

Dayton Herald.

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WAS A GIGANTIC FRAUD

So the Peralta Land Grant Case Proves to Be.

THE CLAIMANT WAS ARRESTED

The Court Held That Every Title Paper Introduced in the Suit Had Been Manufactured.

Santa Fe, N. M., June 27.—The great Peralta land grant, situated in Arizona and New Mexico, and covering 1,435,000 acres of land, which has been on trial for three weeks, was decided today in favor of the government. The claimant was in court, appearing cool and collected. The court held every title paper to be forged, and manufactured, and that the mission records of San Salvador, Cal., were forged to enable the wife of the claimant, Chief Justice Reed announced it was not necessary to determine who Mrs. Peralta-Barrera was, but it was sufficient to hold that she was not an heir of the alleged grant, nor entitled to maintain the suit. The written opinion will be filed by the chief justice as soon as it can be prepared.

Upon adjournment, Barrera was arrested by the United States marshal for asserting false claims against the government upon complaint made by the United States which was filed by Attorney Reynolds, under instructions given by Attorney General Olney before he left the department of justice. Attorney Reynolds and associate, Mallet Prevost, are being showered with congratulations from all over Arizona. This practically ends the most expensive fraud ever attempted in this country, and successfully carried out for a quarter of a century.

The opinion was unanimous, and in announcing the conclusions of the court, Chief Justice Joseph Reed said: "The plaintiff's motion to suppress certain portions of the testimony filed by the defendant will be overruled. We are of the opinion that under the provisions of the statute, under which the court is organized, it is competent for a party to take his testimony before a member of the court beyond the limits of the states named in the action. We are unanimously of the opinion that the several documents upon which the claims purport to be based, as existing in Spain and in Mexico, are forgeries. The claim appears to us to be fictitious, and the documents appear to have been surreptitiously introduced into the records and archives at Seville and Guadalajara. Reversing these views, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to go into the question as to whether Mrs. Barrera is a legal descendant of Miguel Peralta or not. Judging from her physical appearance, we would say that she is doubtless of Spanish origin, but a portion of the testimony by which her descent from the original grantee is allowed to be established, namely, the baptismal and burial records of the parish of San Salvador, Cal., are manifestly forgeries, and have been evidently fabricated for the purpose of establishing her identity. Therefore the claim may be rejected, and the petition of the plaintiff will be dismissed and a decree to that effect will be entered."

AN INGLORIOUS END.

The Child's Filibustering Expedition Met With Disaster.

Washington, June 27.—Word reached official quarters in Washington today that the filibustering expedition, which was believed to have gone to Cuba on the steamer George W. Childs, has come to an inglorious end. The boat was located after reaching Jamaica, but nothing definite has been heard of the party, beyond the vague statements that they landed at some remote point on the Cuban coast. The last of these reports was received two weeks ago. Information now reaches the officials here that leads to the belief that the party did not reach Cuba, but met with disaster off the Florida coast. Six of the crew have returned in a famished condition, having lived on crabs in the marshes of the keys on the Florida coast. From the fact that there is no trace of the rest of the party, the officers believe that those who have suffered such hardships are the main band of the Child's expedition.

CURE FOR INSANITY.

A Chicago Professor Believes Electricity to Be the Only Remedy.

Chicago, June 27.—Professor H. W. Vonnegut says that electricity is the cure for insanity, and he wants the county commissioners to give him the opportunity of treating insane persons without interference on the part of the officials. He has written a letter to President Healy, in which he says that those who are now treating the insane patients depend on books with the opinions of others, and are without originality. Electricity, he says, is the cure for insanity, and he wishes to try it on the patients at Danmear. He says that the prevailing idea that insanity is caused by mental disease, or that the brain is the seat of the malady, is wrong. All the difficulty is from a reflex action on the brain from local causes in the body. He says he is certain he can cure the insane inmates of the asylum if the county commissioners will let him have a chance.

Utah Southern Interest Defeated.

