

THE MEDFORD MAIL

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BLITON & BATTERSON, Publishers.
MAN WAS BORN TO HUSTLE.
He is of few days; but quite a plenty.
SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR.
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MEDFORD, FRIDAY, April 2, 1887.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

The average price paid by Mr. Van Sickle, at Huntington last week, for 1600 sheep, was \$2 a head.

Governor Lord is of the opinion that county officials have no right to withhold the taxes due the state.

The orchards and shade trees in Clackamas County were greatly damaged by the high wind of last week.

Hay is scarce in the Willows valley. Not long ago it was selling at \$2 a ton, but now brings from \$8 to \$10, with a demand that exceeds the supply.

A curfew ordinance has been introduced in the Pendleton council, changing the age to include all minors under eighteen, instead of fifteen, as at present.

A large cherry tree in Dayton, three feet in diameter, was blown over by Wednesday's storm. This tree bore a ton of fruit in one season. It was set out 45 years ago.

Last fall Eastern oysters were planted at Yaquina bay and the mortality among the oysters has been slight during the winter. The oystermen feel greatly encouraged at the outlook.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Salem, which incorporates the Tribune Publishing Company, with head office at Portland. The capital stock is \$50,000 and the incorporators are Robt. Glenn, Fred Dunham and E. H. Loyce.

Frank Love, of Roseburg, has gone east, to take possession of his share of a fortune left by an aunt. There is a rumor to the effect that the estate left is large, something like \$30,000,000.

John Grille and another boy by the name of Mathews were examining a pistol in Roseburg the other day. The pistol, which was in the hands of Mathews, in some way was discharged, and the ball struck a suspender buckle that Grille was wearing, and glanced off, doing no damage.

The state board of agriculture met at Salem last week. The members claim that the act which created the board carried with it the appropriations for its use, but Secretary Kincaid stated that no warrants would be drawn for the agricultural societies unless he was compelled to issue them by a mandate of the court.

Tax money is not coming into the state treasury at the rate it was this time last year. Last year there were some outstanding warrants and enough money was received by April 15 to issue a call for their redemption. There are no outstanding warrants now, and all money paid into the state treasury, with the exception of a small amount, will be useless to the state.

Some time ago Mrs. Sol. Abrahams, of Roseburg, went to Baltimore to undergo an operation for the removal of an internal cancer. She has written her husband that doubts are entertained as to her ability to withstand the operation, and that it would not be undertaken for less than \$5000. Last Thursday was the day set for the operation, but it was postponed.

The Portland signal service office reports the highest wind in that city last Thursday morning since the weather bureau was established in 1870, with the single exception of the great storm and hurricane of January 8, 1880. The velocity of the wind was 55 miles an hour, taken from the Oregonian tower, 216 feet above the ground. The 1880 record of 54 miles was taken from an elevation of 108 feet and would have exceeded the one of this year if it had been taken at an equal height.

The county school superintendent, of Lane County, has adopted a system of grading the public schools throughout the county as soon as possible. All of the schools in the county will follow a schedule of work, the same grades in all of the schools being engaged on the same work at the same time. In this manner pupils will be carried through a prescribed course and in the event of changing from one district to another, the same work can be followed without interruption.

The severe freeze of last November is said to have damaged the prune orchards of Benton County ninety percent. The damage is almost universally a strip of "winter kill," two inches wide or more, and extending often the entire length of the tree. Samples of the bark stripped from the trunk show it to be dry and dead, though no discoloration appeared on the outer surface, and the only way of detecting the damage, is by inserting a knife blade between the bark and the trunk of the tree.

Will Dill and Frank Jamison, of Klamath Falls, who have been trapping at Diamond peak, stopped in Harrisburg last week, on their way home. They said that they had been in the vicinity of Diamond peak since October 25, 1886, and were forced to come out, as they had run out of provisions. They ate their last meat January 1, and lived on bread and potatoes since that time. The snow is now fifteen feet deep there, and has driven most of the game out. It was not until they reached Harrisburg that they learned that McKinley had been elected president.

Here is a specimen of humanity who has no fit place of abode, either on earth or in hades. The Salem Statesman of Saturday says: "Mrs. George A. Sponcer, of Portland, was yesterday discharged from the asylum, she having recovered from her mental disease. Her husband came here to meet her and to escort her home, and during the forenoon, while awaiting the time for the north bound train, he looked upon the wife while it was red," and was in a state of beastly intoxication when the time for his departure arrived. The poor woman, instead of being looked after by the brute of a husband was compelled to care for him and with the assistance of kindly-

inclined bystanders succeeded in landing the fellow aboard the train."

