

# The Evening Herald.

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THE EVENING HERALD,  
Shenandoah, Penna.

## Evening Herald.

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1894.

### Republican State Ticket.

- For Governor,  
GENL. DANIEL H. HARTINGS,  
Centre county.
- For Lieutenant-Governor,  
WALTER LYONS,  
Allegheny county.
- For Auditor-General,  
AMOS H. MYGINS,  
Lancaster county.
- For Secretary Internal Affairs,  
JAMES W. LATTA,  
Philadelphia county.
- For Congressmen-at-Large,  
GALETHA A. BROWN,  
Susquehanna county,  
GEORGE F. HUFF,  
Westmoreland county.

ACCORDING to a canvass made in the  
House since the Senate passed the sugar  
schedule, it will be beaten in the House  
by four to one. That is, of course, unless  
the resources of the trust are drawn on  
again.

THE man who buys a suit of clothes  
made of foreign cloth is doing a great  
wrong. He is paying the money that he  
earned in this country to go out of the  
country for the benefit of a foreign man-  
ufacturer and laborer, while his neighbor  
who works in an American woolen mill  
will have less work to do.

THERE is nothing slow about the propo-  
sition of J. P. Doyle, an Irish engineer,  
to establish a line of steamers between  
New York, Halifax and Galway. He  
says the voyage between Halifax and Gal-  
way could be made in three days and five  
hours, and between New York and Gal-  
way in four days and twelve hours.

THE London Times, looking at our great  
coal strike, our railroad strikes and our  
marching armies, says that America  
again shaketh the idea that America is  
the workman's paradise. That is true.  
America does that every time her people  
taste of the fruit of the free trade tree.  
It is that act which puts the entire peo-  
ple out of an industrial paradise.

THE man or woman who buys cheap  
German hose is helping to stop the Ameri-  
can hosiery mills. If our mills shut  
down or run on short time then the  
American workman earns less money and  
his wife and family are reduced to rigid  
economy. The man who wants work all  
the time should think of this and help  
his neighbor, who will be unable to buy  
freely if he is not earning. Bad times for  
some mean bad times for all.

Why should your wife buy an imported  
Japanese silk dress? There are Ameri-  
can factories that are making silks just  
like the Japanese patterns. The Japanese  
men work for a few cents a day. The  
Americans cannot do so. There is no  
difference in the price or quality of the  
two different silks, so why not encourage  
the American silk industry by buying a  
dress pattern that was made in your own  
country? By doing so you will help to  
give work to an American and make an  
American home happy.

"Col." McGowan, or McGowan, the old  
commander of a "nigger" regiment in the  
war for the Union, and who now edits the  
Chattanooga Times with Confederate zeal,  
declares that he is not in favor of coun-  
tailing "adventurous renegades" who re-  
side in the North. "Adventurous rene-  
gade" covers the case of the old com-  
mander of the Negro Regiment U. S. A.  
completely. After the war McGowan  
located in Chattanooga for bread and  
butter purposes, and having "had to do with  
niggers," in addition to having drawn pay  
from the U. S. Government, he was forced  
to eat a great deal of dirt in order to con-  
ciliate his Confederate neighbors. A more  
sensible old renegade it would be  
difficult to find. A few years ago he was  
a believer in the theory that Protection  
would be a good thing for a manufac-  
turing centre such as Chattanooga, but his  
Confederate taskmasters have whipped  
him into the Free Trade ranks. The case  
of the old renegade who once commanded  
a "nigger regiment," and who is now  
picking crumbs beneath the table of the  
Confederates who must despise him, is  
peculiarly sad.

## A BATTLE AT HAMMOND

### One Person Killed and Several Others Wounded.

#### FIRE UPON BY FEDERAL TROOPS.

#### Uncle Sam's Soldiers Called Upon to Cross the Indiana-Illinois State Line—A Busy Day in Chicago—The President's Procla- mation—Saturday's Riot Victims.

