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The Tri-Weekly Kentucky New Era, May 19, 1888

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SATURDAY MAY 19, 1888.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Comparatively few of the voters realize the responsibility that is invested in the office of a county sheriff. Not every man who aspires to the office is competent to fill it. It requires a combination of qualities rarely found in a single man. Unbiased and unprejudiced, he must have the ability to do justice to all parties with whom he has official dealings. Whatever may be his private likes and dislikes, he must show them when he enters upon the duties incumbent upon the office. He must be a man of business ability. This above all things. The state, and in this state the people, require a strict account of all the public moneys that pass through his hands. Prudence, discretion and courage are essential qualifications. The sheriff's duties necessarily throw him among the most desperate criminals. His own life is not unrequently in danger, but he should be careful not to take the life of a human being when such a step is not absolutely necessary. The man who drinks to excess, gambles and engages in riotous dissipation, has no right to ask the people to place him in an office of such responsibility, and the best element of society should unite in the effort to defeat him. The sheriff is almost unaltered. The litigants and the prisoner at the jail must submit their cases to the jurisdiction of his selection. It is in his power to do great injustice to those parties for whom he may entertain a dislike. The necessary, energetic, impartial business man in the sheriff's office may thus be seen.—New Era, 17th.

The above article seems to have kicked up a good sized row among the Republicans who hold down the court-house. The article was entirely innocent of any personal allusion and the New Era had not the faintest idea that it would be so construed. The New Era did not charge that any of our county officers were guilty of neglect of duty, drunkenness, gambling, inefficiency, or that they had failed to settle up their accounts, but somehow or other they seem to be strangely sore on the subject. The article was general in its nature, referring to the duties and qualifications of a sheriff, yet our officers, for some reason peculiarly their own, have taken umbrage. This is very queer, to say the least. But as they seem to feel that they were alluded to the New Era willingly and cheerfully grants them all the space they desire to "explain."

The following communication on the subject was handed to a reporter by Mr. Omar S. Brown, deputy sheriff of the county, written in behalf of the sheriff. The article bears the title of "The Sheriff's Office," in the New Era of the 17th, is very unkind, unjust and untrue. The innuendoes therein charged might be and are construed to do injury. Any charge that I have failed in my duty is certainly false. I have not a deputy that ever tried promptly every year of his term and county, through Mr. Brown, who attends to the revenue part and if necessary can procure the execution of a warrant not only that I have settled, but that I have generally been about the first officer in this state to settle. Why it is that these scurrilous hints are thrown upon me I do not know, and perhaps never shall know. No unkindness has ever been shown the editor of the New Era, and in the same issue the innuendoes are made in an equally to me.

JOHN BOYD, S. C. C.
By OMAR BROWN.

The editor of the New Era cannot understand why the officers should take this matter so much to heart, and refer to the fact that no unkind feeling was entertained for him by the sheriff. The New Era does not recognize that there were any "innuendoes" or "scurrilous hints" in the article in question, and is deep in wonderment over the fact that an article so general in its nature should be picked up by any man or set of men as specially adaptable to their case. This soreness is strange.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The recent examination of the royal throat by the most eminent physicians has banished the last hope for the emperor's life. It has been but a few months since under circumstances of the saddest and most melancholy nature that he took his seat upon the throne of his father, one of the greatest of earthly thrones. At that time the drums were muffled and the cannon were hushed. Silently, and doubtless at heart, reluctantly, he donned the purple and took up the sceptre. His short reign has been a continual struggle with the enemy that was at his throat, but with the fortitude of a born soldier, that he is, and the patience of Christian manhood he has borne up under the weight, not only of great physical affliction but of the care of state. His brief reign has doubly endeared him to the hearts of his nation. He has given unmistakable evidence that he is a man of the people though clothed in the vestments of almost limitless authority. There are united in him more kingly attributes than were ever possessed by a monarch of Europe. He has shown himself to be a wise and discreet statesman, refusing to be governed by the despotic policy of the iron chancellor. His actions and his utterances prove that he is not lacking in that firmness which was so sadly deficient in his grandfather. His military record, a series of uninterrupted victories, was the pride of his father, and made him long before he came to the throne the "darling of the people." It has been said that not since the Black Prince made glorious the closing years of Edward third's reign, has the heir of an European throne achieved the military renown of "our Fritz." He led the attacking wing of the Prussian forces that broke the Austrian army at Sadova. His troops gained the victory at Worth and overthrew the French at Gravelotte. He was at the head of his columns when they were the first to effect the siege of Paris which terminated the brief but bloody struggle.