The end of the first quarter, when it is customary to pay off the state help, has arrived and because of the legislative non appropriation of funds to meet the demands there is much speculation as to the outcome. The secretary of state is of the opinion that he has no right to audit claims for which there has been no appropriation made for their payment and has issued no certificate of indebtedness. Claims presented have been filed and listed in the secretary of state's office and duplicate copies therefore issued to those desiring them for the benefit of claimants. A San Francisco firm now offers to buy \$400,000 worth of state claims at par if the secretary of state will first pass upon them as auditor. The secretary is not disposed to be arbitrary in the matter, but is rather anxious to do whatever lies within his power to aid those who consider legitimate state creditors in getting their claims cashed. He has decided he will issue certificates if that will help matters, but it is not clear to the secretary that he has power to audit claims. "If I have," he says, "no legislature is needed to make appropriations."

LAST OF THE OLD CAPTAINS.

Capt. Tom Leathers, of Mississippi River Fame.

The death of Capt. "Tom" Leathers—"Old Pushatamaha," as he liked to be called, after one of his early friends, a Choctaw chief—removes the last and greatest of the old Mississippi river steamboat captains and closes the final page in that part of the history of the southwest, says Harper's Weekly.

It was 60 years ago, during the "flush" times of river boats, that Capt. Leathers went into the steamboat business—the era of big and fast steamers and of gay life on the river, and the era, also, of river gamblers, and races, wrecks and explosions.

From the very start he was "the big man" on the river, the builder of several steamboats, all named Natchez, and each grander than its predecessor. A firm believer that the Mississippi river afforded the best means of travel and transportation for the entire "Valley," he stuck to his boat, like "Jim Bludsoe," to the very end. It was a brave fight, but very much like that of the plucky Texas bull put up against the first locomotive that invaded the state.

Capt. Leathers ran his boats against the railroads long after it was a forlorn hope and when it meant a steady loss season after season. He gave the railroads a great deal of trouble, fought every proposition for a bridge over a navigable stream and every other franchise asked for by them, and stunk most of his money in the struggle.

THE KICK OF A RIFLE.

A Point Not Always Considered in Buying or in Using a Gun.

When a man gets a rifle for big-game shooting he sometimes forgets to consider one of the most important points—the kick. A gun which uses 70 grains of powder and 500 grains of lead cures a weak man's shoulder in and makes the flesh black and blue. If the man has more pluck than sense, he continues to use the big gun in spite of the discomfort, and thereby sometimes ruins himself as a shot.

When one of the big bore, big charge, rifle cracks picks up a rifle and fires it at a target, alive or dead, a painful expression twists his face, and just as he pulls the trigger the butt shoulder flinches from the recoil. That flinch is ruinous to the aim, and men often get so used to finching that they dodge the kick of a 22 short cartridge as vigorously as they do a 50-110-500 one.

STRENGTH OF MAN.

It Declines Slowly After the Thirty-First Year.

The muscles, in common with all other organs of the body, have their stages of development and decline, says the Springfield Union. Our physical strength increases up to a certain age and then decreases. Tests of the strength of several thousands of people have been made by means of a dynamometer (strength measurer) and the following are given as the average figures for the white race:

The "lifting power" of a youth of 17 years is 260 pounds; in his 20th year this increases to 380 pounds; and in the 30th and 31st years it reaches its height—355 pounds. At the end of the 31st year the strength begins to decline, very slowly at first.

By the 40th year it has decreased eight pounds; and this diminution continues at a slightly increasing rate until the 50th year is reached, when the figure is 330 pounds.

After this period the strength falls more and more rapidly until the weakness of old age is reached. It is not possible to give the statistics of the decline of strength after the 50th year, as it varies to a large extent in different individuals.

WOMAN'S IMPULSIVENESS.

It Often Proves to Be Her Worst Enemy.

If a thoughtful woman were asked: "What is the greatest curse of your sex?" she might well answer: "Impulse." It is responsible for almost all the mistakes made by the good-hearted among us. May it not be safely said that a few minutes' thought before speech or action would prevent most fatal blunders? Many of us are in positive bondage to our bird-like quickness to feel, to show our feeling, to retort or to respond. If we are hurt we must

immediately "give ourselves away," as the phrase runs, if not by bitter speech at least by look and manner; yet reflection frequently brings the keenest regret for the lost dignity, the betrayed secret. Many a one has wrecked her own happiness for the want of the patient stoicism which would have led her to stand aside for awhile watching events until they brought with them her opportunities. Even when we are happy it is not always well to let the bright stream bear us away rudderless. The impulsive manifestation of affection, the hasty proposal of marriage, the hasty acceptance—have they never proved the beginnings of misery? Or has a rash word never sundered true lovers, true friends? If these things are true it is likewise true that the fault of feminine impulsiveness. The defect is a generous one, and, therefore, commoner with us than it is with men, so that it handicaps us unfairly in the struggle of life. And truly it is a weary task to be always "with a host of petty maxims preaching down" one's heart. But we must do it; either we must rule feeling or feeling will rule us. It is a good servant, but a bad master. Our loving women's hearts are like the fire of the domestic hearth—the light of the home when duly controlled warming the whole house, but if the fire be not kept in its subordinate place what a conflagration ensues!—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

NEW YORK'S SANITATION.

