

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1886.

Some of the President's latest work has been that of carefully examining private pension bills. He was supposed to have work enough to do already without assuming any new burdens; but it seems he feels the necessity of taking a hand himself in the re-treatment campaign which Mr. Hewitt and some other influential Democrats have begun in the House of Representatives. Mr. Cleveland's predecessors have generally regarded life as too short to spend in examining this class of legislation with special care.

They have contented themselves with the assurance that Congress had opportunities for investigating the claims in the most thorough manner, and that if the bills had got through both Houses there must have been some merit in them.

A few days since a rumor about the Capital, to the effect that any further raids upon the Treasury would be combated by the President's veto, created a considerable sensation. President Cleveland is the first President, it is said, who has undertaken to scrutinize private bills. But he became alarmed at the reckless way Congress was rushing pension business. A fortnight ago the Senate alone, in one day, passed 450 such bills, after merely reading their titles. This hurried and careless way of taking money out of the National Treasury struck the President as eminently improper, and he began sending to the Pension Office for the records in order to satisfy his mind concerning each of the cases which have thus far come before him. It is, perhaps, no more than the President's duty, but it is a duty which has rarely been performed; and the question is where Mr. Cleveland is going to find the time for the pursuit of his excellent policy.

No speech probably has been made during the present session of Congress which has created so much of a sensation as the one delivered by Mr. Hewitt on Thursday, when he protested against any further raids upon the Treasury under the name of bounties or other benefits of that kind to soldiers of the late war. Most of these propositions are ill considered, and although for seventy-five years to come the south will be helping to pay pensions to the soldiers and to the widows of the soldiers of the north a southern member cannot raise a question as to the propriety of any of these grabs, without rendering himself liable to charges of disloyalty, flippantly and cheaply brought.

The reference made by the gentleman from New York to the peculiar position of southern members, who are thus embarrassed when they would like to oppose these ruinous schemes according to their convictions, was especially relevant and timely. He declared that the limit of endurance on the part of the tax payer had been reached and that the discontent, on account of excessive taxation, was breaking out in riots, dynamite and death. "Those who wanted to give their hands down into the Treasury," said he, "take advantage of the delicate position in which the southern men are placed, being subject to the charge of disloyalty if they resist the steal." But no one could make this charge against him and he would make the fight.

The great river and harbor grab which went through the House after a discussion extending over several weeks, takes from River Commissions their power and gives it to the Secretary of War. During the debate an opponent of the measure severely criticised it. No grandeur of place, he said, nor insignificance of spot was ignored. The bill reached everywhere. It was not restricted by any unpronounceable name, by any obscurity of situation, or by any difficulty of access. There was nothing that seemed to be too incredible to be contained in this bill. The disfranchised citizens of the Capitol join issue with this assertion, however, and are indignant because an appropriation for the Potomac Flats was omitted. Because of this neglect of their own fair river they hold the bill to be impudent to go unrebuked. They contend that its object was not to deepen the channel of noble streams, or to benefit the property of the whole American people. Its real purpose was to insure the return of a lot of Congressmen to their seats in the House at the coming elections. All that the people of the District of Columbia are allowed to do, you know, is to pay their share of taxes for the improvement of other people's rivers and harbors, bluffs and flats, creeks and coves. They have no representation in Congress, no votes. They belong to the people of the United States, absolutely, and are governed by them. That is why they complain of being ignored when Congress is distributing fifteen millions of dollars.

Griggs' Glycerine Salve.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. For sale by E. Y. Griggs.

Firemen's Tournament at Dubuque.

The Illinois Central Railroad will sell low rate Excursion tickets from all stations in Iowa, and all stations from Decatur to Galena, in Illinois, to Dubuque and return, commencing June 7th to the 11th, good to returning until the 13th, inclusive. For bills giving rates and programme of the Tournament, apply to the nearest I. C. Agent, or the undersigned at Manchester, Iowa.