New York, June 27.—Holders of the general mortgage and extension mortgage bonds of the Utah Southern Railroad Company have been notified that the payment of interest has been defaulted. Messrs. J. M. Han and Oliver Ames, who are the trustees, have called a meeting for July 11, in this city, to consider what steps shall be taken in the premises.

REFUSED TO MODIFY.

Judge Merritt Will Not Change His Order in Short Line Case.

Salt Lake, June 27.—Judge Merritt has refused to modify his previous order in regard to a receiver for the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern. The case came up again today on application of the American Loan & Trust Company for a modification, asking that J. M. Egan be made sole receiver. The attorney for the trust company was J. G. Marshall, and J. M. Thurston and P. L. Williams represented the Union Pacific interests. General Cowan appeared under the special direction of the attorney-general of the United States to oppose the application of the loan company. In addition to an independent receiver, the loan company asked permission to issue receivers' certificates, as had been done in other courts, for the reason that the raising of large sums of money required by the order of the Utah court was impracticable. Judge Marshall said nothing could be done under the present order, because it is impossible for the trust company to pay a large amount of money to remain under the same management as before.

Senator Thurston urged that no modification of the order should be made. General Cowan said he was instructed by the attorney-general to strenuously oppose the application on the part of the government. The receivers formerly appointed were satisfactory to the government, as its interest ran along with the property. The loan company would have the right of an independent receiver when the accrued interest on the mortgage was paid. On behalf of the government, he thought the separation ought not to be made. He explained, however, that he opposed the application on account of the pecuniary interest of the government. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Merritt said: "This case has given me great trouble and some annoyance. I made no order respecting receivers' certificates, and shall not do so now. The matter is being considered in the appeals of other circuits. In the meantime I will let the order stand as before."

PAGE ACQUITTED.

He Is Declared Not Guilty of the Murder of Harry Fraser.

Seattle, June 26.—After being out forty-five hours and thirteen minutes, the jury in the case of Paul E. Page, charged with the murder of Harry Fraser, tonight brought in a verdict of acquittal, after a trial lasting all last week. Page is a farmer from Mitchell, S. D., who was on his way to Alaska to engage in mining. Fraser was proprietor of the Northern hotel bar. The night of April 22, Page engaged in a game of dice with Fraser in the Northern hotel bar. E. C. Marden, bartender; William Ireton and Frank Johnson were present. A dispute regarding change arose, which ended in a fight. Page was charged with the murder of Fraser.

The prosecution endeavored to prove that Page was eager to gamble, and drank five or six alcoholic cocktails during the evening that he tried to swindle Fraser out of change for a \$10 bill, and that when Fraser grabbed the bill he fired. The defense claimed that Marden and Johnson were loaded dice men, and knowing that Page had about \$360 on him, conspired to drug and rob him; that Page only drank one cocktail, and that was dragged; that he only fired when he felt himself yielding to the drug, and had just enough sense left to know the men were poisoning him to rob him; that he, therefore, fired in self-defense, his sense of proportion being so clouded by drugs that he was incapable of properly gauging the means of defense to be used.

The defense thoroughly broke Marden and Johnson's testimony on cross-examination, and exposed them as gamblers and dice-swindlers. The acquittal is largely due to the irreproachable character of the witnesses for the prosecution, and failing to put Fraser's dying statement in evidence.

SIGNED BY ALTGELD.

The Illinois Bill Relating to Newspaper Libel.

Springfield, Ill., June 27.—Governor Altgeld today signed the libel bill. This law provides that in any action brought for the publication of libel, the plaintiff shall recover only actual amount of damage, if it shall appear at trial of such action, that such publication were true, or its falsity was due to a mistake for misapprehension of facts or in the next two regular issues of the newspaper, after the mistake or misapprehension was brought to the knowledge of the publishers, whether before or after the action had been brought, a correction or retraction was published in as conspicuous a manner and place as was the libel, no exemplary or punitive damages shall be recovered unless the plaintiff shall before bringing suit, give notice in writing to the defendant to publish a retraction or correction of the libel, and before bringing suit allow the defendant reasonable time to publish such correction or retraction. The provisions of the act shall not apply to a case of any libel against any candidate for public office, unless the retraction charge is made editorially, in a conspicuous manner, at least ten days before the election.

