

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 1, 1899.

A SONG OF THANKSGIVING.

Lord, Thou art good—we say it when Thy fierce east breezes blow;
Lord, Thou art good—we still repeat In Thy soft summer glow.
And whether next day rain or shine, Shadow and sunshine both are Thine.

We cannot thank Thee as we would, For our past has been Such sweet white blossoms Thou hast dropped From fields of living green, Bidding us think how fair is made Thy land, where such flowers never fade.

The future is still hid with Thee, Its secrets Thou dost know; We cannot guess its coming bliss, And we would have it so. Content, when this year's course is o'er, We shall but love and trust Thee more.

—Mrs. L. C. H. Phila., Nov. 25, 1899.

Liquid Air.

The Principal of the Lancaster High School Describes Its Characteristics.

There was a lecture on liquid air and experiment with the liquid at the Grand Auditorium at Ocean Grove on Saturday evening, July 19th. The lecturer was Prof. W. C. Peckham, of the Adelphi academy, Brooklyn, who is rated the foremost authority in the world upon this new liquid. The auditorium will hold nearly half the teachers in Pennsylvania, and we wish the better half of them had safety by to see and hear. It was such an exhibition of marvel wrought by intense cold as cannot be seen elsewhere in nature, startling at times and all the while most impressive.

Prof. Peckham had with him a large milk can filled with the liquid at a temperature 312 degrees below zero! This was kept in a zinc box, the intervening space between can and box being packed with felt, and a felt cover over the top of it. When the can was opened a cloud of white vapor hung over it which was the moisture in the air suddenly chilled into a dense cloud by the cold air changing slowly from the liquid to the gaseous form. The lecturer and his two assistants dipped the liquid from the can with ladles and poured it into pans and other vessels convenient for use in their experiments, and at times during the evening this dense white cloud rolled downwards from pans and ladles like a miniature Niagara. While the liquid can be handled with safety by one who touches it quickly, as one might touch coals of fire without being burned, a novice would burn (that is, freeze) his hands before he knew it, and have "burns" very sore and slow to heal. The hand can be plunged into it without harm, if drawn out so quickly that it has not time to cool or to wet, but the delay of a few moments may mean serious mischief. It has been said that it does not wet anything immersed in it. This is not true. It will wet like water, but the object immersed has reduced towards that of liquid air.

Water, as everybody knows, is a liquid made up of the gases oxygen and hydrogen, chemically combined. These gases can be separated, and the oxygen will occupy space hundreds of times greater than that occupied by the water. Air, on the other hand, is simply two gases, oxygen and nitrogen, still in gaseous form but in physical union—that is, mixed together, as green sand and gray sand might be mixed, without chemical union. Eight hundred gallons of air make one gallon of the liquid, and, as the supply of air is unlimited, it can be condensed in any quantity if the machinery is at hand to do the work. The cost is now a few cents per gallon, and it will soon be made less.

At ordinary temperatures air cannot be condensed under pressure. Its temperature must be greatly reduced. It is made liquid under a pressure of 600 pounds to the square inch when reduced in temperature to 140 degrees below zero. Above this temperature, they tell us, it cannot be liquefied, and below it less and less pressure is needed until, at 312 degrees below zero, no pressure at all is required. Michael Faraday first reduced air to a liquid seventy-seven years ago, and it was Dewar, his successor in the same scientific institution in England, who first liquefied air, but at enormous expense. The machine used by Prof. Peckham requires a pressure of 1,200 to 1,300 pounds to the square inch to do its preliminary work in reducing the temperature of the air; that used by Mr. Tripper about 2,500 pounds to the inch.

