

CALLED TO ORDER.

The Republican National Convention Down to Business.

FIGHT FOR SECOND PLACE.

It Is Now Said the Ticket Will be McKinley and Morton

ON A GOLD STANDARD PLATFORM.

The Credentials Committee Refuses to Recognize the Addicks Delegation from Delaware, and Higgins Will Represent the State in the Convention—Ex-Senator Miller and Other Anti-Platt Leaders in New York Working to Prevent Governor Morton's Nomination for Vice President.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Presiding at 12:30 o'clock yesterday Thomas H. Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, stepped to the front of the platform in the auditorium hall and, with a rap of the historic gavel made for the occasion, called to order the eleventh national convention of the Republican party.

The secretary, Joseph H. Manley, of the national committee, read the call for the convention, after which Chairman Carter said:

"Gentlemen of the convention: By direction of the committee I present, subject to your approval, for your temporary chairman, Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana."

The motion as put by Chairman Carter, was carried by a unanimous vote, and the



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

convention received the result with cheers. Chairman Carter: "I now have the distinguished honor to present to you, as your temporary presiding officer, the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana."

As Mr. Fairbanks came forward the convention heartily applauded him. Mr. Fairbanks' address was liberally applauded throughout. Certain parts of it were especially cheered, not only by the convention, but by the immense audience in the galleries.

"The government cannot transmute silver into gold, nor can it by unlimited fiat, make fifty cents worth one hundred cents. It requires as much labor to earn a poor dollar as it requires to earn a good one."

"We protest against the policy of lowering our commercial honor. We protest against the Democratic attempt to lower the standard of our currency to the low level of Mexico, China and Japan."

"The present standard of our currency, our honor, will be safely respected and preserved by the Republican party."

"A commercial pan-American congress was conceived by James G. Blaine."

"During the prolonged applause following the mention of the name of James G. Blaine, Willett J. Hale, of Newburyport, Mass., proposed three cheers for James G. Blaine, which were given with a will."

The following expressions in Mr. Fairbanks' speech were loudly applauded:

"The Monroe doctrine must be firmly upheld, and the powers of the earth made to respect this great and unwritten law."

"There can be no further territorial aggrandizement by foreign governments on the western continent."

"The Republican party believes in the development of our navy merchant marine."



LEVI P. MORTON.

"The minor temporary officers selected by the national committee were then chosen, and the roll of states was called, the chairman of each delegation announcing the selection for the committees on permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials, resolutions, etc."

All resolutions were ordered referred to the various committees, and at 1:55 p. m., the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

The committee on resolutions met at the Lindell hotel at 2:30 p. m. Over half an hour was spent in a general conference and in unloading the resolutions that had been referred to different members.

Some of the members had their pockets full of papers. Senator Lodge called the committee to order and presented the name of Senator

Foraker, of Ohio, for chairman. The silver man presented the name of Senator Dabola, of Idaho. Then Charles E. Pryor, Foraker's law partner, who was with him, was made teller and temporary secretary.

The roll was called, showing thirty-nine present and twelve absent, and an official list of the membership was made up before the states were called on the vote for chairman.

This roll call resulted: Foraker, 35; Dabola, 4. The former was declared by Senator Lodge the chairman, when the committee began an informal session in outlining its work.

The four votes cast for Dabola were those of Messrs. Tallor of Colorado, Hart-



J. B. FORAKER.

man of Montana, Mott of North Carolina and Cannon of Utah.

When Mr. Foraker's election was announced he took the chair, acknowledging the compliment with only a few words. "I sincerely thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me," he said, "but I think that I can best show my appreciation of the compliment by immediately proceeding with the business which we have been selected to perform."

With this he called for suggestions, and the business of the meeting began.

When Governor Foraker announced the sub-committee of the resolutions committee to draft the platform he stated that a meeting of the sub-committee would be held at 5 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock last night the forty-two members of the committee on resolutions who are not engaged on the sub-committee on the construction of a platform, met pursuant to adjournment.

As the sub-committee was not ready to report, the committee remained in session with General Lew Wallace in the chair, to hear the delegations in waiting.

Mrs. Lillie Bevenux Blake and others urged a woman suffrage plank, and Mrs. P. Winslow Carnell, of Albany, spoke against such a plank.

Mrs. F. H. Ingalls, of Missouri, urged a temperance plank, and Mrs. Helen Foster, of Kansas, asked for recognition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The committee on permanent organization met at the Southern hotel immediately after the adjournment of the convention, with General Grosvenor as chairman.

