

Travelers' Tales.

A Chinese Funeral.

A well-conducted Chinese funeral is the most gorgeous sight in Asia. At the front of the funeral procession walk the noisy, musicless musicians. Then come men bearing the insignia of the dignity of the dead, if he had any. Next come more men, carrying figures of animals, idols, umbrellas and other white streamers. After them come men carrying pans of perfume, just before the coffin walk bones, Chinese priests. Over the coffin a canopy is usually carried. The casket is borne by about a score of men. Immediately behind the coffin walk the children of the deceased. The eldest son comes first. He is dressed in canvas, and leans heavily upon a stout stick. He is supposed to be too exhausted by grief and fasting to walk without the aid of the staff. The other children and relatives follow this chief mourner. They are clothed in white linen garments. The women are carried in chairs. They sob and wail at intervals and in unison. When the burying place is reached the bones being chanting a mass for the dead, and the coffin is put into the tomb. A large white marble table is placed before the tomb. On the middle of it is set a censer and two vases and two candlesticks, all of an exquisite workmanship as possible. Then they have a paper cremation. Paper figures of men, horses, garments and a score of other things are burned. They are supposed to undergo a material resurrection, and to be useful to the dead in the Chinese heaven. The tomb is called up or closed, and an entertainment concludes the ceremony at the grave.

Fiestas of the Himalayas.

This decidedly effective group was photographed near Darjeeling. The holy men know nothing of Drury Lane pantomime, though their highly original costumes irresistibly suggest that gorgeous pageant. They are the priests who minister unto the hardy hill-men. Fortunately for their wearers, the masks are not for every-day use; this is evidenced by the more ordinary head-gear held by the pastor on the extreme right. These dignitaries have, as it were, merely assumed for the occasion their episcopal robes.

In a Chinese House.

The windows of Chinese houses belonging to the wealthy classes are made of oiled paper or semi-transparent oyster shell, artistically wrought in a variety of fantastic patterns; as they have been imagined, these give very little light and no ventilation, consequently the house during the day is dark and dull, but at night when the numberless picturesque lanterns are lighted, the scene is most beautiful. Round lanterns hang from the center and other points of the ceiling; some with flat backs are fastened to the wall, and others are set upright on tables and stands. The prettiest and most expensive are made of white silk or pum, delicately painted in a variety of colors, red—the symbol of joy—predominating. There are octagonal lanterns fancifully painted, with red silk tassels hanging from each corner; mechanically contrived lanterns, which the heat sets in motion, beautifully carved horn lanterns, and some of basket work and bamboo. The rooms are separated one from another by carved wooden scroll work, which is most ornamental and gives a very rich and handsome appearance to the interior. The carving is sometimes gilded and sometimes polished; again the wood is left in a state of nature and given only a coating of wax. The Chinese are as fond as the French of mirrors; large and small ones are scattered about and chival glasses placed in positions to give an idea of grandeur and extent. The doors of a Celestial home, instead of following a monotonously rectangular form, like those of the western world, are sometimes round or leaf-shaped, or semi-circular apertures. The round doors are regarded as a symbol of the sun. Another doorway will perhaps resemble a flower, illuminated by a window so constructed as to enhance the conceit, octagonal doors are used in the gardens which separate one court from another, and again doors shaped like fans, leaves, scrolls and fruit are seen. Unlike the Japanese, the Chinese have been accustomed to the use of chairs for centuries. According to western ideas, the Chinese chairs are models of discomfort, for they are made of a pattern which prevailed in England in the days of Queen Elizabeth or Queen Anne; tall, straight of back, and inordinately angular. The most comfortable chair to be found has an adjustable back, and is filled with reversible cushions, but this is a modern invention. When visitors are expected, or on the celebration of an anniversary, strips of red cloth are thrown over the low couches and squares of the same material cover the seats of the chairs.

A Novel Currency.

In an interesting article in Cassier's Magazine for October, by F. S. Prentiss, he gives this account of a curious currency in use in Mongolia and Siberia. "The tea business," writes Mr. Prentiss, "seemed to be in the hands of the Russians. They have here (at Foo Choo, China) two large factories for making tea-cakes. The tea is ground fine, almost to a powder, and then, by powerful hydraulic presses, is forced into blocks that are so hard that it is impossible to break them without a blow with a hammer. These are sent north through the great Chinese wall into Mongolia and Siberia, and pass current as money. In many localities it is the only currency used. As the blocks leave Foo Choo they weigh the

same to an ounce, but as the money circulates around, however, pieces are chopped off to replenish the tea-pots; and the blocks depreciate in value in proportion to the chunks taken."