Among experiments of unusual interest were the following: a piece of ordinary iron immersed into the liquid was rendered brittle, and could be broken with the hammer like tough glass. A rubber ball dropped into the liquid for a few minutes became very hard and was broken like a ball of thin tortoise shell or horn. A head of lettuce dropped into it, when taken out was pulverized by rubbing it quickly between the hands and scattered like dust upon the floor. An egg broken into it was cooked as hard as slate, so also a piece of beefsteak, so that neither could be broken with a hammer, but after some time in the air they returned to their original condition. A cigar was lighted, and, as often as the liquid was poured upon it, it burst into the beautiful white flame of burning oxygen. A carbon used in the same way showed the same very brilliant flame. A kettle containing the liquid was placed on a block of ice and boiled as water upon a stove. It will be remembered that the difference in temperature between the ice is 32 degrees above zero, and the liquid air is 312 degrees below zero, was 344 degrees, quite enough to make things lively. Alcohol, poured into the liquid, was frozen into a hard white substance, which, on being taken out, after a time looked like white taffy, and presently fell slowly in white drops to the floor. Boiling steam injected into the liquid was changed at once into little balls of ice. Into a small paste-board box the lecturer poured four pounds of quicksilver. He placed this in the liquid, put a round stick into it for the handle of the hammer he proposed to make, and presently drove a nail with it into an ordinary pine board. It had the familiar ring of a business hammer. When taken out the liquid air it was too cold to be used at once, being then, the lecturer said, a hammer of glass; but when it had warmed up to probably 200 degrees below zero it was metal tough enough to drive nails.

Prof. Peckham told of a Frenchman who had, in the way of a practical joke, put a little of the liquid into a friend's glass of champagne, with unhappy result. The sudden conversion of the liquid to a gas almost burst his stomach. The quantity being quite small, the gas escaped, finding quick outlet upwards. A little more of it and he would have been killed by the sudden expansion (explosion), for, as can

readily be seen, a liquid like this is very explosive. At the close of the lecture, my son, who had already seen these striking experiments and wished me to know the thing close, got a ladle and, dipping some of the liquid from the bottom of the can, poured it over my coat sleeve just like water until the cloth was soaking wet. And it began at once to change from the liquid to the gaseous form, the cold chilled the moisture in the air, making it visible as vapor; and there was a delightful coolness experienced by the arm and felt in the surrounding air. A thick hoar frost was felt for a time on the sleeve of the coat, which was the moisture in the coat itself, or escaping from the body, that had been frozen by the extreme cold of the liquid. Soon this white frost passed away, and the coat was left exactly as if no liquid of any kind had been poured upon it. It is a refreshing and delightful air to breathe as it is passing from the liquid to the gaseous form, and its value in reducing the temperature in rooms and hospital wards, and affording an extra supply of purest oxygen, ought to be very great.

What does this new liquid, this frightful cold, this last amazing triumph of the inventive mind over matter, suggest? Many things that promise great good to man in the way of health and comfort, as an explosive force, and as a motive power. And this along with others.

The atmosphere is perhaps a hundred miles high, half of it within five miles of the earth, so that if it were all brought to the uniform density of the air at the surface, it would probably not exceed seven or eight miles in height. This, if reduced to the temperature of 312 degrees below zero, so as to be condensed, would probably cover the earth with liquid air to the depth of less than a hundred feet. The head of the statue of William Penn, surmounting the tower of the public building in Philadelphia, would stand high above it all. All water everywhere—liquid air is not water, its specific gravity indeed is but nine-tenths of water—would be solid as rock, over which this liquid air could roll its little waves 312 degrees below zero. What a sea for a man to dive into from the rim of William Penn's hat! It to be frozen solid in a few brief moments—say, Byron's "last man." Ugh! You shiver and look back to the sun, and bless the genial warmth of the summer days.

Fatal Hazing Affair.

Martin V. Bergen, of the Lawrenceville Schools, the Victim.

