

A NOVEL STRIKE.

The Pacific Mail and Other Steamship Companies Refuse to Carry the Mails, Which Causes the Postmaster General to Blame the Strikers.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Five American steamship companies—the Pacific Mail, San Francisco to Australia; the Red "D," New York to Venezuela; the Clyde, New York to Turin; the New York, New York and Cuba, lines have declined to carry the United States mails after today's meeting upon this action. Postmaster General Vines said: "Certain American steamship lines, probably under the lead of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, entered into a combination with the purpose of forcing the distribution among them of the \$400,000 appropriated by Congress for mileage compensation for carrying the mails. Some of them wrote to the Post-office Department, desiring to know what terms would be given. I proposed to each of the companies to go to the full limit that the law could allow, and award to them both sea and inland postage. This is about three times what they had been receiving for the same service during the past twelve years. It is...

THREE TIMES MORE IS PAID for carriage across the Atlantic, and it is probably in many cases, if not in all, paid for carrying the mails. The companies were still acting in concert, and in consequence of their combination, refused to accept these terms, which were so liberal as compared with those they had been receiving. I suppose, that they can derive the enormous out of the position if it had been refused to carry the mails for the compensation offered. The companies seemed to think that if they refused to carry the mails, there would be no other course left to the Government but to make contracts with them and distribute the money, \$400,000, accordingly. A complete schedule for the carrying of the mails has been arranged, and they will all go with very little difference in amount of time to the point of destination. A statement has been made in the newspapers to the effect that the United States Government is not as liberal as Great Britain in compensating steamship lines. In point of fact, the rate which has been offered to our lines very much exceeds the rate paid by Great Britain. The rate offered to our lines is three per cent more than British lines receive from their Government. It is a rate unjustly large, more than ought to be paid out. The Government deemed it better to go to the limit of what the law and reason allowed, in order to avoid any difference with the American steamship companies until Congress should meet. The department has made such arrangements that the rate offered to our lines is one worthily of mention in respect to carrying the mails and in some cases, notably the Cuban mails, it is exceeded. The Superintendent of the Foreign Mails said the American companies had agreed to pay \$4,000 per month for carrying the mail. This rate is known as the cash bond.

SELL BEFORE LYNCHBURG.

And Twenty Years After His Body is Recovered in a Lone Hillcock. MAKES HIS LAST AUGUST 1.—A very remarkable case of the finding and identification of the remains of a Union soldier twenty years after he fell has just come to light. During the war a brother of Dr. Conway, of this city, enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment and went to the front. He was engaged in most of the battles in Virginia, and in one of them he fell. In those days, when the dead almost equalled the living, he was buried without being recognized, and appeared on the muster roll after the battle as "missing." Young Conway, after the war, married, and his name was seen to fall in the front of a charge against the rebel breastworks and all traces of him were lost. The war passed by, and despite the most careful inquiries, no trace of him could be found. Last month Dr. Conway attended a National Medical Convention in Pennsylvania, and when his session had closed, extended his journey into Virginia in search for the remains of his soldier brother. After visiting many battle-fields he finally went to Lynchburg, and there discovered a man that had been a member of the same regiment as the deceased and who had seen him fall. After the battle the man had been a member of the burial party. Young Conway had not been buried in the trenches but in a separate ground on a hillcock near by, and when the man said he thought he could recognize him, he was carefully searched and the bone-grave discovered. Of course, the flesh had disappeared, but from a peculiarity of the teeth Dr. Conway was fully able to identify the remains. Among the remnants of clothing was found a small vial tightly corked, containing a slip of paper on which was written his brother's name. When he went to the army he had the vial with him, and he took this precaution to secure the identification of his body. The remains were exhumed and interred in the family burial ground in Pennsylvania.

The "Cattle Queen" Beaten.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 1.—Mrs. Salin, the well-known "Cattle Queen of Houston, Tex.," incidental owner of four large ranches, \$275,000 worth of stock, and diamonds to the value of \$25,000, who has been attracting considerable attention the past week, left the Palmer House yesterday, leaving behind her the richest collection of diamonds and jewelry and her trunk as collateral for an unpaid bill aggregating \$15. The property included an alleged diamond necklace, pearl earrings, and a silver watch, an alleged diamond in the bowl. Their value, as assessed by a jeweler, amounted to \$15, the most valuable article being the silver watch.

Boston's Dark Crimes.

