

Angus Corbly's Captivity

A Story of Early Indian Life and Adventure in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River.

BY A WRITER OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

CHAPTER 13.
CONCLUDED.

Angus and his comrades worked their way by easy stages up the St. Joseph to the lake, then across to the other St. Joseph and down to the Miami, where his two Indian friends decided that instead of returning to the Wabash they would follow the fortunes of the sergeant, and so to Detroit, reaching his destination in October after one of the most courageous journeys ever made by man. His report to the commandant at Detroit, while not encouraging to the British cause, was highly valuable and in the hands of a less stupid and arrogant man than General Amherst, to whom it was transmitted, would have been productive of good results. The expedition was so successfully accomplished that Sergeant Corbly was commissioned as a lieutenant, in which capacity he saw much service at the western posts during the period of Pontiac's conspiracy. The ranger returned to his command with Major Rogers.

After the English had recovered the ground lost in the war with Pontiac Angus resigned as a captain and engaged in business at Detroit, where he married and reared a family of children, some of whose descendants now live in the region where he grew up as a captive and slave. His efforts to gather up the dropped threads of his life proved unavailing, as has already been related, but to the day of his death he never ceased to mourn the loss of those parents who always lived in his memory as he saw them last.

The power of France in America was forever crushed by the bloody war that terminated in the treaty of Paris. Pontiac's dream of restoring that power and of organizing the native tribes in a great confederacy to resist the encroachments of the conquering British was scattered to the winds. The tide of British dominion surged westward with resistless might and the feeble barriers of Indian opposition melted away in fire and blood before it. For the red man the choice lay between civilization and destruction and the cruel and insulting aggressions of the frontiersmen backed by the bigotry and arrogance of the army made the former impossible. The admitted rights of the native tribes, even when apparently made secure by treaty, were disregarded and trampled upon. Captain Corbly was a sorrowful witness of the mistaken policy of the English and never ceased to protest in favor of humanity and Christian benevolence as the basis of a better policy which he hoped to see established.

But the haughty pride of England was doomed to bow before a people who knew better than the Indians how to resist intolerable aggression. Her own children, the colonists she had established in her American empire, rose against her insolence and tyranny and declared for independence, and by a long and bitter war they made that declaration good and forced the British flag northward across the Canadian border. Following the example of the French the British now sought to embitter the Indians against the victors. With specious pleas that all the outrages upon the red men had been perpetrated by her refractory and uncontrollable American children, English emissaries tried to secure the services of the Indians in the war and after its close they still persisted in their purpose of inciting the savages to insurrection and border warfare. If the young American giant could have been weakened and exhausted by constant strife with the savage Indians England might have descended from the north and recovered her lost empire. It was a vain hope; the banners of England could never again float as emblems of dominion over territory won by American arms.

The terms of peace at the end of the Revolution provided for the evacuation of all the western posts held by the British, which included Detroit. But, as the French had done before them, they delayed this ceremony on different pretexts for several years. The forts at Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac were thus held until 1796, thirteen years after the peace of Paris, and some ruinous interior posts in communication with these were occupied as long or nearly so. Angus Corbly, now a middle-aged man, wealthy, respected and influential, was exceedingly impatient at this delay, for in spite of his British surroundings he had been an ardent American from the outbreak of the Revolution and would have offered his services in the field but for the infirmities that were already creeping upon him as a result of his early exposure and the knife wound in his

shoulder. He was consumed with impatience to see the stars and stripes floating over his own home, the standard of a noble civilization that was pictured to him in his dreams.

The wonderful exploit of George Rogers Clark in lowering the English flag at Vincennes and taking control of the Wabash filled the brave man with elation; the successive disasters suffered by Harmor and St. Clair in their expeditions against the Indians in the Miami country depressed him exceedingly, and the impetuous successes of Mad Anthony Wayne on the Maumee raised his spirits mightily. When he received the news that by a treaty negotiated with Jay the British had fixed a time for the abandonment of the forts in the west his joy knew no bounds and he could scarcely wait with tranquillity for the agreed hour to come.