CHICAGO, July 9.—On Saturday a squad  
of thirty-six militiamen, under command  
of a lieutenant, sent out to guard a con-  
struction train whose purpose was to re-  
move the wreckage piled on the tracks by  
the mob the night before, was savagely  
attacked by a mob numbering 10,000 per-  
sons. After the lieutenant had been laid  
low by a missile the mob pressed upon the  
soldiers, unheeding the warning of the  
troops to keep back.

The soldiers opened fire and several per-  
sons fell wounded. Undeterred by the  
fire shots, the rioters again charged upon  
the soldiers, who used their bayonets,  
mainly wounding the leader of the mob.  
Unable to withstand the onset from over-  
whelming numbers, the soldiers were  
forced to retreat, several of them having  
been hurt.

The victims of this engagement were:  
John Burke, strike leader, killed by  
bayonet thrust through the abdomen.  
Wounded—Lieutenant Reed, Company C,  
Second Infantry, I. N. G., struck on the  
head by stones, condition critical; Thomas  
Jackman, shot in back, will die; John  
Konderg, stabbed with bayonet, will die;  
unknown man, shot through liver, will  
die; unknown boy, 13-year-old, shot  
through abdomen, will die; Tony Ga-  
jushki, shot in right arm; Henry Williams,  
shot in left arm; John Kerr, shot in hip;  
unknown woman, shot in right hip.

At another point the police in firing  
over the heads of a mob killed a woman  
on a house top and wounded other persons.  
The dead woman was Martha Bach, aged  
35.

A serious fight occurred at 3 o'clock  
yesterday afternoon at Hammond, Ind.,  
between a mob of 5,000 men and Company B,  
of the United States Infantry, in which  
two of the mob are known to have been  
killed and several others, including one  
woman, are said to have been fatally  
wounded. The mob became so violent  
shortly after noon that a battalion of the  
first Illinois militia was sent down from  
Pullman. It drove the rioters over the  
state line, which runs just west of Ham-  
mond. Word was sent to Chicago for a  
company of regulars who could operate  
irrespective of the state line.

Captain Hart, with Company B of the  
Fifteenth Infantry, was detached to the  
scene. The regulars were patrolling the  
tracks in a passenger coach when they  
were attacked by the mob with stones,  
some shots being fired. The troops at  
once returned the fire through the car  
windows, killing Charles Plischer, who  
was shot through the bowels; fatally  
wounding Victor Vanester, and slightly  
wounding W. H. Campbell in the leg.  
Victor Little in the leg, Mrs. Fleming in  
the knee and an unknown man in the hand.  
Three additional companies of regulars  
were sent from Chicago on a special train,  
arriving at 6 o'clock. The mob had driven  
out all the telegraph operators in town  
and had cut the telegraph wires, making  
it very difficult to obtain information  
from the scene, and it is certain that there  
will be no further disturbances.

A Pan Handle wrecking train, bearing  
twenty deputy marshals, was stoned by  
a mob at Twenty-second street last night,  
and the deputy marshals arrested two  
men. The mob still throw stones and  
fired on the marshals, who returned the  
fire, killing one man and wounding  
several others. Five cars and the oil house  
were burned at Twenty-second street.

Comparative quiet prevailed as a rule  
within this city yesterday, although there  
were, as might have been expected, a  
number of sporadic instances where little  
knots of malcontents gathered, became  
boisterous, and were finally scattered by  
a charge from the police. A number of  
small mobs formed, went rioting, firing  
and overturning cars, and some heads  
were cracked, and smaller brigs, mostly  
the result of too much bad whiskey, were  
frequently reported at police headquarters.  
There was, however, no concerted effort  
at incendiarism or violence, although at a  
number of places individual cars were  
fired, several of which were destroyed. A  
coal train on the Eastern Illinois was  
detached at Root street by a switch being  
misplaced after the engine and four cars  
had passed over.

