

# The Evening Herald.

Published daily, except Sunday by  
**HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.**  
 Publication office and mechanical department,  
 235 East Coal Street.  
 The Herald is delivered in Shenandoah and  
 surrounding towns for Six Cents  
 a week, payable to the carriers. By mail, Three  
 Dollars a year or Twenty-five cents per month,  
 in advance.  
 Advertisements charged according to space  
 and position. The publishers reserve the right  
 to change the position of advertisements when-  
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 made known upon application.

Entered at the post office at Shenandoah, Pa.,  
 as second class mail matter.  
**THE EVENING HERALD,**  
 Shenandoah, Penna.

## Evening Herald.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1894.  
 Republican State Ticket.

- For Governor,  
 GEORGE H. HARTMAN,  
 Centre county.
- For Lieutenant-Governor,  
 WALTER LYON,  
 Allegheny county.
- For Auditor-General,  
 AMOS D. MYLIS,  
 Lancaster county.
- For Secretary Internal Affairs,  
 JAMES W. LATTI,  
 Philadelphia county.
- For Congressmen-at-Large,  
 GALESHIA A. GROW,  
 Susquehanna county,  
 GEORGE F. HUFF,  
 Westmoreland county.

The Sugar Trust managers were wise  
 in their ways of robbing the people. They  
 went directly to Congress and made their  
 deal. There are few things that cannot be  
 done if people only know how to do  
 them. The Trust takes millions. They  
 have imposed a tax upon every ounce of  
 sugar that goes into household economies.  
 They give no return. No industry is pro-  
 tected, no agricultural interests are sup-  
 ported. There is no return upon any in-  
 vested capital. They simply had the  
 power and did it. We presume that they  
 should be grateful that they did not make  
 the tax twice as large.

The world has been so long accustomed  
 to look upon Great Britain as the prin-  
 cipal maritime power on the face of the  
 globe that it is somewhat surprising to  
 learn that it is suffering from the same  
 disadvantage as the United States,  
 namely, the number of aliens among its  
 sailors. According to an official report  
 just submitted to Parliament, of every  
 eight seamen in the British mercantile  
 marine at least three are foreigners. The  
 matter is of considerable concern to the  
 English Admiralty, which has been ac-  
 customed to look upon the merchant  
 navy as a reserve upon which the Govern-  
 ment could draw for its cruisers in time  
 of war.

There seems to be a strong disposition  
 on the part of some of Senator Hill's  
 colleagues to discipline him for his ad-  
 verse vote on the tariff bill. One propo-  
 sition is that he shall be formally read out  
 of the party caucus resolution. That  
 would be an extreme measure which the  
 cooler-headed Democratic Senators would  
 scarcely endorse. The probability is, how-  
 ever, that he will not, for some time at  
 least, be persona grata at Democratic  
 caucuses and conferences. But Mr. Hill  
 is not the man to repine at such treat-  
 ment. It required courage to take and  
 maintain his position on this question,  
 and for one who has exhibited that qual-  
 ity in abundant measure exclusion from  
 party caucuses can have no terrors.

ACCOMPANYING the "non-partisan" de-  
 clusion under which some of the more  
 active and fluent of the earnest young  
 persons engaged in reform movements labor,  
 and perhaps a part of it, is the notion  
 that the man, whoever he may be, who  
 desires an office is necessarily unfit for it.  
 The idea finds expression in the somewhat  
 wry remark that "the office should seek  
 the man, not the man the office." This  
 has come to be an accepted political pro-  
 verb. It has been doing duty in political  
 campaigns ever since campaigns began.  
 That is a rare canon or convention in  
 which some fervid orator does not present  
 in glowing terms the claims of a candi-  
 date whom the office seeks and who does  
 not seek the office. And when such a  
 candidate is nominated he is usually  
 found shrinking from the public gaze in  
 the anteroom of the convention with the  
 manuscript of his speech of acceptance in  
 his pocket. If the young gentlemen who  
 think, or suppose they think, that the  
 essential qualification in a candidate for  
 public office is that he does not want the  
 office, would give the subject a little more  
 serious reflection—if they would, for in-  
 stance, endeavor to recall any important  
 political position that has ever been suc-  
 cessfully filled by a man who conspicu-  
 ously contemned the honor and shunned  
 the responsibility of it—they would per-  
 haps perceive that the proverb which  
 sounds so well is a trifle hollow.

