

TRIAL OF LIEUT. MANEY,

SLAYER OF CAPT. HEDBERG, BEGINS AT FORT SNELLING

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Col. Barr, Judge Advocate, Arrived from Governor's Island Yesterday, and Is Quarters at the Aberdeen—One of the Most Important Courts Martial Ever Held at the Fort.

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, of Governor's Island, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and is stopping at the Aberdeen. He is deputy judge advocate general of the United States army, and has been selected as the judge advocate of the court martial which meets at Fort Snelling Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock for the trial of First Lieut. James A. Maney, of the Fifteenth Infantry, who shot and killed Capt. Hedberg at Fort Snelling on Oct. 30.

Col. Barr is the first of the non-resident members of the court martial to arrive in the city. Seen at his rooms in the Aberdeen last evening, Col. Barr alluded to his former residence in this city and his acquaintance with many old residents here. He was stationed in this city, with headquarters in the army building on Robert street, for seven years. He was then attached to the staff of Gen. Terry, and then to the staff of Gen. Sherman, and was major general in 1880 and removed to Chicago. Col. Barr went with him, and was subsequently ordered to Governor's Island, where he is now stationed. Col. Barr was afterwards ordered to this city for the purpose of being present at the trial of First Lieut. James A. Maney, of the Fifteenth Infantry, who shot and killed Capt. Hedberg at Fort Snelling on Oct. 30.

The court martial will be conducted in public as civil courts. The prosecution will be conducted by Col. Barr. The following is a copy of the order made for the court martial:

War Department, Washington, May 1. By direction of the president, a general court martial is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at 11 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, the 23d of May, 1894, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Lieut. James A. Maney, of the Fifteenth Infantry.

Detail for the Court—Col. Edwin C. Mason, Third Infantry; Col. John C. Bates, Second Infantry; Col. Charles C. Byrne, assistant judge advocate general; Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Twenty-third Infantry; Lieut. Col. Charles B. Deane, deputy surgeon general; Lieut. Col. William F. L. Ketchum, First Infantry; Lieut. Col. Jacob F. Kent, Eighth Infantry; Lieut. Col. George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry; Maj. John M. Hamilton, First Cavalry; Maj. Wirt Davis, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. James M. J. Sanno, Seventh Infantry; Capt. Albert C. Weller, First Cavalry; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, deputy judge advocate general, judge advocate of the court.

The court is empowered to proceed with the business before it with any number of members present not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

Upon the final adjournment of the court the members thereof will, by direction of the secretary of war, return to their proper stations. The travel required is necessary for the public service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield, GEORGE D. ROGERS, Adjutant General.

SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT.

In Unknown Man Walks Into the Mississippi.

An unknown man walked into a battery grave shortly after midnight at the foot of Sibley street. Officer James Hogan was attracted to the river by the cries of men on the steamer Sidney, then was loading sacks of flour from the Diamond Joe warehouse. He ran to the water's edge and saw a man floating in the river about the ropes that moored the floating barge. The current is very swift and the river very high, and before assistance could be given he man passed from view under the barge boat. He was near enough he ropes to have caught them, but seemed to give no heed to cries to catch the ropes, and disappeared without making any outcry. The water is advancing up Sibley street. The steamer Sidney was just a little ahead of the barge. The hands on the Sidney saw the man walk into the river without making any outcry and in a few moments was carried under the barge by the strong current. It was not known whether it was suicide or a mistake in attempting to walk, as the man may have supposed, upon the barge. The identity of the man is unknown. He is described by John Green, a deck hand on the Sidney, as well dressed in a dark suit of clothes. He was about five feet eight or nine inches tall, wore a white shirt and collar and a black necktie, with a black derby hat. A switchman in the yards said that he saw a man hurrying down Jackson street of the description given. He then walked down the railroad tracks. It is probable this is the same man. The people of the Sidney and the barge could give no account of the man, and no one knew whether it was suicide or accident. It was 12:20 when the man was discovered in the river. Search was made immediately, but he body was not recovered.

t. Paul and the National Encampment.

Col. J. H. Davidson returned yesterday from a visit to Canton, O., where he attended the Grand Army encampment of the state, to present the claim of St. Paul for the national encampment in 1895.

A strong committee was present from Louisville, but no representatives were here from Atlanta. Resolutions were offered instructing the Ohio delegates to the national encampment at Pittsburg to favor St. Paul for 1895, and they were ably urged by numerous speakers. Col. Davidson addressed the encampment in behalf of St. Paul, and the resolution instructing Louisville did not pass as reported by the Associated Press. Before the encampment adjourned, however, a motion expressing the preference of those present for Louisville was adopted. In view of the proximity of Ohio and Kentucky such action was very natural.