Boston, August 1.—George Hatching, who had been missing and who, it was thought, might be the man whose bearded body was found in the Charles River July 4, has turned up alive and well, so the river has two murderous secrets. Several persons who were passing over the bridge, which the body was seen on the night of the Fourth, saw a gang of about twenty roughs pursue the man, knock him into the river, and then they all got and ran for their lives. As there is no one missing the dead man is supposed to have been a stranger in the city.

FASHION'S DOMAIN.

Styles That Do Not Differ Materially from Those of Former Years. Now that the summer fashions have become not a prophecy, but a fulfillment, it is rather difficult to see how they differ very saliently from those of last year. True, in the latest dresses from Paris there are strange innovations, or, rather, revivals, of long past models—puffed papiers, stuffing out the hips à la Louis XV., and skirts tightly fitted round the knees after the manner adopted eight years ago. Another of these are particularly graceful, or becoming, and the foil of good dress. French gowns in their absence of elegant drapery, a crying sin in modern dress. It is the stiffness of fold and plait in skirts—this unbecoming tightness of bodice, fitting close to the human form divine, but to the dressmaker's travesty thereof—which render the more straggled fronts of some few other dresses, so welcome to the eye. The tea gown, now being transmuted into a dinner gown in some cases, and on the stage, actresses have gladly welcomed it for its picturesque freedom it allows of movement, and the relief it affords from the stiffness of the conventional frocks at present in vogue, and which, with the absence of train, amplitude of shoulders, and total want of "upholdings," hopelessly mar the effect of the stage picture and of the wearer's movements and acting. In truth some actresses have taken to the tea gown, and that gown too hot, and the overdressing, which is the fault of the day both on and off the stage, reaches an excess when a lady appears in a modern gown in a grey velvet and satin embroidered with silver, and with tufts of spangled tulle and transparent shirtings.

Bonnets have grown ever higher and higher, like the weeds in the sward; and, following the law which governs fashion as well as other human matters, we may suddenly expect to see them lowered as by one stroke of an electric switch. As it is, all strange have nearly disappeared, the height of the bonnet above the brow being found singularly unbecoming when combined with a low under the chin. Whether the present mania for transparent headgear will last is a matter of question. Nervous and old-fashioned mothers take alarm at it, and prefer other sun-stops or headgear, in the shape of turbans, or the wind blows hot or cold. That the shapes of this year's hats are almost universally unbecoming is generally allowed, and wise virgins, who care more for the charms of their appearance than for mere novelty, cling to profusely ornamented little Spanish turbans, which are never old-fashioned, and eschew the high-crowned, egretted monostrucities, which nearly always call attention to their own noxious splendor, and not to the face beneath, of which the headgear is the chief part. As a frame, low hats are more becoming to young faces than the sailor, which, after being unbecoming as for nearly ten years, four years ago suddenly sprang into life, as the most sensible, plainest and prettiest hat for girl devoted to tennis. The attempt to turn the sailor into a suitable head-gear for ladies or town wear, by adorning it with ribbons or flowers, proved, as it deserved to be, an ignominious failure. The sailor's hat shows its origin too plainly to be disguised after such a fashion, and obstinately refuses to turn its shape into a suitable head-gear for ladies or town wear, by adorning it with ribbons or flowers, proved, as it deserved to be, an ignominious failure. The sailor's hat shows its origin too plainly to be disguised after such a fashion, and obstinately refuses to turn its shape into a suitable head-gear for ladies or town wear, by adorning it with ribbons or flowers, proved, as it deserved to be, an ignominious failure.

Not only ribbons, turbans and lace, but also those muslin gowns so dear to the hearts of mothers of riverside scenes some few years since, not only these are now fashioned as unsuitable to boating or its kindred delights, but women have discovered that cottons, frocks, etc., on the water lose their freshness directly, get soiled and limp, and do not dry, and that for us, for men, damsels, and their kindred, the only fit river and tennis wear. The discovery has been followed by a bold raid on masculine possessions in the form of the quaint and brightly striped cricketer's flannels, and by a certain approximation to masculine dress, in the fashioning of skirts, jacket and loosely fitted silk scarf. The skirts of such frocks may be made as plainly as the wearer will, though women would do well to remember that the perfectly unadorned house-made skirt is becoming to the female form, and that the elaborate, feminine and open skirt of plain flannel over a striped skirt and short apron, or rather a complete zebra costume, especially when the stripes of the steel are rather violent in color or size. The red and blue is more popular than ever, and to our mind it is too hot for summer; sea greens and dull blues are a softer combination—a harmony instead of contrast, and quite as serviceable. Cotton crepe is more used this year than ever before, and is now made in many dull shades, that, together with its wrinkled surface, give it the soft charm of the heart of flannel. It has the advantage, not always possessed by cotton studs, of looking well made up with silk or even damask or velvet; but lace, except coarse Greek point, or any trimming distinctly Western in appearance, destroys its beauty at once. No material is so useful for every-day frocks of cloth, as it is not only washed through and wrung out, then left to dry and shaken out into crumple at its own sweet will, without being ironed or got up in any way.—N. Y. Herald.