# BLOOD AND FIRE.

## Dangerous Aspect of the Great Railway Strike at Chicago.

### SEVEN DEAD, MANY HURT.

#### Of the Dead Six Were Riotous Strike Sympathizers.

#### THE OTHER A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

**He Was Beaten to Death While Endeavoring to Prevent the Destruction of a Railroad Car Shanty—Thousands of Railroad Cars Destroyed by Fire—Governor Altgeld Again Protests Against the Introduction of Federal Troops, and is Seconded by Governor Stone.**

CHICAGO, July 7.—Seven dead and an indefinite number of injured is the record of casualties in the strike conflicts in Chicago yesterday. On Thursday one man was shot in the leg. If the blood letting today shall show a like increase the coroner will have a summer's work before him. The developments of Thursday went far to convince all thinking people that the gravity of the situation had not been appreciated by the authorities or the people at large. Persons who were here during the railroad riots of 1877, and who saw the atmosphere clear perceptibly when no more than eighty regulars from the plains marched down Madison street and went into camp on the lake front, wagged their heads knowingly when three times that number were ordered from Fort Sheridan, comprising the three arms of the service, and said that things were not as they were in '77, and that it was still a long mark to peace and the resumption of unimpeded traffic on any of the railroads running out of Chicago.

The developments of the night and those of yesterday have but confirmed the conviction that nothing short of an overwhelming armed force, with instructions to shoot to kill, can settle the trouble, or, as Colonel Crofton put it, "It has ceased to be a mere movement of troops and has become a campaign."

The local and state authorities have awakened to the critically grave nature of the strike malady which is afflicting the nation generally, but Chicago in particular, and are taking measures to apply adequate remedies. The city police force has been already recruited up to over 3,000 men, and by request of Mayor Hopkins and by order of Governor Altgeld two brigades of state militia have been ordered here to aid in quelling the disturbances.

Governor Altgeld has again called on the state troops to suppress disorder. The First regiment, 700 strong, went to Hyde Park and Kensington last evening. The Second, with about the same number of men, followed shortly after, being assigned to the stock yards district under direction of Police Inspector Hunt. The Third regiment, 600 men, will be placed on duty in the district north of Thirty-ninth street. The Seventh regiment, 700 men, is held in reserve, together with Battery D, at the Michigan avenue army.

Bishop Fallows and Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, of the First Baptist church, have placed themselves at the head of a movement to be inaugurated and conducted by the different churches of the city to bring about a settlement of the present labor difficulties, peaceable means.

At the nation's capital, also, the fact is recognized that the prevailing conditions are entirely out of the ordinary, and that provision must be made for such a massing of fighting men as has never before been seen in the history of the nation in time of peace, if the authority and dignity of the nation and the processes of its courts are not to be laughed to scorn for an indefinite time.

The strike question is so ineffective at certain points that the president and his advisers believe it would be unwise to withdraw any more regular troops from the country west of Chicago. It is, therefore, in contemplation, should the forces, federal, state and municipal, already gathered here be unequal to the task of restoring order, to send here the ten companies stationed on the Canadian border, with the reserved intention, if circumstances demand it, of exercising the right to call for 20,000 men of the crack military regiments of New York and Pennsylvania.

