

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

PRIVATE BILLS.

Sir Hector Langevin moved that the time for the reception of reports from the Private Bills Committee be extended until July 14. The motion was carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:—
To amend the Act incorporating the Montreal Bridge Company—Mr. Taylor.
Respecting the Salisbury and Harvey railway—Mr. Skinner.

FISHERIES ACT.

Mr. Tupper, in moving the first reading of the Bill to amend the Fisheries Act, explained that it was to prevent the use of purse seines in Territorial waters, and to provide that fishery officers should receive a moiety of the penalties received.

Sir John Thompson, in answer to Mr. McMullen, said that the names of counsel retained by the Government in connection with the enquiry into the Tarte charges were Mr. B. B. Osler, Q. C., Toronto, and Mr. Henry, of Halifax. He was not prepared to state what remuneration they were receiving for their services, and he therefore suggested that the question be allowed to stand until he was in a position to give the information desired.

Sir Hector Langevin, in answer to Mr. Mulock, said that since June 30th, 1890, there had been paid to Messrs. Charlebois & Co., in connection with the Langevin block, \$16,500 on account of the main contract and \$10,000 on account of the contract for iron staircases.

Mr. Allan, on his motion for correspondence, called for an explanation as to the changes in the office of sub-collector at Pelee Island. The Government encouraged public officials in all parts of the country to take an active part in election contests. These officers should not be permitted to take part in the elections. They should remain neutral.

Mr. Bowell said that the statement of the dissatisfaction of the people of Pelee Island with McCormick was quite correct. Constant demands were received for his removal. He (Mr. Bowell) had ordered, not McCormick's dismissal, but his removal to another port, the port of Windsor, where at that time another official was required. He had, however, declined to accept that position. Dissatisfaction with the appointment of Atkinson was just as great as that in regard to McCormick, and as the latter had not been shown to have been guilty of any wrong-doing he had reappointed him, and decided to have an investigation into the causes of the local dissatisfaction. He challenged Mr. Allan to show that any man had been removed by the Customs Department for political reasons.

Mr. Paterson said that the prostitution of one of the public departments of the Government to serve party ends was a matter that should receive the severest condemnation of the House.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—
Respecting the Lake Erie, Essex & Detroit River Railway Company, and to change the name thereof to "The Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway Company."
To incorporate the Brighton, Warkworth & Norwood Railway Company.
To incorporate the Kingston & Pontiac Railway Company.

Mr. Cockburn complained that he had been attacked by a little fly sheet published in Charlottetown, P. E. I., called the *Daily Examiner*. In its issue of June 25 that paper had, in speaking of his recent remarks in the House on the Prince Edward Island tunnel, said:—"Mr. Cockburn, one of the Toronto members, who is at present the buffoon of the House, and who had evidently more than he could carry, attempted to show that the island is annually indebted to the Dominion by \$600,000." (Laughter.) In another part of the despatch it was stated that there was a good deal of personal talk, and several members were under the weather. He asked the Speaker if a paper which published such a despatch was fit to be on file in the reading-room. (Laughter.)

Mr. Langelier—The *Examiner* is the leading Tory paper of Prince Edward Island. Mr. Cockburn—I do not know anything about the paper. I did not know they had papers in Prince Edward Island until I saw this sheet, and they would be better without it.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I find that this paper received last year from the Dominion Government \$131 for advertising and \$1,537 for printing. They have within their power to deal out justice to the sheet in five minutes.

Mr. Bowell, in moving the substitution of the name of Mr. Desjardins (L'Islet) for that of Sir Hector Langevin on the Committee of Privileges and Elections, said that the Minister of Public Works desired to be relieved of the responsibilities and duties of a member of that committee. The name of Mr. Masson was substituted for that of Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. Foster said he proposed to ask the House to pass as speedily as possible the supplementary estimates for the past year and those for the Postoffice Department.

Sir Hector Langevin, in explanation of the item of \$60,000 for the Kingston graving dock, said this sum was required in order to complete that work. The chief engineer reported on March 16th that the balance of the appropriation left was only \$4,000, a sum insufficient to carry on the work to June 30. He expected that the work would be completed in September or October.