Chicago Evening Mail Sold.

Chicago, June 26.—This afternoon the Chicago Evening Mail became, by cash purchase, the property of George G. Booth, of Detroit. A new stock corporation will be formed to conduct the property. Mr. Booth is a son-in-law of Mr. James E. Scripps, and is general manager of both the Detroit News and Detroit Tribune. He is also principal owner of the Grand Rapids Evening Press. Associated with Mr. Booth in his personal enterprises is William Hall Turner, manager of the Grand Rapids Press, who will also take charge of the Chicago Mail.

Denmark Wants a Naval Port.

New York, June 26.—A special to the Herald from Hamburg says it is rumored that Denmark intends to construct a naval port on the island of Bornholm.

THE TASK ACCEPTED

Salisbury Succeeds Rosebery as Premier of England.

THOSE WHO WILL HOLD OFFICE

Rosebery Announced the Resignation to the House of Lords and Harcourt to the Commons.

London, June 26.—The Marquis of Salisbury made his visit to the queen at Windsor today, and he agreed to form a ministry, but there exists some doubt in the public mind as to whether the conditions he attaches to his acceptance of the task will be consented to by the outgoing liberal ministry. It is said that he will demand that there be no opposition to voting estimates before the proposed dissolution of parliament, and that none of the members of the cabinet chosen by himself shall be opposed for re-election at the coming election. Mr. Gladstone was in consultation with Lord Rosebery and other leaders of the liberals until a late hour tonight, but nothing has been given out as their decision on these questions. Mr. Asquith, the home secretary, and Lord Tweedmouth, the lord privy seal, also attended the conference.

The Times, Post and the Daily News agree that Lord Salisbury's acceptance of the task of forming a ministry is conditional upon the Gladstonians not opposing votes of supply, and an early dissolution. The Times and the Daily News further believe that no such assurance has been given, and therefore the issue is doubtful. The Daily News, which is the organ of the liberals, strenuously argues against any such concessions on the part of the liberals or their opponents.

Before going to Windsor castle, in response to the queen's summons, following the resignation of the Rosebery ministry, the Marquis conferred with the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, conservative leader in the house of commons; the Duke of Devonshire, unionist leader in the house of lords, and with the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, unionist leader in the house of commons.

Gossip continues busy as to the makeup of the coming cabinet, and the best opinion seems to be that the Duke of Devonshire will be given the place of foreign secretary, with Mr. Balfour as first lord of the treasury. Mr. Chamberlain is talked of as secretary of state for war.

The notice sent to conservative agents throughout the country to prepare for a dissolution, is indicative of Lord Salisbury's plans. The conservatives and the liberal unionists are seen to be in perfect accord, and no embarrassment is anticipated in the makeup of the cabinet from conflicting claims of the allied parties, which are now practically one. Mr. Goschen, who was chancellor of the exchequer in a former cabinet, is slated by the gossip for first lord of the admiralty.

It is expected that immediately on the passage of the seal fisheries bill for the regulation of sealing in Behring sea, which was presented by Sir William Vernon Harcourt today as an urgent measure, there will be an adjournment of parliament for several days, and it is possible that the new ministry will not be announced until the end of that time.

Announcement His Object.

Clyde, N. Y., June 26.—William Campbell, an old soldier from Buffalo, N. Y., is in jail here. He told Chief of Police Hamilton that he was on his way to Washington to kill Grover Cleveland. "I know the chap well," he said, "and I mean to put him where he won't be able to do the old soldiers any more harm." Realizing that he had a crazy man to deal with, Chief Hamilton replied that he, too, longed to perform the same act, and suggested that they act together. President Cleveland could be more easily assassinated by two men than one, he knew, he said to the lunatic. To this the man assented and away they started. Chief Hamilton kept the man talking about himself and telling him he would carve President Cleveland, until the jail was reached. At this point the man grew suspicious, and wanted to know what they should do in that building. Hamilton replied that they would step in and talk the matter over. The next second the lunatic was hustled into a cell.

Our Vessels at Kiel.