The Infant Mortality During the Hot Spell Was Remarkably Low.

The appeal to the public conscience told at last. With that attack in the churches, which has not been without blame, the new era began. That year (1879) a public competition evolved the present type of tenement, far from perfect, but an immense improvement on the wicked old barracks. The sanitary reformers got the upper hand, and their work told. The death rate came down slowly. It is to-day, at the end of 30 years, quite 25 per cent. lower than when the health department was organized, and New York has been redeemed from a reproach for which there was no excuse, for no city in the world has such natural opportunities for good sanitation.

The immense stride it has taken was measured by the mortality during the unprecedented hot spell of last summer. It was never so great, as, indeed, there never was an emergency like it since records were kept. During the ten days it lasted the heat claimed many more victims than the last cholera epidemic during its whole season. Yet, beyond those killed by the direct effects of the sun, the mortality was singularly low; the infant mortality—ever the finger that points unerringly to the sore spots in a community, if any there be—was so noticeably low as to cause a feeling almost of exultation among the sanitary officials. And it was shown, by comparison with earlier hot spells, that the population yielded more slowly to the heat. Where it had taken two or three days to reach the climax of sunstroke, it now took five. The people, better housed, better fed, and breathing clean air in the clean streets, had acquired a power of resistance to which the past had no parallel. The sanitarians had proved their case.—Jacob Rius, in Century.

EFFECT OF MUZZLES.

Their Enforced Use Has Changed the Breed of London Dogs.

The muzzling order has now been so long in operation that one is able to see its practical results, at all events so far as London is concerned, says the London News. They are really very remarkable, especially from a point of view not likely to be immediately taken.

The supremacy of the fox terrier is gone. One misses the little, vivid white spots that moved about so quickly and made streets and thoroughfares gay, and it must be admitted, noisy. Most of these dogs were mongrels, and, being of no appreciable value, and probably of no clearly defined ownership, they passed quickly in a wholesale way into the lethal chambers. London is rid of them, but at all our towns the white terrier with the odd markings is still in the ascendant.

On the other hand, here in town we have the Irish and the Scotch. These are as yet pretty pure; they keep rather to themselves, after the manner of the provincials, but in a couple of years mongrelism will assert itself, and London will be overrun. As it is, the hardy little Aberdeen, with his long body, short legs and nondescript markings of black and gray and mustard, holds the street, and the Irish terrier loafs about, social and easy-going.

They are both excellent in their own way, but, for all that, one misses the sharp, quick vitality of the fox terrier. Even as a mongrel he seemed to concentrate in his active little body all doggy qualities, especially fidelity and hatred of cats.

WHIMS OF WATCHES.

Hang Up Your Timepiece at Night If You Value It.

To most people the whims and caprices of a watch are a deep mystery. One very common cause of the watch gaining or losing is the disposition that is made of it at night. If you wear a watch next to your body during the day and put it on a cold marble mantelpiece at night, or in fact anywhere in a cold room, the watch is sure to either gain or lose.

Everybody knows that the proximity of a dynamo will magnetize the steel parts of a watch and ruin it for the time being. A watch may be affected by electricity without the owner having been near a dynamo. The amount of electricity in some people is so great that it can seriously affect the steel parts of a watch. A downtown watchmaker told a reporter that he often had examined watches which were very slightly magnetized. He used to demagnetize them and return them, at the same time cautioning the wearers not

Schilling's Best

tea coffee soda baking powder flavoring extracts and spices

are not a cure-all; but they make life better.

For sale by Geo. L. Davis

to go near a dynamo. When a man has the same trouble with his watch continually it is a proof that the static electricity in his body has affected the watch.

The watchmaker said that dark people are more likely to affect their watches in this way, and women more so than men. The amount of electricity in the body is, of course, very slight, but very little is required to affect the delicate works of a watch. Persons of high electric organization should wear a watch with a steel case if they hope to have an accurate time-piece.