The day in Chicago was one of constant alarms and calling for police, deputy marshals and soldiers here, there and everywhere throughout a wide stretch of territory in the southern part of the city. Riot has been running rampant throughout the day, cars have been overturned, switches broken and tracks obstructed in numerous ways. The torch was applied in numerous instances to cars, switch towers and the like, not to mention an attempt to fire a par of the great Armour packing plant. In fact, at one time the incendiary flames followed each other in such quick succession that the fire department was put to straits to care for all of them. To add to the gravity of the situation it was found that the strikers were interfering with the police, railroad and fire alarm telegraph system, and in one or two instances policemen who were using the police telephone calls were stoned. About eighty cars were burned together in the Illinois Central yards. In addition two hundred stock cars of the Grand Trunk were burned in the stock yards. At midnight incendiary fires were raging in every direction. In the Pan Handle yards alone 1,500 cars were destroyed.

The maddened mobs, worked up to the highest pitch of fury, paralleled the scenes of the commune. To illustrate the tactics resorted to by the incendiaries to hamper the work of the fire department, empty cartridges were forced into the keyholes of the fire alarm boxes, firemen were knocked down with stones and bricks, and while working at fires the horses of the department were stoned.

At the stock yards last night about fifty toughs, few of whom were railroad men, skulked from point to point, and set a large number of fires. Their method was thoroughly unique. Leading several hand cars with waste and oil they would glide around among the cars in the darkness, lighting wads of the inflammable

stuff, which would be thrown into the open doors of the cars as they passed by them. Fires sprang up on every hand, and no organized effort on the part of the police seemed to be under way to intercept them. This is the banner district of the city, if not of the country, for all around toughs.

The aggregate of the losses to the railroads will be enormous. Miles of their tracks have been ruined by the fires, and hundreds of switches and signal towers, with their expensive mechanism, utterly ruined. Thousands of cars and untold quantities of merchandise of every imaginable description have fed the flames and gorged the larders of thieves. The loss will reach into the millions.

In general the order of things, compared with that of Thursday, was reversed. When the railroads were trying to break the blockade by sending the trains out yesterday they recognized the futility of that method of proceeding and practically gave up any attempt at outward movement. But there were some incoming passenger trains on several of the roads together with a few of the regular milk trains.

Between these two classes of traffic the strikers managed to make trouble for nearly every road running in a southerly direction. The Port Wayne, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore and Ohio, the Illinois Central, the Alton, the Pan Handle, the Western Indiana, the Rock Island and the Monon all experienced difficulty in greater or less degree at some time or all of the time during the day. The trick of searing the crew from a train, cutting the engine loose, running it up the track, opening the throttle and letting it run full tilt back upon the standing train, was a new one and of a character likely to be imitated.

The stoning of incoming trains was a common pastime with the mob, and several persons were more or less injured by flying missiles. One engineer on a Rock Island train was so badly injured that it was at first reported that he was dead. The assaults of the mobs, however, was not met with the passive resistance which characterized the course pursued on Thursday. On two occasions at least their attacks were met with actually aimed back. During a riot in the forenoon over an incoming milk train at Kensington a deputy United States marshal shot and killed two strikers, and during the afternoon the deputies guarding an incoming Baltimore and Ohio passenger train repelled the volley of shots and stones which the strikers showered upon them by turning their revolvers loose, killing four of their assailants and wounding a number of others.

S. R. Ritchie, a special policeman employed by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, was stoned to death by a mob at the Fifty-seventh street crossing of that road. Ritchie, who was also a deputy sheriff, caught some boys overturning a switch shanty, and compelled them to set it upright again. While he was talking to the boys a mob approached and attempted to burn the shanty. In attempting to hold them off with his revolver he was so badly beaten that he died soon after.

A new and grave feature was added to the situation yesterday when a meeting of representatives of all the bodies of organized labor in the city, after a protracted discussion in which a general sympathy strike was favored, appointed a committee of three with full power to act, and at the same time called a meeting of all organized labor for tomorrow to ratify their action.

During the afternoon President Debs sent out a large number of telegrams to various labor organizations and assemblies of the A. R. U., urging them to stand firm for at least twenty-four hours longer. If by that time the strike situation has not improved for the better, Mr. Debs announced, organized labor all over the country will be called out without any reservation whatever.

