

# The True Witness

And Catholic Chronicle

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co.

25 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, Canada.

P. O. Box 1138.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.**

Canada (city excepted), United States and Newfoundland..... \$1.00

City and Foreign..... \$1.50

TERMS: PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**—When ordering change of address it is necessary to send old as well as new address.

**SUBSCRIBERS** in Westmount, Montreal Annex, Montreal West, Verdun, Point St. Charles, St. Henri, Maisonneuve, Ste. Cécile, St. Louis du Mile End, will in future have to pay \$1.50, owing to change in P. O. regulations. This takes effect with subscriptions commencing January, 1905. Subscriptions dating before then will not be affected until time of renewal.

All Communications should be addressed to THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., P. O. Box 1138.

## NOTICE.

Subscribers will please take notice that when their year is due, and should they wish to discontinue their paper, they are requested to notify this office, otherwise we will understand they wish to renew, in which case they will be liable for entire year.



THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1906.

### THE MAYORALTY.

We are glad to see that our Irish Catholic fellow citizens have been able to persuade Mr. W. E. Doran to come forward for civic honors. They have given ample proof that they desired a worthy man to represent them. The appeal was general and support unanimous for Mr. Doran once the public became fully cognizant of the fact that an Irish Catholic was about to be asked to accept the mayoralty. It is not our intention to comment on Mr. Doran's personal qualities, capacity or business ability—all these are too well known. He has been before the public for some time, and has, by everything which goes to make a man an honor to his creed and race, made himself honored and respected of all men. In the speeches made at last week's monster meeting in St. Patrick's Hall, there was no exaggeration of the qualifications of the nominee. All creeds and nationalities were represented, testifying to the high regard they entertained for Mr. Doran. Very true, the Mayor's hands are tied in many cases, but we have the assurance that Mr. Doran, as far as he is able and to the very best of his ability will exert his entire energy in the cause of good government. The city's interests in his hands will be well looked after.

### THE CABINET AND QUEBEC.

Le Soleil's article of January 8, "En ballon d'essai," hits the nail on the head. The Toronto Globe has been off the Liberal trolley for many moons. Indeed its present editors do not understand Liberal policy at all. They never knew it, not having been trained in a Liberal school. Fancy the Globe last week misrepresenting Hon. Edward Blake to the extent of making him appear in its news columns as a disciple of Joe Chamberlain's. The libel drew from the grand old Liberal an indignant protest. In Canadian politics the Globe is an Ontario sectionalist. The article against which Le Soleil protests was intended as an aid to the suggestion that Quebec is over-represented in the Cabinet. The Catholic Register last week riddled the case against Quebec badly. There has not been one tittle of actual popular dissent heard from Ontario against the translation of Hon. L. P. Brodeur to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or to the maintenance of the present Quebec representation in the Cabinet. The Ontario journals that have been attempting to create a popular question upon this head have fallen flat. The translation of Hon. Mr. Brodeur will evoke general satisfaction.

### THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

It is gratifying to know that the struggle for preserving the Irish language is meeting with deserved success. "A dozen years ago," says Dr. Hyde, "the language was taught in less than a dozen schools. Six years ago it was taught in 105 schools. To-day it is taught more or less in 3000. Six years ago a stranger would never hear a word of Irish or anything to show that Ireland was not a big, vulgarized English county." The value of the language from a philological standpoint is justly claimed by this same authority, the leading apostle in the work. He says that the Irish people were the first to break off the original Aryan stock, as is very evident from the remains of Aryan origin apparent even to the casual student of Irish. For philological purposes "it will rank second only to Sanscrit." Nor should it be surprising that this should be so. Unconquered by the invasions of Romans, Gauls or Northmen, the Irish preserved their clans, their Brehon laws, their civilization, their literature undisturbed. Before Germany heard the Niebelungen Lied, before the time of the troubadours in Languedoc, Irish poets and bards filled the land with their song and the language with their literature. And back farther, beyond this early literature, is the folk lore whose tales were handed down from centuries which lay higher up the hills of Irish history when the act of writing was unknown. To this there is only one parallel—Greece—whose influence on the civilization of the world still abides. So was it with Irish monasticism and Irish scholarship upon the rest of Europe.