Classical Learning.

Prof. John Stuart Blackie, in the University Quarterly, says: "Of the disciplinary value of classical learning so much vaunted I make little account, and that for four reasons. In the first place, I can not but think that this particular virtue has been very much overestimated by the interested class of purely classical teachers. In the second place, it is certain that the disciplinary value of a language depends much more on the teacher than on the language. It is a very poor discipline when it is imparted by a man who has not a firm historical, philosophical and philological hold of it. In the third place, for the important branch of education, which consists in the accurate observation of facts, and a habit of just generalization, it is certain that the natural sciences afford a discipline superior to any linguistic training as mathematics is in the domain of necessary sequences. Lastly, I have failed to see any purely disciplinary virtue in Greek or Latin which is not found in an equal degree in German and not a few other well-organized spoken languages."

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

It is estimated that \$200,000 was spent for flowers at the funeral of Victor Hugo. It is stated that the Astors have paid at the rate of \$6,000 per acre for land in Wall Street, New York.—N. Y. Sun.

Miss Caroline Whiting recently celebrated the fiftieth or golden anniversary of her connection as principal of Public School No. 14, New York City.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Atlanta Constitution has set forth the fact that General Robert E. Lee's middle name was Edward. "Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary" and "Chamber's Encyclopedia" have it Edmund.

Dr. Logan, United States Minister to Chili, who has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Santiago, is the first foreigner to receive the honor from that seat of learning.—Chicago Live Team.

Mrs. Gladstone is said to be in appearance and manner the incarnation of simplicity, though really one of the shrewdest of women carrying out her husband's ideas in her relations with others and never committing a blunder.

Count Joseph Barze Von Hochkapler, a wealthy young nobleman of Trieste, Austria, was married to Miss Nina Alford, a young American heiress at Galveston, Tex., recently. He met the young lady while making a tour of this country last fall, and fell in love.

The late Charles O'Connor, after a visit to Ireland, began to sign his name with a single n—because, as Judge Daly says, when asked the reason, he "wasn't a native." "Yes," said a bystander, "the Irish Kings had always been poor as ever to be able to make both n's meet."—N. Y. World.

Dr. William Perry, of Exeter, N. H., in his ninety-seventh year, and the oldest living graduate of Harvard, accompanied Robert Fulton on the trial trip of the first steamship, the Clermont, on the occasion of the launching of the golden wedding. August 19, 1807. The old doctor, who is portrayed in his granddaughters' (Sarah Orne Jewett's) story, "The Country Doctor," insists that the name of the craft was Katherine of Clemon.—Boston Journal.

A ring was made by a Mr. Genet, of Richmond, Va., for Mr. Jacob Ezzell, on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Catherine de Castro, on June 10, 1856. When the twin celebrated their silver wedding, in 1881, Mr. Genet added or welded another ring on the first one and lately the two were sent to Richmond from Cincinnati, where Mr. Ezzell resides, for Mr. Genet to attach the third ring to the others for the golden wedding. Mr. Ezzell is now eighty-two years of age, and the young lady began active life in the year 1807, when she was five years of age. The bridegroom has become reconciled, the bride is withdrawn, and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond went on an extended wedding tour.—N. Y. Sun.

Tea, Jacob Hood and his wife, of Lynnfield, recently observed the sixty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Hood is ninety-three years old, and his wife is eighty-eight. "Master" Hood, as he is known to hundreds of people of mature years, from 1827 to 1852, was a teacher in the public school of Salem, and for fifteen years more he taught a singing school. The marriage was celebrated at the residence of the aged couple. There are living twenty grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren, and there was a pleasant reunion of relatives and friends during the afternoon.—Boston Transcript.

HUMOROUS.

No intention of a year has been manifested by people who use the telephone to revise the customary exclamation "Hello" into "Sheesh!"—Boston Globe.

"John, what is the best thing to feed a parrot on?" asked an elderly lady of her bachelor brother, who hated parrots. "Arsenic," gruffly answered John.—N. Y. Independent.