The work of clearing the tracks in the  
Grand Trunk yards at Forty-ninth and  
Ashland streets, where debris from the  
hundreds of burned cars littered the  
tracks, was completed under police and  
military protection, the monotony, how-  
ever, being enlivened by occasional police  
salutes when the gang of idlers watching  
the work, became too large and threat-  
ening. At 4 p. m., when the finishing  
touches had been put on the work, nearly  
all the onlookers had disappeared, and the  
troops, laborers and police were with-  
drawn.

No sooner had they got well out of sight,  
however, than a gang of 800 men suddenly  
appeared, and with crowbars, picks and  
shovels tore up about an eighth of a mile  
of track before word could be got to the  
police department. They fled before an-  
other charge of the police, and the work  
of repair was again pushed forward.

Riotous mobs, consisting of men,  
women and children, took possession of  
the freight yards at Halsted, Morgan and  
Meagher streets in the afternoon. They  
burned cars and had everything their own  
way for nearly two hours. All of the re-  
serve force of police officers on the west  
side had been detailed to the yards of the  
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the  
Wisconsin Central roads earlier in the  
day and nothing lay in the path of the  
frenzied strikers and their friends.

Inspector Lewis detailed a squad of  
thirty police officers to the scene of the  
disturbance. The fire department had  
been called out on three different occa-  
sions, each time to extinguish flames in  
freight cars. Thirteen cars were burned.  
The mob gathered about the firemen when  
they arrived in response to an alarm, and  
greatly interfered in the work of extin-  
guishing the fires.

The arrival of the police had but little  
effect. The bluecoats were hooted at and  
pelted with stones. The crowd numbered  
nearly 2,000, and was made up of the  
toughest element of the city. Well known  
thieves and other desperate men with  
them the police of the Maxwell street  
station have had considerable trouble,  
mingled in the mob and took an active  
part in the disturbance. The police finally  
made a determined charge and drove the  
mob to the adjoining streets, and from

the freight yards, climbing the leaders  
freely. The police remained on duty all  
the afternoon, and the strikers were kept  
from doing further violence.

The conference announced for noon yester-  
day between a committee of the employ-  
ees of Pullman and Second Vice-Pres-  
ident Wicks, of the company, did not oc-  
cur, as no committee appeared. Mr.  
Wicks remained at his office until 2  
o'clock waiting for the expected visitors.  
"We are always ready to receive our em-  
ployees," he said, "and hear what they  
have to say. The position of this com-  
pany in this matter is unchanged, how-  
ever, and we have nothing more to say to  
the men than has already been said. The  
talk of a conference between Mr. Debs  
and myself is all a canard. We will not  
receive Mr. Debs, Mayor Hopkins or any-  
one else as representatives of our em-  
ployees. If the latter wish to talk to us  
they must come themselves and without  
outside representation."

"I believe the crisis has been passed,  
and that there will be no more serious  
trouble," said Mayor Hopkins this morn-  
ing. "The shooting into the mob by state  
troops Saturday afternoon has shown the  
lawless element what it may expect if it  
persist in its outbreaks against law and  
order. The three and a half miles we  
have manacled the strikers, who have  
evidently believed the soldiers would not  
fire on them. Now they know better and  
they will, if I am not greatly mistaken, be  
more careful in the future."

Mayor Hopkins received from Governor  
Matthews, of Indiana, a dispatch authoriz-  
ing him to send Illinois state troops into  
the state of Indiana at Hammond when  
necessary. The mayor wired Governor  
Alger, and received a reply saying that  
Hammond is practically a part of Chicago,  
and that he may use the Illinois state  
troops in accordance with Governor Mat-  
thews' permission whenever necessary for  
the purpose of suppressing lawlessness  
and restoring order in Illinois.

At the headquarters of the General  
Managers' association it is frankly admit-  
ted that not a railroad in Chicago is in-  
vulnerable to the present, to enforce  
any train except under a heavy mili-  
tary or police guard. Most of the roads  
are getting through a limited number of  
passenger trains, but the tie up of freight  
business is practically complete.

### PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

#### The Chief Magistrate bounds a Warning to Chicago's Disorderly Mobs.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Just before mid-  
night President Cleveland issued the fol-  
lowing proclamation:

"Whereas, by reason of unlawful ob-  
structions, combinations and assemblages  
of persons, it has become impracticable,  
in the judgment of the president, to enforce  
the ordinary course of judicial proceed-  
ings the laws of the United States within  
the state of Illinois, and especially in Chi-  
cago, within said state;

"And, whereas, for the purpose of en-  
forcing the rightful execution of the laws  
of the United States and protecting its  
property and removing obstructions to  
the United States mails in the state and  
city aforesaid, the president has employ-  
ed a part of the military forces of the United  
States.

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland,  
president of the United States, do hereby  
admonish all good citizens and all persons  
who may be or may come within the city  
and state aforesaid, against aiding, coun-  
tenancing, encouraging or taking any  
part in such unlawful obstructions, com-  
binations and assemblages; and I hereby  
warn all persons engaged in or in any way  
connected with such unlawful obstruc-  
tions, combinations and assemblages to  
dispers and retire peacefully to their re-  
spective abodes on or before 12 o'clock  
noon on the ninth day of July instant.

"Those who disregard this warning and  
persist in taking part with a riotous mob  
in forcibly resisting and obstructing the  
execution of the laws of the United States,  
or interfering with the functions of the  
government, or destroying or attempting  
to destroy the property belonging to the  
United States or under its protection, can  
not be regarded otherwise than as public  
enemies.

"Troops employed against such a riotous  
mob will act with all the moderation and  
forbearance consistent with the accom-  
plishment of the desired end; but the  
necessities that confront them will not  
with certainty permit discrimination be-  
tween guilty participants and those who  
are mingled with them from curiosity and  
without criminal intent. The only safe  
course, therefore, for those not actually  
unlawfully participating is to abide at  
their homes, or at least not to be found in  
the neighborhood of riotous assemblages.

"While there will be no hesitation or  
vacillation in the decisive treatment of  
the guilty, this warning is especially in-  
tended to protect and save the innocent."

The proclamation, practically declaring  
martial law in Chicago, was decided upon  
after a full discussion in the cabinet  
meeting. This is the action which Gen-  
eral Miles has desired from the beginning,  
as it will give him more authority in the  
city. The following dispatch, which was  
sent from the war department to Gen-  
eral Miles, serves as a measure to in-  
dicate the intention of the president's  
action:

"In view of the provisions of statute  
and for the purpose of giving ample warn-  
ing to all innocent and well disposed per-  
sons the president has deemed it best to  
issue the following proclamation tonight.  
This does not change the scope of your  
authority nor your relations to the local  
authorities. You will please make this  
known to Mayor Hopkins."

### Buffalo Men Will Not Strike.

BUFFALO, July 9.—About seven o'clock  
last night a telegram came to President  
Malacan, of the local branch of the A. R.  
U., from President Debs, directing him to  
call out his men, and giving his instruc-  
tions as to what course to pursue. The  
telegram also begged Malacan to keep the  
men from striking in Buffalo. Notwith-  
standing there will be no strike in Buffalo  
today, and there may not be one for sev-  
eral days. President Malacan has decided  
that there is nothing to be gained by call-  
ing out his men.

### Indiana Strikers Endangered.

WABASH, Ind., July 9.—The anticipated  
improvement in the railroad situation has  
not materialized. The blockade is almost  
complete on the Michigan division of the  
Big Four. The strikers are still united  
and confident, and their warnings to the  
Brotherhood engineers at this point have  
caused the latter to waver in their sup-  
port of the company. The federal injunc-  
tions are ignored by the strikers, but there  
have been no arrests. On the Wabash  
traffic is paralyzed.

