

# Home and Farm.

## Doubling the Crop by Cultivation.

If no weeds ever appear in a cornfield there would still be need for frequent cultivation, said Henry Stewart. A few years ago I left ten rows through a corn field unworked while the rest of the field was cultivated every week until the tassel appeared. The weeds in those ten rows were pulled by hand, and there were very few, for the ground was a sod deeply plowed, and harrowed thoroughly up to time the corn was planted. The stalks in the ten rows were more than three feet shorter than those in the rest of the field, and there was scarcely a single ear that was filled to the end. The rest of the field, which was a few square yards over two acres, yielded a 198 bushels of shelled corn, estimating two bushels of ears to one of grain. The ten rows made up exactly one-fifth of an acre (32 rods), and gave only 11 1/2 bushels of corn. Every thing else being equal, the difference being over 51 bushels to the acre, was clearly due to the absence of cultivation, the ground being baked and dry the greater part of the time. Since then I left one strip on the other side of a field, measuring exactly an acre, without either cultivation or weeding, and it yielded 14 bushels of poor corn, the rest of the field yielding 42 bushels of grain to the acre. In 1880, I had an eight acre field that yielded enough to completely fill a 500-bushel crib, equal to over 30 bushels of shelled corn per acre, on a very poor old field that was newly broken up, without manure, but was cultivated eight times, while my half of a rented four acre field, worked only twice, amounted to one wagon load of ears equal to 20 bushels of grain, and this small field was much better soil than the old field.

My practice for many years has been to work the corn once a week, beginning on Monday when the weather was suitable, and continue the working as long as a horse can get through the rows without breaking the stalks—and this is usually until the ears begin to hang out in rows—and the cultivation has always been on the surface.—New York Voice.

## Experience and Science.

It is interesting to learn how the common experience of farmers is frequently corroborated and justified by science. It has been a constant habit among farmers to give hard-wood ashes with the charcoal in aid in feeding. Breeders of swine have averred that this condiment was a preventative against cholera. And now the Wisconsin Experiment Station in a recent bulletin shows, as a result of careful experiments, that wood ashes are so useful an aid to digestion in pigs as to have resulted in a saving of 188 pounds of corn out of 625, or about one-fifth. Three lots of pigs were fed at three trials; the average result is given as follows: With corn alone, 629 pounds of meal made 100 pounds of pork; with ashes given ad libitum, 491 pounds of meal made the same weight of meat; with bone meal, 487 pounds of corn meal gave the same result. With the corn-meal alone, the bones were weak, sustaining only 351 pounds without fracture; with ashes the bones bore 581 pounds without breaking; with bone meal, 680 pounds were supported. The bulletin claims a saving of 28 per cent, but the figures given show a small fraction over 20 per cent only. The results of the ashes are to neutralize acidity in the stomach and to afford necessary potash and lime, both indispensable for good digestion, and this of course is an antidote against intestinal disorders which encourage cholera.—New York Times.

## Pale But Honest Butter.

Did gilt-edge butter lovers know the true nature of the annotto of commerce, they would change their tastes and be contented with a pale but healthy, honest butter. It is a rare exception to find pale butter from a Jersey cow. The next honest, healthy colorer is a liberal supply of carrots; one of the most healthy roots for cow, horse or man, especially our young children, and one of the most prolific crops in this country. Any cow's butter will incline to the desired color if fed liberally on carrots.—Jersey Bulletin.

## Happy Hooslers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from kidney and liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best kidney and liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle, at J. D. Morris Drug Store.

# The South's Shipping Progress.

In noting the progress of the South attention is chiefly centered on her iron and other manufacturing industries. But there is progress in another direction which speaks quite as much for the future as the marvelous progress made in the development of the South's material resources, and in the establishing of manufacturing enterprises.

A glance at the record of our Southern ports, which shows the progress of our ocean trade, will prove a revelation to even the well-informed reader whose thought has not been turned in that direction. This is the more encouraging and significant because in the calculations on the South's future progress on industrial lines this was rarely taken into account, the figuring generally stopping at the seashore, and yet Southern enterprise is moving quite as rapidly and is making quite as much of a mark on sea as it is on land, which is saying a good deal.