At last, one glorious July day of 1796, the sturdy captain walked down from his residence overlooking the river and entered his store on the main street with a little more vivacity and joviality than was usual even for him. His two eldest sons had preceded him and were occupied with their accustomed work, but he called them to the front of the store, where there were some rude benches and exclaimed gaily that no business would be transacted that day. As other merchants passed he called them in and with much animation repeated time and again the story of the French evacuation thirty-six years before, dwelling upon his forlorn condition then and happy escape. Through the long forenoon heavy wagons were passing down the soft dirt street from the fort to the river bearing loads of stores and equipments to the waiting boats where British soldiers received the boxes and stowed them away to be ferried to the opposite bank. The cross of St. George hung limp and lifeless at the top of the staff over the stockade and anchored in the stream before the city was a little fleet of small schooners displaying the red, white and blue of the United States, the light river breeze spreading the small flags in full view.

Then a small boat was pushed off bearing an English officer in full regimentals to inform Captain Porter of the Americans that all was in readiness for his reception. The captain landed a little detachment of sixty-five men and marched them up the street with colors displayed and drums beating to the great gate, where they halted and stood in line. The crimson-coated ranks of English soldiers, armed and equipped, were drawn up in a hollow square, the flag was lowered and taken from the halliard in silence, a sharp command was given and to the music of the drums the column was formed, including the artillery, and marched in steady line out past the Americans and to the water front, where they embarked to the Canada side. The Americans marched in, ran up the flag of their country and took full possession. A rising afternoon breeze caught the folds of the flag and straightened it out full length, at which a mighty cheer was raised by the assembled multitude and the town was given over to feasting and merriment. A few Indians skulking through the streets or crouching in the timber at the edges of the town witnessed the change of flag and presently disappeared into the forest.

"Now," said Angus heartily, "let us get to work. I feel that the air is clear and that we can go about our business with better heart since we are American citizens under the protection of the American flag."

Niagara and Michilimackinac were transferred in the same month and the fruits of the victory at Yorktown were gathered. Captain Corbly lived to see the British flag again surmount the ramparts in 1812, but his life was spared for his heart to be gladdened by the final change of banners when General Harrison marched his army into the town close upon the retreating red-coats and triumphantly swung Old Glory high above the smoking ruins of the public buildings. Soon after a treaty of peace was concluded with the hostile Indians of the north-west territory a month later, Angus Corbly, satisfied that all would then be well with his country, peacefully passed from earth, in the sure hope of a joyful reunion with those parents from whom he had been so unhappily separated through life.

THE END.

Take Rocky Mountain Tea. See it exterminate poison. Feel it revitalize your blood and nerves and bring back that happy, joyous feeling of boyhood days. 35c. Ask your druggist.

These crispy morning Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour tastes delicious. Ready in a moment. Buy from your grocer, 24c.

SCHLEY INQUIRY BEGINS

First Important Step Will be Challenge as to Howison's Competency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—All the members of the Schley court of inquiry are now in Washington. Admiral Howison was extremely guarded in answering inquiries respecting the court of inquiry. He said it would not be proper to say anything for publication in advance of the meeting of the court as to his own intentions or probable line of action of the court. It was evident, however, that he has not in any degree altered his resolution to serve as a member of the court if the other members accept his own view as to his qualifications.

Everything is ready for the meeting of the court. The impression at the navy department now is that the taking of testimony will not begin today, although that was the original expectation. A large number of witnesses are in Washington ready to take the stand at a moment's notice, but formalities are expected to consume most of the session, which, after all, is likely to be short, owing to the late hour of beginning. No summons has yet been issued for Admiral Sampson, and it is said very few formal summons have been issued by the department.

Precisely at 10 o'clock the members of the court will be seated—Admiral Dewey at the center of a table placed crosswise of the courtroom, with Rear Admiral Benham on his right and Rear Admiral Howison on his left. The witnesses will stand at the left end of the table next to the official stenographer and the judge advocate, Captain Lemly, with Solicitor E. P. Hanna, his associate in the case, occupying the other end of the table.