Notwithstanding his splendid career as a soldier he has been the champion of pacific measures, when such measures did not compromise the honor of his country. In a few weeks, at most, he will pass from the stage, and the impulsive, restless, barrack-bred youth, his son, will grasp the German scepter.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

May 19th! What a day for Hopkinsville! One year ago and the city was alive with bustling humanity gathered to do honor to the Confederate dead and to witness the unveiling of a monument erected through the generosity of a man that should be dear to the heart of every citizen of our city. Midst all the busy whirl, the endless couplings and goings of life, to-day many a heart will be filled with kindest feelings for the man who so loved our revered dead. When time shall have dimmed memory and death have claimed as its own those who now recall with feelings of pride that day, that proud shaft will still stand, scattering around kindly remembrances of him who so honored the gallant soldiers. Day after day, year after year will roll on in their endless journey, generations will have come and gone, leaving in their wake but dimmed or blotted memories of the past, yet standing in clear relief, unscarred by time's ravages, almost eternal and ever forgotten, will stand this memorial of a man to his beloved comrades. When the master shall have called him to join the great throng; when comrades shall greet him in the world beyond, and shall sing his praise in that heavenly land, their songs will be echoed from this land of ours in an endless refrain.

The fact that the New York Sun is opposed to the nomination of Cleveland at St. Louis will have about as much effect on the opposition of the Hopkinsville court-house ring. It has been predicted in these columns that the Sun would, sooner or later, announce its opposition to Cleveland, as it has been apparent all along that its editor was not at all in sympathy with the administration. The Sun has always been noted for its erratic and contrary ways and this move is not at all a surprise. In the last election the Sun bitterly opposed Cleveland and attempted his defeat by supporting Butler, but some of the opposition of Cleveland got there. There is only one man that our erratic contemporary can be relied on to support for more than three months at a time and that is Chas. A. Dana.

The New Era is completely awaiting the charge of the court-house clique on the good people of the county. Ere long it expects to hear the battle cry, and see the hallowed "bloody-shirt" hoisted aloft. The party shall be applied vigorously, but in vain. The good Republicans of the county have enough of ring rule and propose to sit down on the leaders.

There is any amount of railroad news in the air now. If you don't like one, take another. Before a decision is made on the part of any one all the various schemes, propositions, etc., should be thoroughly digested. Look well to the proposition of the L. & N., as well as to the prospects of the Chicago & Gulf. This is what the New Era proposes to do before it commits itself.

The clique is in a bad way; it is frightened; great drops of perspiration stand out on its forehead; its knees are trembling; it is getting delirious, fatal symptoms are revealing themselves. May the Lord deal gently with it.

Cleveland and tariff reform was the cry of the Democrats in convention at Lexington. Every mention of that leader's name was the signal for prolonged applause.

It must have been galling to the Republicans to see the harmony that prevailed throughout the entire session of the convention at Lexington.

The Tennessee Republicans want Blaine and Blaine they will have. The plumed knight captured the entire delegation at the recent state convention.

The resolutions adopted by the Lexington convention speak for themselves. They are short, but straight to the point.

Polk Positively Will Not.

The last issue of the Henderson News contains the following letter:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter asking me to be a candidate for congress. I had hoped that my letter to Providence friends would be a finality to the question of my candidacy. I am not a candidate and under no circumstances will I be. I have said in my letter of declination I meant, and I hope my friends will so understand it. Thanking my many friends for their many kindnesses to me, and hoping this will be a full answer to all petitions and letters requesting me to make the race for congress, I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
POLK LATIMER.

Crofton Items.

CROFTON, Ky., May 17.—David L. Barnes left here today for Lexington.

The funeral of Young Boyd will be preached next Sunday at Old Mount Zion, by Rev. A. C. Dorris.

This is a great and glorious country. We enjoy the freedom of a mighty republic. We have no taxation without representation. We have five hundred potato slips to set out and can't get any one else to do it. We can do it ourselves. I have just tried the experiment and know that it is so.

Dogs invaded the sheep ranch of A. M. Patten and killed several before the material for sausage was nicely laid out, and mutton will have no farther incentive to cause that material to depart from the moral ways of the usual canine.

I have understood that Rev. Thos. Abbott, of the Universalist church, will preach the funeral of James C. Canaler's little boy at his residence in Tradewater the fourth Sunday in this month.

Probably one sixth of an average tobacco crop has been set this season. Dealers report that a great deal more fertilizer has been disposed of this season than ever before.

Ellis Long, son of T. L. Long, who has been confined to his bed for a year, is thought to be improving.

I am glad to know that Mrs. Bowling, of whom I had mention in the last, is better.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Harmonious Gathering at Lexington.

McKenzie, Watterson, Hendricks and Harris Elected Delegates at Large.

The convention met for temporary organization promptly at 10 o'clock, Wednesday, Hon. E. Polk Johnson, of Louisville, being chosen temporary chairman without opposition. Chairman Sharp, of the central committee, called the convention to order and recognized Hon. Wilbur F. Browder, of Russellville, who in a neat, well-spoken speech, nominated Col. Johnson. James E. Stone, of Breckenridge, was made secretary, and Clarence E. Egbert, of Frankfort, and R. O'Mohoney, Henry Glenn, and the Democratic press representatives were chosen assistants.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Sherley, the names of the congressional districts were called for the announcement of their committee. The various districts sent in the announcements of their standing committees, that of the second district being as follows:

Vice President—J. A. Spalding. Credentials—J. W. Norman. Permanent organization—H. Prince. Resolutions—J. Woodson.

Chairman Johnson named the following gentlemen in conjunction with those named by the district delegations as committee:

On resolutions—Wilbur F. Browder, J. Proctor Knott; Permanent organization—Matt. Walton, Lexington; Chas. R. Long, Louisville; Credentials—William Kendall, of Morgan; William Goebel, of Covington.

At the close of the call of the districts, the convention took a recess till 4 o'clock. The afternoon session of the convention was called to order at 4:15 by the temporary chairman, who called for reports from the standing committees. No reports were ready, and while the convention was waiting, Mr. Gus Richardson moved that the districts be called, that the delegates and electors might be called.

All the districts sent in their nominations, that of the second being:

Delegates—R. D. Vance, Henderson; Peter Henry, Hopkinsville; Alternates—Col. Mac Brown, Union; W. P. Baker, Daviess.

Electors—R. W. Henry, Christian; Assistant electors—R. W. McFarland, Daviess; E. E. Hardin.

After the reading of the report of the committee on credentials calls were made for speeches and the Hon. Henry Watterson came forward and delivered one of his able and brilliant talks that set the convention wild.

At the close of the convention on permanent organization made its report, naming Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, for permanent chairman.

For secretary—James E. Stone, of Breckenridge county.

Assistant secretaries—First district, Clint Leigh; Second district, Urey Woodson; Third district, John L. Stout; Fourth district, J. W. Hopper; Fifth district, Walter P. Emerson; Sixth district, M. D. Gray; Seventh district, Walter K. Smith; Eighth district, W. P. Walton; Ninth district, K. W. Harris; Tenth district, E. P. Caldwell; Eleventh district, J. M. Brent. Also the assistant secretaries of the temporary organization.