Washington, June 26.—Secretary Herbert received a telegram today from Admiral Kirkland, commanding the squadron at Kiel, dated Sunday, the 24th, in which he says the German emperor visited the cruiser New York that day. He complimented the United States squadron, and the New York particularly, on the appearance of the works of illumination. He asked the admiral to thank the president of the United States for the opening of the canal. Admiral Kirkland says that the emperor for a moment the New York again for a more thorough inspection. Baron von Thielmann, the German ambassador, called on Secretary Herbert today, and was shown the dispatch from Admiral Kirkland.

Corbett to Visit Terrell.

Terrell, Tex., June 25.—President Green, of the Texas Midland railroad, has received Champion Corbett's acceptance of the former's invitation to train at this point. Corbett has informed Green that he will probably pass October as his guest here.

A Verdict of Not Guilty.

Spokane, June 26.—The jury trying ex-County Clerk Downing for embezzlement of county funds brought in a verdict of not guilty. There are half a dozen remaining cases against him, each of which will be tried separately.

MILLIONS IN MINES.

Large Investments Are Made in Pacific Coast Property.

New York, June 26.—"Millions of dollars have been invested in gold mines in the past few months," said John McDonough, president of the First National bank of Creede, Colo. "A curious proof of the solidity and conservatism of the investors is the fact that they do not allow these details to be made public if they can help it, the odium attached to late years to the mining business being so great as to almost affect a man's credit. This spring several large gold properties have been purchased by New York and Boston capitalists, but these men adopt a different method to that in vogue a few years ago. The days of wildcatting in this country are practically gone. Investors nowadays first make sure of the presence of an ore body. They pay for ore in sight. That is the method which has made David Moffat, of Denver, and other miners so wealthy. The capitalists step in with the cash required to bring the ore to the surface. Deals have been put through this spring in California, Idaho, Colorado, Montana and Arizona, some of them running over a million and a half dollars. In Europe, especially in Paris, London and other money centers, there seems to be a mining craze, but that is for South African stocks, and we do not want any of that excitement over here, as it discredits the business aspect of the mining world."

MR. GRESHAM'S WILL.

The Late Secretary's Last Testament Admitted to Probate.

Chicago, June 26.—The will of General Walter G. Gresham, late secretary of state, was admitted to probate today by Judge Kohlsaat. Mrs. Gresham appeared in court, accompanied by her son, Otto Gresham. Judge Henry W. Bogdett and George W. Kemp, of the United States circuit court, the witnesses to the will, were also present. The will is very simple. It is written in Judge Gresham's own handwriting upon one sheet of paper, and dated December 18, 1888. It is as follows: "I, Walter G. Gresham, do hereby make this my last will and testament. I give, devise and bequeath to my wife, Matilda Gresham, all my estate, property, and effects, real and personal, and of every kind and description, and whatsoever situated, to have and hold absolutely. I appoint my wife sole executrix of this will. Witness my hand this 18th day of December, 1888." The schedule of property owned by General Gresham shows that he was worth \$51,000 at the time of his death. Of this \$40,000 is in real property, and the balance in personal effects. The other heirs are Otto Gresham, the son, and Kate Gresham Andrews, his daughter.

The Fitzsimmons Trial.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 26.—Bob Fitzsimmons appeared in the court of sessions today to answer to the indictment charging him with killing Cor Riordan, his sparring partner, in the course of an exhibition given in this city last winter. At 3 o'clock only four jurors had been selected. The judge overruled a challenge for actual bias, made by the attorney for the defense, on the ground that a jurymen was a church-member. It was also ruled that prejudice against prize-fighting, unless such prejudice existed in this particular case, was not sufficient to disqualify. Indications are that the extra panel of fifty, drawn for the trial, will not furnish a jury. When court adjourned tonight nine jurors had been accepted subject to peremptory challenge in the Fitzsimmons trial. One of the attorneys in the case expressed an opinion after court adjourned that only two of them would be finally accepted. It was learned tonight that the prosecution intended to show that Fitzsimmons struck a malicious blow, and that he should not have been intoxicated as he was on the occurrence.