The judge advocate first will address the court and read the precept under which it is convened. The next step will be the recognition of counsel by the court, and Captain Lemly then will introduce Mr. Hulse as the official stenographer.

Next will come the most interesting part of the day's proceedings, namely, the challenging by Admiral Schley of the competency of Rear Admiral Howison as a member of the court. He will reiterate the charge that Admiral Howison had expressed an opinion adverse to Admiral Schley, and it will be the object of counsel to support this charge by affidavits, and perhaps by oral testimony. It is for the court to say whether such testimony will be admitted. The expectation is that an hour or two will be consumed in argument by counsel directed to the two members of the court whose competency is not questioned.

Admirals Dewey and Benham then will retire and determine whether or not the statements presented are sufficient to make manifest the incompetency of Rear Admiral Howison. There will be no appeal from the decision of the court on this point. Even the secretary of the navy could not undo its work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—Rear Admiral Schley made the first score in the great naval controversy before the court of inquiry. The victory was in favor of Rear Admiral Howison off the court.

A salute of seventeen guns, in honor of the admiral of the navy, marked the opening of the proceedings at 10 o'clock. The usual formalities on the opening of a court were transacted with dispatch. The first skirmish was opened by Admiral Schley rising from his seat and, speaking in strong voice, calmly and deliberately, challenging Admiral Howison's eligibility as a member of the court. Three witnesses were brought forward in support of this challenge—Francis S. Frost, William E. Spon, and Foster Nicholls. They gave very positive testimony as to expressions they had heard Admiral Howison make favorable to Admiral Sampson and unfavorable to Admiral Schley.

On concluding this testimony the question arose whether Admiral Howison would join issue with the statements made by the witness or would rest on his privilege to withhold any answer un-

til he chose to submit it. The admiral met the issue by turning at once to Admiral Dewey and announcing that he would make a writ of rejoinder to the statements of the three witnesses. This rejoinder he prepared very speedily. While conceding the accuracy of some points in the evidence, it threw considerable doubt on other points, and disclaimed any recollection of the talks said to have taken place on the trans-Atlantic steamer.

It was not sufficient, however, to counteract the very direct testimony given by the three witnesses, and moreover, the admiral himself, in concluding his statement, indicated plainly that he had no desire to remain on the court, and was there simply in obedience to orders. He even appealed to his associates on the court to decide all doubtful questions as to his eligibility in favor of Admiral Schley.

Before submitting the challenge to the determination of the court, Mr. Rayner cross-examined Admiral Howison very minutely as to his personal sentiments toward Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley and developed that Admiral Howison had expressed certain definite convictions as to Admiral Sampson's retention of authority and responsibility, even while he was absent temporarily from the fleet at Santiago. The challenge then was submitted to the court, which, under the circumstances, was narrowed to Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham to pass upon.

After hardly more than fifteen minutes spent in retirement to the consultation room of the court, Admiral Dewey briefly announced that the court sustained the challenge, and that Admiral Howison would be excused from further attendance. The decision came so quickly and unexpectedly that it sent a flutter of agitation throughout the courtroom. There was a buzz of animated comment, and Admiral Schley exchanged looks of satisfaction with his counsel. Admiral Dewey then at once closed the proceedings of the day by announcing that the court would adjourn indefinitely until the naval department had named an officer to succeed Admiral Howison.

HIGH PRIESTESS AND LAW'S DELAY

Emma Goldman Has Her Troubles in Court—May go East.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Justice Prindiville yesterday held Emma Goldman without bail, pending the decision of Judge Chetlain in the habeas corpus cases of the local anarchists. If by this decision Isaak and other Chicago "reds" now in the county jail are admitted to bail Miss Goldman also will be released from custody. Judge Chetlain will give his opinion tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Miss Goldman appeared before Justice Prindiville during the forenoon. She had not secured counsel, but declared that she was ready to act as her own attorney. Assistant City Prosecutor Owens, however, obtained a continuance of the hearing until Friday, stating that the result of an investigation at Buffalo was being awaited.

Late in the afternoon Miss Goldman again appeared before the justice, this time accompanied by Attorney Leopold Saliel, Charles Turner Brown and John F. Geeting. By her counsel she demanded the right to furnish bail.