Much apprehension was felt last evening concerning the Pullman shop and yards. The feeling in Kensington and Pullman among the strikers was intense. Yesterday afternoon a committee of strikers made a tour of the works and ordered the watchmen to leave the place or suffer the consequences. Some of these did so, but later returned to their posts.

Of the situation in general it may be said to have strengthened its grip. Its most significant feature is the carrying of the strike east to Cleveland, tying up all the connections of the seaboard trunk lines themselves and so practically reach the Atlantic seaboard by tying up the railroads at Buffalo. Thus the strike would be extended from ocean to ocean.

Every railroad in Detroit was tied up at 10:30 last night, in accordance with the action of the joint meeting of representatives of all the local brotherhoods.

There is no notable relief at the points heretofore placed under embargo, and the situation at Kansas City was complicated by the tying up of the Fort Scott road, thereby involving another southwestern line.

The Pacific coast suffers paralysis from which there are no indications of relief, and a significant note comes from Seattle, Wash., where the chief of the Knights of Labor prevented the unloading of a steamer from San Francisco, indicating that Grand Master Workman Sovereign's promise to Debs to aid him in every possible way was not merely for effect.

#### PERSISTENT GOVERNOR ALTGELD.

##### He Again Protests Against the Action of the President.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 7.—Governor Altgeld has sent the following reply to the president:

"Your answer to my protest involves some startling conclusions and ignores and evades the question at issue, that is, that the principle of local self government is just as fundamental in our institutions as is that of federal supremacy.

First, you entirely assume that the executive has the legal right to order federal troops into any community of the United States in the first instance whenever there is the slightest disturbance, and that he can do this without any regard to the question as to whether that community is able to and ready to enforce the law itself, and inasmuch as the executive is the sole judge of the question as to whether any disturbance exists or not in any part of the country this assumption means that the executive can send federal troops into any community in the United States at his pleasure, and keep them there as long as he chooses.

"If this is the law then the principle of local self government either never did exist in this country or else has been destroyed, for no country can be said to possess local self government if the executive can at his pleasure send military forces to patrol its streets, under pretense of enforcing some law. The kind of local self government that could exist under these circumstances can be found in any

of the monarchies of Europe, and is not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions.

"It is also a fundamental principle in our government that, excepting in times of war, the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority. In harmony with this provision the state troops, when ordered out, and with the civil authorities. The federal troops you have ordered to Chicago are not under the civil authorities and are in no way responsible to them for their conduct.

"You say that troops were ordered into Illinois upon the request of the postoffice department and upon representations of the judicial officers of the United States. All of those officers are appointed by the executive. Most of them can be removed by him at will. If several of them can apply for troops, you alone can, so that under the law as you assume it to be, an executive, through any one of his appointees, can apply to himself to have the military sent into any city or any number of cities, and base his application on such representations or showing as he sees fit to make. This assumption as to the power of the executive is certainly new, and I respectfully submit that it is not the law of the land.

"The jurists have told us that this is a government of law and not a government by the caprice of individuals, and further that instead of being autocratic it was a government of limited power. Yet the autocrat of Russia could certainly not possess nor claim to possess greater power than is possessed by the executive of the United States, if your assumption is correct.

"It will be an easy matter under your construction of the law for an ambitious executive to order out the military forces of all of the states and establish at once a military government. The only chance of failure in such a movement could come from rebellion and with such a vast military power at command this could readily be crushed.

"Federal troops have now been on duty for over two days, and although the men were brave and the officers gallant and able, yet their presence has proven to be an irritant, because it aroused the indignation of a large mass of people, who resented what they regarded as an unwarranted interference.

"Inasmuch as the federal troops can do nothing but what the state troops can do there, and believing that the state is amply able to take care of the situation and to enforce the law, and believing the ordering out of the federal troops was unwarranted, I again ask their withdrawal."