Frank showed the picture on his plate. "It's awfully nice, but I'm sorry to see the small boy." "Who?" asked he. "Because it's sketching, don't you see?"—Londoner's Gazette.

Teacher to little pupil: "Where are you going, Nellie?" "Papa is going to take us to Florida again." "Can you tell what the capital of Florida is?" "Yes, ma'am. It's the money that got from the old ones."—Littsburgh Chronicle.

TEMPERANCE READING.

Eight manufacturing producers of \$500 each \$2,400 Food for them and their dependents \$1,140 Whisky and tobacco at 1/2 price 750 Balance for other uses \$1,940 This is in place of \$2,400 which would be the pro rata of manufactured goods for this class.

Eight in professional and personal service gives \$2,500 Seventy-five \$1,875 One hundred \$1,000 Drink and tobacco at 1/2 price 750 Balance \$1,750 In place of \$2,400 which this class should use for manufactures. Trade and transportation: Three in trade \$200 One in transportation \$400 600 Food \$2,500 Drink and tobacco at 1/2 price 750 Balance \$1,750 Pro rata for manufactures \$1,250 Thus we see that this class is the only one that comes out of the comparison in a solvent condition.

The burden which drink lays upon the first class is even greater than here shown, owing to the larger number of women and children belonging to it. While in the worse country the proportion of women and children among wage-earners is 25, in trade and transportation it is only 1.72, but in professional and personal service it is 10 or nearly three-fourths of the whole. It follows therefore that if this class drinks anything like the aggregate we have compared the results of it must be well nigh totally destructive to the men who belong to it. Thus all the considerations together point to the conclusion that the drink and tobacco wastes do damage to the markets and condemn ourselves, the wage-earners of the country to a condition of absolute misery, and another sixth to a condition that little better through the unfair diversion of their earnings for buying food and fuel for the unfortunate victims of drink.—Union Signal.

A NOBLE CAUSE.

A Victory Which Brings Blessings and Prosperity—Temperance Recitation for Boys. Friends: It is my pleasant duty to explain to you the object of our coming together and banishing ourselves into a society called "The Band of Hope." First of all, we are volunteers, and they are always the happiest and readiest soldiers. One brave, willing recruit is worth ten pressed men. We do not wear any uniform, except the uniform desire to do good. Our hands are not often of brass, but always of hope. Our music is not particularly martial, but when we stand to sing in martial order the melodies are more heartily and earnestly rendered than those performed at military reviews and sham fights. The only of allegiance is our address. We have no regulations about height or age. Nothing disqualifies or serves except desertion. Our warfare is against no man, but for the benefit of all men. We fight the foes of disease and crime, of poverty and wretchedness. The only arms we use are the weapons of facts and truth. We are not for soldiers, economy, health and happiness. We neither kill nor wound any, we only seek to annihilate the foes that slay our countrymen by thousands and fill our hospitals with the sick and wounded. We contend for peace. Our victory brings blessings and prosperity as sure as the morning sun. We have no regulations about height or age. Nothing disqualifies or serves except desertion. Our warfare is against no man, but for the benefit of all men. We fight the foes of disease and crime, of poverty and wretchedness. The only arms we use are the weapons of facts and truth. We are not for soldiers, economy, health and happiness. We neither kill nor wound any, we only seek to annihilate the foes that slay our countrymen by thousands and fill our hospitals with the sick and wounded. We contend for peace. Our victory brings blessings and prosperity as sure as the morning sun.

There is a Temperance Insurance Company in Scotland, and by its regulations a total abstainer can obtain insurance at ten per cent less premium than a moderate drinker. JOHN MITCHELL said: "Reformers look small in the eyes of the world, they are so far in advance, but large in the eyes of God. They are as much nearer Him; for all real reform is God's work." "Don't drink, don't eat, or be treated. No man ever made an ounce of reputation or money by doing it, and enough has been lost to make a paradise of the United States, and pave the streets with gold."—National Educator.

The British Women's Temperance Association have projected a large work for the new year. It is the establishment of a Home for Industrial Women, and the current expenses of such home were guaranteed at their May meeting. THERE are, at the very latest accounts, 11,827 total abstainers in the British Army in India. The Duke of Connaught, in a letter to Rev. Mr. Gregson who is the founder of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, says: "Experience has taught me how much of the crime in the army in India is either caused or aggravated by drink, and one can not too often impress this upon the men themselves." Evidently the men are being impressed.