Mr. Gibson said that according to the original plan the opening of the dock was 48 feet. It was afterwards recommended that the opening be increased to 60 feet at an extra cost to the country. The order-in-Council was passed that the opening should be increased to 60 feet. In the course of twenty days it was discovered by the engineer in charge that there was no necessity for making the opening 60 feet, that 55 feet was wide enough, and that in order to increase it to 55 feet it would require an extra expenditure of \$35,000. How was it that the 60 feet opening was to cost nothing while the 55 feet opening would cost \$35,000?

Sir Hector Langevin—The hon. gentleman is quite mistaken.

Mr. Gibson—I read it in documents from the Public Works Department in the hands of Mr. Amyot.

Sir Hector Langevin said that if such appeared it never was intended by the engineer. Of course the enlargement of the

work would necessarily increase the cost. There would be a curtailment of the expense by reducing the width from 60 to 55 feet.

Mr. Gibson maintained the accuracy of his statement.

Sir Hector Langevin, in answer to Mr. Mulock, said that the contracts awarded aggregated about \$261,000.

Mr. Amyot said he had asked for the name of the person to whom Post-office box No. 264, at Kingston, was leased in 1889, and the information had been refused him. The reason for asking this was that one Bancroft, who had tendered for the Kingston graving dock, had in his tender mentioned that box as his address. He wanted to know who this Bancroft was, and believed the name of the lessee of the box would give a clue to those who had perpetrated a fraud upon the country.

Mr. Haggart said the information he had was that the officials at the post-office did not keep the names of the lessees of the boxes.

Mr. Amyot said it was important that a special inquiry should be made in this case. An unknown party had tendered and secured the contract, after entering into partnership with Larkin, Connolly & Co., who had made higher tenders. Subsequently large sums, aggregating \$60,000, were allowed in extras.

Sir Richard Cartwright—The Minister of Public Works should be able to say who Bancroft is.

Sir Hector Langevin—All I can say is that the contract was awarded to Bancroft, who was the lowest tenderer, and asked to have Larkin, Connolly & Co. joined with him. The work is now being completed by Messrs. Bancroft & Connolly.

Mr. Cameron asked if it was necessary in 1891 to maintain the Northwest Mounted Police at the full force of 1,000 men. In 1884 Sir John gave reasons for retaining the force, but the necessities of that time had disappeared.

Mr. Dewdney said that any one who knew the work the force was doing must be of opinion that 1,000 men were required. They had been the means of preventing horse stealing and smuggling. If the obnoxious liquor laws were abolished, the strength might be reduced, as the men were to a large extent employed in preventing the introduction of whiskey from across the line.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Abolish the restrictions on the sale of liquor? Is that what I understand the Minister to say?

Mr. Foster—No, that is not the policy of the Government.

Sir Richard Cartwright, when the vote of the allowance of \$2,200 to D. O. Mearns for service as acting Customs collector at Quebec, from July 1st, 1888, to March 14th, 1891, and of \$2,666 to James Douglas, for services as acting collector at Toronto, from November 1st, 1888, to March 1st, 1891, was asked, said that although he did not oppose the payments, yet they were made in consequence of a gross abuse of duty on the part of the Government. The Quebec collectorship had been kept open for over two years and eight months simply for the purpose of acting as a bribe more or less to persons whom they desired to serve. In the case of Toronto the collectorship had been kept vacant for the convenience of a gentleman who was a member of the House.

In the latter case it was a direct violation of the Act of Parliament. It was solely and utterly at variance with all good government, and it ought not to have been allowed by the House.

Mr. Bowell said that in the main Sir Richard Cartwright was correct, but this was a practice that had prevailed in the past, and he had no doubt it would continue to prevail in the future.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) contended that Mr. Small's relation to Parliament last session was a flagrant violation of the Independence of Parliament Act. A member who was virtually an employee of the Government should not retain his seat in the House.

Mr. Landerkin noticed that Mr. Small was duly grateful for the appointment, and had expressed his views in verse as follows:

A union of hearts, a union of hands,
A union that none can sever;
A union of lakes, a union of lands,
A Canadian union for ever.