The Green-Goods Men.

Chicago, June 25.—Chief Inspector Stewart, of the postal service, and several of his assistants today arrested four "green-goods" men and captured \$2,000 in fresh, clean counterfeit bank notes. The men arrested gave their names as Patrick Gorin, Robert Evans, Charles Burch and Lawrence Guinan. Mrs. H. C. Anson, proprietress of the Hotel Sterling, at Twenty-eighth street and Michigan avenue, and William J. Holsapple, the bartender, were arrested. The hotel was the headquarters of the gang. For some time postmasters in various cities of the West have been sending to Inspector Stewart green-goods circulars, which they found in the mails. All have come from Chicago and the above arrests resulted.

An Austrian Court-Martial.

Lemberg, Austria, June 26.—A court-martial was held at Pesenya, which tried twenty-six Hungarians for the murder of a sergeant. Three non-commissioned officers and ten privates, who were chosen by lot to do the deed, were sentenced to death and the remainder to imprisonment for life. The condemned men have already been shot.

"Down With Crispi."

Rome, June 25.—Senator Cavallotti's pamphlet against Premier Crispioti has finally been published. The charges are mostly those of the bribery document. Great excitement exists in other cities of Italy, where monster demonstrations are being held. These demonstrations are frequently accompanied by loud cries of "Down with Crispi."

The Milwaukee Shoot.

Milwaukee, June 25.—The ninth annual tournament of the Western Sharpshooters' Union came to a close tonight. Edward Richter, of this city, won the King's target shoot and was declared king of the tournament. A streaker, of San Francisco, was first on the man-target with a score of 97.

The Russo-Chinese Loan.

London, June 26.—There are rumors here and at St. Petersburg that China refuses to sign the Russo-Chinese loan.

OUR MINING PRODUCT

Annual Showing of Resources of the United States.

A DECLINE IN LOCAL OUTPUT

This Was Mainly Due to Financial Conditions, But Special Features Also Affected the Net Result.

Washington, June 25.—The annual government report of the mineral resources of the United States for the year 1894 has been completed. It was compiled under the supervision of Dr. D. T. Day, chief of the mineral department of the geological survey, and is based on reports of many experts and special agents. The total product shows a great decline from the output of 1893, due, the report says, mainly to the financial conditions, but also to special features, which effect the net result. The most notable of these was the strike of the bituminous coal miners, accounting largely for the greatly decreased production and increase in price for part of the year. The strike naturally increased the use of anthracite, which partly made up for the increased demand for this substance due to depression of manufactures.

The low price of silver is responsible for the decreased production. The consumption of petroleum exceeded the production, greatly decreasing the stocks at the wells and increasing the price. The total product was valued at \$54,955,151. The total value of the non-metallic mineral product was \$550,784,348; metallic, \$218,168,785, and unspecified mineral products are estimated at \$11,000,000.

No statistics are given of tin. The report states that the declining tendency in iron and steel for 1893 continued for 1894. The pig iron production decreased from 7,124,503 long tons to 6,657,888, and the valuation decreased nearly \$20,000,000. Iron ores increased 292,050 long tons in production and \$4,487,938 in value.

The gold product for the year is the largest since 1878, increasing from 1,739,081 troy ounces for 1893, with a coining value of \$35,950,000. The silver production declined over 10,000,000 ounces. The rapidly increasing value of the late years was checked in 1893 and 1894 and a slight decline is noted in both years. The exhaustion of the Virginia pockets of ore caused a decline in the manganese product, which was less than half the output in 1892. Careful examination of the zinc mountain, North Carolina, locality, indicates considerable which may yield 3 per cent. The nickel product was reduced one-fifth of the 1893 output, and antimony valuations decreased \$9,000. The product came from Nevada and was smelted in San Francisco. The petroleum export was the largest yet recorded, over 100,000,000 gallons more than in 1893.

The total value of the total product of stone of all kinds increased from \$58,885,753 to \$37,092,103. Barytes, ochre, amber, soap stone and vegetable oils showed a material increase. The value of rough mineral products from \$264,041 in 1893 to \$132,350 in 1894. The mica industry is still supplied by irregular mining methods, and mineral waters declined over \$500,000 in value during the year.