J. F. MEERY,
Gen. W. S. Pass. Agt.

LITERATURE.

The important article on the British Navy, by Sir Edward Reed, which attracted much attention in the February *Hesperus*, and the description of the Krupp establishment in March, will be followed in the June number by a timely paper on the U. S. Navy, by Rear-admiral Edward Simpson, of the Navy Department at Washington, with a large number of excellent illustrations. The history of our navy is briefly sketched, and the record is one that Uncle Sam need not be ashamed of. But as one reads of its present deplorable condition, every patriot must regret the indifference and stagnation which have left us far behind the age. Previous to last year our navy consisted only of thirty-two wooden vessels, two iron sloops of war, and a few old primitive monitors. In 1883 the construction of three steam-cruisers and a dispatch boat, with steel plates, was authorized. These vessels are the *Chicago*, *Boston* and *Atlanta* which are nearly finished, and the *Dolphin*, now doing service. With the construction of these vessels the manufacture of steel plates for ships began in this country. This feeble array constitutes the present naval force of the United States. We have not one armor-clad man-of-war (the old single-turreted monitors not being considered as having any efficiency,) and the ordnance and equipments are ridiculously behind the age. It would be impossible for us to cope even with some of the smaller powers in our own hemisphere, and the naval armaments of Europe make our deficiency a humiliation. Public opinion is stirring congress to action, and the article mentions some important improvements which are in operation. It is to be hoped that this able paper will hasten the adjustment of our navy to the Age of Steel.

The *Dial* for May contains a very interesting and logical argument by Gen. A. C. McClurg, in behalf of an international copyright entitled, "Justice to Authors." William M. Lawrence discusses Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and W. F. Allen's "The Epic Songs of Russia." Among the other articles of interest are a review of Andrew Carnegie's "Triumph of Democracy," by Rossett Johnson; and Wm. Morton Payne's review of "Recent Fiction." The usual briefs on new books is to be found in this number.

Hon. David A. Wells' third paper of the series, entitled "An Economic Study of Mexico," now running through *The Popular Science Monthly*, will appear in the forthcoming June number. The series will close with the fourth paper, and it promises, when completed, to be the fullest as it will be unquestionably the most accurate summary of the real condition of affairs, industrial, commercial, and political, in Mexico, that has appeared since the Mexican war.

Justice Thomas M. Cooley, of the Supreme Court of Michigan, is giving his attention to the labor troubles, and is preparing an article on Arbitration for the July number of *The Forum*. A writer combining so much legal knowledge with so wide an experience in practical affairs ought to be able to make some useful suggestions.

The *Graphic News*, of Chicago, of May 15th is very finely illustrated, containing pictures of Messrs. Parsons, Fielden, Spies and Schwab, the anarchist leaders; also of Col. Knox, Chief of Police Ebersold, and others who assisted in stamping out the recent socialist demonstrations in Chicago.

Judge of a government by the men it produces. Judge of a man by his deeds, a tree by its fruits, a medicine by its results. Time tried and true is Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure, which contains the good qualities of all the best cough remedies without the defects of any of them. A safe and speedy remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by E. Y. Griggs in fifty cent and dollar bottles. Healing to the lungs. Safe and pleasant for children.

Veto Message.

The following message from the President to congress, vetoing a private pension bill, is deserving of a very careful reading by the people:

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I return without my approval house bill No. 147, entitled an act increasing the pension of Andrew J. Hill. The bill doubles the pension which the person named therein has been receiving for a number of years. It appears from the report of the committee to which the bill was referred that the claim made by him for increased pension has been lately rejected by the pension bureau on the ground that the claimant is now receiving a pension commensurate with the degree of disability found to exist. The policy of frequently reversing by special enactment the decisions of the bureau invested by law with the examination of pension claims, fully equipped for such examination, and which ought not to be suspected of any lack of liberality to our veteran soldiers, is exceedingly questionable. It may well be doubted if a committee of congress has a better opportunity than such agency to judge of the merits of his claim. If, however, there is any lack of power in the pension bureau for a full investigation it should be supplied. If the system adopted is inadequate to do full justice to claimants, it should be corrected, and if there is a want of sympathy and consideration for the defenders of our government, the bureau should be re-organized. The disposition to concede more generous treatment to the disabled, aged and needy among our veterans should not be restrained, and it must be admitted that in some cases justice and equity can not be attained without the charitable tendencies of the government in favor of worthy objects of its care. The conditions sometimes justify resort to special legislation, but I am convinced that the interposition by special enactment in the granting of pensions should be rare and exceptional.