THE LOSS FROM BAD BALLOTS

The Necessity for Using the Greatest Precaution in Voting.

The "Red Book," or official legislative manual for 1896, compiled and published by Gen. Palmer, secretary of state, pursuant to law, contains tables of the returns of election of November, 1895, which make a partial, and only a partial exhibit of alleged "defective" ballots thrown out by the poll canvassers. The total number of electors thus reported disfranchised in the state as a consequence of the confusion and confounding of the blanket ballot, or "Australian" system of voting, reaches the enormous number of 18,936! And that probably is not half the total! It is a well-known fact that in some of the districts of this city and county the inspectors at many of the polls construed the law as not requiring them to make report of "defective" ballots. Of the 140 election districts of the county no returns of such ballots are made from ninety-one, as the tables of the "Red Book" show. And yet 670 are acknowledged. Chautauqua county, which contains the cities of Dunkirk and Jamestown, make no return. Cheung, containing the city of Elmira, reports 2; Hamilton, none; Jefferson, with the city of Watertown, only 70; Kings, containing all the city of Brooklyn, the second county and city of the state, where it is known that the number of defective ballots rejected was relatively greater than in New York, none. The aggregate vote of Kings, practically a part of New York, returned as counted, is 168,007. The aggregate vote of New York returned as counted is 261,540. Yet New York acknowledges 10,265 ballots as "defective, etc.," and rejected. By rule of proportion Kings county must have had 6,620. Orange county, containing the cities of Newburg and Middletown, makes no report. Orleans, with numerous large villages, only 5; Richmond, only 3; Schenectady, with the city of Schenectady, none; Ulster, with the city of Kingston, none; Westchester, with the cities of Yonkers and Mt. Vernon, which have the Myers ballot machine, reports one defective and rejected vote, which must have been at the poll of one of the towns using the blanket ballot.

Trouble With a Cash Register.

There were three in one party and two in the other. They were standing before the white-aproned dispenser of refreshments, and one of the three invited the entire party to have something. The dispenser dealt out the order of the three, took the dollar offered in payment and handed back 35 cents in change. The other two, standing a short distance away, were not served, as there was a mistake on the part of the cashier. The bill amounted to less than a quarter, according to the refreshments served the three. The host examined his coin and then looked surprised and grieved. "I gave you a dollar," he said. "Was it a dollar? How much change did I give you?" "Thirty-five cents." "Well, I will have to wait until somebody buys I don't dare to open the register, as there's no false balance on it. Every time I open it it means a purchase charged to me. Sorry, but we'll have to wait." The man to whom the change was coming stood by and waited until a cash purchase was made. Before he could get his money. He was the only one in the party who did not enjoy the situation. He remarked gloomily that he never had much use for cash registers anyway.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Ways of an Ant.

It has long been recognized that the ant is a very intelligent insect, and leads a very complicated social life. There are classes among them—plutocrats, laborers and criminals. The author of a recent work on entomology notes the curious habit of one species of the ant of "turning some of their fellows into animated honey pots." Instead of placing honey in a comb as the bees do, the ant selects a certain number of workers, and disgorges the honey obtained from the eucalypti, on which it is deposited by cocidiae and other insects, into the throats of their victims. The process being continually repeated, causes the stomachs of these workers to be distended to an enormous size. This extraordinary habit was first discovered in the case of certain ants in Mexico, and subsequently shown to prevail in Colorado. It has been found to exist in Australia also, and Mr. Frogart describes and figures these ants of the genus camponotus that pursue this remarkable practice. The ants containing honey are favorite food with the natives.

Great Alligators.

Alligators were formerly one of the chief animal life tenants of Red River and the bayous of Louisiana, where, before steamboat navigation came to interrupt them, they could be seen by hundreds huddled together on the banks or massed on the floating or stationary logs—especially of Red River—waking the solitudes of the forest with their bull-like bellowing. Their length was generally between eight and twelve feet, although they sometimes grew to be twenty feet long. Their hides were once used extensively for the making of shoes, but the leather, not proving of sufficiently close texture to keep water out, shoemaking from this material was abandoned.