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A NEW DANGER.—Some people and medical people at that have begun to compute the danger to public health from the brewing business. It is said that the very atmosphere is to be reconstructed on a different plan from that of the Creator, and of use to the great detriment of the creature, by the diffusion of carbonic acid gas from the thickly scattered breweries. Twenty-five billions is the round number of gallons of this poisonous gas set free by the breweries of England in one year. How can the "bosom of Heaven" stand such a sort of thing laid fair to be a question.—Union Signal.

Merit attention is now being attracted to the new remedy, cocaine, as a specific for overcoming the drink, as a morphia appetite. Some experiments have been made, and with encouraging success. "A few drops elected under the skin in the neighborhood of the stomach has been effectual in subduing the most intense cravings of the confirmed inebriate for the deadly poison." It is also claimed that it will, after a short time, effect a permanent cure, if applied whenever the thirst is experienced, and that the cravings will soon cease entirely. Many eminent physicians believe this, and that it leaves no deleterious effects upon the system whatever.

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WHO DEMONSTRATES IT?

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A Daily Defalcation.

The Hon. John Kelly, the head and front of Tammany Hall, a man of strict integrity, an indefatigable worker, early in his career, fell to his knees, in a moment of weakness, and regular meals were seldom known by him, with steady in constant tension and energies steadily trained, finally broke down.

The wonder is that he did not sooner give way. An honest man is not always as thoroughly fit for constant work and exertion. He was ever drawing upon his bank without ever depositing a cent. The amount overdrawn, the bank deposits and both are now in the hands of medical men.

It is not work that kills men, it is irregularity of habits and mental worry. No man in good health dies at his work. By and by when the bank of vigor surrenders, these men will wonder how it all happened, and they will keep wondering till their dying day unless, perchance, some candid physician or interested friend will point out to them how by irregularity, by excessive mental effort, by constant worry and fret, by plunging in deeper than they had a right to go, they have produced that loss of nervous energy which almost invariably exacts itself in a broken condition of the kidneys and liver, for it is a well-known fact that the poison which the kidneys excrete should never be in the blood, if left there, soon knocks the life out of the strongest and most vigorous man or woman. Daily building up of the system with an agent which will equal to the labor daily put upon them.

Mr. Kelly has nervous dyspepsia, weakness, and indigestion, and he is now down of nerve force. His case should be a warning to others who, pursuing a like career, will not be likely to find a more successful remedy than the one recommended in "The Saviour's Health."

A little fee is quickly paid out when being treated, never can be compared with the price of the medicine. By increased diligence you can make up the loss if it is not too late. It is not too late. If your health is broken, your mind depressed, your work being out of sorts, depend on it you are generally diseased. If you are a "Penny's" "Golden Medical Discovery" will surely effect a genuine, rational, and permanent cure of your ailment, and save you from the tortures of lingering diseases.

STRAWHATS show which way the wind blows.—Chicago Tribune.

PRY'S TEMPERANCE TONIC cures in Indigestion, Gout, Rheumatism, and all the ailments of the system. It is a pure and healthful medicine, and is the best for the sick and the weak.

"The Starbuck" is a pretense at kicking the cradle.—Fall River Post.

SAVE your wagons, your horses and your patience by using PRY'S AXLE GREASE.

A horseman doesn't give for money but just for the fun of it.

If afflicted with Stomach, Bowel, or Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Graciously sent, free.