Fire in a Restaurant.

The fire department prevented serious results from a blaze that started shortly after 9 o'clock last night in the restaurant of James C. Gilbert at 351 Robert street. The fire caught in the basement kitchen shortly after the place had been closed for the evening. A plentiful supply of water cut the fire short. The damage will not exceed \$60, chiefly caused by water.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Thiel's Detective Service. Established 1873. Local office, Germania life Insurance building, corner Fourth and Minnesota streets. General detective business transacted for corporations and individuals in all parts of the United States.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

A Rosy Picture of the Condition Now Existing.

To the Editor of the Globe. If there be any virtue in the quick impressions of short experience, I may then deduct a few conclusions from my recent visit to the South. Under the espousal of the cultured native Southern, envied by members of the press of the country; embracing everywhere hospitable facilities for instructing the visiting Northern hosts; I feel that the first, fresh impressions of Southern conditions, social and political, acquired through such intelligent agencies, are entitled to value in our estimate of the South.

Throughout the region, from Kentucky to the Gulf, there lives an ever-present picture of social and commercial thrift and personal content. Whatever may be surging within political volcanoes; whatever race discussion may be fermenting the mind of other sections, none of these seemingly perturbs the South. In the utterance of fervent patriotism, in pledges of fealty to our common weal, in a manly defense of all that is American, no tongue speaks with greater passion; no heart wells with the inspiration of a keener pride; no minds apply a surer logic than those which express themselves in that fair land—a land where the memory of Lincoln and Lee are alike revered.

He who, forty years ago, declared that the two races of the South could never live together in peace and harmony under a condition of social and political equality, did not see the South in the dawn of the twentieth century. For as the Northern student amplifies his book-gotten knowledge of the South with the vivifying touch of personal contact with the factors and conditions of that section, a newer and broader sense of our attitudes modifies theories which have persistently warped his conclusions.

The South is today most interesting to the political economist as a study in black and white. Avoiding for the moment a million features in the well-being of that section, the question of the negro in his native land is indeed interesting. To those of the North who have only observed the negro life of their own section it is apt to suggest a difference of judgment. The two factors, the southern negro and the Northern sophistication of him, are two very different and distinct entities. See the negro in Dixie—the trustful, simple, untroubled of the higher civilization around him, the contented servant of the white, the obedient, unworried laborer of the field and town, the voluntary devotee of old Southern homes. There is no race friction in the South which is born of prejudice based on native human quality. The negro instinctively concedes the mastership, the intellectual and moral superiority of the white, and is never so happy as when he expresses this acknowledgment in the forms of deference and respect. He clings with his brood to the worn mansions of slave-thrift; it seems he would rather serve his ante-bellum "masses" than assume the attendant strife and labors of political freedom. The responsibility of enfranchisement citizenship does not appeal to him in any measure like the emotional attachment for the old days and the old form of life.

activity, in a land of peace and plenty. In the North an arc of rampant material development is fast stampeding from off the human plane many of the sweeter virtues of a happier existence and prolonged life-service. Into this vortex a newly-constituted colored man has been created, of whom no commentary is intended. There is an impulse in the South between the white and the negro; the love the latter bears the former is manifest in every home and shop, every field and factory.

The negro is naturally contented and acquiescent for his esteem of and trustful devotion to the warm-hearted people from whom alone he got sufficient discipline of civilization to enable him to act at all under the franchise of the fifteenth constitutional amendment. Certainly a half century (about) did not need to regret the century now so manifest. There is no avoidance of the whites and the blacks because of hatred. Obviously, too, there is not a physical nor moral association. But there is no aversion by the one or the other, for it is here you see enacted a scheme of life and endeavor which teaches the observer that there are two distinct planes of social, moral and mental quality.

What is it, then, which periodically lights up the Northern sky with the flame of the so-called race problem? Is ignorance? The instinct and environment may breed affection, honesty and other impulses of the heart. These the negro has in cordly measure, both by the progress of one generation refining the next and by the natural impulse to love his benefactors. But the federal laws have harnessed him with a privilege—a duty—which rightfully demands the exercise of some mind in contradistinction to the deplorable and perpetual exercise of merely brute matter. The indiscriminate right to vote, the ponderous and menacing abuse and misdirection—or at least unintelligent exercise of the right by the negro in the South, is the bete noir which any people—be they of the North or South—have a moral and political right to condemn. He needs the rudiments of education, as much as he needs the pants he wears at the polls. Just illumine his mind with the faintest rays of a cultivating light; emancipate his mentality as you freed his body, and then you may reach the point where the negro attains to the development of a fair citizenship. The affairs of the South are serene. There are no strikes to disrupt the abortive Coeyxite is not indigenous to that soil; anarchy has neither nest nor cause in Dixie; but all work in that general human sympathy which is typical of these people. While both classes are at peace with circumstance, so both would extend the scope

and enlarge the work of that circumstance. They have a desire for progression, while the North has more of the means of aggression. The spectacle of the negro's service to the whites is only excelled by the loyal service of Southern sons to our common country. The spirit with which they vouchsafe this thrills one to renew the bond of Northern and Southern fellowship.