There has lately been presented to me on the same day for approval nearly two hundred and forty special bills, granting and increasing pensions and restoring to the pension list the names of parties which for cause have been dropped. To add executive duty they were referred to the pension bureau for examination and report. After a delay absolutely necessary they have been returned to me within a few hours of the limit constitutionally provided.

for the executive action. Eighty-one of these bills cover cases in which favorable action by the pension bureau was denied by reason of the insufficiency of the testimony filed to prove the facts alleged. These bills I have approved on the assumption that the claims were meritorious and that, on the passage of the bills, the government has waived full proof of the facts.

"I estimate the expenditure involved in these bills at more than \$35,000 annually. Though my conception of public duty lends me to the conclusion upon the slight examination which I have been able to give to such of these bills as are not embraced in the first class above mentioned, that many of them should be disapproved, I am utterly unable to submit within the time allowed me for that purpose any objections to the same. They will therefore become operative without my approval. A sufficient reason for the return of the particular bill now under consideration is found in the fact that it provides that the name of Andrew J. Hill be placed on the pension roll, while the records of the pension bureau, as well as the medical certificate made part of the report, disclose the fact that the name of the beneficiary is Alfred J. Hill."

A Matter of Gratitude.

Months ago I had occasion to publicly testify to the rare curative effect of Swift's Specific in the treatment of rheumatism, from which I had suffered for several years. I am again constrained to bear testimony to the virtue of this famous medicine in the treatment of another and quite a different disease. During my late visit to the North I was stricken down with malarial fever, and at times my recovery was extremely doubtful. At this period of my sickness, however, a copy of an Atlanta paper came to hand in which was a certificate from some person who has used with success Swift's specific in a similar case. Having a bottle with me, I am proud to say that good results followed at once. I then procured a few bottles from Boston, and continued to take three doses daily until I recovered my health perfectly, a result largely due to that valuable preparation, S. S. S. Gratefully, SIDNEY HERBERT.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. 157 W. 23d St., N. Y.

In Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, Ireland, 8,000 Orangemen formed in procession Monday attend the funeral of one of their order. The police authorities prohibited them from wearing badges, on the ground that their route to the cemetery lay through the Catholic district. The Orangemen complied with the orders of the police. The opposing mob derided them and taunted them with cowardice, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the police prevented a conflict.

SICK HEADACHE—Thousands who have suffered intensely with sick headache say that Hood's Sarsaparilla has completely cured them. One gentleman thus relieved, writes: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is worth its weight in gold." Reader, if you are a sufferer with sick headache, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. It will do you positive good. Sold by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Made by all druggists. 100 Doses One Dollar.

The mileage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's system foots up 11,500 miles of first, second, third and fourth tracks, of which 6,000 miles are first track and over 1,000 miles is second track. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company will, by the end of the coming year control over 10,000 miles of road in the southwest. The Washash system is also extending and the possibility of a combination between all of these interests is regarded as among the early possibilities in railroad circles.

Safety in Epidemics.

"During the last terrible yellow fever epidemic I stayed here waiting on several fever sufferers, burying others, and being exposed at all times; but, owing to the continued use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, I weathered the storm, and can now say I saved my life.—T. J. KING, Bartlett, Tenn."

Barbers near Mono Lake, California, whose water is heavy with salt of sodium and borax, use it as a natural shampooing water, to the satisfaction of their customers.