"At the time the other anarchists were refused bail President McKinley was in a precarious condition," said the court. "but he has improved since that time, and is now practically out of danger. I will have to look the matter up before deciding it."

"I wish to truthfully state to you and the readers of these few lines that your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is without question, the best and only cure for dyspepsia that I have ever come in contact with and I have used many other preparations. John Ham, West Middlesex, Pa. No preparation equals Kodol Dyspepsia Cure as it contains all the natural digestants. It will digest all kinds of food and can't help but do you good. J. W. Hogg.

For a bad taste in the mouth take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by J. W. Hogg.

McKINLEY AND POSTERITY

His Buffalo Speech a New Constitution and His Murder the Death-blow to Anarchy—Speculation as the Bells Toll at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 13.—The newsboys are crying the extras, the streets are thronged—Washington is receiving mournfully the bulletins from the bedside of the dying president. On the avenue in front of the Post building thousands are gathering awaiting the reports announced from the big megaphone in the Post Editorial rooms, when it is swung into place by the speaker there is absolute silence. Applause follows the least favorable indication though every one knows there is no hope.

The favorable reports up till yesterday had quieted the public mind and the convening of the Schley Court of Inquiry was the all absorbing theme in the cafes and public places but today is forgotten and sorrow is depicted on every face as the alarming news comes from Buffalo.

Standing in the crowd before the bulletin boards it is possible to read the public mind in the comments that are made and it is evident that McKinley is beloved as has been no president since Lincoln. The frequent reference to Friday, and in conjunction with the 13th shows that superstition has a strong hold upon the average intellect but for the most part the remarks are of more moment.

There is a sentiment that McKinley dying has done more for posterity than McKinley living. His famous Buffalo speech, the last one of his life will become a new constitution to a republic grown to manhood. In the era of commercial supremacy which the country is just entering it will define our policy as forcibly and as clearly as did the Monroe doctrine, its last great predecessor.

More than that, McKinley's death will make of him a martyr whose taking off will extinguish the fires of anarchy first kindled by the French revolution. All nations will look to America to take the lead and anarchy, whether it be insanity or depravity will be effectually controlled. Already cablegrams announce the co-operation of European governments and the police officials of every great city in the world are calling for an international congress on the subject.

Laws have already been outlined for the next meeting of congress, Mayor Sylvester, chief of the Washington police, who is president of the national association of chiefs, has submitted a call for the approval of the members of the association, which, when issued, will assemble in Washington the leading police authorities of the world, and it is probable that this call will meet the endorsement of the various governments officially. The pope, it is announced, will issue an encyclical on the subject of anarchy. Thus the martyred president has given his life for the common good of society beyond the boundaries of the republic over which he ruled so well.

There was something suggestive of this in his manner as he stood in the rain on the 4th of March and faced the immense audience. He looked like a man assuming far graver responsibilities. Whatever of ambition there had been gratified? He had reached the summit established by precedent and would not again be a candidate. Whatever of politics and of gratitude for political services had necessarily marked his first term had no place then in his mind, which was free from personal or political interests. He seemed to feel that he was consecrating his life to a holy cause. Perhaps that is why the ceremony seemed unusually impressive and gave it a solemnity which the pageant and gay decorations could not dispel.

Naturally the conversation turned frequently toward his successor. The change was an abrupt one. Roosevelt is the political hero of the Spanish-American war as Taylor, who secured the nomination over

Webster and Clay, was of the Mexican war. No man has stronger friends or warmer enemies, those who express disapproval without being able to mention any single objectionable act. As an avowed candidate for the presidency he is ambitious and as a young man he has his life work before him in great past. It is not likely, that he will lay aside his ambition to be nominated for the presidency and elected. It was his desire to break the record and be the first vice president promoted to the presidency by popular vote. It is quite probable that he will seek to be the first vice-president advanced to the presidency to receive a nomination for the higher office. His friends would have sought for him the nomination in 1904.

