

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Jesse Elwood, about a year ago bought 40 acres of land in Harrison County, Indiana, for \$400, and two weeks ago sold the white oak on it for \$700 cash.

It takes the power of 5,000 horses to drive a first-class steamer across the Atlantic. The new Cunard steamer *Serica*, it is expected, will develop 10,000 horse power.

The orange-growers of California have challenged the Florida growers to a test exhibition of fruit, to begin in New York City next February, and continue four months.

The Louisville *Post* truly and kindly says: "It is a great injustice to the Mormons to represent that they have in any manner exhibited satisfaction at the misfortune of the President."

Schemes for utilizing sawdust have become common. It is now proposed to start a pulp factory at Ottawa, Ont., with a capital of \$200,000, for making pulp out of sawdust, the stock to be used for making printing and wrapping paper.

As will be seen by our dispatches, Bradlaugh has been trying to force himself upon the British Parliament, and the policy of force has not won on his side. Two or three policemen settled that point. Bradlaugh was guilty of supreme folly at the outset and has thrown away his seat and opportunities.

Many persons iron towels, fold them and place them away before they are thoroughly dry. This is an error, and sometimes results in not expected. In this damp condition there is a mold which forms on them called "oldium," a variety of which causes a skin disease known as ringworm.

A correspondent writes that tar is instantaneously removed from hand and fingers by rubbing with the outside of fresh orange or lemon peel, and wiping dry immediately. It is astonishing what a small place will clean. The volatile oils in the skins dissolve the tar, and so it can be wiped off.

A scheme to save a day's ocean travel between New York and Liverpool, it is said, is under Mr. Vanderbilt's consideration. It involves the building of a bridge from Manhattan Island to Hunter's Point, and the construction of a road to the extreme eastern end of Long Island, where a large shipping port will be established.

The best way to keep ice in hot weather is to wrap it in a piece of dry flannel or carpet and place it on two slabs at the top of a basin or water jug. The main point is to keep it out of the water which accelerates the melting. The practice of wetting the flannel is almost as bad as leaving the ice in the water.

Civilization seems to be moving west along with Greeley's young man and the star of empire. This will probably be known to future generations as the "fast" age. Tanner, of New York, fasted 40 days, took his first meal at the end of the 45th day, and now it is reported that a young man of this city will take his first "meal" in 56 days this afternoon, and he says he hasn't lost anything either, as he never did care much for meal anyway.

Dr. J. R. Page, of Baltimore, in the *New York Medical Review*, May 7th, 1881, invites the attention of the profession to the topical use of fresh lemon juice as a most efficient means for the removal of membrane from the throat, tonsils, etc., in diphtheria. In his hands (and he has heard several of his professional brethren say the same) it has proved by far the best agent he has yet tried for the purpose. He applies the juice of the lemon by means of a camel's hair probing, to the affected part, every two or three hours, and in eighteen cases on which he has used it, the effect has been all he could wish.

"THE DAY AND THE HOUR."

We have been requested by a correspondent to explain, through the *News*, a subject which has perplexed him and quite a number of people in the settlement where he resides. It is in relation to "The second coming of our Lord." This perplexity of mind which has troubled our friends seems to have arisen from the assertions made by certain individuals, that the second advent will take place in 1881, and by others that it will occur in 1890 or '91, the latter basing their conclusions upon the words of the Prophet Joseph Smith, contained in the *Doctrine and Covenants*, new edition, page 461. They are as follows:

"It was once praying very earnestly to know the time of the coming of the Son of Man, when I heard a voice repeat the following: 'Joseph, my son, if thou livest until thou art eighty-five years old, thou shalt see the face of the Son of Man; therefore let this suffice, and trouble me no more on this matter.'"

Joseph Smith was born December 23d, 1805. Eighty-five years added will bring the date alluded to above to December 23d, 1890.

On the 14th of March, 1835, Joseph the Prophet uttered some predictions concerning important events to take place in this dispensation, and said, "Even fifty-six years shall wind up the scene." This will bring the time to March 14, 1891.