He had been informed that this was a Yankee poem adapted, and that it had entitled Mr. Small to become Collector of Her Majesty's Customs. (Laughter.)

Sir Hector Langevin moved that Government orders have precedence on Wednesday for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Fraser complained that passes were distributed with great freedom along the Intercolonial Railway during the election campaign for voters. If passengers were carried without cost this would account in part for the deficit on the road.

Mr. Langelier said he knew of instances where entire train loads of voters were carried free.

Mr. Haggart, replying to Sir Richard Cartwright, explained that the item of \$75,000 for carrying mails last year was to pay the increased rate of the cost of carrying mails over the Canadian Pacific Railway. Previously the Government had paid \$75 per mile per annum on the main line of the C. P. R. from Montreal to Vancouver, 2,915 miles. The new arrangement was at the rate of \$105 per mile.

Mr. Foster, replying to Sir Richard Cartwright, said that our financial agents in England were paid one-half of one per cent. for disbursing payments on the public debt. This cost \$36,000 last year. The contract with them was terminable after January 7, 1892, by one year's notice. He hoped to make a better arrangement. The firm of Baring Brothers as reconstructed was still one of the agents of the Dominion. The recent suspension had caused no loss to Canada, but whether the connection should be continued would be a matter for future consideration. The sinking fund, now held by trustees of the highest standing, for Canada's debt amounted to two million dollars.

The following bills were read a third time:—
To incorporate the St. Catharines & Meriton Bridge Co.
To amend the Acts relating to the Alberta Railway & Coal Co.

TRICKS OF TRADE.

Practised in New York Dry Goods Stores.

There are a number of smart and useful tricks connected with the dry goods trade, which the New York *Mail and Express*, which the average reader knows nothing about. As in almost every other business, competition has made it now scarcely a big establishment of the retail dry goods district that does not resort to this or that plan to advance its interests.

How many shoppers imagine that all the large stores keep one or more girls from each department constantly employed in traveling to their rivals' headquarters to ascertain just what they have on sale, or whether the price is lower than theirs? The regular line of goods is known, of course, but novelties crop out at times in one or other of the various houses, and the game of the young ladies who are paid for touring purposes is to take stock of this novelty and report to the home office. Supposing there is a bargain sale of dress goods at one particular store, and that this sale is cheaper or as cheap as wholesale prices, each of the opposition houses picks out six or seven of their best girls and sends them to buy different quantities of the stuff, from 25 yards up.

If any of the girls happen to be recognized as an employee of the opposition houses the goods will not be sold to them. Another clever scheme is the discount business. Some houses give a discount to their rivals, but not always. When they do the girls simply give an order signed by the house they represent.

If the two houses are not friendly and the trade requires the exchange of cash, it is often the common custom of the girls to get the card of a prominent dressmaker and present it after she has purchased what she requires. The majority of the houses make a discount to modistes. It is pretty difficult to decide whether a girl is really from a dressmaker or a rival concern, because all the best dressmakers keep two or three girls, whom they call experienced shoppers, employed constantly watching goods or getting samples.

It is a seven days' wonder among some people how the big dry goods stores keep track of their stock. If they knew that every article brought into the house is given what is called a stock number, and is entered on an immense book in red ink, they would have no trouble in seeing how everything can be kept straight. When an article bearing a certain number is sold it is checked off in the big book, and when January and July, stock-taking time, come round they find any article missing and not duly registered on the book as sold, they put it down as lost or stolen.

The big dry goods stores seldom attach suspicion to their employees. They are not watched half as much as some people suppose they are. There is no necessity, because the employees rarely take anything, knowing full well that their honesty is sure to be questioned sooner or later. The only persons watched by the detectives and floorwalkers are the shoplifters, and those light-fingered persons keep them busy and no mistake.

ALMA LADIES COLLEGE.
St. Thomas, Ont.