With greater power and greater opportunity placed on his hands, will they deviate from that course? Whatever his wishes and whatever their course he cannot free himself from a suggestion of 1904 in all his acts. It is a result of the situation which he cannot avoid. It is generally conceded that Roosevelt will make a good president. He has courage and ability and as vice-president he has shown that he has dignity when it is required. His display of daring and his excess of vigor are natural to him and are not characteristic of his official life.

They rather go to mark a new area in politics. McKinley will probably be the last veteran of the civil war to occupy the presidential chair. The party organized in it and through it and as a result of it has changed much in its component parts in forty years. The younger members are not veterans and among them are those becoming by age, distinction and ability eligible to the presidency—Roosevelt is of this class. It is not therefore remarkable that he has a large following among the younger men who are beginning to control in national politics just as they have for some years controlled in city and state. Nor is it surprising that his youthful energy should shock some of the more staid and dignified of the party.

Roosevelt has surrounded himself with advisers. No one man had any more influence with him than another. That fact adds to the uncertainty that prevails. What will be his attitude toward those most prominent at present, some of whom are presidential candidates and others of whom are frequently mentioned for the presidency? At all events there will be much guessing and much accusation by the opposition press so that through it all the path up to 1904 is beset with many difficulties.

Sept. 14—Again the cry of "extra" is heard. At 2:30 a. m. it began and a thousand or more newsboys awoke Washington to the fact that the president had breathed his last. Today all the departments are closed and flags are displayed at half mast. An act of the last congress prohibiting the draping of public buildings. Thus two presidents are mourned this year and the last died at Buffalo, the scene of the only living president's early political triumphs. Grover Cleveland was once sheriff at Buffalo. Strange and sad at times is history.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requiring constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surface of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Total Eclipse.

Any man can produce a total eclipse of the sun, so far as he himself is concerned, by holding a dollar close to his eye. The total eclipse of health is often produced in much the same way, by letting the dollar shut out from view all other things and interests.

A great many people pay for wealth with health and admit at last that they have made a poor bargain. In the chase of the dollar people are too eager to take time to eat regularly or choose proper food, the stomach becomes disordered or diseased, the food eaten ceases to nourish, and physical breakdown comes.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition and so enables the strengthening of the body, in the only way by which strength can be obtained, by food properly digested and perfectly assimilated.

"I suffered for four years with pain in my stomach so that at times I couldn't work nor eat," writes Mr. Frank Smith of Granite, Chaffee Co., Colo. "I wrote to you about my sickness and was told to use your medicine, which I did with good result. I only used four bottles of Golden Medical Discovery, and must say that I am entirely cured, and feel like a new man, and I can highly recommend your medicine to any sufferer."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1288 pages, from receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered edition, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lake Erie & Western R.R. In Effect on and after Sunday, March 3, 1901. Trains will leave Plymouth as follows:

NORTH BOUND.
No. 20, Toledo, Chicago & Michigan Express, Leaves Plymouth 8:00 pm.
No. 21, Toledo, Detroit & Chicago Limited, Daily, Leaves Plymouth 5:15 pm.
No. 24, Maumee, LaFayette & Michigan City Special, Ex. Sunday, Leaves Plymouth 11:50 pm.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 21, Detroit, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Express, Leaves Plymouth 5:50 am.
No. 23, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo & Indianapolis Fast Line Ex. Sunday, Leaves Plymouth 10:30 am.
No. 25, Chicago, Toledo & Indianapolis Special, Ex. Sunday, Leaves Plymouth 3:15 pm.
ELEGANT NEW SERVICE ARRANGEMENT.
Trains No. 20, 22 & 24 make direct connection for Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and all points East, North and South.
Trains 21 and 23 make immediate connection at Indianapolis Union Station for Cincinnati, Louisville and all points in the Southeast, South and Southwest.
Train 25 connects at Indianapolis with fast trains for St. Louis, St. Paul, Chicago, etc.
For further information call at L. E. & W. ticket office.

J. M. DAUBENSPECK, Agent Lake Erie & West R.R. P.O. Daily General Passenger Agent.



All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Station, Chicago. Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers' baggage and check baggage in day coaches. Pullman sleeping cars, including scrupulously clean car enroute.

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