The honorary vice presidents named by the various state delegations were ratified. Delegate Trummel, of Nebraska, moved that Senator John M. Thurston be selected for permanent chairman.

Without a single negative the motion carried. It was then ordered that the temporary secretary and his entire staff be made permanent.

The permanent officers decided upon are as follows: Secretary, Charles W. Johnson; assistant secretaries, William E. Riley of Montana, Harry A. Schmidt of Michigan and A. M. Humphreys at large; tally clerk, A. W. Monroe of Maryland; official stenographer, James Monroe Burke of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, T. E. Byrnes of Minnesota; assistant sergeants-at-arms, Hinkley of Wisconsin, Johnson of Maryland, Rexford of Washington and Stone of Illinois; reading clerk, Stone of Michigan, Wilson of Missouri, Molloy of Ohio, Hatch of Indiana and Bean of New Jersey.

The committee on credentials organized by electing John F. Fort, of New Jersey, as chairman, and by its decision to ratify the judgments of the national committee on contested seats probably materially shortened the duration of the convention.

Contests from the states of Delaware and Texas had been referred to the credentials committee by the national committee, and these were taken up at once. The factional contest between the Higgins and Addicks forces which has stirred the state of Delaware for several years, was decided in favor of the former.

A resolution to seat J. Edward Addicks and his five colleagues was defeated by a vote of 90 to 20, and the delegation headed by ex-Senator Higgins was seated by a vote of 81 to 23.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, gave notice that he would make a minority report to the convention recommending the seating of the Addicks men.

Personalities were freely used and feeling ran high all through the night session, which was devoted to the Delaware conflict and to the Texas "black and tan" and "illy white" imbroglio, which was still on the boards at a late hour.

The decision to ratify the national committee's action upon contests in making up the temporary roll was regarded as a victory for the McKinley forces, as was also the election of Mr. Fort for chairman, and the defeat, by a vote of 90 to 17, of a resolution to call for the papers in all of the contests.

The argument on which Thompson of Ohio, Cowan of Nebraska and Fort of New Jersey advocated following the lead of the national committee, while Hepburn of Iowa, Allen of Utah and Sutherland of New York opposed it on the ground that the precedent would give the national committee automatic control of the personal of conventions.

The sentiment regarding the vice presidential nomination rapidly crystallized

posteriorly when it became definitely known that Governor Morton, of New York, had expressed a willingness to accept if the nomination came to him with any sort of unanimity. It seems almost certain now that the ticket will be McKinley and Morton.

But Governor Morton's name will not go on the ticket without the most vehement protest of the anti-Platt faction in New York state. Headed by Warner Miller, the leaders of the latter are bonding their energies to prevent Morton's nomination for vice president. The breach in the New York delegation between the Platt and Miller factions was intensified yesterday when the telegram from Morton to Platt was received signifying his acceptance of the vice presidential standard if he failed in the presidential race.

"Morton cannot go on the ticket with McKinley," said Warner Miller. "We will invoke the aid of the McKinley managers to assist us, their friends in New York state, against this injecting of national politics into our state fight," and his followers added their "yess" to the statement.

Mr. Platt declined in the most positive manner to say anything for publication. Other leaders of the delegation were inclined to be more loquacious. Chairman "Hart" said:

"If Mr. Morton is defeated for president in the convention he will be nominated for vice president, despite Mr. Miller or any of the powers he chooses to invoke."

In the meanwhile the Miller men had visited the headquarters of the Maine delegation and tried to induce them to place Mr. Reed in the field for vice president. While an absolute refusal was not given, it was understood that even if nominated Mr. Reed would decline the nomination.

Other leaders of the delegation promised, however, to put themselves in instant communication with Mr. Reed and get a decisive answer. If Reed was to accept it would mean a serious defection of eastern

states from the Morton column. At Mr. Platt's room it was admitted that Mr. Morton's chances would be slim if Mr. Reed entered the race.

The friends of the various other vice presidential candidates have by no means given up the idea of securing the nomination for their favorite, and are working earnestly to that end. Besides those already mentioned Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, and Governor Charles W. Lippitt and ex-Governor D. R. Brown of Rhode Island are the most prominent.

The committee on rules and order of business chose Congressman Bingham, of Philadelphia, as chairman. The committee decided to allow six votes to each of the territories and two to the District of Columbia, as arranged by the national committee in the call for the convention.

It was also decided that the rules of the house of representatives of the Fifty-fourth congress shall be the governing rules of the convention. According to the rules as adopted the convention will proceed in the following order of business: Report of the committee on credentials; report of the committee on permanent organization; report of the committee on resolutions; naming members of the national committee; presentation of candidates; assistant secretaries and Pennsylvania.