A watch should never be laid horizontally at night, but should always be hung upon a nail. Change of position will not affect a mechanically perfect watch, but such a watch is yet to be made.

It is well known that a watch will stop for some unexpected reason and go on again all right if it is given a slight jolt. The same trouble may not occur again for years. This is an accident to which all watches are liable when carried around on the person. It is due to the hairspring and to the regulator pins. The cause is a sudden jump or quick movement, such as getting on a moving car. A jolt is given to the balance-wheel and halting and this renders the catching possible. The jolt must come at a particular fraction of a second during the revolution of the balance-wheel, otherwise the spring will not catch.—N. Y. Journal.

THE EARTH'S LONE COURSE.

Our Troubled Social Conditions Due to Celestial Causes.

Lieut. A. C. Totten, whose fondness for astrological calculations and inferences is well known, declares that the trouble with current affairs is not due to the United States senate, the bicycle, the new woman, or the silver question, but may be accurately traced to the contentions of the heavenly bodies. He says, according to Harper's Weekly, that when too many of the planets get on the same side of the sun at the same time it makes troubles for the earth, and that now, for the first time in the history of man, all the planets, except earth, are approaching coincident perihelia, and within four or five years will be in line tugging away at the sun, while earth, alone on the other side of it, will have an exceedingly hard time, and will be the scene of all sorts of disasters and devils. Earth will pull through, he thinks, after sore trials; after which he looks for "the literal rule of the returned Messiah," and the winding up of the confusions now formulating, at Jerusalem, which city, he believes, will cease to be trodden by Gentiles, and will become the center from which right rule and justice are to spread over the earth.

Lieut. Totten is familiar with both the Bible and the higher mathematics, and has a remarkable gift for stirring them up together into conceptions that give people bad dreams. He is a very disconcerting person and a chronic "bear," and his deliverances are well adapted to make timid believers realize on their investments and take to the woods.

THE TICHEBORNE CLAIMANT.

One of the Most Remarkable Trials in the History of British Courts.

The Tichborne trial began, says the New York Sun, in London, in the court of common pleas, on May 11, 1871; the case of Tichborne against Lushington, the defendant being trustee for Sir Henry Tichborne. The case was tried steadily until July 7; it then went over until November 7. On December 21 the plaintiff's case was closed and the case went over until January 15, 1871. The attorney general, for the defense, spoke 26 days; on March 4 the jury declined to hear any more, and on March 5 the plaintiff was formally nonsuited. The next day he was arrested for perjury, and on April 9 was indicted therefor by the name of Thomas Orton, alias Arthur Castro. His trial began on April 23, 1873; the prosecution closed its case on July 10; the defense began on July 21 and closed on October 27. An adjournment was taken from October 31 to November 27; Dr. Kenealy summed up for the defense from December 2, 1873, to January 14, 1874; Mr. Hawkins (now Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hawkins, judge of the queen's bench) summed up for the prosecution from January 15 to 28, 1874; the chief justice charged the jury from January 29 to February 28; and on the last date the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Orton (Castro) was thereupon sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude at hard labor. He was released in 1878.

Gambling in India.

Amongst the Hindoos throughout the whole of India there is a holiday celebration in honor of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and good fortune, wherein gambling is universally regarded as a religious duty. It is known as the festival of lamps, and on that day all classes indulge in games of chance with shells, coins, cards, dice, etc., and the future of the individual, whether good or bad, is looked upon as a forecast of his wealth or poverty during the ensuing year. The women take a most intense interest in the proceedings and, if fortunate, expend their winnings in the purchase of sweet-meats and fruits, as gifts to all their friends and relations, toys for the small children and fireworks for the boys. At Benares, their sacred city, as night approaches, small earthen lamps, fed with oil, are kindled, making the outlines of every mansion, palace, temple and minaret visible. All vessels in the river are also illuminated; so that the whole city is one blaze of light.

Dangers of Railroad-travel.

Familiarity breeds contempt for danger, as well as other happenings. This is especially true in railroad life, where the most horrible of deaths awaits a careless step. A gentleman relates an incident of the kind, as seen in New Orleans. The transfer vessel of the Southern Pacific was at its pier, and a locomotive was hauling cars up the short but steep grade to the dock. While the gentleman was watching this operation, he saw a switchman, with a lantern, step on the track right in front of the approaching locomotive. The engine came on, and just as it seemed the man would be crushed, he gave a little jump and landed on the fender, out of danger. The slightest slip would have meant death of a horrible kind, and yet he took the risk 20 times a day. His pay could have hardly been worth the risk, but he never thought of that.

Real Estate Transfers.

Mary F. Richards to H. T. Bailey lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 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, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 9