

"I was in the act of inviting Rose to ride with me, as you came up, Miss Fuller; I wish to see something of this beautiful scenery, and it would add to the enjoyment if my young friend could accompany me. I shall have an extra seat in the carriage, if you will accept of it," Mr. Emerson hastened to add, seeing her hesitation, anxious to avert suspicion, and yet trembling for his invitation.

"You are very kind to include me, but I should be unable to leave my scholars," Miss Fuller replied, reluctantly, for such indulgences were rare in her monotonous life, "but I see no reason why Rose may not enjoy the pleasure, provided you take a third person, which is one of Mrs. Rivington's rules."

Mr. Emerson was silent in despair, but Rose came to the rescue.

"Maggie has been longing for a drive; may she not be indulged now?"

"Oh, please say I may go, dear Miss Fuller," Maggie pleaded in her childish way.

"I see no further objection, except to limit your drive between the hours of two and five o'clock," Miss Fuller said finally.

At the appointed time Mr. Emerson assisted Rose and her little friend into his carriage, and they drove away the envy and admiration of the school. Rose was too sensible to attempt the removal of any baggage, but her pretty summer suit of gray peplin, while it excited no suspicion, was suitable for travel, with the additional advantage of being very becoming. The poor girl was nervous and excited, although she tried bravely to conquer her emotion. Maggie did the talking for all. Seated by Mr. Emerson, holding the whip or reins, the child was supremely happy, her sweet voice ringing out in the unrestrained glee of childhood. They were at the destination before Rose could believe half the distance traversed.

"Mr. Emerson, she called hastily, but his quick eye had detected Harry before she spoke. Rose sprang out of the carriage without assistance, and ran up the walk.

"Where is Rose going?" Maggie asked, somewhat alarmed.

"To see a friend of ours. Would you be afraid to sit alone in the carriage for a few moments, if I fasten the horses?" Mr. Emerson asked of his little companion.

"I shall not be afraid," she answered, courageously; "but please do not stay very long, or we shall lose half our ride," she pleaded.

Mr. Emerson found his friends awaiting his presence. He gave the fair bride away, and in a few moments, Rose was no longer alone or unprotected. After the conclusion of the ceremony, they returned to the carriage, as it had been arranged that Mr. Emerson was to drive them to the depot and then return with Maggie, to meet alone the surprise which would follow the discovery of Rose's flight.

Maggie had scarcely noticed the addition to their party in her delight to be in motion, but when the depot was reached, and she understood that she was to lose her friend, her grief was uncontrolled, and she clung to Rose, begging her to stay, amid tears and caresses.

Mr. Emerson thought his hands were full by this time; Maggie's distress quite disturbed his composure, but to his great relief the train came at last, and Rose was bidding them good-bye from the car window.

"We shall be in New York in a week, and then you will come and let me thank you for your kindness," Rose was saying, when a gentleman, satchel in hand, sauntered along the platform, and attracted by the voice, glanced up at the window. It was a mutual recognition, and each changed in color. Rose felt very secure in her new position, and could not forbear giving her old enemy a thrust.

"Good-bye, Mr. Gordon, that unfortunate engagement prevented your presence at my wedding, but I must beg Mr. Emerson to make my excuses," she said, in a low but significant tone, as the train moved away, leaving the gentleman speechless from astonishment.

"I demand to know by what right you have interfered in this affair, since I am referred to you for explanation?" he said angrily addressing Mr. Emerson.

"We are upon equal ground, then as I shall demand an explanation of your singular conduct toward your father's ward, as well as a strict account of her property," Mr. Emerson returned coolly.

"What explanation do you intend to give Mrs. Rivington of this infamous business?" he asked insolently.

"Should I fail to justify my conduct in that lady's opinion, I will call upon Mr. Gordon for assistance," his companion replied, firmly, and placing the little girl in the carriage, he turned his horses to the Seminary. Mr. Gordon drove in the same direction, evidently determined to give his account of the affair before Mr. Emerson could offer any explanation of his conduct. Mr. Emerson therefore, checked his horses, wisely concluding it best to allow his opponent to receive the first shock of the surprise, shrewdly guessing the commotion his announcement would create. As he had expected, he was himself an object of interest to the young ladies, who were gathered in groups around the grounds, eagerly discussing the elopement.

"Mamma is home, I hear her talking," Maggie exclaimed, as they entered the house. "She is in the library. Come, Mr. Emerson, I will tell her what a nice ride we have had, and she will not blame you," she was saying, as she led the way into the room.

"The most astonishing piece of rascality and impudence!" Mr. Gordon was saying angrily. "Oh, mamma, you must not blame this nice gentleman!" Maggie burst forth.