We expect the vote of the Delaware members that have just been seated. The opposition to Morton in the New York delegation develops the fact that Mr. Evans has many friends there, and we confidently expect to get the whole McKinley contingent in that state. We have gained many votes in the western states."

The southern delegates express great satisfaction with the prospective platform, and especially the currency and sugar planks. They say that for the first time they will have with them the influence of the wealthy classes of the south.

Charles R. Evans, nephew of the Hon. H. Clay Evans, said that the Tennessee delegation more hopeful than at any time of the success of their candidate for the vice presidency, and regard Mr. Evans' nomination now as the only logical course. President Oxnard, of the Beet Sugar association, declared that the sugar plank would greatly strengthen the ticket, and Superintendent Buckner, of the Louisville board of trade, said the financial plank would produce a larger Republican majority in Kentucky this year than was given last year.

To an Associated Press reporter said this morning: "The probabilities are it will be a short session. Of course, it is a foregone conclusion that McKinley will be nominated on the first ballot, if not by acclamation. The sentiment is so overwhelmingly strong in favor of him that there is a very general desire to see his nomination made unanimously and enthusiastically. The spirit which pervades the convention is admirable. The platform will be straight out for a protective tariff and sound money. The tariff will be one of the important issues of the campaign, for it is an absolute necessity that there should be some additional revenue legislation to meet the continuing deficits in the treasury. It cannot be said that sentiment has sufficiently crystallized among the delegates to enable any one to determine who the nominee for vice president will be."

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. It Declares for a Gold Standard and a Return to Protection.

The sub-committee on the committee on resolutions adopted the following draft of platform and put it in the hands of a type-

writer for preparation for their meeting this morning, at which time it will be again considered and some verbal amendments probably made.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the better fruits of four years of Democratic control, as well as the matchless improvements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the civil war, the American people have now witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the government.

It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In the administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, shed ordinary current running expenses with borrowed money, piled upon the public debt \$2,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund for pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule.

In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprises and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demand that the government should be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequal success and prosperity.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it raises the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producers; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its responsible application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic party as sectional, partisan and self-sided, and disastrous to the treasury and destructive of business enterprise, and demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation and the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedule. The question of rates is a practical question to be governed by the condition of the times and of production. The ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry.

The Republican party renews its pledge for the protection of all American industries against foreign competition, and declares its faith that the supremacy of the United States among the nations is the result of such a policy. We believe in liberal reciprocity and just relation, and demand the application of the golden rule of commerce to all future legislation affecting the tariff and the foreign trade.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangement negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations and remove the restriction that now obstructs the sale of American products in the ports of Europe, and secure new markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1875. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, and until such agreement can be obtained we believe the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard—the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that Americans shipping the product of American labor employed in American ship yards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans, may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

The government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we demand that the army force of the United States shall be promptly interposed to restore peace in the island. We hold it to be necessary to our national peace and prosperity that the people of Cuba shall achieve political independence, and we pledge to them our sympathy in their noble struggle against the corrupt and barbarous Spanish monarchy.

We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production of American soil of all the sugar which the Americans use, and for which they pay to other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually.

Civil service reform is approved and the extension of the principle wherever practicable. The use of public money for sectarian purposes and the union of church and state are opposed. A declaration is made in favor of arbitration between employers and employees, but no specific legislation is demanded.

A declaration is made in favor of liberal pensions and the present administration is denounced for dropping from the rolls without examination deserving soldiers. The building of the Nicaragua canal by the United States government is favored.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Thursday, June 11. Mrs. Dyer, the English murderer of infants at her baby farm, was hanged at Newgate prison, London, yesterday.

Maryland Democrats elected eight delegates to Chicago, with half a vote each, and declared strongly against free silver.

Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer, has arrived at St. John's, N. E., and is preparing for his next trip to the frozen regions.

A split in the Democracy of Iowa was started at Burlington yesterday by leading gold standard men, with the hope of spreading it to other states.

Friday, June 12. Fire in New York destroyed the American Horse Exchange, and 155 valuable horses perished.

Minnesota's Democratic state convention resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the free silver advocates.

The session of congress closed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The house paid Speaker Reed the unusual honor of a rising vote of thanks.

May Conklin, a 10-year-old inmate of the DePoyester industrial home, at Troy, N. Y., committed suicide by poison because her hair was cut short.

John Shepley, a student of the Indiana State university at Bloomington, was struck on the head by a ball while playing a game, and died from his injuries.