To the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, which keeps an Argus eye on Southern development and progress on land and sea, we are indebted for some interesting facts and figures showing the increase in the foreign trade of our Southern ports. It sums up to the value of the exports of twenty Southern ports in the past eleven months ending May 31st, at \$321,179,905, as compared with \$301,451,277 for the corresponding period of last year. The total exports of the whole country amounted to \$826,823,654 compared with \$804,717,334 for the corresponding eleven months of last year, a gain of \$22,106,571, \$19,728,625 of which was in the South, while the increase of all the other ports in the United States was only \$2,376,885, the increase in the Southern ports being nearly ten times as much as in the others. This phenomenal increase is an index of future possibilities when a concerted effort is made in the direction of developing our marine business, which has recently attracted comparatively but little attention.

The figures above quoted apply only to foreign shipments and not to the coastwise trade which is also assuming very large proportions.

The ports showing the largest gains were Galveston \$9,300,000; Charleston \$8,000,000; New Port News \$3,800,000; Norfolk and Portsmouth \$2,200,000; Savannah \$2,200,000; Wilmington \$2,100,000.

This rapid increase in our shipping trade is to be attributed to two causes, one the improvement of our harbors, which is strikingly illustrated in the marvelous increase at Galveston; the other is the rail road combinations between Western, Southwestern and Southern roads, making Southern ports their termini, which is strikingly shown in the increase at Norfolk and Portsmouth. Most of these combinations have been effected within the past year, and are but the beginning of a traffic system which is going to show astonishing results in the near future, when the grain, cattle, pork, etc. of the great West seek foreign markets through Southern ports instead of through Northern ports as they formerly did.

What has been here said refers only to the export business, no note being made of the imports which must also have made noteworthy increase. The imports are doubtless small in comparison with the exports, but the time is not far distant when they will be a mighty factor too. In these days of thrift, enterprise, business competition, and necessarily close calculation, commerce moves on the cheapest, speediest and most practicable lines. Every dollar saved on the coast of carriage and of handling of goods enables the competing shipper or merchant to put his goods upon the market that much less and gives him just that much advantage ground in the battle of trade. The sagacious trader will seek the shortest, quickest and cheapest route to export or import his goods. The ships which carry Southern and Western products to foreign countries are not coming back empty but will bring something back in exchange for what they took and thus the line of traffic will grow and keep proportionate with the export trade.

From Liverpool to Cincinnati, for instance, by way of Wilmington, is about four hundred miles shorter than by way of New York, and of course, shorter to other Western commercial centers. This means that when the system of Western and Southern roads is perfected, as it will be in the near future, for railroad operators and capitalists are now, and have been some time, working on that line, and the South has a merchant marine of her own which will necessarily grow out of these combinations and her increasing shipping is not only going to become a great commercial section, but that she will wrest the supremacy on the seas from the Northern ports, which in the past have had almost an exclusive monopoly of ocean traffic, as far as the ships of this country figured. That is written among the inevitable. The South is moving not only upon a new firm but on the water plain, and she is going to get there in both.

# Satisfied With His Investment.

On the grip of a summer car sat an old gentleman who looked like Denman Thompson in "Josh Whitcomb." The car ran through a squalid district where women and children sprawled over the blistering pavement, while puny babies wailed, and helpless mothers tried in a listless, half-hopeless way to quiet their cries.

The train ran by two squares of sweltering misery, and then the old gentleman showed signs of unmistakable excitement, pulled the wrong bell-cord and rung up a fare as a signal that he wanted to get off. After the usual exchange of compliments in such cases between the conductor and the passenger, he succeeded in alighting, and muttered: "By gosh! I'll do it; it won't cost much, and it will do lots of good."

When he reached the women, they appeared to be pleased at what he suggested; and when the next car came along going west, he halted it and loaded everything in sight on board for a fresh air trip.

Arriving at the end of the road, Mr. Cheeryble, or Uncle Josh, who ever he was, was soon in treaty with a saloon keeper for a bucket of lemonade.

"Not too sweet, you know, but with lots of ice."

The women and children drank it eagerly, and after enjoying, not a cool breeze, but a less torrid one than that which rose from the town pavements. Old Benevolence put them on a car and sent them home.

"How much did all that fun cost?"

"Three dollars for car fare and one dollar for lemonade. Oh, a fellow can do, lots with four dollars if he tries."—St. Louis Re, etc.