This popular institution, which has for a number of years had the largest attendance in Canada, has just closed a most successful term. About 200 young women from all parts of the Dominion and the United States were in attendance pursuing courses in Literature, Languages, Fine Arts, Commercial Science and Education. The buildings and furnishings are, it is said, the finest in Canada and the rates are relatively low. Twenty professors and teachers are engaged and every course qualifies for self-support.

The college has now University affiliation. In Fine Arts Alma has, as usual, taken the first place, winning over 100 certificates from the Educational Department, and the Silver Medal. The college re-opens Sept. 10th. Any reader can secure the elegant illustrated Announcement by addressing Principal Austin, B. D., St. Thomas, Ont.

Don't Publish It.

Stratford *Beacon*: "Keep it out of the paper" is the cry which the local newspaper publisher daily hears. To oblige often costs considerable, though the party who makes the request thinks the granting scarcely worth saying "thank you" for. A newspaper is a peculiar article in the public's eye. The news gatherer is stormed at because he does not get another. Young men and often young women, as well as older, perform acts which become legitimate items for publication and then rush to the newspaper office to beg the editor not to notice their escapades. The next day they condemn the same paper for not having published another party doing the same thing they were guilty of, forgetting, apparently, their late visit to the printing office. The subscribers expect to read the news, and there is always wonder when, for charity's sake, an item on the street and in everybody's mouth is not found in the next issue of the paper.

A Mighty Hunter Abroad.

Good News: City Sportsman—Boy, is there a hotel near here?

Mountain Boy—Never heard o' one.

"What is that curling smoke by the edge of the forest?"

"That's a hunters' camp."

"Good! I can go there and get a game supper."

"Guess not. Them's city sportsmen. They never have hotin' but canned corned beef an' crackers."

Nine Long Years.

Mr. John McLean writes from Barrie Island, Ont., March 4th, 1890, as follows: "I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia for the last 9 years, but, being advised to try St. Jacobs Oil, can now heartily endorse it as being a most excellent remedy for this complaint, as I have been greatly benefited by its use."

Travellers in Ceylon are astonished to discover that the men there are far more graceful than the women. They are better looking also, and dress more stylishly, while the women work in the fields and become coarse and homely.

—Mr. Mercier, the Canadian delegate, has received 300 decorations and titles from the Pope to be distributed among Papal Zealous in Canada.

"August Flower"

There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, and Constipation we have ever used or known. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I eat, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed."

THE FASTEST MILE.
As Made on Rails, on Ice, on Race-Track, Etc.

The following items will prove of interest to young folks:

The fastest mile run by a railroad train was made in 50 1/2 seconds.

The fastest mile made in rowing in a single boat took 5 minutes and 1 second.

The fastest mile ever made by a running horse was run in 1 minute 35 1/2 seconds.

The fastest mile by a man on a tricycle was made in 2 minutes 49 1/2 seconds.

The fastest time on snow-shoes for a mile is recorded as 5 minutes 39 3/4 seconds.

The best time for a mile by a man on a bicycle is recorded as 2 minutes 25 3/5 seconds.

The fastest mile ever made by a man swimming was done in 26 minutes 52 seconds.

The fastest mile ever accomplished by a man walking was made in 6 minutes 23 seconds.

In running, the fastest mile made by a man was accomplished in 4 minutes 12 1/2 seconds.—*Golden Days*.

A Man Thermometer.

Lean men make the best thermometers. Fahrenheit never invented better ones. If the weather is warm and sunny, they are cheerful. If cold and frosty, they are irritable and snappy. If damp and cloudy, they are downcast and gloomy. But if either lean or fat men are suffering from biliousness, headache, constipation, or indigestion, the weather will always be damp and cloudy in their locality, unless they use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These Pellets are small, sugar-coated granules, calculated to start the liver and digestive organs into healthy activity, and thereby raise low spirits, and dispel gloom.

Blondes With Crimped Hair.