The Transvaal "reform" prisoners—Hammond, Rhodes, Farrar and Phillips—have been released on payment of \$12,000 fine each. Colonel Rhodes also benefited.

Saturday, June 13. Isaac H. Maynard, ex-judge of the New York court of appeals, died in Albany yesterday.

The Turkish legation at Washington gives out an official denial of alleged Turkish atrocities in Crete.

Of eighty-five miners who were employed in a mine at Taylorville, Ill., three were taken out dead.

The engagement of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., to Miss Grace Wilson is formally announced. Cornelius' parents object because Miss Wilson is 20 years old and Cornelius only 22.

The defense in the Walling murder trial, at Newport, Ky., completed its testimony yesterday. The prosecution will present testimony in rebuttal, and a verdict is not expected before Wednesday next.

Monday, June 15. Four boys took shelter in a house at Tobaccoport, Tenn., and all were killed by a stroke of lightning.

The trial of Mrs. Fleming for the poisoning of her mother, Mrs. Bliss, in New York city, may be concluded during the present week.

John D. Hart, manager, and Captain Edward G. Riley, captain of the steamer Bermuda, were arrested at Philadelphia, and bailed, on a charge of filibustering.

In the race between Britannia Meteor, Alisa, Satanita and Hoeter at Southampton, England, on Saturday, Meteor came in first, but lost to Britannia on time allowance.

An explosion of dynamite in Havana Saturday night, evidently the work of insurgent sympathizers, partially destroyed two stone bridges and damaged the water supply pipes.

Tuesday, June 16. Emperor William has decorated Li Hung Chang with the grand cross of the Red Eagle.

Henry Barton Beecher, son of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, is on trial in New York on a charge of forgery.

In the criminal court room at Memphis last night W. A. Enead, a prominent citizen, was stabbed to death by an unknown man, who escaped.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., William H. Lampan, a lodging house keeper, was shot dead by George Sullivan, whom Lampan had discharged from his employ.

Wednesday, June 17. The First National bank, of Grove City, Pa., has been authorized to begin business; capital, \$50,000.

The Yale crew took a practice spin on the Thames river at Henley yesterday and created a very favorable impression.

It is reported in Athens that 300 Turkish troops were killed in a recent encounter with Cretan insurgents at Comoner.

The wire nail factory of the Consolidated Steel and Wire company at Beaver, Pa., has been closed, throwing 6000 persons out of work.

In the French capital yesterday the Baroness de Vallee, who was 98 years old, was found strangled at her home. Robbery is believed to have been the motive.

