 55 @ 3 60
Winter Straights.....	3 50 @ 3 55
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2.....	59 1/2 @ 60
Corn, No. 2.....	34 1/2 @ 34 1/2
Oats, No. 2.....	27 @ 27 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	45 @ 45 1/2
Barley, Choice to Fancy.....	48 @ 55
LUMBER.....	15 00 @ 22 50
Siding.....	34 00 @ 36 00
Flooring.....	14 00 @ 14 25
Common Boards.....	12 00 @ 12 50
Fencing.....	2 25 @ 2 40
Shingles.....	2 25 @ 3 00

KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	4 00 @ 5 00
Stockers and Feeders.....	3 40 @ 3 60
HOGS.....	4 95 @ 5 20
SHEEP.....	2 00 @ 3 50
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Steers.....	43 75 @ 5 10
Feeders.....	2 25 @ 3 00
HOGS.....	5 05 @ 5 25 1/2
SHEEP.....	2 25 @ 3 50

T. JACOBS OIL

Perfect Cure of BURNS, BRUISES, SCALDS, CUTS AND WOUNDS.

SUMMER SNOW for 60 years, the one lumpy peach; comes true from seed—seedling peaches are hardiest. Stands 6 to 10 days more cold than others; 25-yr.-old trees still bear—BEAR WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

If interested in Trees, Fruits, Roses, Ornamentals, write for Orchard Book, prices—will send you money, and MORE mistakes. A Pointer—Wheat 60c. bu., apples 52c. 50c. apples 40c. 42c. 44c. 46c. 48c. 50c. 52c. 54c. 56c. 58c. 60c. 62c. 64c. 66c. 68c. 70c. 72c. 74c. 76c. 78c. 80c. 82c. 84c. 86c. 88c. 90c. 92c. 94c. 96c. 98c. 100c. 102c. 104c. 106c. 108c. 110c. 112c. 114c. 116c. 118c. 120c. 122c. 124c. 126c. 128c. 130c. 132c. 134c. 136c. 138c. 140c. 142c. 144c. 146c. 148c. 150c. 152c. 154c. 156c. 158c. 160c. 162c. 164c. 166c. 168c. 170c. 172c. 174c. 176c. 178c. 180c. 182c. 184c. 186c. 188c. 190c. 192c. 194c. 196c. 198c. 200c. 202c. 204c. 206c. 208c. 210c. 212c. 214c. 216c. 218c. 220c. 222c. 224c. 226c. 228c. 230c. 232c. 234c. 236c. 238c. 240c. 242c. 244c. 246c. 248c. 250c. 252c. 254c. 256c. 258c. 260c. 262c. 264c. 266c. 268c. 270c. 272c. 274c. 276c. 278c. 280c. 282c. 284c. 286c. 288c. 290c. 292c. 294c. 296c. 298c. 300c. 302c. 304c. 306c. 308c. 310c. 312c. 314c. 316c. 318c. 320c. 322c. 324c. 326c. 328c. 330c. 332c. 334c. 336c. 338c. 340c. 342c. 344c. 346c. 348c. 350c. 352c. 354c. 356c. 358c. 360c. 362c. 364c. 366c. 368c. 370c. 372c. 374c. 376c. 378c. 380c. 382c. 384c. 386c. 388c. 390c. 392c. 394c. 396c. 398c. 400c. 402c. 404c. 406c. 408c. 410c. 412c. 414c. 416c. 418c. 420c. 422c. 424c. 426c. 428c. 430c. 432c. 434c. 436c. 438c. 440c. 442c. 444c. 446c. 448c. 450c. 452c. 454c. 456c. 458c. 460c. 462c. 464c. 466c. 468c. 470c. 472c. 474c. 476c. 478c. 480c. 482c. 484c. 486c. 488c. 490c. 492c. 494c. 496c. 498c. 500c. 502c. 504c. 506c. 508c. 510c. 512c. 514c. 516c. 518c. 520c. 522c. 524c. 526c. 528c. 530c. 532c. 534c. 536c. 538c. 540c. 542c. 544c. 546c. 548c. 550c. 552c. 554c. 556c. 558c. 560c. 562c. 564c. 566c. 568c. 570c. 572c. 574c. 576c. 578c. 580c. 582c. 584c. 586c. 588c. 590c. 592c. 594c. 596c. 598c. 600c. 602c. 604c. 606c. 608c. 610c. 612c. 614c. 616c. 618c. 620c. 622c. 624c. 626c. 628c. 630c. 632c. 634c. 636c. 638c. 640c. 642c. 644c. 646c. 648c. 650c. 652c. 654c. 656c. 658c. 660c. 662c. 664c. 666c. 668