As a result of a hazing affair at the Lawrenceville, N. J., school, one of the students, now lies dead from injuries received. Martin V. Bergen, the unfortunate victim together with a number of other fresh students at Lawrenceville, were being put through the usual hazing on Friday night by some higher classmen, in the course of which some one cruelly jumped on young Bergen's stomach with both knees, laying him out completely. The injured boy was brought to his home in Princeton the next day, and medical assistance summoned at once. For several days the injuries were not considered serious, but a day or two ago a complication of peritonitis and appendicitis set in, which the physicians found impossible to combat, and the boy passed away about 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Martin Bergen was the son of P. V. Bergen, of Princeton, a grocer. The boy was only 12 years old, and considered the brightest boy of the town for his age. He had just entered Lawrenceville this fall to prepare for the university, having previously gone to school at the Princeton model school. The funeral was held on Saturday. This sad affair is but the culmination of a long series of hazing incidents at the Lawrenceville school, which have been going on for some years past. The school faculty have been making strenuous efforts to stamp out the custom, and this fatal incident is likely to do away with a further desire to haze which the students may possess. No action has as yet been taken in regard to students connected with the present affair, but it is safe to say that in view of all the circumstances they will be severely handled.

A Servant Without Salary.

A writer in The Dumb Animals tells us that one of Uncle Sam's most faithful servants in the state of Maine, but one day drew no salary, lives at Portland head lighthouse. It is a large gray parrot, brought from Africa some time ago and presented to the keeper of the light. The bird soon noticed that when the fog began to blow in from the ocean somebody would cry out: "Fog coming. Blow the horn!"

One day the fog suddenly began to come in thick, and the men did not notice it. But Poll did and croaked out: "Fog coming. Blow the horn!" Ever since then, whenever a fog is perceptible, Poll never fails to give warning.

BRAVE MEN FALL.—Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, nervousness, headache and tired, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. J. W. Gardner, of Idaville, Ind., says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he don't care whether he lives or dies. It gave me new strength and good appetite. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents, at F. Potts Green's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

Benjamin Hodson, who resides in Elwood, Indiana, has three children, two of whom are girls and one a boy. The names of the girls are Sunshine and Delight, while the boy is named Pleasant. When asked why he gave such names the father replied that he wanted to make things cheerful about the house.

Tourists.

To Los Angeles and Southern California. Every Friday night, at 10:35 p. m., a through Tourist Car for Los Angeles and Southern California, leaves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Salt City, for all points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California. In addition to the regular Pullman porter, each car is accompanied by an intelligent, courteous and courteous "courier," who will attend to the wants of passengers on route. This is an entirely new feature of tourist car service, and will be appreciated by families or by ladies traveling alone. Particular attention is paid to the care of the children, who usually get weary on a long journey.

These tourist cars are sleeping cars supplied with all the accessories necessary to make the journey comfortable and pleasant, and the berth rate (each berth will accommodate two persons) only \$6.00 from Chicago to California. Ask the nearest ticket agent for a tourist car folder, or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent 300 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Medical.

LOCOMOTOR

ATAXIA

CURED BY

DR. WILLIAMS'

PINK PILLS

FOR

PALE PEOPLE.

Tourists.

Faster Than Ever to California.

"The Overland Limited," Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern line, leaves Chicago daily 6:30 p. m., arrives San Francisco afternoon third day and Los Angeles next morning. No change of cars, all meals in dining car. Buffet smoking and library cars, with bar. The best of everything. "The Pacific Express" leaves Chicago daily 10:30 p. m., with first-class and through tourist sleepers to California. Personally conducted excursions every Thursday. Illustrated pamphlet describing fully this wonderful state sent free on application to Chicago & Northwestern railway. 44-45-1.

Medical.

DON'T LEAVE THE CITY.

PLENTY OF PROOF RIGHT HERE IN BELLEFONTE. FONTE.

Medical.

Claim is one thing, proof another. Columbus claimed the world was round. Did people believe it? Not until he proved it. Unproven claims have made the people sceptics. Every claim made for the "Little Conqueror" is proven. Proven in Bellefonte by local experience. Here is one case from the many we have:

Mrs. F. Davis, of Logan street, says:—"Doan's Kidney Pills did more towards freeing me from terrible pains in my back than any other medicine ever did. I had taken so many kinds and so many prescriptions without any perceptible gain that I was unprepared for the immediate improvement I received from taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I read statements about Bellefonte people who had been cured by their use and I got them at F. Potts Green's drug store. After taking them I felt so well that I walked down town with my husband, something I had not done for 4 years. I highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to others suffering from their back and kidney. I have more confidence in them than in any physician's prescriptions."