Mr. Rivington rose to receive her singular visitor, waiting in a cool, haughty way for him to speak, but receiving no explanation, she glanced up to see the gentleman leaning heavily against a table for support, evidently struggling with some emotion. Their eyes met in one gaze, which revealed more than words. Striving to retain her composure, she grasped the child, and would have fled from the room, had not Mr. Emerson detained her.

"Can you leave me thus, after all these years, Helen? Have not my suffering and sorrow atoned for the past?" he asked passionately, holding her fainting form, and pressing kisses upon her cold lips, regardless of the astonishment of spectators; then lifting his insensible wife in his arms, and bidding Maggie lead the way, he carried her to her own room.

The hours which passed in pleading and explanations, that brought these long divided but loving hearts together, belong not to the world. Sharon lost its beloved Preceptress, but Miss Fuller filled her place with honor. Mr. Emerson has grown every day since the time he enacted Mr. Pickwick for the benefit of his young friends, and his wife laughingly declares she notices a growing resemblance to that benevolent and chivalrous gentleman. He is happy in the fullest sense of the word, there is perfect confidence and sympathy between him and Helen, and in Maggie's opinion there is not another such a man in the whole world as her dear papa.

Harry is as much in love with his "Rose of Sharon" as on their wedding day, and Mr. Emerson has no reason to look for clouds in their future. The day after their marriage, Mr. Gordon received a letter from his dutiful son:—

"MY DEAR FATHER—My game is all up here. Rose has eloped with that fellow, Waltham. I sail for Europe in the first steamer; if you are not ready with a hundred thousand, I advise you to follow my example, for Waltham will be hard on you for the money."

In which opinion Mr. Gerald Gordon was wrong, for neither Rose nor Harry could add to the old man's sorrow when he confessed to have lost half of her fortune in an unlucky speculation in which his rascally son had involved him.

Cold Weather in Europe.

The recent severe cold weather in Europe has called forth the following facts, which appeared in the Journal des Debats: In 359 A. D., the Euxine was frozen over.

In 598 the rivers of England were frozen over for two months.

In 558 the Black Sea was covered with ice for twenty days, and in 768 the ice was eight feet thick.

In 831 the Elbe, the Danube and the Seine were frozen during four weeks.

In 1323 the Mediterranean was entirely frozen.

In 1406 Tamerlane made an incursion into China, and lost his men, horses and camels by the excessive cold.

In 1420 Paris experienced so great cold that the city was depopulated, and animals fed on corpses in the street.

In 1469, in France and Germany, wine was frozen so hard that it was cut in blocks and sold by weight.

In 1570 the intense cold lasted three months, and all the fruit trees of Provence and Languedoc were destroyed.

In 1607 provisions and fuel became so scarce on account of cold in Paris that a small bundle of kindling brush cost forty cents. The cattle froze in their stalls, and the Seine could be crossed by heavy carts.

The year 1709 was one of intense cold all over Europe, and mass could not be said for many weeks in certain provinces because the wine could not be kept in a fluid state.

In 1735, in Chinese Tartary, the thermometer fell ninety-seven degrees below zero—Fahrenheit.

1740 was a winter of such rigor in Russia that an ice palace was constructed at St. Petersburg fifty-one feet long and seventeen feet wide. Six ice cannons were mounted on the walls, and two mortars for bombs. The cannon held balls of six pounds weight were charged with powder and discharged, so that the barrel pierced a board two inches thick at a distance of sixty feet. The cannon did not burst, though its walls were less than ten inches in thickness.

1765 was a year of intense cold; also 1778. Since that year the cold has never been so great in Paris until this very year 1871, when for the first time in a century, Jack Frost came again to the tune of twenty one degrees below zero—centigrade.

"A wag speaking of a blind wood-sawyer, says that while none ever saw him see, thousands have seen him saw."

Scarcé—Politicians who don't want offices, and maidens who don't want husbands.

SUNDAY READING.

A CONDENSED SERMON.

BY MRS. C. C. FIELD.

The poor you have to-day, Close to your very doors; Search out their needs without delay; Give from your hoarded stores; Nor deem that with the setting sun Your work of charity is done.

Forgive your enemies; Let not your heart be set On still remembering injuries; Forgive and then forget; And know for once how sweet is life Lifted above ignoble strife.

Then if you can be free From lust of power and gain, From pride, self-love, and vanity, And all their luring train, You'll surely have that peace of mind So many seek in vain to find.

Easy enough to do! Simple as one could ask! Easy to do as preach, say you! Try, then, the simple task; And let me know next Sunday morn How many souls anew are born.

A New Religious Sect in England.