Now the question is, do either of these prophetic dates fix the time of the second coming of Christ? We

do not so understand them. In the first instance, the Prophet himself was in doubt as to the full significance of the words spoken to him while in prayer; for he says:

"I was left thus, without being able to decide whether the coming referred to the beginning of the millennium, or to some previous appearing, or whether I should die and thus see the face of the Son of Man, or whether the Son of Man will not be any sooner than that time."

In the second instance the Prophet speaks of a certain period "winding up the scene." What scene? The present dispensation? The times of the Gentiles? The epoch before the millennium? The rule of the kingdoms of this world? Who knows? We do not, and we have no reason to believe that those brethren who assert that Christ will come in 1881, 1890 or 1891, have been helped, with any more definite knowledge, on this subject than I have conveyed in these sayings, which we have quoted. And even if they have, we do not consider it their right and privilege to teach it for doctrine; because any revelations for the Church on such matters will come through the head, as declared by the Lord in the early days of the Church, and it is necessary for order and protection from delusion and false doctrine. A man or a woman, through diligence, faith and prayer, may obtain knowledge from God in advance of current established principles, if so it will be given for the personal benefit of the recipient, not for the guidance of the Church; for God's house is a house of order, and the apostle's counsel is that we should be the medium through which authoritative teachings flow to the Church.

The coming of our Lord and Savior is a very important event connected with this great and last dispensation. But the exact time of its occurrence, so far as we are aware, has not been revealed to man. Jesus when on earth, told his disciples that "the day and the hour" was known only to His Father, being kept even from the angels. Judging from the revelations to this Church the Lord has pursued the same policy in this generation, reserving the precise time of the second advent and other important incidents in the grand consummation of all things.

The events are predicted in great clearness, but the dates are not disclosed. We have noticed in our experience that when persons belonging to this Church have attempted to fix dates to prophecies, no matter how plausible their arguments and apparently correct their calculations, they have made as lamentable failures as those adventist prognosticators who have spread consternation and dismay among simple people, and deluded their own followers into folly. The safest way with prophetic hours, days and years is to let them alone till there is further authorized explanation. And if individuals are curious on these matters, and think they are blessed with more than common penetration and power of calculation, let them keep the conclusions they arrive at to themselves, when they will find themselves correct, and should they make mistakes, as others have done, they will save themselves from ridicule and blame and from committing the great wrong of deceiving and unsettling the minds of weak people.

In studying upon the subject of the second advent, our friends would do well to define in their own minds what they mean by "the second coming of our Lord." The scriptures speak of His coming "like a thief in the night," of His "sending a messenger to prepare the way before Him," as coming in clouds; as coming suddenly to his temple; as "coming to the look for His appearing," as "coming in the manner as he ascended," as coming in the glory of His Father, attended by ten thousand of His Saints; as coming to take vengeance on those who know not God and obey not the gospel; as coming to Zion; as appearing at Jerusalem; to the destruction of the armies of its enemies; of standing upon the islands of the sea; of "sitting upon the throne of His glory" to "judge all nations," etc.

Will all these events happen in a day? If not, what do people mean who fix a certain date for the second advent? The truth is, that connected with that most important occurrence in the world's history, is a series of chain of events and appearances that are each alluded to in the Scriptures, ancient and modern, but which cannot be seen in their proper sequence without the aid of revelation. It is the privilege of the Saints who read, understand and to advance in knowledge concerning these things, by the favor of God, beyond that which has been written in books. But it is not given to them to announce these things as doctrine or to assume authority which God has placed in the Presiding Officer of the Church. This should be borne in mind continually, and it should be remembered that the Elders are not authorized to teach opinions or calculations or theories of their own, but only that which they know and understand, that they may speak as those having authority and not as the man-made ministry of apostate christianism.