Some may be alarmed at the prospect of the Irish soon becoming a spoken language. The Irish will then be a bilingual people. What harm? Is it less injury for the Irish to speak their own language than for the Canadians to speak both English and French? Must language like everything else bend to commercial demands? Two languages are easily carried, and their acquisition affords a double advantage in point of culture and intelligent outfit—especially in the case the languages are English and Irish. The latter possesses a heritage rich in sentiment and affection; the former, wherever Shakespeare can be read, will be in full demand by every lover of the sublime and every scholar of literature. Rivalry there may be between the races. There will be closer harmony and truer peace with the advancing study of the grand old Irish language.

### BRITISH LIBERALS AND IRELAND.

A peculiar situation between the two political parties has arisen in Great Britain. The Liberals are vehemently insisting that the campaign is being waged upon the tariff issue, but Mr. Balfour and his lieutenants, even Joseph Chamberlain himself, are most vociferous in their declamation against the new "Home Rule Government," leaving no room for doubt that they have placed Home Rule not only in the front, but made it the only issue. Premier Campbell-Bannerman, in his opening speech, emphatically restated his party's fidelity to the policy of Irish autonomy, whilst Mr. Bryce, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Aberdeen, in his hand book of Home Rule, shows that the whole Liberal policy is dependent upon the satisfactory settlement of the Irish problem at the outset. The following is his exposition of the case in a nutshell:

"1. Our experience of the Coercion Acts of 1881 and 1882 disclosed the enormous mischief which such measures do in alienating the minds of Irishmen and the difficulty of enlisting Irish sentiment on behalf of the law. The results of the Coercion Act of 1881 taught us that the repression of open agitation means the growth of far more dangerous conspiracy; those of the Coercion Act of 1882, proved that even under an Administration of Lord Spencer repression works no change for the better in the habits and ideas of the people."

"2. The conduct of the House of Lords in 1880 and 1881, and the malign influence which its existence excited whenever remedial legislation for Ireland came in question, convinced us that full and complete justice will never be done to Ireland by the British Parliament while the Upper House (as at present constituted) remains a part of that Parliament."

"3. The breakdown of the procedure of the House of Commons and the failure of the efforts to amend it proved that Parliament cannot work so long as a considerable section of its members seek to impede its working. To enable it to do its duty by England and Scotland it was evidently necessary either to make the Irish members as loyal to Parliament as English and Scotch members usually are, or else to exclude them."

"4. The discussion of Irish Bills in the House of Commons made us realize how little English members knew about Ireland, how utterly different were their competence for and their attitude towards Irish questions and English questions. We perceived that we were legislating in the dark for a country whose economic and social condition we did not understand, a country to which we could not apply our English ideas of policy, a country whose very temper and feeling were strangers to us. We were really fitter to pass laws for Canada or Australia than for this island within sight of our shores."

"5. I have said we were legislating in the dark. But there were two quarters from which light was proffered—the Irish members and the Irish executive. We rejected the first, and could not help doing so, for to accept it would have been to displace our own leaders. We followed the light which the executive gave. But in some cases, as, notably, in the case of the Coercion Bill of 1881, it proved to be a "wandering fire," leading us into dangerous morasses. And we perceived that at all times legislation, at the bidding of the Executive against the wishes of the Irish members, was not self-government or free government. It was despotism. The rule of Ireland by the British Parliaments was really the rule of a dependency through an official responsible, not to the ruled, but to an assembly of which they form less than a sixth part."