No; the negro is not the execrable heritor of our own social or political body. The vermin upon our body politic is not so venereal of that body itself. It is the alien scurvy, engrafted, which breeds the strife and chronic disorders of our government. With the enlightenment which should be inculcated into him by the nation which changed him with the righteous use and intelligent direction of his franchise, the Southern negro will bear himself well to the credit of progressive statehood. Unlike a large decimal of our imports of our raw human material, the negro will not be revealed as a parasite, but will live to evolutionize. In this work the South is today calling for every fair Northern man to be torn from the shelves of maps; not be a section line upon our maps; that there may be a coalition of the brain, the heart, the might and arms of one united country.

HARRY W. WACK.

Atlanta, Ga., May 18.

COMMERCIAL MEETING.

Event in Minneapolis of Vital Interest to Both Cities.

Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. a commercial convention will be held in Minneapolis, in which St. Paul merchants will unite with the Minneapolis contingent in considering matters of vital interest to the commerce of this section. The following circular is sent out by St. Paul men concerning the matter:

St. Paul, Minn., May 16, 1894.—Dear Sirs: The undersigned desire to call your attention to the commercial convention to be held in Minneapolis, Wednesday, May 23.

The matter to be taken up at that time (that of home patronage), cannot be of vital interest to every citizen in the Northwest. This matter is not to be discussed in the interest of any city or locality, but as it interests every citizen of the Northwest, and merchants of every class, manufacturers, jobbers and retailers are alike concerned in the successful consummation of the plan of organization as outlined. This plan contemplates a growth of loyalty and preference on the part of the Northwestern consumers to goods manufactured by Northwestern workers or offered through Northwestern merchants. A general invitation has been issued to merchants and manufacturers in all parts of the Northwest urging them to be present, and numerous letters of acceptance have been received. We think every merchant in this city is interested in this matter, and all are urged to be present to assist in organization. The meeting will be held in Exchange hall, Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, at 2:30 p. m. Yours truly, I. L. Blood, B. Kuhl, George F. Kuhles, George R. Finch, A. Guiterman, J. A. Gregg, Frank Luger, E. Yanish, A. J. Footner, W. R. Dorr, George L. Farwell, E. S. Warner, George W. Freeman, John F. Brockerick.

DIED.

JOHN—In St. Paul, at late residence, 1150 Henry street, Saturday, May 19, at 6:40 p. m., Thomas P. Toher, aged forty-five years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIAM S. SLEPPY, Funeral Director, Undertaking Rooms, 404 and 406 Selby corner Mackubin, Residence, 515 Dayton avenue, next to Presbyterian church. Telephone call, 27.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN.

Last Two Performances

The Distinguished Actor,

Mr. James O'Neill

Tonight, VIRGINIUS.

Tomorrow, MONTE CRISTO.

Thursday and Balance Week, McGilbrey

PRINCESS OF TREGIZONDE

GRAND! TWO NIGHTS,

Friday and Saturday, May 25 and 26. Matinee

Magnificent Spectacular Production.

"ROB ROY"

AND

"GATHERING OF THE CLANS"

The famous Three-Act Scottish Drama.

Grand Scenery, Elaborate Dances, Splendid Vocal and Instrumental Music.

TICKETS

Reserved Seats, \$1.00. Gallery, 25c

THE NAME FOR YOU TO REMEMBER IS

Toule's

LOG CABIN

MAPLE SYRUP

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND FULL MEASURE.

COMMERCIAL ST. PAUL

That the tide has turned is generally conceded. The recent periodical spasm of depression reached high-water mark in 1893. In the rebound, discerning minds plainly see days and years of prosperous activity. St. Paul may be congratulated upon having stood firm as a rock through the recent commercial upheaval.

So much for the past. Let us turn to the future. 1894 promises to be a good crop year. For a year past light orders have been placed for stocks of merchandise. Empty shelves must soon be replenished—largely from St. Paul. The recently opened line of the Great Northern railroad to the Pacific coast means a material expansion of our trade. The rapid development of the lake carrying tonnage means cheaper fuel and rates on merchandise from the East. Our rapidly developing manufacturing and industrial enterprises point to an increased population, greater prosperity of the laboring classes, and a vast increase in the volume of our business year by year.