The day of the Lord is near at hand. Let all men and women so live that when He appears they may be prepared for His coming. This is of more importance than the counting of periods and the forming of theories, which at best are founded upon inadequate data. And if those who teach talk only of the thing they comprehend, some light will be disseminated and much error will be avoided.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, 4th 11 p.m.—The President has been quietly since the evening examination and a slight fever which was apparent at that time has subsided. He has been extremely comfortable to-day and has made a decided gain in strength. All the features of his

case worthy of special notice have been included in the official bulletin. His pulse at 10 o'clock was 100, his temperature and respiration normal.

Mrs. Garfield has received to-day a letter of sympathy and condolence from the Christian Churches of Southampton, Chester, Southport, and Liverpool, England, together with a draft for £100.

Executive Mansion, 3, 8.30 a.m.—The President slept tranquilly the greater part of the night. His morning temperature is normal and his general condition satisfactory. Another day of favorable progress is anticipated. At present his pulse is 95, temperature 98.4, respiration 23.

Signed by Physicians.

Executive Mansion, 12.30 p.m.—The President continued to progress steadily towards convalescence. He has taken to-day an increased portion of solid food. The wound is doing well and the general condition is better than yesterday. His pulse is 100, temperature 98.4, respiration 19.

Signed by Physicians.

Golden Gate, \$15,000 bail.

Navy Yard, 3.—The *Tribune's* Washington says: District Attorney Corkill visited the jail for the first time in 10 days. His visit was in consequence of a notification from Guttauer that he had an important communication to make to him. Upon the entrance of the district attorney into his cell, Guttauer arose and produced a folded paper. This was found by Corkill to be a petition drawn up in the hand of the assassin and petitioning for his release on bail in the sum of \$15,000. Guttauer bases his claim for release on bail upon the fact that the President is now regarded as out of danger and that his physicians concur in stating that there is no probability whatever of another relapse. The construction of the petition shows considerable familiarity with legal methods and law and the document throughout is drawn up with a conciseness and exactness that indicate anything but insanity. Guttauer was very anxious that the district attorney should take prompt action upon his prayer for release and intimated that in the event of a favorable consideration of the petition he would have no difficulty in securing bondsmen in the sum indicated. The queer feature in this matter is that Guttauer has managed to get information as to the favorable condition of the President and opinions expressed by his physicians. The appearance of the assassin has changed little since his commitment to jail; his complexion has paled somewhat.

Prospective Southern Exposition.

The letter from our Atlanta correspondent confirms the statements that the financial and industrial success of the exposition to be held in that city from October 5th to the end of December is no longer a matter of doubt or conjecture. The notes that have been manifested in the undertaking in the north as well as the south, and even abroad, has surprised the most sanguine expressions of its promoters. The English ships loaded with machinery will soon be on their way to this country, so that visitors to the exposition may see machinery of Old England working in friendly competition with those of New England, in the manufacture of cotton to the finest product. We are promised among other things an instructive exhibit of gold of Georgia, and useful minerals of other States, tropical fruits and flowers of Florida and the Gulf States. The canals, Louisiana, marble of Tennessee and valuable woods of Georgia and other southern forests.

Chambers for Office.

The private secretary of Collector Robertson is reported as saying that the government should build a number of Custom Houses as large as this, and employ double the number of men now engaged here. He is said to be positive for one-tenth of the applicants that have already put in their claims.

Frightful Mortality among Children.

The *Herald* says: The rapidity with which children are dying this summer, in New York and Brooklyn, is a subject of considerable concern. Malaria on all sides is very prevalent and thousands of adults are suffering who never felt its effects before. Every one is asking: What is the cause?

Invoking the Strong Arm of the Law.

The *Herald* and *Times* each in a leading editorial to-day, call for only one remedy for the war of rates growing out of the abuses of railroad management is to be found in legislation, and the only effective legislative remedy is to be found in Washington. The *Herald* says: Much may be done by State enactments, and what can be done should be done by every State.

The Times says: It can only be secured through proper legislation applicable to inter-State traffic, by each State and by the nation.

Discovered New Steamship.