A London paper has the following story: A great Frenchman said that the English had three hundred and sixty-five religions and one sauce. We have added to the count, and now, not to speak of the sauces, we have at least three hundred and sixty-six religions, for the "Peculiar People" could not have invented themselves in his day, or he would have made a special epigram in their honor. Who are the peculiar people? It is difficult to say? They are people, it appears, who believe in letting little children die for want of a teaspoonful of physic. Two Peculiar appeared before the city coroner, who was inquiring into the death of their child, aged fourteen months. The little thing had caught cold, and his perverse parents tried to save him by prayers and brandy water only, instead of calling in the help of the doctor, because they believed that "Cursed is man that trusteth in man," and that they should "Trust not to an arm of flesh." Inflammation of the lungs set in after the prayers, and the child died. They had nothing to say in defence but that they belonged to the sect called "Peculiar People," which has its headquarters somewhere in Essex, and when it is laid low prays to the Lord, who heals it again or not, at His pleasure.

Being very ignorant, they called an elder in to speak for them, who justified their want of faith in the fleshy arm on the ground that "all men were afflicted to die," and that they had a conscience they wanted to keep clean. He was a gem, this elder, and to prove how absolutely they threw the flesh over, he handed in a manifesto of the visiting elders of the sect, in which the dear brethren visited were requested to pay the elder for his time and travelling expenses. They were all perfect fanatics, and there was no making anything out of them; so the coroner committed the precious father and mother to take their trial for manslaughter at the Central Criminal Court. This appeared to frighten them a little, and their friend the elder mildly observed that in Essex, where deaths from neglect were common among the brethren, the recorder had decided "it was not manslaughter when they sincerely believed in the Lord." Mr. Payne, however, was not quite of the Recorder's way of thinking; but he took bail for the appearance of the father and mother.

Two wealthy Peculiar signed the bond and were then asked for the usual fees. They refused to pay, however, and as the bond was accepted nothing could be done, "and they went their way rejoicing in the Lord." This certainly beats any achievements on the fleshy arm.

The Pyramids.

Colonel James, in a recent lecture on the pyramids of Egypt, stated that in the King's Chamber, inside the pyramid, some of the stones were thirty feet long. These stones, weighing some ninety tons, were not found in Egypt at all, but were brought down the Nile, a distance of five hundred miles, and then placed in their present position, one hundred feet above the level of the ground. In regard to their finish, these Syenite stones are among the hardest known; and yet they are so exquisitely polished, and built in to form a casing for the King's Chamber with such superior skill, that the finest pieces of tissue paper could not be put between the joints, and this after a lapse of over four thousand years. Such workmanship should excite the wonder and admiration of the world.

"Without doubt," said a wise Arab, "men are equal, as the fingers of the hand. Behold! look at these fingers; their origin is common; they cannot be parted without grave words; but one of them is long, the others shorter. If all were alike, I could neither touch nor strike alike, nor grasp. Be sure it is with men as with the fingers of the hand."

COFFEE.

THE coffee of commerce is the seed of a small evergreen tree, indigenous to Southern Abyssinia and Liberia. The plant commences to bear in the fourth year, and continues bearing for about twenty years. There is one main crop in each year, but, like other tropical fruits of the same species, flowers and ripe berries are to be found on the trees at all seasons.

The ripe fruit resembles the cherry, both in size and color, but contains two seeds instead of one. These seeds are imbedded in a pulp, which at a certain stage of the ripening is eatable. Coffee is improved by allowing the pulp to remain in the seed until perfectly dry. The demands of trade, however, will not permit the time necessary for drying naturally; hence the berries are gathered and spread out in the sun to dry, after which the dry covering is removed by machinery. The character of the berry is greatly affected by climate and soil. Dry hilly lands are said to produce the best qualities of coffee.

Two-thirds of all the coffee used in the United States is produced in Brazil, in consequence of which, the value of all coffees in this market is governed by the ruling price for this, which is called Rio. In the order of merit, Jamaica coffee is most highly esteemed by connoisseurs while Rio stands the lowest. Brazil is the largest producer of coffee in the world, affording more than one-half the total production.