Those who in one sense follow the fortunes of Patti, says that from her tour in Spain and Portugal her receipt were 1,068,113 francs.

A high mandarin of China, in his letter of thanks to Dr. Ayer for having introduced Ayer's Pills into the Celestial Empire, called them "Sweet Curing Seeds"—a very appropriate name! They are sweet, they cure, and are therefore the most profitable "seeds" a sick man can invest in.

The average salary in forty-three of the Methodist churches in the New Haven District of New York East Conference is \$450.

Recent investigation shows the existing navy of Great Britain cost \$210,000,000, and that its present value does not exceed \$60,000,000.

Rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous headache have at last found a conqueror. B. M. Terrell, druggist of Forney, Tex., says: "The physicians here are prescribing Tongaline with the most successful results."

In Lowell, Mass., there are 400 liquor saloons and only 24 bakeries.

The Boston and Albany Railroad has a circulating library of 2,000 volumes free to its employees.

The Chicago *Rambler* says that Henry Berge expects to get indictments against all street railways who use bolted cars in fly time.

I was taken with a pain in my shoulder which proved to be rheumatism. I used only one bottle of Athlophors and have not felt any rheumatism since. R. P. Murphy, Commission Merchant, 31 Imperial Building, Chicago, Ill.

A law that has been a dead letter for thirty years has been revived by the local authorities of Dover, N. H., for the purpose of compelling barber shops to keep closed on Sundays.

An account of the "Retreat of the Confederate Government" from Richmond, at the close of the war, by one of the party, accompanied by a superb portrait in steel of Jefferson Davis, will be a notable feature of the *Magazine of American History* for June.

MR. WILLIS BOYD ALLEN, editor of *The Cottage Heath*, contributes an original poem to *May* which D. Lothrop & Co. publish. Mr. Allen is a young Boston lawyer and graduated from Harvard University in 1878.

CITY LODGING-HOUSE DISCOMFORT.

Trouble with the Servants—A Man Without a Breakfast—He-loses.

There is one element usually wanting to your comfort in a lodging-house in New York. Breakfast is a difficult subject, and a man is a helpless being until he has had breakfast. You can not at all rely on the resources of a lodging-house at this point. The truth is that the business of keeping lodgers alive in this city is a period of transition. The old-fashioned boarding-house has been abandoned by many of those who lodge; but the proprietors of these houses have not yet learned how to take care of their charges. In London a very large part of the population have from time immemorial taken care of lodgers, and notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon this class of persons they are usually very decent people, and they succeed in giving you a hot and cold, or a hot and cold tea. There is a hell, and it is answered by a young woman, who is always civil, and is sometimes attractive. She is now and then extremely pretty; but, no matter how pretty she is, you may send her out for a job of beer. After the tall lodging-house design in an American establishment of the kind the civil and good nature of these persons are most grateful. The prettiest of them I ever saw would answer my bill half a dozen times in a morning without any lack of sleep. I once rang for a fork which she had forgotten; she quickly returned with it and laid it down, with the remark: "My dear I'll never learn to save my 'cels."

But this is not at all the condition of things in New York. The lodging-house proprietors in most cases refuse to give you breakfast at all. If it is given you it is usually intolerable, the bread, butter, eggs, milk, and coffee, being all bad. But in the situation of this breakfast, such as it is, the lodger will encounter difficulties. The theoretical intentions of the landlord or landlady are thwarted by the obstructions thrown in the way by the servants; the tactics of Mr. Parnell is imitated by his countrywomen to good purpose. It is difficult to find out whose business it is to look after you; you are reformed by one domestic to another. The Germans are just as badly very unlike the kind, servicable people of the fatherland. But, however, well disposed the domestic may be, it is often extremely difficult to communicate with them. The room has no bell or if there is one it does not work. But if there is a bell, and it is in good order, it may require some hardihood to ring it. If it becomes necessary to establish some kind of communication with the domestics your position is, indeed, a help as one; they appear to be as jealously secluded as the occupants of an Oriental harem.