"Torn in the twilight." The Sabbath evening bell.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, August 1. CATTLE—Shipping steers \$4 30 to 4 80 Native cows 2 25 to 3 40 HOGS—Good to choice heavy 4 30 to 4 50 Light 3 90 to 4 10 PORK—No. 2 65 to 68 No. 3 60 to 62 LARD—No. 2 95 to 98 No. 3 90 to 92 FLOUR—Family, per sack 2 00 to 2 10 No. 1 1 75 to 1 85 No. 2 1 50 to 1 65 No. 3 1 25 to 1 35 No. 4 1 00 to 1 10 No. 5 80 to 90 No. 6 70 to 80 No. 7 60 to 70 No. 8 50 to 60 No. 9 40 to 50 No. 10 30 to 40 No. 11 20 to 30 No. 12 10 to 20 No. 13 5 to 10 No. 14 0 to 5 No. 15 0 to 5 No. 16 0 to 5 No. 17 0 to 5 No. 18 0 to 5 No. 19 0 to 5 No. 20 0 to 5 No. 21 0 to 5 No. 22 0 to 5 No. 23 0 to 5 No. 24 0 to 5 No. 25 0 to 5 No. 26 0 to 5 No. 27 0 to 5 No. 28 0 to 5 No. 29 0 to 5 No. 30 0 to 5 No. 31 0 to 5 No. 32 0 to 5 No. 33 0 to 5 No. 34 0 to 5 No. 35 0 to 5 No. 36 0 to 5 No. 37 0 to 5 No. 38 0 to 5 No. 39 0 to 5 No. 40 0 to 5 No. 41 0 to 5 No. 42 0 to 5 No. 43 0 to 5 No. 44 0 to 5 No. 45 0 to 5 No. 46 0 to 5 No. 47 0 to 5 No. 48 0 to 5 No. 49 0 to 5 No. 50 0 to 5 No. 51 0 to 5 No. 52 0 to 5 No. 53 0 to 5 No. 54 0 to 5 No. 55 0 to 5 No. 56 0 to 5 No. 57 0 to 5 No. 58 0 to 5 No. 59 0 to 5 No. 60 0 to 5 No. 61 0 to 5 No. 62 0 to 5 No. 63 0 to 5 No. 64 0 to 5 No. 65 0 to 5 No. 66 0 to 5 No. 67 0 to 5 No. 68 0 to 5 No. 69 0 to 5 No. 70 0 to 5 No. 71 0 to 5 No. 72 0 to 5 No. 73 0 to 5 No. 74 0 to 5 No. 75 0 to 5 No. 76 0 to 5 No. 77 0 to 5 No. 78 0 to 5 No. 79 0 to 5 No. 80 0 to 5 No. 81 0 to 5 No. 82 0 to 5 No. 83 0 to 5 No. 84 0 to 5 No. 85 0 to 5 No. 86 0 to 5 No. 87 0 to 5 No. 88 0 to 5 No. 89 0 to 5 No. 90 0 to 5 No. 91 0 to 5 No. 92 0 to 5 No. 93 0 to 5 No. 94 0 to 5 No. 95 0 to 5 No. 96 0 to 5 No. 97 0 to 5 No. 98 0 to 5 No. 99 0 to 5 No. 100 0 to 5 No. 101 0 to 5 No. 102 0 to 5 No. 103 0 to 5 No. 104 0 to 5 No. 105 0 to 5 No. 106 0 to 5 No. 107 0 to 5 No. 108 0 to 5 No. 109 0 to 5 No. 110 0 to 5 No. 111 0 to 5 No. 112 0 to 5 No. 113 0 to 5 No. 114 0 to 5 No. 115 0 to 5 No. 116 0 to 5 No. 117 0 to 5 No. 118 0 to 5 No. 119 0 to 5 No. 120 0 to 5 No. 121 0 to 5 No. 122 0 to 5 No. 123 0 to 5 No. 124 0 to 5 No. 125 0 to 5 No. 126 0 to 5 No. 127 0 to 5 No. 128 0 to 5 No. 129 0 to 5 No. 130 0 to 5 No. 131 0 to 5 No. 132 0 to 5 No. 133 0 to 5 No. 134 0 to 5 No. 135 0 to 5 No. 136 0 to 5 No. 137 0 to 5 No. 138 0 to 5 No. 139 0 to 5 No. 140 0 to 5 No. 141 0 to 5 No. 142 0 to 5 No. 143 0 to 5 No. 144 0 to 5 No. 145 0 to 5 No. 146 0 to 5 No. 147 0 to 5 No. 148 0 to 5 No. 149 0 to 5 No. 150 0 to 5 No. 151 0 to 5 No. 152 0 to 5 No. 153 0 to 5 No. 154 0 to 5 No. 155 0 to 5 No. 156 0 to 5 No. 157 0 to 5 No. 158 0 to 5 No. 159 0 to 5 No. 160 0 to 5 No. 161 0 to 5 No. 162 0 to 5 No. 163 0 to 5 No. 164 0 to 5 No. 165 0 to 5 No. 166 0 to 5 No. 167 0 to 5 No. 168 0 to 5 No. 169 0 to 5 No. 170 0 to 5 No. 171 0 to 5 No. 172 0 to 5 No. 173 0 to 5 No. 174 0 to 5 No. 175 0 to 5 No. 176 0 to 5 No. 177 0 to 5 No. 178 0 to 5 No. 179 0 to 5 No. 180 0 to 5 No. 181 0 to 5 No. 182 0 to 5 No. 183 0 to 5 No. 184 0 to 5 No. 185 0 to 5 No. 186 0 to 5 No. 187 0 to 5 No. 188 0 to 5 No. 189 0 to 5 No. 190 0 to 5 No.