To this President Cleveland responded: "While I am still persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority or duty in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public distress discussion may all give way to active effort on the part of all in authority to restore obedience to law and to protect life and property."

#### Governor Stone Also Indignant.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 7.—Governor Stone is in very bad humor over what he terms the impertinent interference of the United States authorities in local affairs in regard to the strike of railway employees. He says Missouri can protect property and preserve peace without assistance from Washington, and that the policy of making interference with mail and interstate commerce a pretense for setting aside state authority, without giving them an opportunity of asserting themselves, is an outrage. The governor has addressed to President Cleveland a very earnest protest.

#### Murdered by the Wife of a "Seab."

CHICAGO, July 7.—Herbert Letters, a striking Chicago, Burlington and Quincy employe, was shot and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by Mrs. William J. Lehmann. Lehmann took the place of a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fireman who went on strike. Accompanied by his wife, he started to go to work, and Letters tried to persuade Lehmann to join the strikers. A fight ensued, and when Mrs. Lehmann saw her husband struggling on the ground with his assailant she drew his revolver from his pocket and fired.

#### Superintendent Byrnes Vaccinated.

NEW YORK, July 7.—All vaccinations in the police department have been stopped by order of Superintendent Byrnes, and members of the force, from captains down, who had left the city on their vacations, were yesterday summoned by telegraph to return forthwith. Superintendent Byrnes was as non-committal as his subordinates, but it may be stated positively that he is preparing for a spread of the great railroad strike to this city.

#### To Return of His Post.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—General Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany, will sail for Berlin about the first of August. Mrs. Runyon and Miss Runyon will remain in this city a few weeks longer and join the ambassador after the hot weather. The general's sons will remain in this country.

#### Thinks There Will be No War.

BERLIN, July 7.—The Japanese minister here does not think that the Korean question will lead to war between China and Japan. Japan has only sent troops to Korea to protect the Japanese legation and consulates. She does not desire to annex Korea, but only to secure its recognition as a neutral state.

#### McAuliffe Ready to Fight Leeds.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Jack McAuliffe, the lightweight champion, has signified his willingness to fight Horace Leeds, of Philadelphia. He says: "I'll make a match to fight at 135 pounds, give or take two pounds at the ringside if he likes."

#### THE OLD-FASHIONED STYLE

of pill gives you a feeling of horror when you see it and when you feel it. Like the "blunderbuss" of a former decade it is big and clumsy, but not so effective. In this century of enlightenment you have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver troubles in the most effective way. They're not easily seen, they're small as grains of mustard seed, but the effect is lasting and the cure complete. For Indigestion, Constipation, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, nothing has been found to equal these pills of Dr. Pierce's invention. They give such complete relief that their makers promise that they'll give satisfaction or your money will be returned.

A plain statement of fact made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is this: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case, we'll pay you \$500 in cash."



## Like a New Woman

I am feeling since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was suffering from Indigestion, Catarrh and Sick Headache and did not have any appetite. I am glad to say Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of catarrh and all my other troubles. GRACE WILSON, Hainesville, N. J.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.

## W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST NO SQUEAKING. \$5 CORDOVAN, FRENCH MANUFACTURE. \$4.75 FINE CALF SKINNED. \$3.50 POLICE. 3 SOLES. \$2.50 2 WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. \$2.15 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. \$1.75 LADIES. \$1.25 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes. Because we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by Joseph Ball, Shenandoah, Pa.



## LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

IN EFFECT MAY 15, 1894.