And yet it is quite necessary to a comfortable and decent existence that you should not be compelled to go out of the house for your breakfast. It may be very well to go out now and then. On warm and bright days it is occasionally amusing to breakfast at a club or a restaurant. But what can be so unpleasant than to be required to face a bilious man on an empty stomach. Or it may be that the day begins with one of those heavy and steady down-pours which are characteristic of this climate. The dark and dripping world says, mournfully: "Thou hast no breakfast."—New York Times.

A Fly Man Caught at Last.

"One of the curious traits about the French-Canadians," said a fly man the other day, "is the fact that they never die of old age. Some seven years ago a couple of us were working a Great Western train, and we beat a Frenchman out of \$15 on the three card monte racket. He was a little 75 years old, and he didn't get the game through his head until we jumped the train at a small station. The other day I was coming to Detroit from the east, and when the train stopped at St. Thomas I got out to stretch my legs. I had scarcely touched the platform when somebody grasped me and a voice cried out:

"He is da man! He bait me out of feefteen dollaire!" "I looked around to find that same old Frenchman hanging to my arm. I couldn't see that he had changed a particle in looks or grown older by a day.

"I want me feefteen dollaire," he shouted as he danced around. "Dis man he throw some two—three cards and he taake me feefteen dollaire and keep."

"I tried to brass it out, but it was no go, and the result was that I had to fork over the money. He stood there as the train moved off, and shaking his fist at me he shouted:

"Ah! I forgot! You don't pay me no 'interas on zhat feefteen dollaire for seventeen years! I see you again—make feefteen years more."—Detroit Free Press.

Old Delusion of a Young Man.

There is a young man more or less known about the town as the prodigal son of a rich father who goes on a terrible spree about twice a year. At these times he has the oldest idea imaginable. Instead of seeing the customary snakes, he believes that one of John Robinson's elephants is trying to kill him. It is a fearful delusion, and the young fellow thinks the great animal is chasing him from street to street and from place to place seeking an opportunity to crush him beneath his ponderous feet.

On these occasions he invariably goes to Haen's detect-e-a-ency and hires one of the men to kill the elephant. The men go out and return in about half an hour, saying that he has shot the animal. Thereupon the prodigal gives the detective \$10 and departs with an untroubled mind. The detective has to kill the elephant about twice a year.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Whittier and His Personal Papers.

John G. Whittier, referring to the report that he had destroyed all his personal letters and papers to prevent posthumous publication writes that some years ago he destroyed a large collection of letters he had received, not from any regard to his own reputation, but from fear that their publication might be unpleasant or injurious to the writers or their friends. They covered much of the anti-slavery period and the war of the rebellion.—Chicago Times.

Understanding Matters More Fully.

"Dear Will," said the bride of three months, "I am really afraid that you have de-vised me. Your breath has several times smelled of liquor. Now, don't you drink?" "Why, pet, how can you suspect me? Drink! To be sure not. The doctor tells me that I have been with alcohol to harden them." "But, Will, dear, beer doesn't smell like alcohol, does it?" "Of course, pet. Don't you know it is alcohol in beer that makes it intoxicating! By the way, pet, there is a volume of chemistry in my library. You had better look over that, and you will understand these matters more fully."—Philadelphia Chronicle.

The Starving Esquimaux in Labrador.

A dreadful famine is raging in Labrador, in the coast district between Esquimaux Point and Blanc Sablon. The starving natives, having killed all their dogs, now travel about on the feet in the desperate hope of disposing of their remaining property, including their hunting implements and their children.—Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

The United States Supreme Court Monday adjourned until October next. The following order was issued by the court: "That all the cases on the docket not decided, and all the other business of the term not disposed of by the court, be, and the same is hereby continued until the next term of the court."