## Irish Wit.

Some time ago while I was trading in a village store, one of the clerks came to the junior partner, who was waiting on me, and said:

"Please step to the desk. Pat Flynn wants to settle his bill, and wants a receipt."

The merchant was evidently annoyed.

"Why, what does he want of a receipt?" he asked; "we never give one. Simply cross his account off the book; that is receipt enough."

"So I told him," answered the clerk, "but he is not satisfied. You had better see him."

So the proprietor stepped to the desk, and after greeting Pat with a "good morning," said:

"You want to settle your bill, do you?"

Pat replied in the affirmative.

"Well," said the merchant, "there is no need of my giving you a receipt. See! I will cross your account off the book," and suiting the action to the word, he drew his pencil diagonally across the account.

"That is as good as a receipt."

"Do ye mane that settles it?" exclaimed Pat.

"That settles it," said the merchant.

"And ye are shure ye'll never be after askin' me for it again?"

"We'll never ask you for it again," said the merchant decidedly.

"Faith, thin," said Pat, "I'll be after kapin' my money in me pocket, for I haven't paid it."

The merchant's face flushed angrily as he retorted:

"Oh, well, I can rub that out!"

# LAUGHING AND CRYING.

How These Outward Signs of Joy and Sorrow Affect Human Nature.

"I suppose the most prominent cause of laughter," says Dr. William A. Hammond, "is a sudden revulsion of the emotions—that is, a change from one emotion to another, especially when the change is of a pleasant character. Thus, for instance, when we have been reading something rather calculated to excite grief and we come to something of a ridiculous character our tendency is to laugh, while if we had the villainous all through we probably would not laugh at all. Then we laugh at true wit. True wit excites pleasure, but does not produce laughter, as does buffoonery. We laugh at the antics of a clown, but not at the sayings of Moliere."

"What is the immediate cause of laughter?"

"It is the reflex action excited by the causes I have mentioned acting through the brain and nervous system upon the respiratory muscles forcing them into spasmodic action. Laughter is a spasm of the respiratory muscles, accompanied by a relaxation of the muscles of the face and sometimes by the shedding of tears."

"What age do people laugh the most?"

"I think it is not often the case that adult men laugh. They smile, but laughings in general are confined to women and children. A mere child laughs readily, and an elderly person who has long passed the middle of life is very apt to laugh at slight causes. This, however, is dangerous for them to do, as they are bringing on apoplexy or drop dead from some heart disease if they indulge too immoderately. I have known several instances of death being brought on in this way by old people. Then persons of enfeebled faculties will laugh at certain things which would not excite risibility with an adult of well ordered mind. A very curious circumstance connected with laughter is that, especially with children, and sometimes with women and frequently with old people, the visible expression of the emotion does not correspond with the real feeling. They laugh when surprised, I had a patient once who laughed whenever he saw a funeral. He meant to cry rather than to laugh. There was another who laughed immoderately whenever he read the obituary columns of a newspaper. He said he did so because he felt so sorry. He would laugh from five to ten minutes at a time before he could control himself."

"Do not ignorant people laugh more than the educated?"

"Yes; that is because they have not been so accustomed to control their emotions as are people of refined life. But the reasons for laughter are most intricate. I have a patient who laughs over a solemn French book he is reading. He laughs over it in a most excitable manner, and what he laughs at I cannot imagine."

"What are the facts in regard to weeping?"

"Weeping, the shedding of tears, is rarely indulged in by adult men of good minds for causes of real sorrow. Old persons, women and children, weep; men of well ordered minds do not. Man does not weep as a rule upon pain, but he may groan, but he does not shed tears, though children and women will do so often on slight occasions."

"What produces weeping?"

"Generally physical pain. Adults do not usually express sympathy for real suffering with tears. It is a very curious thing that men will witness the real suffering of a poor woman having her leg amputated in a perfectly stoical manner. They go to the theatre, and seeing a girl taking the part of one in distress, shed tears during half of the play. I have looked upon many amusing scenes, and have moved so far as weeping is concerned, but upon watching acted suffering I have had tears come into my eyes. A remarkable example of this principle is that of Nana Sahib, the Indian mutineer. He could never read a pitiful story without crying over it, yet he inflicted the most horrible tortures on the men and women who fell into his hands, and seemed to enjoy their misery."

"At what age do people weep most readily?"