Our banks, jobbing houses, and all classes of business men are upon a sound footing. Our sails having been trimmed and the financial storm weathered, St. Paul invites the Northwest to its doors with the new era of brightening skies, points with pride to its record as the Commercial Metropolis of the new Northwest, and assures all friends, competitors and patrons of a continuance of that spirit of fair dealing which has made the city great.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC BELT CO. Bread and Bakery Goods! 134 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul

CURES RHEUMATISM AND CHRONIC DISEASES. Catalogues Free.

HOREJIS BROS., 461-463-1165-1167 W. Seventh St.

JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO.'S Celebrated Milwaukee EXPORT BEERS AND MALT EXTRACT. DEPOT, FOOT OF SIBLEY TELEPHONE 507-2.

BAR-LOCK

DOES AGE MEAN MERIT? The Bar-Lock is not as old as some other machines. Neither are the other machines as old as a steel pen, nor the steel pen as old as the quill. New things represent progress. It is the new automatic actions and the new visible writing feature which make the Bar-Lock the model writing machine of the world. Full details of its automatic movements mailed free.

98 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

BOGGS & HOIT, Wholesale Grain, Hay and Seeds, Grass Seeds a Specialty. ST. PAUL, MINN.

POPULAR WANTS.

IN THE FRONT RANK!

The Globe Reduced in Price.

THE LEADING NORTHWESTERN NEWSPAPER

Placed Within the Reach of All.

From and after May 1st the subscription rates of the St. Paul Daily and Sunday Globe will be as follows:

Daily and Sunday by mail or carrier,

Fifty Cents Per Month.

Daily and Sunday by mail in advance,

One Year, Four Dollars.

Daily (6 week days) by mail or carrier,

Forty Cents Per Month.

Daily (6 week days) by mail in advance,

One Year, Three Dollars.

Sunday Globe

Five Cents Per Copy.

Three Months, mail or carrier, Fifty Cents.

One Year by carrier, \$1.50.

One Year by mail, \$1.25.

The Week-Day Globe.

Two Cents Per Copy Everywhere Except on Railroad Trains.

There will be no deterioration in the GLOBE as newspaper owing to this reduction.

THE GLOBE LEADS IN EVERYTHING!

Others Follow in a Few Things.

While Building Our New Studio, 1850 C.A. Zimmerman 1894

GALLERY NO. 9 W. THIRD.

Exquisite Photography!

15 CABINETS and ONE on 8x10 \$3.00.

OUR BEST WORK! Out-Door and Commercial Work a Specialty. Telephone 1071.

MR. ZIMMERMAN'S PERSONAL ATTENTION & APPOINTMENTS.

\$3.00

Will secure a splendidly bound copy of the great

Magic City,

which has just been published in

18 parts.

The Globe will send bound copies for Three Dollars on receipt of the money, express charges for delivery to be paid by the purchaser.

St. Paul & White Bear R. R. CO.

TIME TABLE.

In Effect May 12th, 1894.

For North St. Paul—6:40 a. m., 7:40 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 9 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 11:15 a. m., 11:40 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 1:40 p. m., 2:40 p. m., 3:40 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 5:40 p. m., 6:40 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 8:40 p. m., 9:40 p. m., 10:40 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 12:40 a. m.

For Whitehead—6:40 a. m., 7:40 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 9 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 11:15 a. m., 11:40 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 1:40 p. m., 2:40 p. m., 3:40 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 5:40 p. m., 6:40 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 8:40 p. m., 9:40 p. m., 10:40 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 12:40 a. m.

For Mahomet—6:40 a. m., 7:40 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 9 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 11:15 a. m., 11:40 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 1:40 p. m., 2:40 p. m., 3:40 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 5:40 p. m., 6:40 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 8:40 p. m., 9:40 p. m., 10:40 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 12:40 a. m.

Notice—6:40 a. m., 7:40 a. m., trips not run on Sunday. On Sunday the 8:15 a. m. car runs to Whitehead only.

THE NORTHWESTERN LINE

ST. P. M. & O. R.

THRU TRAINS LEAVE ST. PAUL UNION DEPOT. Chicago—6:40 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 11:15 a. m., 11:40 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 1:40 p. m., 2:40 p. m., 3:40 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 5:40 p. m., 6:40 p. m., 7:40 p. m., 8:40 p. m., 9:40 p. m., 10:40 p. m., 11:40 p. m., 12:40 a. m.

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