Spouting.

Repairs Spouting and supplies New Spouting at prices that will astonish you. His workmen are all skilled mechanics and any of his work carries a guarantee of satisfaction with it. 24-28

Restaurant.

DO YOU GET HUNGRY? Of course you do. Every body does. But every body does not know that the place to satisfy that hunger when in Bellefonte is at Anderson's Restaurant, opposite the Bush House, where good, clean, tasty meals can be had at all hours. Oysters and Game in season.

DO YOU PLAY POOL?

If you do, you will find excellent Pool and Billiard tables, in connection with the Restaurant.

DO YOU USE BOTTLED BEER?

If you do, Anderson is the man to supply you. He is the only licensed wholesale dealer in the town, and supplies only the best and purest brands. Will fill orders from out of town, promptly and carefully, either by the keg or in bottles. Address JOHN ANDERSON, Bellefonte, Pa.

Medical.

This is the sworn statement of a man who was cured.

"My lower limbs seemed to be dying—losing all sense of outward feeling. The most excruciating pains made me almost wild with misery and I could not stand alone. I tried electricity with no avail. Several physicians gave me treatment which was not effective. One day I read of a man who had Locomotor Ataxia, and was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I procured a half dozen boxes, and took them before I was convinced a cure was possible, and finally used one box a week. My pains gradually disappeared, color came back to my flesh. I could walk, run and jump, and actually dispensed with a cane."

JOEL SHOEMAKER, Editor *Farmer and Druggist*, North Yakima, Wash. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3rd day of January, 1899. JAMES R. COE, County Clerk.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

For Sale.

ROCK FARMS. J. HARRIS HOY, Manager, Office, No. 8 So. Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Shoats, Young Cattle and Feeders for sale at all times. 44-45-1

Tailoring.

J. H. GROSS, FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. High St., next door to Centre county Bank, BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Latest Patterns in Spring and Summer Suits for Men are now on Display, and the Prices Will Suit you. 44-28-19

Scales.

THE FAIRBANKS SCALES, VALVES AND SUPPLIES, 236 and 238 Third Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. BREW, AGENT, Bellefonte, Pa.

Meat Markets.

GET THE BEST MEATS. You save nothing by buying, poor, thin or gristly meats. I use only the LARGEST, FATTEST, CATTLE, and supply my customers with the freshest, choicest, best blood and muscle meat Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than poorer meats are elsewhere.

SAVE IN YOUR MEAT BILLS.

There is no reason why you should use poor meat, or pay exorbitant prices for tender, juicy meat. It is abundant hereabouts, because good cattle, sheep and calves are to be had.

WE BUY ONLY THE BEST and we sell only that which is good. We don't promise to give it away, but we will furnish you GOOD MEAT, at prices that you have paid elsewhere for very poor.

GIVE US A TRIAL—and see if you don't save in the long run and have better Meats, Poultry and Game (in season) than have been furnished you.

H. S. RAY, 111 South 9th St., Philadelphia. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill. 44-47-4m

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Prospectus.

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Travelers Guide.

ALTOONA & PHILIPSBURG CONNECTING RAILROAD.

Condensed Time Table in effect November 27th, 1898.

EASTWARD—WEEK DAYS.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ramey | 7 00 | A. M. | 10 00 | P. M. | 10 10 | P. M. |
| Houtzdale | 7 14 | A. M. | 10 14 | P. M. | 10 24 | P. M. |
| Osceola Mills | 7 28 | A. M. | 10 28 | P. M. | 10 38 | P. M. |
| Philipsburg | 7 42 | A. M. | 10 42 | P. M. | 10 52 | P. M. |

WESTWARD—WEEK DAYS.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Philipsburg | 8 00 | A. M. | 11 00 | P. M. | 11 10 | P. M. |
| Osceola Mills | 8 14 | A. M. | 11 14 | P. M. | 11 24 | P. M. |
| Houtzdale | 8 28 | A. M. | 11 28 | P. M. | 11 38 | P. M. |
| Ramey | 8 42 | A. M. | 11 42 | P. M. | 11 52 | P. M. |