### Strikers Not the Rioters.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Major General O.  
Howard is in command of the department  
of the east. He commands about  
8,000 men. He has already sent the Ninth  
regiment, U. S. A., to Fort Sheridan, and

he is preparing to send more. When seen  
at Governor's Island he said: "There are  
at present twenty odd thousand in the  
United States army. It is ample in size  
to fulfill the demands upon it, but of  
course I cannot tell how far this trouble  
is going to spread. I do not mean the  
strike. I mean the riots and disorder. I  
do not believe that the mobs are com-  
posed to a large per cent. of strikers. A  
lawless element has only taken advantage  
of the strike to commit depredations.  
This thing must be stopped before it goes  
any further."

### Railway Union Officials Arrested.

CAIRO, Ill., July 9.—The situation at  
Cairo and Mound's Junction yesterday  
was very quiet, and there was no excite-  
ment outside of the arrest of several par-  
ties by Deputy United States Marshal  
Everhart, charged with obstructing the  
United States mails. Among those ar-  
rested was E. A. Dwyer, president of the  
Cairo branch of the American Railway  
union. All those arrested were taken to  
Springfield.

### The Tie Up at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 9.—None of  
the roads are attempting to move any  
trains except the Pennsylvania. The  
tracks for several blocks on either side  
of the station are patrolled by seventy-five  
deputy United States marshals, the Fort  
Wayne police force and a corps of special  
police men. No one is allowed on the  
company's property unless he has passed  
a rigid examination.

### Cars Burned at Danville, Ill.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 9.—Nine empty  
box cars, owned by the Big Four and Chi-  
cago and Eastern Illinois roads were  
burned here last evening. Earlier in the  
day a mob stoned a Wabash engine and  
refused to disperse at the sheriff's com-  
mand. A company of militia charged the  
mob, several persons being badly hurt by  
the bayonets.

### The Strike Reaches Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., July 9.—A general strike is  
ordered on all Toledo roads this morning.  
The Ohio Central went out at midnight,  
and the Toledo and Lake Erie was tied  
up at the same time. J. C. Spencer, one  
of Debs' lieutenants, arrived here last  
evening to take charge of the strike.

### No Strike at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—There seems to be  
no prospect of the strike fever reaching  
Pittsburg at present. Eight or ten regu-  
lar Sunday meetings were held by the  
railroaders, but the American Railway  
union trouble was not formally consid-  
ered except at one or two.

### The "Little Black Boy Dream."

The most remarkable dream, or, rather,  
series of dreams, ever related is that which  
has gone down into history as "The Little  
Black Boy Dream." Mr. Sealfield gives  
the story on page 302 of the second volume  
of his "Literature and Curiosities of  
Dreams." It is also fully related and il-  
lustrated in "Signs, Omens, Dreams and  
Apparitions." An Englishman, whom we  
shall call Mr. Hartley, was residing in  
India. He wished to make a trip into the  
interior and took with him only an Indian  
lad of 12 years. On the first night after  
leaving, Mrs. Hartley awoke her brother-  
in-law, who was sleeping in an adjoining  
room, her screams having been occasioned  
by dreaming that "the little black boy  
was murdering her husband." While the  
brother-in-law was quieting Mrs. H—  
screams were heard up stairs and on in-  
vestigation proved that another lady of the  
household had had a dream precisely simi-  
lar to that of Mrs. H—. They were all  
pretty well worked up over the matter  
until the afternoon of the following day,  
when Mr. Hartley returned, although he  
had expected to be absent a week. He  
gave as his only excuse for not continuing  
the journey that the night before he had  
dreamed that "the little black boy" in-  
tended to murder him!

It is needless to add that the Hartleys  
always believed that "the little black boy"  
was prevented from committing murder  
by the three providential coincident  
dreams.—St. Louis Republic.

### THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

For aught we know, the antarctic re-  
gions may possess valuable minerals and  
precious stones. As to practical utility  
among certain lines, the most unchecked  
imagination cannot hope that the south-  
ern continent will ever become what Green-  
land is fast becoming—a possible pleasure  
resort. Fifty years ago the idea of any  
man taking a party of pleasure seekers on  
a summer's jaunt to the north would have  
been laughed at. And I do not predict  
any such wonderful things for the south.  
But the benefits to pure science of a cam-  
paign over the southern continent, care-  
fully planned and carried out, are incalcu-  
lable. Not only would many entirely new  
branches of science in all probability be  
opened up, but the standard sciences would  
be enriched. A knowledge of the meteor-  
ological conditions in Antarctica is  
needed to solve the weather problem of the  
world. The theory of the earth's magneto-  
lism awaits confirmation or rejection ac-  
cording as the facts of the south may be  
found in this regard. Geography, geology,  
botany, biology—not a science is there on  
which we cannot obtain new light. It is  
to the south that the eager eyes of science  
ought to be directed.—Forum.

### Could Ride as She Pled.

A local bargain hunter who does sharp  
figuring is going to the west bound train  
the other day with her daughter, a little  
girl. "How much will it be?" she asked  
the hackman. "Half a dollar," said he.  
"Well," said she, "I haven't any baggage,  
no trunk, you see, and my daughter is very  
small, couldn't you consider her as equal to  
a trunk and take us both for one fare?"  
"Yes," said the obliging hackman, "I will  
take her as a trunk provided she will ride  
upon the baggage rack." They paid 50  
cents for the ride.—Lewiston Journal.

### A GOOD BUILDING UP.

A run-down system can be  
accomplished by the use of Dr.  
Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-  
covery. A long procession of  
diseases start from a torpid  
liver and impure blood. Take  
it, as you ought, when you  
feel the first symptoms (an-  
guish, loss of appetite, dullness,  
depression) and you'll save  
yourself from something se-  
rious.

As an appetizing, restorative  
tonic, to regulate stomach and  
build up the needed flesh and  
strength, there's nothing to  
equal it. It rouses every organ  
into beneficial action, purifies  
and carries the blood through  
the whole system, and re-  
stores health and vigor.  
For every disease caused  
by a disordered liver or  
impure blood, it is the  
only cure guaranteed  
remedy. If it  
doesn't benefit  
you, you'll  
save your  
money back.

## The Magic Touch

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

You smile at the idea. But  
if you are a sufferer from  
Dyspepsia

And indigestion, try a bottle, and be-  
fore you have taken half a dozen doses,  
you will involuntarily think, and no  
doubt exclaim,

### "That Just Hits It!"

"That soothing effect is a magic  
touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently  
tones and strengthens the stomach  
and digestive organs, invigorates the  
liver, creates a natural, healthy desire  
for food, gives refreshing sleep, and  
in short, raises the health tone of the  
entire system. Remember

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

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

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

IS THE BEST  
NO SQUEAKING.  
\$5. CORDOVAN,  
FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF,  
\$4.50 FINE CALF, KANGAROO  
\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES,  
\$2.50 2 WORKINGMENS  
EXTRA FINE,  
\$2.17 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES,  
LADIES'  
\$3.25 12 1/2 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  
adorned 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 profit. Our shoes  
equal custom work in style, easy fitting and  
wearing qualities. We have them sold every-  
where at lower prices for the value given than  
any other make. Take no substitutes. If your  
dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by  
Joseph Ball, Shenandoah, Pa.

## LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

IN EFFECT MAY 13, 1894.

Passenger trains leave Shenandoah for  
Canton Junction, March 4.40, 5.25, 6.10,  
6.55, 7.40, 8.25, 9.10, 10.00, 10.45, 11.30,  
12.15, 1.00, 1.45, 2.30, 3.15, 4.00, 4.45,  
5.30, 6.15, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.15, 10.00,  
10.45, 11.30, 12.15, 1.00, 1.45, 2.30, 3.15,  
4.00, 4.45, 5.30, 6.15, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30,  
9.15, 10.00, 10.45, 11.30, 12.15, 1.00,  
1.45, 2.30, 3.15, 4.00, 4.45, 5.30, 6.15,  
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