In Brazil, coffee is either planted in a nursery or directly on the spot where it is intended to grow. It sprouts in about a month, and if planted in a nursery is ready for transplanting in from eight to ten months. The transplanted scions are at first covered with leafy bushes, to protect them from the heat of the sun. Afterward, until about the fifth year of their growth, they are shaded by other productions of more rapid growth, planted between the rows. In this way the planter can make his soil profitable during the five years required for the coffee plant to reach maturity. The soil is kept free from weeds by frequent hoeings, plowing being but little known in Brazil. The trees are planted ten to twelve feet apart. One laborer is required to each 3,000 trees between five and ten years of age, and to each 4,000 trees after that age. Two years after being transplanted, the tree begins to bear. At six years it attains its full vigor, and produces annually three pounds of coffee in the province of Rio de Janeiro. After its twelfth year, the tree begins to decline, and ceases to be profitable at from fifteen to twenty years of age. The use of the plow and other modes of modern cultivation has, however, it is said, in some instances, prolonged the bearing of the tree from five to ten years. The coffee tree blooms twice a year; first, the latter part of September, and again a month later. The blossom is a white flower. A bush of berries yields about ten pounds of clean coffee. The berry begins to ripen in April, when the picking season commences, lasting until about the first of September. As the coffee tree, or rather bush, rarely attains a height exceeding ten feet—being generally from six to ten—the picking is not difficult, and each laborer can gather from three to five bushels per day of the berries equal to thirty or fifty pounds of clean coffee. Great caution, with good judgement and experience is necessary in picking, in order to gather only the fully ripe berries, as upon this depends chiefly the quality of the coffee. After being gathered, the berries are spread out on terraces to dry. These terraces are usually built of masonry, with sufficient inclination to prevent water standing on the surface. Another kind is made of wood mounted on wheels, in order to admit of being placed under shelter in case of rain. The smaller planters, unable to defray the cost of the above apparatus, dry their berries on scaffolds made of reeds. Formerly the Rio coffees were dried on the ground. This imparted an earthy taste to the berry and brought the coffee into bad repute. Although the cause has long since been removed, the prejudices against Rio coffee still exist in the European country.

After the berry is dried it is ready for hulling. Formerly this was done by pestles in the hands of laborers.

Machinery has also been lately invented for hulling coffee, and also for removing the pulp before it is dried. One machine hulls the coffee by passing it between one fixed and one movable cylinder. Another has two cylinders, one hollow and the other covered with copper plate armed with teeth and working within the hollow one. Still another, and the most successful, has a number steel belts passing over a rough plane supported by springs which are so tempered as to yield if the pressure becomes strong enough to crush the grains of coffee. After being hulled, it is cleaned, assorted, and sometimes burnished, which is generally done by machinery. A machine has lately been patented in this city for cleaning and burnishing coffee, which adds one to two cents (gold) per pound to its market value here. After being assorted and cleaned, it is put in bags containing about 100 pounds. St. Domingo coffee comes in bags of 130 pounds. Laguayra, 110; Maracabo, 130; and Ceylon in bags of 150 pounds; Manila in mats of 70 pounds; Jamaica in barrels, bags, and other styles of packages, of 300 pounds; Java and Singapore in bags of 130 and mats of 60 pounds.

—N. Y. Mercantile Journal.

New Advertisements.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION!

THE primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation, I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, and if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and stime, which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For the purpose the safest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid stime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and cause it to pour a new and healthy bile, which is natural and healthy life is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels the mucus is weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition that this that Schenck's Sassafras Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and it will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and pervenient use of Schenck's Pulmonary Syrup. The Pulmonary Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter, in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonary Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs—a cavity or abscess there—the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things—a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat, then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person will regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give Nature the system of all the diseases she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cold and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine. I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold, while using my Medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured; and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Continued Consumption of the lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my Medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot, with safety to the patient, be exposed to the biting blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of Spring or Autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the Medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the First of October I expect to take possession of my new building, at the Northeast Corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COVENE, 602 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents, 5-23-71

X. L. REVOLVERS!

The New X. L. Revolver, No. 1 22-100 Cal. No. 2 22-100 Cal. No. 3 22-100 Cal. No. 4 22-100 Cal. No. 5 22-100 Cal. No. 6 22-100 Cal. No. 7 22-100 Cal. No. 8 22-100 Cal. No. 9 22-100 Cal. No. 10 22-100 Cal. No. 11 22-100 Cal. No. 12 22-100 Cal. No. 13 22-100 Cal. No. 14 22-100 Cal. No. 15 22-100 Cal. No. 16 22-100 Cal. No. 17 22-100 Cal. No. 18 22-100 Cal. No. 19 22-100 Cal. No. 20 22-100 Cal. No. 21 22-100 Cal. No. 22 22-100 Cal. No. 23 22-100 Cal. No. 24 22-100 Cal. No. 25 22-100 Cal. No. 26 22-100 Cal. No. 27 22-100 Cal. No. 28 22-100 Cal. No. 29 22-100 Cal. No. 30 22-100 Cal. No. 31 22-100 Cal. No. 32 22-100 Cal. No. 33 22-100 Cal. No. 34 22-100 Cal. No. 35 22-100 Cal. No. 36 22-100 Cal. No. 37 22-100 Cal. No. 38 22-100 Cal. No. 39 22-100 Cal. No. 40 22-100 Cal. No. 41 22-100 Cal. No. 42 22-100 Cal. No. 43 22-100 Cal. No. 44 22-100 Cal. No. 45 22-100 Cal. No. 46 22-100 Cal. No. 47 22-100 Cal. No. 48 22-100 Cal. No. 49 22-100 Cal. No. 50 22-100 Cal. No. 51 22-100 Cal. 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