AN INNOCENT MAN RELEASED

John Curtis Kent Liberated From an English Prison.

Pawntucket, R. I., June 25.—Through the efforts of ex-Mayor Hugh J. Carroll, of this city, John Curtis Kent, an American citizen, imprisoned in England on the charge of being a dynamiter eleven years ago, has been released through the intervention of the state department. The fact was made known by a letter received from Secretary of State Olney. Kent is very ill. It is claimed he was innocent.

The story of Mr. Kent's incarceration is as follows: Eleven years ago at the time of the Fenian uprising in England, when many arrests of alleged dynamiters were made, Gallagher, of Brooklyn, was arrested in that country and convicted on the charge of being a dynamiter. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and is now serving his sentence in the police hospital John Curtis Kent for complicity, and sentenced him to the same term. Kent was an American citizen, as well as Gallagher, and has always claimed that he was innocent of any complicity and that he knew nothing of any plot, being arrested because he was a friend of Gallagher. The Irish National League became interested in the case, and retaining Mr. Carroll to represent it, the latter worked through the state department, and his final success is shown in Mr. Olney's letter. Word comes from England that Kent is very ill, and it is doubtful if he can live many months. He will be cared for by Thomas H. Romain, of New York, well-known by Irish nationalists, and word to this effect will be sent to England at once.

The Captured Stage-Robbers.

Ukiah, Cal., June 25.—Sheriff Johnson returned at 1:30 this morning from the Witter springs, whither he had gone with stage-robber Hilton to recover the money which had been concealed by that outlaw in a cabin at that place, and which was a portion of the booty secured by the holdup. Four hundred and ninety dollars was recovered. Oldham, Hilton's accomplice, still maintains his innocence, which, previous to Hilton's confession, he sought to establish the innocence of that party. Members of the Baptist church are sorely grieved over the affair, for Oldham, being a deacon of the church, was respected as an exemplary Christian. The shirt out of which the mask was made was found on Oldham's premises. There seems to be no doubt of his guilt.

More Earthquakes in Greece.

Athens, June 25.—Several earthquakes were felt this morning in the district known as Lepanto. Several buildings were damaged.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

There is a good supply of everything, especially berries and early cherries. The steamer brought up a small supply of California produce. Eggs are scarce, and prices are still quite firm. Groceries and provisions are unchanged.

Wheat Market.

The local market is in a lifeless condition, and any prices that may be given must be largely nominal. Export values are as follows: Walla Walla, 50c; 51c; Valley, 52c to 53c per bushel.

Produce Market.

Flour—Good white, 25c to 26c per barrel; Goldrop, 22c; Snowflake, 23c; Ben-ton country, 27c; Graham, 22c to 23c; superfine, 23c.