Ex-Mayor Latrobe, Baltimore, Md., says the best cough medicine is Red Star Cough Cure. Dr. Samuel K. Cox, D. D., of Washington, D. C., after a careful analysis, pronounced it purely vegetable, and most excellent for throat troubles. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

An Iowa cattle grower has obtained 125 cattle with no bad results, and regards it a great economy. He thinks that horns do \$1,000,000 damages annually in Iowa alone.

As the greatest pain-cure, St. Jacob's Oil is recommended by public men of America and others countries. Hon. Bills Flint, Life-Senator of the Dominion Parliament, Canada, found it to act like a charm.

The woman of the Salvation Army in Bristol, Conn., have armed themselves with Cayenne pepper, to throw in the faces of the ruffians who are accustomed to annoy them in their street parades.

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved."—R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over."—J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold."—I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. TIME TABLE. October 13th, 1883.

Going South.		STATIONS.	Going North.	
Pass. No. 19.	Pass. No. 10.		Pass. No. 70.	Pass. No. 18.
7:15 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	Chicago	10:30 A.M.	7:15 A.M.
8:15	9:30	Aurora	11:15	8:00
9:15	10:30	Rock Island	12:00	8:45
10:15	11:30	Moline	12:45	9:30
11:15	12:30	Peoria	1:30	10:15
12:15	1:30	Springfield	2:15	11:00
1:15	2:30	St. Louis	3:00	11:45
2:15	3:30	St. Paul	3:45	12:30
3:15	4:30	St. James	4:30	1:15
4:15	5:30	St. Joseph	5:15	2:00
5:15	6:30	St. Charles	6:00	2:45
6:15	7:30	St. Mary	6:45	3:30
7:15	8:30	St. Charles	7:30	4:15
8:15	9:30	St. Louis	8:15	5:00
9:15	10:30	St. Paul	9:00	5:45
10:15	11:30	St. James	9:45	6:30
11:15	12:30	St. Joseph	10:30	7:15
12:15	1:30	St. Charles	11:15	8:00
1:15	2:30	St. Mary	12:00	8:45
2:15	3:30	St. Charles	12:45	9:30
3:15	4:30	St. Louis	1:30	10:15
4:15	5:30	St. Paul	2:15	11:00
5:15	6:30	St. James	3:00	11:45
6:15	7:30	St. Joseph	3:45	12:30
7:15	8:30	St. Charles	4:30	1:15
8:15	9:30	St. Mary	5:15	2:00
9:15	10:30	St. Charles	6:00	2:45
10:15	11:30	St. Louis	6:45	3:30
11:15	12:30	St. Paul	7:30	4:15
12:15	1:30	St. James	8:15	5:00
1:15	2:30	St. Joseph	9:00	5:45
2:15	3:30	St. Charles	9:45	6:30
3:15	4:30	St. Mary	10:30	7:15
4:15	5:30	St. Charles	11:15	8:00
5:15	6:30	St. Louis	12:00	8:45
6:15	7:30	St. Paul	12:45	9:30
7:15	8:30	St. James	1:30	10:15
8:15	9:30	St. Joseph	2:15	11:00
9:15	10:30	St. Charles	3:00	11:45
10:15	11:30	St. Mary	3:45	12:30
11:15	12:30	St. Charles	4:30	1:15
12:15	1:30	St. Louis	5:15	2:00
1:15	2:30	St. Paul	6:00	2:45
2:15	3:30	St. James	6:45	3:30
3:15	4:30	St. Joseph	7:30	4:15
4:15	5:30	St. Charles	8:15	5:00
5:15	6:30	St. Mary	9:00	5:45
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12:15	1:30	St. Joseph	11:15	8:00
1:15	2:30	St. Charles	12:00	8:45
2:15	3:30	St. Mary	12:45	9:30
3:15	4:30	St. Charles	1:30	10:15
4:15	5:30	St. Louis	2:15	11:00
5:15	6:30	St. Paul	3:00	11:45
6:15	7:30	St. James	3:45	12:30
7:15	8:30	St. Joseph	4:30	1:15
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