"(Quoted," writes Mr. Bryce in a footnote, "from an article contributed by myself to the American Century Magazine, which I refer to because, written in the spring of 1883, it expresses the ideas here stated.) As this assembly crosses its ears to the one-sixth, and gave effect to the will of the official, this was essentially arbitrary government and wanted those elements of success which free government contains."

"This experience had by 1884 convinced us that the present relations of the British Parliament to Ireland were bad and could not last, that the discontent of Ireland was justified, that the existing system in alienating the mind of Ireland tended not merely to Repeal, but to separation, that the simplest, and probably the only effective remedy for the increasing dangers was the grant of an Irish Legislature. Two events clinched these conclusions. One was the Tory surrender of June, 1885. Self-government we had come to see was the only alternative to Coercion, and now Coercion was gone. The other was the general election of 1885, when newly enfranchised Ireland, through five-sixths of her representatives, demanded a Parliament of her own."

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that Mr. Alfred Emmet, the Radical member for Oldham, who is, according to persistent rumor, designated as chairman of Committees of the next House of Commons, claims to belong to a family of which the Emmet family in Ireland is believed to be a branch, and to be accordingly of kin, however remote, to the illustrious Irish patriots, Thomas Addis Emmet and his younger brother, Robert Emmet. There is, however, in the person of Mr. Charles Day Rose, the Radical member for the Newmarket Division of Cambridgeshire, a direct lineal descendant in the House of Commons of Thomas Addis Emmet. Mr. Rose's father, the late Right Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., the well known Canadian statesman, who was Minister of Finance in the Dominion Cabinet, married a daughter of Robert Emmet, the grandson of Thomas Addis Emmet.

Some English Unionist journals have been endeavoring to make party capital out of the letter issued by the English Catholic Bishops with reference to the education question at the general election, which we reproduce in this issue of the True Witness, by representing it as a call to Catholics to vote for Unionist candidates. Of course, their Lordships' letter is nothing of the kind, for it expressly leaves it to every Catholic voter to act according to his individual conscience. The true interpretation to be placed upon the letter is very clearly put in a leading article in this week's issue of the Catholic Weekly. "The letter is not a call to Catholics to vote for the Unionists. Their Lordships recognize the existence of divergent conscientious convictions in the particular circumstances, and they accordingly leave it to their spiritual subjects to decide their votes in the manner which they (the subjects) feel to be most favorable to the sacred cause of the religious education of their children. Except in the case of some out-and-out anti-Catholic, no Catholic Liberal or Home Ruler will, we fancy, have any difficulty in justifying to his conscience his support of his party candidate. In fact, there are very many sterling Catholics who are conscientiously of opinion that educational salvation is to be expected from the Liberals only. Let no one think that our purpose in writing as above has been to aid the Liberal party. Such has not been our intention. We have striven to be impartial, and in that striving we have come to the conclusion that the letter of the Bishops will not affect anybody's allegiance to the political party to which he belongs."

### WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Huntingdon, Dec. 14, 1905.  
I have neglected sending my subscription too long. We have subscribed for the True Witness for over forty years, but it was not always worth as much as it is now. Wishing you success.

M. McDONAGH.

Kazabazua, Dec. 14, 1905.  
Enclosed please find \$2 for my subscription. Please send it along another year.

W. J. HOGAN.

Old Chelsea, Dec. 16, 1905.  
I owe you an apology for not sending my subscription sooner. Wishing success to your valuable paper, which should be in every Catholic home.

M. DUFFY.

Auburn, P.E.I., Jan. 2, 1906.  
Enclosed find \$1 for ensuing year. Permit me to compliment you upon the high literary tone of your paper. It has been a regular visitor for the past quarter of a century, and it seems to be getting better with each succeeding year. Wishing you the greetings of the season.

J. TRAINOR.

### COUNTY BOARD A. O. H.

At the regular meeting of the County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, held on the 9th inst., resolutions were adopted to Ald. M. J. Walsh, M.P.P., endorsing his action and congratulating him on the success of his efforts towards the appointment of an Irish Catholic on the board of the civic law Department.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the True Witness:  
Sir,—Now that Mr. Doran has received the nomination of the Irish Catholics of this city for the mayoralty, a few remarks as to why he should receive their united support may not be out of place. Every one of your readers will remember that seven or eight years ago when he accepted a similar nomination against the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries, his manly, honorable though uphill fight against such a strong and formidable opponent was very much appreciated by all classes and sections of the community. Being then connected with the True Witness, I was in a position to know the considerable time devoted in an endeavor to maintain their legitimate rights—time which, to men of Mr. Doran's business standing, must be an enormous sacrifice. He was the only one to come forward as their standard-bearer, and if he lost he did so in an honorable and straightforward manner and without the semblance of

being attached to his campaign. But there are other reasons equally as good why he should now receive the united and unstinted support of those whose cause he comes to advocate. His fine business abilities, his high moral character, his devotion and fidelity to the Catholic Church and her interests, his honesty of heart, his purity of purpose, all serve to command a united support and raise the Irish Catholics of this city from the slough of despondency and degradation into which recent events have brought them.

Let no bogus candidate or the nominee of any clique be allowed to stand between him and victory. When the French-Canadians or English-speaking Protestants select a candidate the Irish Catholics do not interfere in their choice of selection, and let us tolerate no interference on their part. Now, the best and ablest of our race are needed to represent us in the Federal, Provincial and civic halls and win back that fair name so dearly prized by the sons of Ireland. Had the True Witness the courage of its convictions six or seven years ago, and come out in such an able manner as it did in its last issue, the traditional Donnybrook would not be exhibited in our midst and the cloud of stigma and disgrace would not envelop the proud name of the only Irish Catholic constituency in the Dominion. Note the result—national societies have been prostituted and debased, men whose hair has grown grey in the service of Ireland and her cause, and whose only ambition was to preserve the purity and integrity of these societies, have been ignominiously slandered under the cover of secrecy and blackballed from those organizations because their presence in such would be a stumbling block and breakwater to the overflow of society's cesspool, and to the eternal shame and disgrace of those unsavory specimens of humanity. Catholic cosmopolitan associations were reconstituted into force to further the hungry personal ambition of cunning knaves and drive into seclusion a man whose labors in their behalf was the fireside talk of the poor of this Province, and whose name is an honor and credit to the Irish race. It is therefore to be hoped that our Irish Catholic citizens will awake from the lethargy that surrounds them, and not only place Mr. Doran in the civic chair but elect to the Federal, Provincial and municipal assemblies men whose intelligence, purity of purpose and social standing shall reflect the highest honor and credit on our race.

B.  
Montreal, Jan. 8th, 1906.

### WHAT IS FAIR PLAY?

To the Editor of the True Witness:  
Sir,—Ald. Ekers has announced his retirement as representative of St. Lawrence division in the City Council to run for the mayoralty against the representative of the Irish Catholic element whose right it unquestionably is to have one of their number raised to the office of Chief Magistrate for the coming term. The seat left vacant by Mr. Ekers' retirement will be contested and it is said an Irish Catholic will be one of the candidates. A daily paper of the city expresses the belief, however, that Mr. Crowe will not enter the field, as St. Lawrence division is generally represented by a Protestant, and therefore it was to be hoped the Protestant candidate would experience no opposition from the Catholic section. Be this as it may, if Mr. Crowe steps out he will only be acting as did the Hon. Dr. Guerin a few weeks ago when he was nominated by the Liberals to be their candidate for the seat in the Provincial House left vacant by the death of Mr. James Cochrane. But is it not amusing to see how the "fair play" cry is resorted to by certain people when they think their rights, or what they term their rights, are being encroached upon, while the same people have no regard for the rights of the Irish Catholic electors. Why not respect the "fair play" policy at all times when dealing with the different sections which go to make up the city's population? I think if this were done we could draw closer to each other in mutual love and respect, and there would be less cause for complaint, and a great amount of unnecessary expense would be saved.