Oats—Good white are quoted weak at 27c to 28c; milling, 28c to 30c; gray, 25c to 27c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: 37c to 38c; 40c to 41c; 42c to 43c; 44c to 45c; 46c to 47c; 48c to 49c; 50c to 51c; 52c to 53c; 54c to 55c; 56c to 57c; 58c to 59c; 60c to 61c; 62c to 63c; 64c to 65c; 66c to 67c; 68c to 69c; 70c to 71c; 72c to 73c; 74c to 75c; 76c to 77c; 78c to 79c; 80c to 81c; 82c to 83c; 84c to 85c; 86c to 87c; 88c to 89c; 90c to 91c; 92c to 93c; 94c to 95c; 96c to 97c; 98c to 99c; 100c to 101c; 102c to 103c; 104c to 105c; 106c to 107c; 108c to 109c; 110c to 111c; 112c to 113c; 114c to 115c; 116c to 117c; 118c to 119c; 120c to 121c; 122c to 123c; 124c to 125c; 126c to 127c; 128c to 129c; 130c to 131c; 132c to 133c; 134c to 135c; 136c to 137c; 138c to 139c; 140c to 141c; 142c to 143c; 144c to 145c; 146c to 147c; 148c to 149c; 150c to 151c; 152c to 153c; 154c to 155c; 156c to 157c; 158c to 159c; 160c to 161c; 162c to 163c; 164c to 165c; 166c to 167c; 168c to 169c; 170c to 171c; 172c to 173c; 174c to 175c; 176c to 177c; 178c to 179c; 180c to 181c; 182c to 183c; 184c to 185c; 186c to 187c; 188c to 189c; 190c to 191c; 192c to 193c; 194c to 195c; 196c to 197c; 198c to 199c; 200c to 201c; 202c to 203c; 204c to 205c; 206c to 207c; 208c to 209c; 210c to 211c; 212c to 213c; 214c to 215c; 216c to 217c; 218c to 219c; 220c to 221c; 222c to 223c; 224c to 225c; 226c to 227c; 228c to 229c; 230c to 231c; 232c to 233c; 234c to 235c; 236c to 237c; 238c to 239c; 240c to 241c; 242c to 243c; 244c to 245c; 246c to 247c; 248c to 249c; 250c to 251c; 252c to 253c; 254c to 255c; 256c to 257c; 258c to 259c; 260c to 261c; 262c to 263c; 264c to 265c; 266c to 267c; 268c to 269c; 270c to 271c; 272c to 273c; 274c to 275c; 276c to 277c; 278c to 279c; 280c to 281c; 282c to 283c; 284c to 285c; 286c to 287c; 288c to 289c; 290c to 291c; 292c to 293c; 294c to 295c; 296c to 297c; 298c to 299c; 300c to 301c; 302c to 303c; 304c to 305c; 306c to 307c; 308c to 309c; 310c to 311c; 312c to 313c; 314c to 315c; 316c to 317c; 318c to 319c; 320c to 321c; 322c to 323c; 324c to 325c; 326c to 327c; 328c to 329c; 330c to 331c; 332c to 333c; 334c to 335c; 336c to 337c; 338c to 339c; 340c to 341c; 342c to 343c; 344c to 345c; 346c to 347c; 348c to 349c; 350c to 351c; 352c to 353c; 354c to 355c; 356c to 357c; 358c to 359c; 360c to 361c; 362c to 363c; 364c to 365c; 366c to 367c; 368c to 369c; 370c to 371c; 372c to 373c; 374c to 375c; 376c to 377c; 378c to 379c; 380c to 381c; 382c to 383c; 384c to 385c; 386c to 387c; 388c to 389c; 390c to 391c; 392c to 393c; 394c to 395c; 396c to 397c; 398c to 399c; 400c to 401c; 402c to 403c; 404c to 405c; 406c to 407c; 408c to 409c; 410c to 411c; 412c to 413c; 414c to 415c; 416c to 417c; 418c to 419c; 420c to 421c; 422c to 423c; 424c to 425c; 426c to 427c; 428c to 429c; 430c to 431c; 432c to 433c; 434c to 435c; 436c to 437c; 438c to 439c; 440c to 441c; 442c to 443c; 444c to 445c; 446c to 447c; 448c to 449c; 450c to 451c; 452c to 453c; 454c to 455c; 456c to 457c; 458c to 459c; 460c to 461c; 462c to 463c; 464c to 465c; 466c to 467c; 468c to 469c; 470c to 471c; 472c to 473c; 474c to 475c; 476c to 477c; 478c to 479c; 480c to 481c; 482c to 483c; 484c to 485c; 486c to 487c; 488c to 489c; 490c to 491c; 492c to 493c; 494c to 495c; 496c to 497c; 498c to 499c; 500c to 501c; 502c to 503c; 504c to 505c; 506c to 507c; 508c to 509c; 510c to 511c; 512c to 513c; 514c to 515c; 516c to 517c; 518c to 519c; 520c to 521c; 522c to 523c; 524c to 525c; 526c to 527c; 528c to 529c; 530c to 531c; 532c to 533c; 534c to 535c; 536c to 537c; 538c to 539c; 540c to 541c; 542c to 543c; 544c to 545c; 546c to 547c; 548c to 549c; 550c to 551c; 552c to 553c; 554c to 555c;