CHICAGO, 3.—It is reported that a line of steamers between England and San Francisco was about to be established, and that the large shipbuilding firm of R. W. Cameron & Co. was interested in the enterprise. Mr. Cameron is in Europe, but his partner, Mr. Street, said to-day, that the firm knew nothing of such a scheme, and he considered it impracticable. A line of steamers might be able to carry grain from San Francisco around Cape Horn to England cheaper than it could be transported across the continent by railroad. It is a trade for sailing vessels only.

\$100,000 Fire.

DEADWOOD, D.T., 3.—A fire early this morning, in the lower part of the city known as Fountain City, destroyed 25 buildings, loss about \$100,000; small insurance. Many families escaped with only their clothes. The fire broke out in Williams' grocery house. Origin unknown.

FOREIGN.

Parnell vs. Dillon.

The *N. Y. Herald's* London special says: Parnell's conduct last night is generally considered as an unwelcome personal demonstration and an attempt to regain the confidence of the imprisoned Irish leaguers, who are disgusted that their release was not gained by the passing of the bill. Dillon is said to be especially angry with Parnell. Parnell was present at a meeting of the league here this afternoon and spoke advising the Irish leaguers not to trust to the land bill; he said that the crucial test would be whether the lower rent. He proposed the holding of a national convention in Dublin on September 15th to discuss how best to secure the object for which the league was established, namely the obtaining of the land of Ireland for the Irish people.

Bradlaugh must Apologize.

A London special says, nobody will be permitted to accompany Bradlaugh into the lobby of the House of Commons, and attempts to force an entrance to the House. Gladstone will move that he be detained in custody until he apologizes for the attempt to override the decision of the House and understands not to repeat the offense.

The *Daily News* says, Bradlaugh's personal communication, leaving no doubt in regard to his intentions, and in the Clock Tower have been prepared for him.

An immense crowd to-day cheerfully gathered when he entered the palace yard on his way to Westminster Hall, some time before the assembling of the House of Commons. On Bradlaugh's attempting to enter the House, he was quietly removed from the lobby and escorted by the police into the courtyard where he stood with a friend. In the Commons, Labouchere said the question of privilege in that resolution of the House in regard to Bradlaugh, only excluded him from the House, whereas he had been removed from the lobby, and he moved that the House should consider the Speaker's appeal that he consider it a duty to order Bradlaugh's removal and added:

The House is closed. The doors of the crowd outside were audible inside the House. Gladstone supported the Speaker and said that Labouchere's motion was untenable. After his first repulse Bradlaugh remained some time standing in the palace yard with his arms drawn, and then he calmly walked in front of him barring his way to the House. Gladstone declared that Bradlaugh must now be treated as having no more right to enter the House than a stranger. Northcote endorsed Gladstone's view. While Sir Wilfrid Lawson was speaking against the illegal conduct of the House, he endeavored to force an entrance, but was seized by a policeman and dragged from the doors, where he was held by six policemen, still resisting strenuously, his coat being torn in the struggle. The Speaker ruled that the motion of Sir Wilfrid Lawson for rescinding the former resolutions against the admission of Bradlaugh were irrelevant and the question before the House was the conduct of the Speaker in excluding Bradlaugh access to the lobby. After Bradlaugh and Cowan had spoken in favor of Bradlaugh's right, the Hon. John Bright described how Bradlaugh was brought down to the palace yard in a fainting condition. He thought that the Speaker's decision to reconsider their former decision so as to extricate themselves from the present difficulties. He was called to order for irrelevancy. Lord John. Manners said Bright's attitude was calculated to encourage Bradlaugh who had necessitated his forcible removal by attempting to force an entrance. An amendment to Labouchere's motion, declaring the House approves the conduct of the speaker and officials under his orders, was accepted by Gladstone and Northcote and was passed. A number of liberal members quitted the House before the vote was taken and would groan and cheer. Bradlaugh, after expulsion, went to Bow Street for a summons against the police.

The French Academy of Science Report.

PARIS, 3.—The report of the French Academy of Science publishes the engineer's statement of a preliminary investigation into the geological structure of the Isthmus of Panama at the part to be traversed by the canal. The report is satisfactory and De Lesseps calculates the work to be done considerably under the originally estimated expense.

An Escape from Siberia.

THE MORE REMARKABLE BECAUSE THE FIRST IN A HUNDRED YEARS.

The Geneva correspondent of the *London Daily News* sends a narrative of the escape from Siberia of M. Mokrievitch, a Russian socialist, whose arrival in Switzerland was recently announced. M. Mokrievitch, who is about 33 years of age, is the son of a country gentleman, and highly educated. In January, 1879, he thought of leaving his native land, and was seized by the police, and Mokrievitch, being captured, was sentenced by a court-martial to 14 years' penal servitude in Siberia. In July following, he and some other state convicts set out on their long journey for Oust Kara, which they had to undergo their sentences. They traveled part of the way via Nijni Novgorod, by railway, steamboat and on horseback. The remainder of the journey, 1,450 miles, had to be done on foot in chains. The narrative continues: Between Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk, M. Mokrievitch and two of his companions, Zibitzky and Orloff, changed names and dresses with three ordinary convicts who were under sentence of perpetual imprisonment. Mokrievitch assures us, is a very common expedient, and can be effected at a cost of a few roubles. His destination was now that of the peasant whose name he had taken, Mokrievitch, the province of Irkutsk. Zibitzky and Orloff got away before reaching Irkutsk, probably by the connivance of the guard. Orloff was soon recaptured. Zibitzky has never been heard of since, and is supposed to have perished of hunger, or been devoured by wolves in the trackless forests of eastern Siberia. On November 13, 1879, a few days after leaving Irkutsk for Balagansk, his final destination—M. Mokrievitch also got his secret slip. As soon as his flight was discovered a number of Bouryats, half savage Mongol horsemen, as keen as sleuth hounds and as cunning as Red Indians, were sent after him, but he succeeded in evading their pursuit and reaching Irkutsk. To avoid recapture, which had he gone westward he would have been certain, he made off towards the Chinese frontier, and after a walk of 700 miles in the depth of a Siberian winter he doubled back in the direction of European Russia, which he reached after a journey of 4,000 miles, performed mostly on foot. He underwent terrible hardships; and met with many adventures. Without the frequent aid and generous hospitality of the country people, who are noted for their kindness to fugitive convicts, he could not possibly have made good his escape, and, least he should expose those who helped him to the vengeance of the Russian government, he does not desire to make publicly known the exact direction which he took. M. Mokrievitch's journey across Russia, though he avoided all difficulties of policy and risk, was a child's play compared with his walk through Siberia. Furnished by his friends with false papers, he succeeded in getting safely out of the country. A few days ago reached Switzerland. Except Witkovsky in the last century, M. Mokrievitch is the only state prisoner condemned to hard labor that ever escaped from Siberia.

Things Learned By Experience.

If your coal fire is low, throw on a tablespoonful of salt, and it will help it very much. A little ginger put into sausage meat improves the flavor. In icing cakes dip the knife frequently in cold water. In boiling meat for soup, use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is washed for itself alone plunge it in boiling water at once. You can get a bottle of oil or any other oil or grease, by applying dry salt. Wheat planted in a field and carefully never put water to such a grease spot, or liquid of any kind. Broil steak without salting. Salt draws the juices in cooking; it is desirable to keep them in. A hot fire, turning frequently, searing on both sides. Place on a bed of coals, and turn frequently. Beef having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing.

ing very gently for two hours, paper and salt, taking out about a pint of liquid when done, and letting the rest boil into the soup. Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up make a gravy of the pint of liquid saved. A small piece of charcoal in the pot with boiling cabbage removes the smell. Clean oilcloths with milk and water; a brush and soap will ruin them. Tumblers that have had milk in them should never be put in hot water. The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil, peel it carefully, wash and apply it to the part affected. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

The half-yearly report of the Sunday Schools of the following Wards is wanted immediately, viz: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 15th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 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