General Barillet Acquitted.ROME, June 15.—A dispatch received from Massawa confirms the report of the acquittal of General Barillet by the court martial which heard charges against him connected with the defeat of the Italians by the Abyssinians.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. In effect on and after May 15, 1896.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11:10 a. m.; at Altoona 1:10 p. m.; at Philadelphia 6:00 p. m.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 5:01 p. m., arrive at Tyrone 6:17 p. m.; at Altoona 8:19 p. m.; at Philadelphia 3:20 a. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:53 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 11:52 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia 5:47 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:25 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10:30, leave Williamsport, 12:30 p. m., arrive at Philadelphia 4:52 p. m.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. In effect May 17, 1896.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, STATIONS, EASTWARD. Rows include: 11:10, 11:12, 11:14, 11:16, 11:18, 11:20, 11:22, 11:24, 11:26, 11:28, 11:30, 11:32, 11:34, 11:36, 11:38, 11:40, 11:42, 11:44, 11:46, 11:48, 11:50, 11:52, 11:54, 11:56, 11:58, 12:00, 12:02, 12:04, 12:06, 12:08, 12:10, 12:12, 12:14, 12:16, 12:18, 12:20, 12:22, 12:24, 12:26, 12:28, 12:30, 12:32, 12:34, 12:36, 12:38, 12:40, 12:42, 12:44, 12:46, 12:48, 12:50, 12:52, 12:54, 12:56, 12:58, 1:00, 1:02, 1:04, 1:06, 1:08, 1:10, 1:12, 1:14, 1:16, 1:18, 1:20, 1:22, 1:24, 1:26, 1:28, 1:30, 1:32, 1:34, 1:36, 1:38, 1:40, 1:42, 1:44, 1:46, 1:48, 1:50, 1:52, 1:54, 1:56, 1:58, 2:00, 2:02, 2:04, 2:06, 2:08, 2:10, 2:12, 2:14, 2:16, 2:18, 2:20, 2:22, 2:24, 2:26, 2:28, 2:30, 2:32, 2:34, 2:36, 2:38, 2:40, 2:42, 2:44, 2:46, 2:48, 2:50, 2:52, 2:54, 2:56, 2:58, 3:00, 3:02, 3:04, 3:06, 3:08, 3:10, 3:12, 3:14, 3:16, 3:18, 3:20, 3:22, 3:24, 3:26, 3:28, 3:30, 3:32, 3:34, 3:36, 3:38, 3:40, 3:42, 3:44, 3:46, 3:48, 3:50, 3:52, 3:54, 3:56, 3:58, 4:00, 4:02, 4:04, 4:06, 4:08, 4:10, 4:12, 4:14, 4:16, 4:18, 4:20, 4:22, 4:24, 4:26, 4:28, 4:30, 4:32, 4:34, 4:36, 4:38, 4:40, 4:42, 4:44, 4:46, 4:48, 4:50, 4:52, 4:54, 4:56, 4:58, 5:00, 5:02, 5:04, 5:06, 5:08, 5:10, 5:12, 5:14, 5:16, 5:18, 5:20, 5:22, 5:24, 5:26, 5:28, 5:30, 5:32, 5:34, 5:36, 5:38, 5:40, 5:42, 5:44, 5:46, 5:48, 5:50, 5:52, 5:54, 5:56, 5:58, 6:00, 6:02, 6:04, 6:06, 6:08, 6:10, 6:12, 6:14, 6:16, 6:18, 6:20, 6:22, 6:24, 6:26, 6:28, 6:30, 6:32, 6:34, 6:36, 6:38, 6:40, 6:42, 6:44, 6:46, 6:48, 6:50, 6:52, 6:54, 6:56, 6:58, 7:00, 7:02, 7:04, 7:06, 7:08, 7:10, 7:12, 7:14, 7:16, 7:18, 7:20, 7:22, 7:24, 7:26, 7:28, 7:30, 7:32, 7:34, 7:36, 7:38, 7:40, 7:42, 7:44, 7:46, 7:48, 7:50, 7:52, 7:54, 7:56, 7:58, 8:00, 8:02, 8:04, 8:06, 8:08, 8:10, 8:12, 8:14, 8:16, 8:18, 8:20, 8:22, 8:24, 8:26, 8:28, 8:30, 8:32, 8:34, 8:36, 8:38, 8:40, 8:42, 8:44, 8:46, 8:48, 8:50, 8:52, 8:54, 8:56, 8:58, 9:00, 9:02, 9:04, 9:06, 9:08, 9:10, 9:12, 9:14, 9:16, 9:18, 9:20, 9:22, 9:24, 9:26, 9:28, 9:30, 9:32, 9:34, 9:36, 9:38, 9:40, 9:42, 9:44, 9:46, 9:48, 9:50, 9:52, 9:54, 9:56, 9:58, 10:00, 10:02, 10:04, 10:06, 10:08, 10:10, 10:12, 10:14, 10:16, 10:18, 10:20, 10:22, 10:24, 10:26, 10:28, 10:30, 10:32, 10:34, 10:36, 10:38, 10:40, 10:42, 10:44, 10:46, 10:48, 10:50, 10:52, 10:54, 10:56, 10:58, 11:00, 11:02, 11:04, 11:06, 11:08, 11:10, 11:12, 11:14, 11:16, 11:18, 11:20, 11:22, 11:24, 11:26, 11:28, 11:30, 11:32, 11:34, 11:36, 11:38, 11:40, 11:42, 11:44, 11:46, 11:48, 11:50, 11:52, 11:54, 11:56, 11:58, 12:00, 12:02, 12:04, 12:06, 12:08, 12:10, 12:12, 12:14, 12:16, 12:18, 12:20, 12:22, 12:24, 12:26, 12:28, 12:30, 12:32, 12:34, 12:36, 12:38, 12:40, 12:42, 12:44, 12:46, 12:48, 12:50, 12:52, 12:54, 12:56, 12:58, 1:00, 1:02, 1:04, 1:06, 1:08, 1:10, 1:12, 1:14, 1:16, 1:18, 1:20, 1:22, 1:24, 1:26, 1:28, 1:30, 1:32, 1:34, 1:36, 1:38, 1:40, 1:42, 1:44, 1:46, 1:48, 1:50, 1:52, 1:54, 1:56, 1:58, 2:00, 2:02, 2:04, 2:06, 2:08, 2:10, 2:12, 2:14, 2:16, 2:18, 2:20, 2:22, 2:24, 2:26, 2:28, 2:30, 2:32, 2:34, 2: