

# TO THE PUBLIC.

## Lend Me Your Ear and Listen.

HAVE purchased the Stock of Goods and good will of Humphreys & Co., who have been engaged in business in the McCully Block, two doors from Hill Bros. Drug Store, and have changed my place of business to their old stand, where I will be delighted to greet my old patrons. I now have a larger Stock of—

**Fancy and Family Groceries, Confections, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.,**

And am determined to sell them, at low prices for an inducement. Give me a call early and often, and I will guarantee satisfaction. Yours to please,

**G. F. BIGBY.**

# "THE BOYS' STORE!"

The undersigned, have this day formed a partnership exclusively for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants of the City and County of Anderson with Groceries, Confectioneries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobaccos, TIN AND WOODENWARE, &c., and we respectfully solicit at least a part of every person's trade. The firm is now composed of two boys—Hugh H. Russell and Oswald U. Russell—under the firm name of RUSSELL & BREAZEALE. So come and help us out. They will give you good goods at lowest prices. Also, polite and prompt attention given to one and all.

Very respectfully,

**"THE BOYS,"**  
HUGH H. RUSSELL,  
OSWALD U. BREAZEALE

# AGRO-CRO WITH ANY "SAND!"

Do not put it in his Sugar, but rather in business principles. Pure Sugar is a good thing to be able to sell, but much of it is adulterated in these days. The successful Grocer is careful what he buys—then he knows what he is selling. The only way in which a reputation for reliability can be built up. As in Sugar, so in Flour.

**SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS, TOBACCO.**

Nothing we keep for public consumption. We buy the BEST, therefore SELL at the lowest prices. We are satisfied with a reasonably small profit. Perhaps you know this already. Certainly you do if you will.

**J. A. AUSTIN & CO.**  
P. S.—Every person who spends a dollar with us is entitled to enter our guessing contest, in which we will give away a Mince Pie, a Barrel of Flour and a Box Tobacco.

# READ WHAT ORR & SLOAN HAVE TO SAY.

When Results are Counted our Garden Seed are ahead of all others!

WE AGAIN OFFER OUR ANNUAL PRIZE OF

**FIVE \$5.00 \$5.00 \$5.00 DOLLARS**

FOR the largest Watermelon raised from our Seed—payable the 15th of August. We wish also to stimulate the growth of Cantelepos, so we have decided to offer \$5.00 for the largest Cantelepos. (not Muskles), grown from our Seed. Payable 15th August. Bring in your Melons and their weight is recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

Ice Water for our Customers—Free.  
Ice Cream and Soda Water 5c. a glass  
Kieyer's Candies are still the rage.  
Purest and Best Drugs and Medicines in the city.

**ORR & SLOAN, BENSON HOUSE CORNER.**

# EAT AND BE MERRY.

You can find PLENTY to EAT from now on at

**Ligon & Ledbetter's.**

Their Bill of Fare is as follows:

Canned Tomato Soup,  
Canned Tomato Stewed,  
Green Corn Pie,  
Fresh English Peas,  
Fresh Roast Beef,  
Truffled Chicken Liver,  
Nice Prepared Turkey,  
King of Reliable and Magnolia Hams,  
Cranberry Sauce, Best brand of Pickled Olives,  
French Spruces, Almonds to be salted,  
Cream Cheese and Peach Blow Crackers,  
With Chass & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee.

Come and dine with our delicacies. The above prepared with very little cost. Come and see us.

**LIGON & LEDBETTER.**

# SIXTY DAYS.

Big lot Stoves, to be Sold at Prices to suit the Times, for SPOT CASH!

NO. 7 Stove, with twenty-seven piece ware, for \$8.00 and \$10.00. Just think! You used to pay \$18.00 for No. 7 that I am offering now for \$10.00. Guaranteed to be first class or money refunded.

Your patronage solicited.  
Yours, &c.,

**JOHN T. BURRISS, PEOPLES' BLOCK.**

# NEW JEWELRY STORE!

**JOHN M. HUBBARD, IN HIS NEW STORE, IN HOTEL BLOCK.**

LOTS OF NEW GOODS.  
NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERY.  
JUST WHAT YOU WANT.  
TO \$100.00.

No Charge for Engraving.  
The Prettiest Goods in the Town, and it's a pleasure to show them.

If you have Accounts with J. M. HUBBARD & BRO. make settlement at this new place.  
**JOHN M. HUBBARD.**

# FURNITURE AT PANIC PRICES.

The Greatest Bargains in Furniture ever offered in South Carolina are offered at

**G. F. TOLLY & SON'S, DEPOT STREET.**

# G. F. TOLLY & SON'S, DEPOT STREET.

They have the Largest, Cheapest and Best Selected Stock in the State, and challenge any Furniture House in the State for a comparison of prices.

**WALNUT and OAK SUITS** cheaper than they can be bought from any Factory.

**BUREAUS** at prices unheard of before.

**PARLOR SUITS** cheaper than any.

**AND EVERYTHING** in the Furniture line.

Come and see for yourselves and be convinced that we say is true.

Come and look at our Stock, whether you want to buy or not. We will be pleased to show you around.

**Caskets and Coffins furnished on Day Night.**

**G. F. TOLLY & SON,**  
Depot Street, Anderson, S. C.

# Anderson Intelligence.

## THE FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

Some Results of the Weather Bureau's Observations.

Washington Evening Star.

The circular on "Protection from Lightning," just issued by the weather bureau, contains no mention of the freaks of electrical storms which that branch of the Government service has been recording for some years past.

So mysterious and little understood is the fluid electricity even now that it is so widely utilized for mechanical purposes that its vagaries in nature excite the utmost interest. The question recently discussed by Italian scientists as to whether a bird could be struck by lightning seems to be answered in the affirmative by the destruction of a whole flock of wild geese on April last. One day earlier a flock, flying north over Casnovia, Mich., were slain by a bolt from the sky. Such an extraordinary event would have been regarded as an ominous portent a century or two ago.

The action of lightning as an explosive is a subject that has elicited special attention from the weather bureau of late. Up to date no theory has been found to account for it satisfactorily. On April 30, 1894, a brick house at Keokuk, Ia., was struck, and as completely wrecked as if a bombshell had done the work. One day earlier a farm house near Kiowa, Kan., the property of D. R. Streeter, was completely ruined by a bolt, the roof, doors and windows looking as if they had been shot full of holes. At Baraboo, Wis., on June 18, 1894, the dwelling of William Martin was literally torn to fragments by a similar agency.

Inasmuch as 200 people are killed every year by lightning in the United States, special precautions should be taken to protect the lives of those who are exposed to its danger. One ingenious scientist has devised an umbrella with small copper chains attached to the ends of the ribs. These are long enough to reach the ground. A thunder storm coming up, they are extended and permitted to touch the ground while the owner of the contrivance walks along in perfect security. Under such circumstances metal about one's body is dangerous—for example, the wires in a lady's bonnet. But this peril may be overcome by fastening similar chains to the bonnet, as the inventor has done. The lightning strikes the chains, and the electric fluid is conducted to the ground. The atmosphere in its usual condition contains one ten-thousandth part of ozone. When this proportion is increased inconvenience is felt by men and animals. It has been suggested that some persons, as a means of relief, should wear a chain of iron, which would conduct the electric fluid to the ground. This is a very old remedy, and is said to have been used by the ancients.

Lightning does occasionally strike twice in the same place. A few years ago St. Aloysius church in Washington, suffering from a flash ran down the lightning rod to within twenty feet of the ground. Then it left the rod, passed through twenty feet of air space to a water pipe and broke a washstand. Six years later the same church was struck by lightning, and the electric fluid was conducted to the washstand, which had not been mended. The Church of the Incarnation here was badly hit some time ago. It was reported that the lightning struck the edifice was protected by a very elaborate and costly system of rods. The most important rod, of course, protects the steeple. It ought to terminate in a sharp point; but the church authorities thought it more appropriate that it should be terminated in a cross, on top of which was placed a rooster. Thus the usefulness of the defensive contrivance has been almost wholly destroyed, for so it stands at present.

The introduction of lightning rods in Roman Catholic countries was strongly opposed on religious grounds. Pious persons declared that the devices were of the devil and called them "heretic rods." It was a long time before the churches would adopt them, though buildings of that description are everywhere to be seen. The greatest sufferers from celestial fire, on account of their tall steeples. During the century a certain church in Carinthia was struck so often that services were discontinued during the summer months. It was hit four or five times a year on an average, and was never further troubled.

At Stratzund, Pomerania, a church was the scene of a very appalling occurrence on a Sunday, the building being full of people, a ball of fire entered and fell upon the altar, exploding and doing great damage. As to the nature of phenomena of this sort science knows almost nothing. Such globular lightning is seen quite often, but nobody can guess how it forms.

All that can be said is that it is electricity of a very high concentration. Balls of lightning are sometimes seen rolling along the surface of the sea. Occasionally they strike vessels. As a rule, they will burst violently with a loud noise and disastrous effects.

The Washington monument would have been destroyed by lightning long ago but for the protection afforded by the most complete and admirable arrangement of conductors ever devised. Standing 555 feet high, in the middle of a wide space of flat ground, the gigantic obelisk is dangerously exposed. The apex is surmounted by an aluminum cap which is connected with rods that pass down into well 600 feet below and terminate in the water level. On April 5, 1885, during the passage of a heavy thunder cloud, five immense bolts of electricity were seen to flash between the monument and the cloud within twenty minutes. No damage was done. The rods were not touched, but the lightning struck the water level. The monument was filled with sulphurous vapors and was considerably damaged. Marks of burning were found on the dead man's body. In 1857 lightning drew from the clouds was made to yield sparks ten feet in length.

At the same moment there was an explosion as if a broadside had been fired from each side of the ship. She suffered no injury. Lightning has been known to produce a secret burning in the hearts of masses of timber. In 1794, the Dictator, sixty-four guns, was struck at Martinique. Two days later smoke was seen issuing from her figurehead, which, when cut down, was found to contain a nest of fire.

The freaks of lightning are extraordinary. At Westover, O., in June, 1892, a two-story bay window was cut from the main structure of a house as if by a knife. In the same month, at Norwich, Conn., a bolt went into the ground and jerked out of the earth 100 feet of iron water pipe. In October, 1843, three men were struck at the bottom of the mine shaft 330 feet below the surface. It was supposed that the lightning must have passed down in the shaft by a chain. There are many cases on record where people are killed by lightning under trees have been marked in one part of the body or another with the image of a tree or of a leaf. This has been considered very mysterious, but its probability is shown by the fact that the conventionalists of civilization. But that was in the golden age of yesterday. To-day all is changed.

Every now and then there occurs a very appalling catastrophe or devastating epidemic to shake our faith. This time it is an outbreak of twins in New Hope, Pa.

The modest Quaker village had, up to the time of its recent visitation, been noted for its quietude and its citizens observed all the conventionalities of civilization. But that was in the golden age of yesterday. To-day all is changed.

Twins was also a beginning. The great visitation spread like pestilence in the surrounding homes. The whole affected district covers only a few blocks. Yet we may go on and name the names of New Hope citizens, from the proprietor of a big paper mill to the hitherto prosperous plumber, who met his end in a very sudden and unexpected way. Even Joshua Whitley, the oldest citizen, is light-hearted and happy with his eight children in the sight of the calamity from which he feels comparatively secure.—Chicago Journal.

Nothing About the Corpses.

"When the sub-treasury scheme was burning brightly in the hearts of the Populists," said a Western member to a group of his Congressional colleagues in the Senate, "I was called on by the Republicans to tell a good campaign story out in my district. An old settler in one of the Western counties of Kansas had died, and was about to be consigned to his last resting place. The region was sparsely settled, and there had no minister to conduct the services. So they sent for a minister from the nearest settlement to officiate at the funeral.

"All the neighbors turned out on the occasion and fairly filled the hall in which the services were conducted. The minister, a good man, and well called on the acquaintances and friends of the deceased to make a few remarks on his life and character; but no one responded. The preacher ordered those present to sing a hymn, and then again appealed to some one in the congregation to get up and say something about the dead man. Again the silence that followed his remarks remained unbroken. The preacher made a last appeal.

"Surely," he said, "some one in the congregation will step up and make a few appropriate remarks. It would be too bad to convey our dead friend to his last repose without a tribute to his memory from the lips of one who knew and loved him as a friend and neighbor." But no one in that congregation said a word.

"At last a man with a knotty skull and a strange face arose from a rear bench and broke the stillness. 'If there's nobody here to say anything about the corpse,' he said, 'I'd like to make a few remarks about the sub-treasury scheme.'

**Danger of Lead Poisoning.**

A medical paper commits itself to the statement that many lives are lost each year in consequence of the lack of a little common sense respecting the use of lead on the hands or other parts. Several cases have been recorded of inequities relating to persons who have died from blood poisoning arising from small cuts on the hands. The history in all of these cases varies but little, and is practically the same. A man, for example, while working at this trade, or even while carrying out the simple detail of cutting a piece of bread, receives a small cut on the hand. The injury is so trivial that anything is considered good enough with which to stop the bleeding, and this end having been attained no more is thought of. The small wound is left to take care of itself, and is exposed to all sorts of filthiness and sources of infection. By good luck, nothing may happen; but the public will do well to bear in mind that from the most trivial injury to the skin acute septicaemia may supervene, and may rapidly be followed by a fatal termination. By thorough attention to cleanliness the untoward consequences of such a trivial injury can be effectually prevented. On the other hand, when the septicaemic attack has declared itself, as a rule little can be done by the surgeon to stem the violence with which it develops. It should therefore, be prevented, and this end may be attained, however small, remain unhealed, the risk of contracting blood poisoning will always be present.—New York Dispatch.

**From Cabin to Castle.**

A recent news item in the New York Herald affords a striking illustration of the possibilities of life in this wonderful world.

Thirty years ago Thomas Nevins, a poor farmer's boy on the estate of Lord Clarendon, Ireland, was sent to this country to seek his fortune. He settled at Orange, N. J., became a contractor and a successful business man. He died in the course of time he accumulated many millions of dollars.

At a late date he was invited to the castle in which he was to live. He found that the present Lord Clarendon was in need of money and finally consented to sell the property to him for \$300,000.

And so the ancient stronghold is now the property of a man who would not have been admitted within its gates thirty years ago. The castle is in his hands, and he is now a baron in the peerage of Great Britain. He is now a baron in the peerage of Great Britain. He is now a baron in the peerage of Great Britain.

**That Incubator Baby.**

NEW YORK, May 20.—Having laid dormant in her wire cradle in the Robinson baby incubator exactly three months, Mrs. Edward Clarence Haight has now been removed, placed in swaddling clothes and turned over to her friend around the corner, John Bartlett, the lively stable keeper. Mrs. John McDonald, the wife of a farm hand, and the estimable better half of the Rev. Mr. Gray presided over the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large number of the neighborhood, and the physician who attended them announced that Mrs. James Battle and Mrs. John Peterson had also done likewise.

**Sam Jones on Politics.**

"The Third Party or Party of the Third Party, or whatever you call it, may get to Heaven, but they'll never get to Washington. It is not on my wayward mind to be the wickedest party on earth. It is the home of the devil. The average Democrat and Republican politician is a great deal better than the Third Party man is a fool. You can reform a rascal, but did you ever undertake to reform a man who would not take money from the Government at 2 per cent, when the Government is now borrowing at 3. We have a great deal of fools taking about the rich getting richer and the poor poorer under the present laws. There never was a greater and more successful reformer than Sam Jones. He was a novel experience. She looks very comfortable in her new clothes.

**For Two CENTS.**

(A stamp) any reader of the ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER can have a sample copy of the THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE by dropping a line to its publishers at Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., and obtain a club rate on the magazine and this paper by addressing the publishers of the INTELLIGENCER, Anderson.

**A Southern Experiment.**

A Memphis paper calls attention to a successful farming experiment near Syracuse, Ala.

It is stated that two brothers are operating on a five-thousand-acre tract of land. They employ eighty-four white and not a single negro. The reason for this is that the negroes are not fit for the people and the stock in their little community, and all the meat they raise is sold to the white man. But they do not ship their cotton to northern markets to be worked up in eastern mills. A mill is run on the tract, and the cotton is sent to the mill, and the mill sends the seed to the mill. The mill sends the seed to the mill. The mill sends the seed to the mill.

**Killed by His Mistress.**

NEWBERY, S. C., May 27.—A negro man was shot and killed in the city last night by a negro woman. She claims it was entirely accidental, but there are those who believe it was a murder. The man was shot in the stomach, and the place at the woman's house, and the facts are about as follows so far as development.

**Bandit in Texas.**

LONGVIEW, TEXAS, May 23.—At 3 p. m. five robbers entered the First National bank of Longview, Texas, and secured \$2,500. The robbers were armed with revolvers and a constant firing was kept up during which George Buckingham and one of the robbers were killed and the other robbers escaped with the dead man's horse and gun. A large posse are in pursuit.

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—The migrating instinct is uncontrollable in birds that have it at all. Geese hatched from the eggs of the wild variety, though they have no opportunity of learning, take wing in the fall and fly to the South; and their wings be clipped they will walk off as fast and go as far as they can.

—The father of all the wills and the most ancient document of its kind known to the historians and antiquarians, is that of the "great King," Sennacherib, who is frequently mentioned in the Scriptures, and also by Herodotus and Josephus. Sennacherib lived and reigned between the years 702 and 680 B. C., or 2,500 years ago. In the will, which is written upon a tablet of clay, and which was found by the excavators who were exploring the site of the royal palace, the "great invincible" wills his sons "certain stores of precious things" at that time deposited in the Temple of Nabo. These same sons afterwards killed their father "while he was engaged in worshipping his private God."

—J. W. Joiner, jeweler of Albany, Ga., is a subject of congratulation among friends over a piece of great luck which has fallen to him. Saturday Joiner attended a public sale of the personal effects of the late General Henry Morgan and purchased the "great invincible" wills his sons "certain stores of precious things" at that time deposited in the Temple of Nabo. These same sons afterwards killed their father "while he was engaged in worshipping his private God."

**Port Royal & Western Carolina Railway.**

J. B. CLEVELAND, Receiver.

IN EFFECT APRIL 29, 1894 (Trains run by 75th Meridian time.)

BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND ANDERSON.

Station	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Anderson	7:00 am	7:00 am	7:00 am	7:00 am	7:00 am	7:00 am
Lyons	7:15 am	7:15 am	7:15 am	7:15 am	7:15 am	7:15 am
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