SUNDAY TRAINS.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Read down | Read up |
| A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. | A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. |
| 7 00 10 00 10 10 10 10 | 7 00 10 00 10 10 10 10 |
| 7 14 10 14 10 24 10 24 | 7 14 10 14 10 24 10 24 |
| 7 28 10 28 10 38 10 38 | 7 28 10 28 10 38 10 38 |
| 7 42 10 42 10 52 10 52 | 7 42 10 42 10 52 10 52 |
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| 8 28 11 28 11 38 11 38 | 8 28 11 28 11 38 11 38 |
| 8 42 11 42 11 52 11 52 | 8 42 11 42 11 52 11 52 |

CONNECTIONS.—At Philipsburg (Union Station) with all Beech Creek railroad trains for and from Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Reading, Philadelphia and New York; Lawrenceville, Corn-hut, Watkins, Geneva, and Lyons; Clearfield, Marietta, Gettysburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Ridgway, Bradford, Buffalo and Rochester.

At Osceola for Houtzdale and Ramey with P. R. R. train leaving Tyrone at 7:30 p. m.

G. M. H. GOODY, Gen. Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN Nov. 21st, 1898. **READ UP.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 | No. 6 | No. 4 | No. 2 |
| A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. | A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. | A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. | A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. | A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. | A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. |
| 7 00 10 00 10 10 10 10 | 7 00 10 00 10 10 10 10 | 7 00 10 00 10 10 10 10 | 7 00 10 00 10 10 10 10 | 7 00 10 00 10 10 10 10 | 7 00 10 00 10 10 10 10 |

PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAR attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11:30 P. M. and West-bound train from Philadelphia at 11:30 P. M.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURIST EXCURSIONS

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Accompany these Excursions and SAVE MONEY for the lowest rate tickets are available in these

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

WESTWARD. Nov. 20th, 1898. **EASTWARD.**

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| MAIL EXP. | STATIONS. | MAIL EXP. | A. M. P. M. |
| 2 15 6 40 | Tyrone | 8 10 12 30 | 7 15 11 45 |
| 2 31 6 56 | Acemann | 8 26 12 47 | 7 31 12 02 |
| 2 47 7 12 | Acemann Gap | 8 42 1 03 | 7 47 12 18 |
| 3 03 7 28 | Acemann | 8 58 1 19 | 8 03 12 34 |
| 3 19 7 44 | Acemann | 9 14 1 35 | 8 19 12 50 |
| 3 35 8 00 | Acemann | 9 30 1 51 | 8 35 1 06 |
| 3 51 8 16 | Acemann | 9 46 2 07 | 8 51 1 22 |
| 4 07 8 32 | Acemann | 10 02 2 23 | 9 07 1 38 |
| 4 23 8 48 | Acemann | 10 18 2 39 | 9 23 1 54 |
| 4 39 9 04 | Acemann | 10 34 2 55 | 9 39 2 10 |
| 4 55 9 20 | Acemann | 10 50 3 11 | 9 55 2 26 |
| 5 11 9 36 | Acemann | 11 06 3 27 | 10 11 2 42 |
| 5 27 9 52 | Acemann | 11 22 3 43 | 10 27 2 58 |
| 5 43 10 08 | Acemann | 11 38 4 00 | 10 43 3 14 |
| 5 59 10 24 | Acemann | 11 54 4 16 | 11 00 3 30 |
| 6 15 10 40 | Acemann | 12 10 4 32 | 11 16 3 46 |
| 6 31 10 56 | Acemann | 12 26 4 48 | 11 32 4 02 |
| 6 47 11 12 | Acemann | 12 42 5 04 | 11 48 4 18 |
| 7 03 11 28 | Acemann | 12 58 5 20 | 12 04 4 34 |
| 7 19 11 44 | Acemann | 1 14 5 36 | 12 20 4 50 |
| 7 35 12 00 | Acemann | 1 30 5 52 | 12 36 5 06 |
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