There are some kinds of medicine that taste so bad that a man gets well at the very thought of taking them.

TOO SOLID FLESH.

How It Can Be Reduced Without Any Danger to Health.

A great many women, convinced that flesh is inimical to beauty—is the "deathblow of grace," as an arbitrary critic puts it—injure health in the endeavor to reduce weight. They put themselves to great trouble and inconvenience, swallow all sorts of preventives and remedies in order to get thin, and then stand aghast at the spectacle of their wrinkled, flabby faces and throats, the result of the falling away of flesh under the elastic skin. As a matter of fact, a number of the notable women of the world, famous not only for their beauty, but for the rare charms of intellect and subtle fascination, women who have helped to make history and been a power in their day, were of distinctly generous proportions.

Cleopatra, she whose "infinite variety" of charm and temper could win stern-hearted warriors to forget their ambitions, was small and stout. Marie Antoinette was of the plump order, though tall and of fine bearing, and, to come down to the present day, view the widowed Queen Victoria, sovereign of the "United Queenhood;" the increasing proportions of Queen Margherita of Italy and the generous outlines of Queen Isabella of Spain. It is worthy of note that most of the great interpreters of song are stout, or bordering on that condition, and there have been lights in the literary world decidedly fat, whether tall of stature or the reverse. "George Sand" was fat and small, and likewise Mme. De Staël. Fashion's votaries will doubtless continue to strive after the slenderness which seems so desirable. For those willing to sacrifice the prompting of appetite for the desired aim, an authority recommends that they should regulate their days as follows: A tumblerful of hot water must be taken on waking in the morning. Rise early and have a tepid bath, with vigorous rubbing afterward with a flesh brush. Avoid drinking at meals and only have three meals a day. Take one small cup of tea at breakfast, some dry toast, boiled fish or a small omelet and baked apple or a little fresh fruit. At dinner, which should be at midday, take white fish or meat, dry toast or stale bread, vegetables and fruit, either fresh or stewed. For supper, toast, salad, fruit and six ounces of wine or water. Hot water with lemon juice in it is good for supper.—Philadelphia Times.

A PRETTY THEATER BAG.

Delightful to Look at and Very Useful to Carry.

A pretty bag intended to be carried to the theater to hold opera-glasses, vinaigrette, handkerchief, purse, and bonbonniere, was a pale green. The bottom was a circle of pale green brocade, about five inches in diameter. The sides, of velvet, measured about 13 inches in depth and about 21 in width. These were pleated on the circles, the two ends joined up, and the top was turned over; three inches to form a frill. Below this was a casing, through which was run velvet ribbon one inch in width, to draw up the bag. Decorating the sides and concealing the openings, where the drawing strings came out, were two bows of wider ribbon, and over the velvet top of d'esprit lace was arranged, in double box pleats, the upper edge tacked to the velvet frill to keep it an upright position. The bag was lined with pale green China silk, and the Frenchy decoration put on as a finishing touch was a spray of pink silk chrysanthemums.

Your Neighbors at Dinner.

To avoid the embarrassment and discomfort of finding oneself seated next a stranger, with no common interests, at a dinner party, the ingenious French have hit upon a plan of leaving by each diner's plate, instead of a menu card, a list of the company, with hints set down after each name. Thus you are able to learn directly, and without dangerous questioning, that Madame X has been twice divorced, that there is a fierce family quarrel between the A's and the Z's, and that you had better avoid the question of their relations in conversing with either; that no satisfactory explanation has ever been given of how Monsieur L. came by his fortune, etc. Some French commentators think this innovation will take all the spice out of these social adventures.

Sat on Eggs.

Offenders of high rank at the Russian court were punished in a singular way by Peter the Great. It was the duty of everybody else at court to consider and treat the delinquent as a fool. When Anne, the daughter of Peter's elder brother, Ivan, came to the throne she originated an even queerer form of punishment. She decreed that a certain prince should become a hen, and for this purpose she had made a large basket, stuffed with straw, and hollowed into a nest, with a quantity of eggs in it. This was placed in a conspicuous place in the queen's palace, and there under pain of death, the unfortunate prince was obliged to set day after day, imitating the cackling of the fowl he was supposed to represent.