"The proclivity to shed tears is very well marked in old people, especially when they are suffering from some brain disease, such as apoplexy, or have suffered from it. They weep over trifles. I had under my care at one time one of the most eminent gentlemen of his time, who occupied a post next to the highest under the government, who would cry because his coffee was cold, and yet that man, in his best condition was one of the best this country ever produced. I have seen him cry for ten minutes on such occasions when he was suffering from brain disease. Some persons can't weep even when they want to, though the grief of those persons is very distressing, and is very apt to produce serious disturbance of the nervous system; when tears do come it is a great relief for them."

"What effect do these emotions have upon people?"

"I think that laughter is better for the mind than weeping. I think these amusements which tend to produce laughter tend, other things being equal, to prolong life, while those circumstances that tend to produce weeping and an emotional distress tend to shorten life."

"What harm might excessive laughter cause?"

"It might cause death."

"What would be the effect of excessive weeping?"

"People are more apt to die from that than from laughter. Laughter kills only as it interferes with the action of the heart, or as it would restrict the motion of the respiratory greatly that they press upon the large muscles of the neck and cause apoplexy, whereas weeping produces heart disease quite often. It is better to laugh than to weep, that is certain."

"What is the cause of many persons being broken up from over-exercising their Iron Bitters?"

"Iron Bitters is a powerful tonic, and it is better to take it in small doses, than to take it in large ones. Get the genuine."

North Carolina's Slugger.

ROANOK, Va., July 6.—Wm. Layton, well known champion of North Carolina, knocked out Frank Griffin, well known champion of Southern California, here this morning in two rounds for a purse of \$500. The men tried each other twice in the first round and in the second Layton knocked Griffin down three times. The last time he lay bleeding like a beef till he was picked up by his second. Layton has never been knocked out and his backers talk of matching him against Jack McAuliffe.

# CURIOSITIES OF PLAGIARISM.

The Habit of Claiming Other People's Literary Works.

The setting up of a claim to the authorship of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" by a lady whose literary work has never attracted public attention to herself must awaken interest in the phenomenon of a malady not yet classified by the doctors, but familiar to all editors, critics and publishers.

The disease is akin to the opium habit in its persistency, in the ease with which it is acquired, in the obstinacy with which it is maintained, and in its effects upon the moral character of its victims. The characteristic symptom of the ailment is an irresistible disposition to claim to have written other people's literary works.

It has never been definitely determined whether the disease is infectious or not, but there is a strong suggestion that it is so in the fact that even the most robust moral health seems to afford no secure immunity from its attacks.

Let us consider a few typical cases. The late Dr. Holland was the instigator of the "Secrets of Holms" which were written by a person or persons perfectly well known to him. He was consulted from time to time concerning them. He received them in manuscript, suggested occasional changes, many of which were made, and as the editor of the magazine in which they were published, he drew checks in payment for them. He confidently believed, therefore, that he knew who wrote the stories as certainly as he knew who wrote his own poems. And yet there were three entirely reputable persons, all accounted truthful, each of whom solemnly assured Dr. Holland that he or she, in fact, wrote the stories, each having a different tale to tell of the way in which the manuscripts were stolen.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant once told the present writer that a person who was not born until years after the first publication of "Thanatopsis" vehemently claimed the authorship of the poem and went away indignantly when Mr. Bryant declined to surrender his own pretensions in that particular.

The number of persons who wrote "Beautiful Snow" was estimated by the late Richard Grant White at twenty-four, and everybody remembers how many different persons produced "All Quiet on the Potomac" and "Rock Me to Sleep."

The curiosities of plagiarism are endless, and sometimes startling coincidences arise in connection with them. The present writer, when editing a weekly periodical many years ago, had offered to him an article which he had himself written and published anonymously in a daily newspaper two years earlier. The article was written for a temporary use, and there was nothing in it to cause any reader to remember it after the immediate occasion had passed away. If the plagiarist had offered his literary work to any other publisher, he would not have been suspected. His ill luck led him to submit his manuscript to the only person in the country who could have known its origin and real authorship.

A rural clergyman in New York had the courage upon one occasion to offer a literal transcript of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" to a New York editor for sale, and when the editor objected that the work was already widely known as Dickens', the clergyman solemnly protested that he could not imagine how the author of "Pickwick" could have got at his manuscript, which had been locked up for years in his parsonage desk. The editor was unable to aid him with any plausible conjecture.