They suggested that the headquarters of the state central committee be at the city of Lexington, and that the following gentlemen shall constitute the committee:

M. C. Allford, Lexington, chairman; P. P. Johnson, Lexington; Louis Strauss, Lexington; John Allen, Lexington; E. S. Bullock, Lexington; Ben Johnson, Bardonia; Charles J. Helm, Newport; Charles R. Long, Louisville; William B. Haslam, Louisville.

The following gentlemen shall constitute the state executive committee: First district—John R. Kemp, Clinton, Ind.; Second district—Not changed; Third district—Not changed; Fourth district—Not changed; Fifth district—Not changed; Sixth district—J. Rod Perry, Warsaw; Seventh district—Not changed; Eighth district—Not changed; Ninth district—Not changed; Tenth district—John P. Salyers, Mt. Sterling; Eleventh district—George T. Duff, Glasgow.

The report was received, the committee discharged and President Blackburn escorted to the chair. He was greeted by a burst of applause that shook the roof and entertained the audience by one of those eloquent flights of oratory that have made him famous.

When Chairman Blackburn took his seat, the Committee on Resolutions made its report, which was adopted as follows:

The Democrats of Kentucky reaffirming their allegiance to the principles embodied in previous party platforms, state and national, and especially declare:

First—Their unqualified confidence in the administration of Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, and unflinching devotion to the doctrines laid down in his last annual message to congress, and they instruct their delegates to the National Democratic Convention to vote as a unit for his re-nomination.

Second—They regard all exactions from the people under guise of taxation, beyond what may be necessary to defray the legitimate expenses of the government, as legalized robbery; and the settled policy of the Republican party to subvert industries by unjust and oppressive bounties levied mainly upon the necessities of life.

Third—They indorse the proposal of the ways and means committee, known as the Mills' bill, as a fair, conservative and practical method of revenue reform, and applaud the course of their representatives in congress in giving it a unanimous and hearty support.

Fourth—They denounce sectional agitation, and denounce the efforts of the Republican party to destroy the autonomy of the several states and concentrate all political power in a centralized government, by their repeated interference with state elections, and other invasions of their reserved rights, to re-nounce factional strife among the people, and to remand a large portion of the Union to the corrupt methods of the era of reconstruction.

Fifth—They cordially endorse the administration of Gov. Buckner as eminently wise, patriotic and statesmanlike, and worthy of the commendation and confidence of the people.

Short speeches were then made by

Judge Wm. Lindsay, Jas. A. McKenzie, Gov. Buckner, Senator Harris and Lieut. Gov. Bryan. At the conclusion of Bryan's speech, it was moved to go into the election of delegates to the convention for the state at large. Some confusion attended the settling of the method by which this should be done. Finally it was agreed that the counties should vote for four candidates, and after each vote the name having the smallest number of votes should be dropped, until four remained, who should be declared elected.

The following names were then placed in nomination: Henry Watterson, W. C. Breckinridge, Proctor Knott, William Lindsay, John D. Harris, John G. Carlisle, James B. Beck, Henry Thompson, J. C. S. Blackburn, J. A. McKenzie, J. W. Hendrick and W. T. Welch. Messrs. Carlisle, Beck, Blackburn and Lindsay were afterwards withdrawn and the voting began.

The following was the result: Watterson, 622½; Harris, 413½; Beck, 405½; Knott, 290½; McKenzie, 243½; Breckinridge, 229½; Thompson, 209½; Welch, 107½; Lindsay, 16; Burton, 4.

Upon the announcement of the vote, it developed that a misunderstanding existed as to how the successful candidates were to be indicated. A parliamentary wrangle of serious proportions was about to involve the convention in an endless muddle, when the clear brain and parliamentary skill of W. T. Owens hewed a way out, and the four successful candidates were declared.

The largest number of votes was declared, taken, with this result: Thomas 142½, Rhea 54½, Hallam 27½, Welch 18½, Messrs. Rhea and Thomas were declared the electors and Messrs. Hallam and Welch the assistants.

A resolution recommending General Black for the vice presidency was tabled. A motion to adjourn was carried, and the most harmonious convention, perhaps, ever held in Kentucky was at an end.