Rainfalls That Never Reach the Earth.

In the Colorado desert they have rainstorms during which not a single drop of water touches the earth. The rain can be seen falling from the clouds high above the desert, but when the water reaches the strata of hot, dry air beneath the clouds it is entirely absorbed before falling half the distance to the ground. It is a singular sight to witness a heavy downpour of rain, not a drop of which touches the ground. These strange rainstorms occur in regions where the shade temperature often ranges as high as 128 degrees Fahrenheit.

RESOURCES OF ALABAMA.

Recited in the Inaugural Address of Governor F. Johnston.

Gov. F. Johnston was inaugurated at the capitol of Alabama Dec. 1. Before taking the oath of office he delivered a long address, sounding the keynote of his administration, which is to promote the development of Alabama's resources and improve the condition of her people. Speaking of the resources of the state he said:

"With an area of but little more than fifty thousand square miles, there is no territory of like size in the known world so prolific in the variety of its resources; were a wall erected around our state, cutting off all access, we could produce within our borders everything necessary for the comfort or convenience of man. Great veins of iron ore and seams of coal put at our command almost boundless resources in fuel, iron, and steel. Splendid forests of yellow pine here stand ready to build homes for millions of people. Building stone and marble, fire clay, kaolin and lime exist in great abundance; walnut, maple, oak, cherry, ash and other hard woods await the hand of man for manufacture or the adornment of our homes. In the production of pig iron we take rank as the fourth state in the union; in iron ore, third; in coal we stand fifth; in the production of cotton, fourth, and in its manufacture, fourth. In lumber we are near the head of the list. It would be unjust should I fail to include in our minerals copper, lead, graphite, marl and gold; indeed, the only mineral that we seem to be without and to want most is silver. Leaving forest and mine and coming to our fields we find that they produce generously cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, rice and the grasses and here is the home of the pear, the peach, the grape and all small fruits. Vegetables are grown with great success, and this industry is steadily developing. Our splendid rivers, the Alabama, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Warrior, Cahaba, Bigbee and the Tennessee, are the liquid arteries of the commonwealth, fed by innumerable creeks, all fruitful in power to convert our raw products into articles of merchandise. Over 3,000 miles of railroads traverse our state from north to south, and east to west, furnishing quick transportation to market for our products. When we come to our climate we find that the Giver of all good things has not stayed His hand, and that He has blessed us with opportunity to labor twelve months in the year without detriment to health or comfort. Indeed, we can scarcely appreciate the blessings we enjoy in this respect when compared with less favored regions, for even now we are seemingly unconscious that roses are blooming in our gardens, and the fragrant air is sweet with their perfume."

"With a profound gratitude to the God of our fathers, that our lots have been cast in this sunny land, let us beseech Him to send warmth and vitality and enduring growth into every field of endeavor, that will make us strong to accomplish the things that make a state loved at home and revered abroad."

To Walk or Ride?

The Reform club in London, which is the stronghold of the Liberal party, and to which all the Liberal aristocracy belong, is rent in twain at the present moment through the generous offer of a member of the institution who resides in Chicago. Having observed that there was no elevator on the premises, he offered to give \$3,000 to supply the deficiency. The club is only two stories high, the upper level being gained by a flight of broad and carefully graded staircases, which are, however, difficult of ascent to those older members who are rendered infirm by age and by gout. Those, of course, gratefully welcomed the generous offer of their Chicago fellow-member.

Power for Electricity.

At Montreux, in Switzerland, the electric tramway gets its power from a very small stream, and from the old Roman town of Vervey to the mediaeval castle of Chillon one may ride in a trolley car propelled by the power of an insignificant stream. The capabilities of this general utilization of natural power are beginning to be understood everywhere, and with the appreciation of the possibilities of the best methods of long distance transmission, the development of many mountain streams must surely come. There are innumerable streams which while very small, are yet very high, and these can, with comparatively little difficulty be impounded and carried down many hundreds of feet, thus making up for their lack of volume by the great pressure readily obtainable, and either by the use of electricity or compressed air, the power may be transmitted to many points of application with but little loss.

Reward for the Discoverer.