Some years ago a student in the University of California made a collection of the best college magazine poems he could find, and among the pieces was one of unusual quality. Those who had been much admired throughout the college world for his remarkable production. A newspaper critic presently discovered that Alfred A. Knapp had shamelessly stolen the poem and published it at his own many years before its actual author had ceased to wear bits at dinner.

In the year 1870 or 1874 a woman committed suicide in Milwaukee who had attracted a good deal of attention there as George Eliot. She had explained to those who interested themselves in her literary career that her latest story, "John Andrew," then running as a serial in the "Pittsburgh Courier," was written under the pseudonym of Rebecca Harding Davis. In the story was published had been all the while paying a Philadelphia lady for the translations under the impression that she was Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, and that the story was really her work and not George Eliot's at all.—New York World.

Death in a Letter.

Just a little while ago an occurrence took place on the other side of the ocean which, while by no means without a parallel, is still a matter that will interest all fond of studying in an amusements way the transmission of disease. A poor fellow died in London of typhoid fever, and his wife sent to a friend in Glasgow a letter conveying the news of his decease. While the letter was in transit was very prevalent in the neighborhood, where the London victim died, there was no sign of it in Glasgow then, but three days after the receipt of the letter the Glasgow friend grew sick with all the typhoid symptoms. The doctors who attended him so diagnosed the case, and expressed the opinion that, notwithstanding the long journey between London and Glasgow, the letter had carried the germs of the disease. New York Press.

Miss De Gold—Ma, that man in the upper left hand box has been ogling me all the evening.

Mother—That is young Mr. McCash, whose uncle died and left him one hundred thousand last month. He is looking for a wife, they say.

Miss De Gold—He is a nice looking gentleman, anyhow. Can't we put him on our list, ma—Drake's Magazine.

Secretary Rusk is above medium height with long hair and longer beard.

It would have CONSUMPTION, COUGH OR COLD BRONCHITIS, THROAT AFFECTION, SCROFULA, Wasting of Flesh

On any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are affected, each of these Remedies, if used singly, will do good, but if used together, you can be relieved and cured by

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

With Hypophosphites.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no explanation or calculation induce you to accept a substitute.

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THE SOUTH BOSTON PLANING MILLS,

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Remember that

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are our agents in Roxbury, and will furnish you anything in the above list at FACTORY PRICES, Price List and Estimates furnished by them Write them.

# Lynchburg & Durham R. R.

IN EFFECT JULY 1, 1891.

MAIL AND EXPRESS DAILY.