JUSTICE.  
Montreal, January 4, 1906.

**CANDLES** And Oils for the Sanctuary  
Best quality—as cheap as the cheapest. All goods absolutely guaranteed.  
W. E. BLAKE, 123 Church St.  
Premises lately occupied by D. & J. Sullivan & Co.  
Toronto, Ont.

### OBITUARY.

F. FARNAND PASSE AWAY.

After an illness of two years Philip Farnand passed away to his reward on Friday, Dec. 22nd.

His heroic fight against the advance of that insidious disease tuberculosis was unavailing; six months spent amongst the ozone mountains of Texas, failed to give him relief, he came home to Buckingham, where he received every care and attention from all his kind friends, but all knew what the inevitable result would be.

He died at the early age of 37, and only two years ago all remember the sorrowful circumstances of his bridging the remains of his young wife from Southern Arkansas to Buckingham for burial in the R.C. cemetery where they now lie side by side.

Deceased was the fourth son of the late Hugh Farnand, and was a young man of exemplary character; he was a kind and generous nature indeed.

The funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon, was one of the largest ever seen in this place, and was a touching testimonial of esteem and sympathy. The pallbearers were Messrs. H. F. Cosgrove, Wm. Butler, B. J. Kelly, F. H. Kearnan, T. Whitfield and H. T. McGurn. The Post extends sympathy to the sorrowing family.

The foregoing obituary from the Buckingham Post, records the death of an esteemed young Irish Catholic of that place. Reared on a farm in Buckingham Township (the son of a sterling Irish exile) on reaching maturity, he went west, like many of our young men, to better his personal condition. Coming from a lumbering district, he followed that industry in Wisconsin, where he located, and soon became an expert band sawyer. From there he went south, where skilled sawyers were in much demand, and decided to locate in Arkansas permanently.

In 1902 he returned to Buckingham and married Miss Agnes Burke, a general favorite, and took her to his Southern home. But alas for all the bright, fleeting hopes of youth, his young wife sickened with that dread disease, tuberculosis. From one sanatorium to another he took her, hoping against hope. Sixteen months after taking her away a bride he returned and laid her gently away in the churchyard, amidst general mourning. Then, a broken-hearted man, he returned to Texas, hoping to regain his health, which was impaired by long months of anxiety and suffering—but he had contracted the disease, with the inevitable result.

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Leave Bonaventure Station.

"INTERNATIONAL LIMITED."

Daily at 9 a.m., ar. Toronto 4.30 p.m., Hamilton 5.30 p.m., Niagara Falls, Ont. 10.15 p.m., Buffalo 11.15 p.m., London 7.45 p.m., Detroit 9.45 p.m., Chicago 7.42 a.m.

Elegant Cafe Service on above train.

Shortest Line. Quickest Service.

2 Day Train daily, except Sunday, each way.

3 Night Train daily, each way, 11.15 a.m., 11.15 p.m., 11.15 p.m.

Lve. MONTREAL 7.40 a.m., 11.00 p.m.

Arr. NEW YORK 11.15 a.m., 11.00 p.m.

\*Daily, 1 daily except Sunday.

FAST OTTAWA SERVICE.

Lv. 8.40 a.m. week days, 4.10 p.m. daily.

Ar. Ottawa 11.40 a.m. week days, 7.10 p.m. daily.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.

197 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

OTTAWA TRAINS

LEAVE WINDSOR STATION

12.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 10.10 p.m.

LEAVE PLACE VICTOR

12.20 a.m., 12.35 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 10.45 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 10.45 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 10.45 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 10.45 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 10.45 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 10.45 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 10.45 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 10.45 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 10.45 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 10.45 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 11.45 p.m., 12.00 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 12.30 p.m., 12.45 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.15 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.45 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 9.