The way in which the government of New South Wales views the discoveries of new gold fields is seen from a notification in the Government Gazette, offering a reward of \$500 for discovery and reporting the discovery of new reefs or alluvial gold fields. Certain conditions are attached, but they are perfectly fair. The new gold field must be within ten miles of other paying workings; and must be of sufficient size to give employment to 300 miners within a year of its being discovered. On the other hand, if the new field proves large enough to find employment for 500 miners in the year, the discoverer is entitled to a further reward of \$500.

How to Discover.

This is certainly the way to promote the extension of gold mining in the Province, and might deserve to be copied.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

Rabbits Cause Diphtheria.

Rabbits have caused an epidemic of diphtheria in the eastern part of this county, that has spread to Dows, Iowa Falls, Jewell Junction and Alden. No less than a dozen deaths have been reported. For the last five years diphtheria has broken out annually in the immediate vicinity of Tybitura Lutheran church, which is used as a school building. A large number of rabbits have been making their home in that building for a long time, and the physicians have reached the conclusion that the little animals have planted the germs of the disease which spread among the children. The church will be burned.—St. Louis Republic.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1895. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Jiminy—I heard Tommy Jones was sick nearly all through vacation time.

"Yes; what's worse, he got well just in time to go to school."

The Fastest Train in the West.

Is the famous Union Pacific "Overland Limited," running every day in the year, leaving Denver 6:30 p. m., arriving Ogden 1:40 p. m. and Salt Lake 6:30 p. m. following day, and San Francisco 8:45 p. m. second day out of Denver. This train carries through Pullman palace sleepers, Pullman dining cars (meals "a la carte" and smoking cars, all lighted with electric light, and the famous buffet library cars. Quickest time, Denver to California by over nine hours. Ask about it at the ticket office, 941 17th St., corner Curtis.

The French department of public works

has collected returns of the railway systems in Europe at the end of 1895, which are classified as to lengths of line by countries as follows: Germany, occupies the first place with 29,032 miles; France comes second with 25,132 miles; Russia third with 22,225 miles, and Great Britain fourth with 21,055 miles.

To the Pacific Coast

Two through trains daily via the Union Pacific, carrying through sleepers, and making from six to fifteen hours quickest time to principal western points, including Ogden, Salt Lake, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco, Sacramento, etc. Ask about them at 941 17th St., corner Curtis.

"There's no doubt in my mind that old

Banker's hair is in need of the 'Slicker.' "What has brought you to that conclusion?" "He employs a young man as his typewriter."

Did You Ever See an Indian?

Expect not, so send a two-cent stamp to the General Passenger Agent Colorado Midland railroad, Denver, and he will send you a fine colored picture of one.

The Quickest Train to California.

The famous Union Pacific "Overland Limited." The finest, fastest and best-equipped train out of Denver, carrying through sleepers, dining cars, and the elegantly appointed buffet library and smoking cars, all lighted with electric light, and heated by steam. Call at Union Pacific ticket office, 941 17th St., corner Curtis, for information, rates, time tables, etc.

"Husband, I think Mr. Woolze is very much in love with our Clara."

"Has he proposed to her?" "No, but he stole her photograph—taken at three weeks—out of the family album."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

"What do you intend to get your husband for a Christmas gift?"

"I can't make up my mind whether to give him love curtains, a dinner set, new portieres or a drawing-room clock."

I know that my life was saved by Piso's

Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

"Why do you worry so about calamities

that after all may never happen?" "That's the trick; if I worry about them they are sure never to happen."

Mind this. It makes no difference,

RHEUMATISM Chronic, Acute, or Inflammatory

of the Muscles, Joints, and Bones is cured by

SAINT JACQUES OIL

Important Notice!

The only genuine "Baker's Chocolate," celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in Blue Wrappers and Yellow Labels. Be sure that the Yellow Label and our Trade-Mark are on every package. WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

"Mend it or End it,"

has been the rallying cry of reform, directed against abuses municipal or social.

For the man who lets himself be abused by a cough the cry should be modified to: Mend it, or it'll end you. You can mend any cough with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Denver Directory.

VIAGI Tones and strengthens relaxed weakened starting organs. Room 26, 1820 Arapahoe St.

STATE ORE Framing Works. Office Above Hotel Block, Denver. Packed red iron ore book valuable to ore shippers, mailed free.

SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS STENCILS. Works & Mfg. Co., 125 Lawrence St., P. O. Box 24.

GRINDING Stations and all kinds of edge tools. H. Hall, orders special attention. Burger Bros., Barber's Supplies, 1428 Larimer St.

DENVER BRUSH Factory, 1730 Lawrence St. PERFECT QUALITY GUARANTEED. Send for catalogue.

PERFECT FITTING SPECTACLES

PAUL WEISS 1606 CURTIS ST.

Transacts Levels, Microscopes and Supplies.

E. E. BURLINGAME'S ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY. Established in Colorado, 1896. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention. Gold and Silver Bullion Refined, Melted and Assayed or Purchased. Address: 1736 and 1738 Lawrence St., DENVER, COLO.

THE COMPANY PAYS THE FREIGHT on their own packages and does not charge. With about 25 tons of rock 30 feet each shift. It is just as safe and reliable as an engine. It can be packed anywhere a road can go. No one should be induced to break 50 per cent. increase in cost. It is made before leaving. Over 800 in use, some running 8 years without a day's stoppage. We make houses at prices, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000, 12000, 15000, 20000, 25000, 30000, 40000, 50000, 60000, 70000, 80000, 90000, 100000, 120000, 150000, 200000, 250000, 300000, 400000, 500000, 600000, 700000, 800000, 900000, 1000000, 1200000, 1500000, 2000000, 2500000, 3000000, 4000000, 5000000, 6000000, 7000000, 8000000, 9000000, 10000000, 12000000, 15000000, 20000000, 25000000, 30000000, 40000000, 50000000, 60000000, 70000000, 80000000, 90000000, 100000000, 120000000, 150000000, 200000000, 250000000, 300000000, 400000000, 500000000, 600000000, 700000000, 800000000, 900000000, 1000000000, 1200000000, 1500000000, 2000000000, 2500000000, 3000000000, 4000000000, 5000000000, 6000000000, 7000000000, 8000000000, 9000000000, 10000000000, 12000000000, 15000000000, 20000000000, 25000000000, 30000000000, 40000000000, 50000000000, 60000000000, 70000000000, 80000000000, 90000000000, 100000000000, 120000000000, 150000000000, 200000000000, 250000000000, 300000000000, 400000000000, 500000000000, 600000000000, 700000000000, 800000000000, 900000000000, 1000000000000, 1200000000000, 1500000000000, 2000000000000, 2500000000000, 3000000000000, 4000000000000, 5000000000000, 6000000000000, 7000000000000, 8000000000000, 9000000000000, 10000000000000, 12000000000000, 15000000000000, 20000000000000, 25000000000000, 30000000000000, 40000000000000, 50000000000000, 60000000000000, 70000000000000, 80000000000000, 90000000000000, 100000000000000, 120000000000000, 150000000000000, 200000000000000, 250000000000000, 300000000000000, 400000000000000, 500000000000000, 600000000000000, 700000000000000, 800000000000000, 900000000000000, 1000000000000000, 1200000000000000, 1500000000000000, 2000000000000000, 2500000000000000, 3000000000000000, 4000000000000000, 5000000000000000, 6000000000000000, 7000000000000000, 8000000000000000, 9000000000000000, 10000000000000000, 12000000000000000, 15000000000000000, 20000000000000000, 25000000000000000, 30000000000000000, 40000000000000000, 50000000000000000, 60000000000000000, 70000000000000000, 80000000000000000, 90000000000000000, 100000000000000000, 120000000000000000, 150000000000000000, 200000000000000000, 250000000000000000, 300000000000000000, 400000000000000000, 500000000000000000, 600000000000000000, 700000000000000000, 800000000000000000, 900000000000000000, 1000000000000000000, 1200000000000000000, 1500000000000000000, 2000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000, 3000000000000000000, 4000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000, 6000000000000000000, 7000000000000000000, 8000000000000000000, 9000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000, 12000000000000000000, 15000000000000000000, 20000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000, 30000000000000000000, 40000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000, 60000000000000000000, 70000000000000000000, 80000000000000000000, 90000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000, 120000000000000000000, 150000000000000000000, 200000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000, 300000000000000000000, 400000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000, 6000000