LOCAL FREIGHT, EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

SOUTH BOUND.—Leave Lynchburg, 12th st., 8:00 a.m.; 8:30 a.m.; 9:00 a.m.; 9:30 a.m.; 10:00 a.m.; 10:30 a.m.; 11:00 a.m.; 11:30 a.m.; 12:00 p.m.; 12:30 p.m.; 1:00 p.m.; 1:30 p.m.; 2:00 p.m.; 2:30 p.m.; 3:00 p.m.; 3:30 p.m.; 4:00 p.m.; 4:30 p.m.; 5:00 p.m.; 5:30 p.m.; 6:00 p.m.; 6:30 p.m.; 7:00 p.m.; 7:30 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.; 8:30 p.m.; 9:00 p.m.; 9:30 p.m.; 10:00 p.m.; 10:30 p.m.; 11:00 p.m.; 11:30 p.m.; 12:00 a.m.; 12:30 a.m.; 1:00 a.m.; 1:30 a.m.; 2:00 a.m.; 2:30 a.m.; 3:00 a.m.; 3:30 a.m.; 4:00 a.m.; 4:30 a.m.; 5:00 a.m.; 5:30 a.m.; 6:00 a.m.; 6:30 a.m.; 7:00 a.m.; 7:30 a.m.; 8:00 a.m.; 8:30 a.m.; 9:00 a.m.; 9:30 a.m.; 10:00 a.m.; 10:30 a.m.; 11:00 a.m.; 11:30 a.m.; 12:00 p.m.; 12:30 p.m.; 1:00 p.m.; 1:30 p.m.; 2:00 p.m.; 2:30 p.m.; 3:00 p.m.; 3:30 p.m.; 4:00 p.m.; 4:30 p.m.; 5:00 p.m.; 5:30 p.m.; 6:00 p.m.; 6:30 p.m.; 7:00 p.m.; 7:30 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.; 8:30 p.m.; 9:00 p.m.; 9:30 p.m.; 10:00 p.m.; 10:30 p.m.; 11:00 p.m.; 11:30 p.m.; 12:00 a.m.; 12:30 a.m.; 1:00 a.m.; 1:30 a.m.; 2:00 a.m.; 2:30 a.m.; 3:00 a.m.; 3:30 a.m.; 4:00 a.m.; 4:30 a.m.; 5:00 a.m.; 5:30 a.m.; 6:00 a.m.; 6:30 a.m.; 7:00 a.m.; 7:30 a.m.; 8:00 a.m.; 8:30 a.m.; 9:00 a.m.; 9:30 a.m.; 10:00 a.m.; 10:30 a.m.; 11:00 a.m.; 11:30 a.m.; 12:00 p.m.; 12:30 p.m.; 1:00 p.m.; 1:30 p.m.; 2:00 p.m.; 2:30 p.m.; 3:00 p.m.; 3:30 p.m.; 4:00 p.m.; 4:30 p.m.; 5:00 p.m.; 5:30 p.m.; 6:00 p.m.; 6:30 p.m.; 7:00 p.m.; 7:30 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.; 8:30 p.m.; 9:00 p.m.; 9:30 p.m.; 10:00 p.m.; 10:30 p.m.; 11:00 p.m.; 11:30 p.m.; 12:00 a.m.; 12:30 a.m.; 1:00 a.m.; 1:30 a.m.; 2:00 a.m.; 2:30 a.m.; 3:00 a.m.; 3:30 a.m.; 4:00 a.m.; 4:30 a.m.; 5:00 a.m.; 5:30 a.m.; 6:00 a.m.; 6:30 a.m.; 7:00 a.m.; 7:30 a.m.; 8:00 a.m.; 8:30 a.m.; 9:00 a.m.; 9:30 a.m.; 10:00 p.m.; 10:30 p.m.; 11:00 p.m.; 11:30 p.m.; 12:00 a.m.; 12:30 a.m.; 1:00 a.m.; 1:30 a.m.; 2:00 a.m.; 2:30 a.m.; 3:00 a.m.; 3:30 a.m.; 4:00 a.m.; 4:30 a.m.; 5:00 a.m.; 5:30 a.m.; 6:00 a.m.; 6:30 a.m.; 7:00 a.m.; 7:30 a.m.; 8:00 a.m.; 8:30 a.m.; 9:00 a.m.; 9:30 a.m.; 10:00 p.m.; 10:30 p.m.; 11:00 p.m.; 11:30 p.m.; 12:00 a.m.; 12:30 a.m.; 1:00 a.m.; 1:30 a.m.; 2:00 a.m.; 2:30 a.m.; 3:00 a.m.; 3:30 a.m.; 4:00 a.m.; 4:30 a.m.; 5:00 a.m.; 5:30 a.m.; 6:00 a.m.; 6:30 a.m.; 7:00 a.m.; 7:30 a.m.; 8:00 a.m.; 8:30 a.m.; 9:00 a.m.; 9:30 a.m.; 10:00 p.m.; 10:30 p.m.; 11:00 p.m.; 11:30 p.m.; 12:00 a.m.; 12:30 a.m.; 1:00 a.m.; 1:30 a.m.; 2:00 a.m.; 2:30 a.m.; 3:00 a.m.; 3:30 a.m.; 4:00 a.m.; 4:30 a.m.; 5:00 a.m.; 5:30 a.m.; 6:00 a.m.; 6:30 a.m.; 7:00 a.m.; 7:30 a.m.; 8:00 a.m.; 8:30 a.m.; 9:00 a.m.; 9:30 a.m.; 10:00 p.m.; 10:30 p.m.; 11:00 p.m.; 11:30 p.m.; 12:00 a.m.; 12:30 a.m.; 1:00 a.m.; 1:30 a.m.; 2:00 a.m.; 2:30 a.m.; 3:00 a.m.; 3:30 a.m.; 4:00 a.m.; 4:30 a.m.; 5:00 a.m.; 5:30 a.m.; 6:00 a.m.; 6:30 a.m.; 7:00 a.m.; 7:30 a.m.; 8:00 a.m.; 8:30 a.m.; 9:00 a.m.; 9:30 a.m.; 10:00 p.m.; 10:3