Passenger trains leave Shenandoah for  
 Sunbury, Sunbury, Easton and Washington  
 7:25 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 11:57 a. m., 2:27 p. m.,  
 4:57 p. m., 7:15 p. m., 9:57 p. m.  
 For New York and Philadelphia, 6:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:15 a. m., and 5:27 p. m.  
 For Wilkes-Barre, White Haven, Pottsville, Laceyville, Towanda, Sayre, Waverly and Elmira, 6:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:15 a. m., and 5:27 p. m.  
 For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and West, 6:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:15 a. m., and 5:27 p. m.  
 For Belvidere, Delaware, Water Gap and Trebleburg, 6:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:15 a. m., and 5:27 p. m.  
 For Lumberville and Trenton, 9:15 a. m., 11:15 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 3:15 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 7:15 p. m., 9:15 p. m., 11:15 p. m., 1:15 a. m., 3:15 a. m., 5:15 a. m., and 7:15 p. m.  
 For Tunkhannock, 6:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:15 a. m., and 5:27 p. m.  
 For Ithaca and Geneva, 6:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:15 a. m., and 5:27 p. m.  
 For Auburn, 9:15 a. m., 11:15 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 3:15 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 7:15 p. m., 9:15 p. m., 11:15 p. m., 1:15 a. m., 3:15 a. m., 5:15 a. m., and 7:15 p. m.  
 For Jannsville, Levison and Beaver Meadow, 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:15 a. m., and 5:27 p. m.  
 For Stockton and Lumber Yard, 6:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:15 a. m., and 5:27 p. m.  
 For Silver Brook Junction, Austerlitz and Hazleton, 6:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:15 a. m., and 5:27 p. m.  
 For Scranton, 6:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:15 a. m., and 5:27 p. m.  
 For Hazleton, Jeddo, Drifton and Freehold, 6:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:15 a. m., and 5:27 p. m.  
 For Ashland, Girardville and Lost Creek, 6:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:15 a. m., and 5:27 p. m.

## SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave for Raven Run, Centralia, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin, 6:45 a. m., 2:40 p. m., and arrive at Shamokin at 7:40 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.  
 Trains leave Shamokin for Shenandoah at 7:55 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., and arrive at Shenandoah at 8:45 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.  
 Trains leave for Ashland, Girardville and Lost Creek, 6:40 a. m., 12:30 p. m.  
 For Hazleton, Black Creek Junction, Penn Haven Junction, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton and New York, 6:40 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 2:55 p. m.  
 For Philadelphia, 12:30 p. m., 2:55 p. m.  
 For Yatesville, Park Place, Mahanoy City and Oriskany, 6:40 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 2:55 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 7:35 p. m., 9:55 p. m., 12:15 a. m., 2:40 p. m., 5:00 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 9:40 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:20 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:20 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 1:00 a. m., 3:20 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 10:00 p. m., 12:20 a. m., 2:40 a. m., 5:00 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 9:40 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:20 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:20 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 1:00 a. m., 3:20 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 10:00 p. m., 12:20 a. m., 2:40 a. m., 5:00 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 9:40 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:20 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:20 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 1:00 a. m., 3:20 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 10:00 p. m., 12:20 a. m., 2:40 a. m., 5:00 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 9:40 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:20 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:20 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 1:00 a. m., 3:20 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 10:00 p. m., 12:20 a. m., 2:40 a. m., 5:00 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 9:40 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:20 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:20 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 1:00 a. m., 3:20 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 10:00 p. m., 12:20 a. m., 2:40 a. m., 5:00 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 9:40 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:20 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:20 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 1:00 a. m., 3:20 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 10:00 p. m., 12:20 a. m., 2:40 a. m., 5:00 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 9:40 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:20 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:20 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 1:00 a. m., 3:20 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 10:00 p. m., 12:20 a. m., 2:40 a. m., 5:00 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 9:40 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:20 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:20 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 1:00 a. m., 3:20 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 10:00 p. m., 12:20 a. m., 2:40 a. m., 5:00 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 9:40 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:20 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:20 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 1:00 a. m., 3:20 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 10:00 p. m., 12:20 a. m., 2:40 a. m., 5:00 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 9:40 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:20 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:20 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 1:00 a. m., 3:20 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 10:00 p. m., 12:20 a. m., 2:40 a. m., 5:00 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 9:40 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:20 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:20 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 1:00 a. m., 3:20 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 8:00 a. m.,