The girl with the crimped hair is very fashionable nowadays. And nine cases out of ten she is a blonde. Have you noticed that? If so, do you know the cause? Well, I'll tell you, says a writer in the *St. Louis Republic*. Blonde hair, being naturally finer than black, is easier crimped and stays crimped longer. Besides, when the hair is cut short, the neck is exposed to view, and the skin of a blonde possesses a peculiar whiteness which renders its exposure attractive. This, in addition to the prevailing neckless waist, is the occasion for the blonde girl with the crimped hair. Her real rival is the semi-brunette—that is to say, the girl with black hair, gray eyes and a complexion like alabaster. Given a head of crimped black hair, a big black hat with black plumes, a black dress with a neckless bodice, and you have the gingham girl of the summer, who will run a tight race with her sister, the blonde.

Francis Joseph's Counsellor.

The Emperor of Austria has for years past found consolation for his troubles in the sympathetic companionship of a former well known Viennese actress, Catharine Schratz, whose counsels are said to have been of the utmost advantage to him in many important affairs of State. The Emperor is accustomed to drive out to the palace at Schoenbrunn and there, leaving his equipage, he is met by Mme. Schratz and takes long promenades with her in the forest. As a result of this friendship the actress is known in Vienna as the vice-empress. Her extraordinary intelligence and clear judgment are valued in the highest degree by the Emperor.

"I was sorry I couldn't go to hear you lecture last Saturday night, Winkle. I had another affair on hand." "Oh! I understood," said Mr. Winkle. "Saturday used to be bath night with us, too."

TO KEEP BABY WELL,

When the Days Grow Hot and the Mother Cannot Leave Town.

Nearly every good physician now advises the use of sterilized milk when the child is not fed from the breast. A sterilizer costs little money, and the printed directions are too plain to be mistaken, but it is not so easy to give the food to the child in the right way.

A new-born baby will need to be fed about ten times a day, or once in two hours, except when sleeping. A measure recommended for an infant is two-thirds barley water and one-third milk, with a little bit of milk sugar to sweeten the mixture. The barley water must be boiled well and then kept simmering at the back of the stove. The vessel used for it should be of earthenware or enamel, and cannot serve for any other purpose.

The simplest way is to sterilize enough bottles of milk to last the entire day and keep them on ice until they are needed. A bottle must never be opened until it is to be used, then put it into warm water to bring it to the right temperature and add the barley water and sugar.

Borax may be added to the boiling water in which baby's bottles are cleaned, and the nipples should lie in hot water until thoroughly cleaned. If any bowel trouble arises prepared oatmeal may be substituted for the barley. When the child is a few months old it may be necessary to add a teaspoonful of cream to each bottle of milk. A quart of cream will be sufficient for a week, and it must, of course, be sterilized immediately. It is then mixed with the milk each day and sterilized a second time.

When the child is 6 months old two-thirds milk and one-third barley water is a better proportion, and when older yet nothing but milk will be taken.—*New York Recorder*.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

Mrs. F. S. Spence headed a delegation of the W. C. T. U. to the Toronto School Board on Thursday night of last week, for the purpose of asking the Council to suspend the rules against outsiders offering prizes in the schools. The Board resolved to accede to the request and now the ladies will offer prizes for the best essay on the temperance question.

Forty young women of Des Moines have signed an agreement to receive the attentions of no young man who drinks, smokes or swears.

A short time ago, a lady, the first of her sex, graduated in medicine, in Mexico. As an appropriate compliment her fellow students of the other sex got up an amateur bull fight in honor of the occasion.

"Two-thirds of the church members of this country are women," the infidel sneeringly remarks. Is there anything about that to be ashamed of? Here is another fact: Out of 45,000 convicts in the U. S. prisons more than 43,000 are men.

James M. Barrie, the Scotch writer who has leaped into sudden notoriety is but thirty years old, and yet the severest critics have nothing but praise for his books. He was born in Kilmorich, which he immortalized as Thrums, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he carried off the prizes for English literature.

D. C. N. L. 29, 91.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle. Directions in all Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

Pain's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.

CATARRH

NOTICE OF AUTOGRAF OF STEWART HARTSHORN

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not merely stop them for a time, as many of the cheap Cures do. I have made the disease a permanent cure. Because science has failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure from a medicine and a "Pain Expeller" of my infallible remedy. Give it a trial. It costs you nothing for a trial and it will cure you. Address—415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391