PRAYER FOR APPELLATE JUDGE.

The appellate convention for the Second district met at the court-house Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. There was a full attendance of delegates and a large concourse of spectators in attendance. Hon. D. I. Thornton, of Versailles, was called to the chair and accepted it in a well timed and instructive address. Lieutenant Gov. Bryan, in a few well chosen remarks, nominated William S. Pryor, the present incumbent, and he was unanimously nominated.

Gifts of Poison.

It is time that respectable merchants combined with consumers for the suppression of all gift, prize and lottery schemes in connection with the sale of articles of merchandise. These schemes are not only demoralizing to legitimate business and to the morals of the community, but in the eyes of many they are being carried in the sale of articles of food have become a source of great danger to the public health. They are, no matter in what form they appear, nothing more or less than devices to entice the honest and unsuspecting people.

It is gratifying to learn that in some instances the officers of the law have taken hold of the matter. In New York, and also in Chicago, parties who in this way offered gifts to purchasers of their packages have recently been arrested upon indictments for lottery swindling. The latest candidates, both for public execution and criminal prosecution, are the manufacturers of the alium baking powders, who are both, by means of gifts and lottery tickets, disposing of large quantities of their corrosively poisonous compounds, which are so well known to be detrimental to health that no housekeeper will admit them to their kitchen. Knowledge, this form of snailie is not only being peddled from house to house, but under the promise of large profits to be realized, the manufacturers are entrencing themselves behind the counters of many grocers by getting them to offer the alium goods with the gifts or lottery tickets attached, thereby shifting the liability to prosecution, in part, upon others, and perhaps innocent parties. Every grocer or dealer, for instance, who sells or offers for sale any of the prize or lottery baking powders is a criminal in the eyes of the law, and liable, upon conviction, to fine and imprisonment, while those who sell the gift goods, are morally, as responsible, for they are offering an inducement, or prize, to housekeepers to use a food that contains a corrosive poison. This is a predicament in which it is not possible our grocers will care to place themselves when they come to think seriously of the matter.

It must be borne in mind that every one of these gift or prize baking powders are sold by baking powders. These powders cost less than four cents a pound to produce; the gift or prize costs but a few cents more. They are sold at the price of a first-class baking powder, so that the swindle, in a commercial sense, is enormous. But the chief iniquity of the business consists in selling, as presumably wholesome, an article of a positively injurious character, and by means of gifts or bribes inducing servants or unscrupulous housekeepers to purchase and use it in their daily food.

There should be some prompt method of reaching these dangerous practices and punishing the parties engaged in their promotion. If the present laws are not ample, we commend the matter to the consideration of our State Board of Health for recommendation of such additional legislation as shall be effective for the protection of the public.

E. P. O.

Don't waste time and money and undergo needless torture with the knife when Ethiopian Pile Ointment will afford instant relief and certain cure in every case of blind, bleeding, itching, internal and external piles. Ransom Root Medicine Co., Manufacturer, Nashville, Tenn. 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall Street, N. Y.

MARKET REPORTS.

HOPKINSVILLE.

Corrected for each issue by the local dealers.

Bacon—Country	12 1/2 to 14
Hams—cured	10 1/2 to 12
Shoulders	10 1/2 to 12
Sides	10 1/2 to 12
Brass—stoves	15 00 to 16 00
Patent Flour	4 00 to 4 50
Choice Family	4 00 to 4 50
Flour—patent	4 00 to 4 50
Best wheat flour	4 00 to 4 50
Meal, per bush	20 00 to 22 00
Hominy, per bush	15 00 to 16 00
Grain, per bush	15 00 to 16 00
Choice Leaf	10 00 to 11 00
Choice Family	10 00 to 11 00
COUNTRY PRODUCE.	
Butter, Medium	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
Cheese	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
Feathers, Prime	10 00 to 11 00
Best, low grades	10 00 to 11 00
Brown	10 00 to 11 00
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