

The Family.

(For the Provincial Wesleyan.) WE ALL DO FADE AS A LEAF.

Autumn's whispering eloquent, Starting, truthful, brief; Tell the oft repeated tale, Fading as a leaf.

Garlands wreathed in youth's gay spring time, Mid the rosy bowers, Fade and wither with the brightens.

Fading as we like the leaflet, Borne adown life's stream, And the rush of waves upon us, As we idly dream.

Fading; and the shore grows distant, As we onward float, And the darkness deepens O'er our fragile boat.

Boat we launch'd amid the sunbeams, From the shore of hope, Dreaming not amid the darkness We so soon would grope.

List! the rustle of the leaflet, Voiceless; voice of grief; Mortal thou art fading, fading, Fading as a leaf.

Fading, fadeless; list the warning? Heed my parting sigh, Not like mine is thy waking, Thou canst never die?

Going where no Lethæan waters, Wash the sandless shore; Going where the page of memory Brightens evermore.

Going Christian, where the glory, Shall be all revealed; Where Celestial breezes fan thee, From the Elysian field.

Going Christian, O the rapture, Fetters thrown away, And the vista growing radiant With eternal day.

Going where the joys celestial, Changeless are forever, And where heart to heart united, Is united ever.

Going, and we strike the keynote, Victory, victory! Death, thy death is swallowed up, In immortality.

M. J. S.

THE POLAR SEA.

Captain Hall goes to explore the Polar Sea. The existence of such a sea cannot be questioned. It was seen by Morton when he was with Kane, and who is now with Hall; it was seen by Admiral Wrangel, of the Prussian Navy; it was seen by Hayes when in search for Kane; it has been seen recently by a German expedition which has just returned. To all these persons it appeared boundless to the eye, free from ice, moved by a heavy swell, the surf dashing against the ice-bound shore. In it whales were seen; over it unnumbered flocks of birds were flying. It is enclosed between the northern shores of Asia, Europe and America. It has an area of four and a half millions of square miles, and has an ice-locked coast of nearly three thousand marine leagues. That coast is broken in three principal places, through which the waters of that mysterious sea flow in to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Those breaks are: "Behring's Straits, Baffin's Bay, and the broader opening between Greenland and Nova-Zembla.

In obedience to the great law of circulation that great sea is always open. Through the broad gateway east of Spitzbergen the Gulf Stream flows northward, pouring into that sea the warm waters of the Tropic Zone, and forcing out a return current of cold water to the west; and by the incessant displacement of the waters of the Pole by the waters of the Equator, the great body of that Polar Sea is never frozen over. By this law of circulation, the waters of the Tropic are cooled by a current from the Frigid Zone, and the waters of the Frigid Zone are warmed by a current from the Tropic.

To enter that Polar Sea has been the life-object of many daring explorers, and one is lost in admiration at the persistent courage of Wrangel, Parry, Ingfield, Franklin, Kane, Hayes and Hall. It is the opinion of Dr. Hayes that a steamer can make the passage through Smith's Sound and Kennedy's Channel, and as Hall has the steamer Polaris, we may reasonably expect that he will be the first to sail upon its unknown waters. When Hall left Washington, it was his plan to steam through Jones' Sound, but when he left us at Disco, he had determined to keep to the west side of Smith's Sound, as the ice drifts south-westerly, which would expose him to greater difficulties. Dr. Kane sailed up the east side of Smith's Sound, and his ship Advance was embayed by the ice. The present has been the most open season known to living man, and this is the report brought by the whalers to Disco, who had been as far north as Frobner and Upernivik. In our voyage from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Disco, Greenland, we saw hundreds of icebergs, which were proof of the fact that an unusually high temperature had prevailed this year in the extreme north, breaking up the great ocean of ice, and sending thousands of immense bergs to melt in more southern seas. Had Hall started two months earlier, there is scarcely room for doubt that he would have steamed at once into the long-sought-for sea. He may as it is. When he sailed, it was his purpose to reach north latitude eighty degrees, and there await the coming of another summer; and in the mean time with dogs and sledges, to make excursions to determine certain disputed scientific questions. But whether on the Polaris or on the ice, he is now in that long night which lasts for half the year, with a temperature far below zero, and cut off from all communications with home and friends.—Dr. Neuman in the Methodist.

GRANDPAPA'S STORY.

"How did you dare to do it, grandpa?" "Because it was the right thing to do." We were a merry family party, gathered from far and near, to celebrate the golden wedding. Grandpapa and grandma had travelled the road of life together for fifty years, a road that had been sometimes hard and rough, but that now, in the sunset days, was made smooth by kind hands and loving hearts. Grandpapa was telling the children, for boys and girls he still called them, though some of them had seen more than forty years of life, of the time, so long ago, "when mother and I were published."

"Why, children, didn't I ever tell you about

that? You see it wasn't then as it is now. In those days the day after a man was published—"

"But what is published, grandpa?" asks one of the third generation.

"Why, when anybody was going to be married, the town clerk stood up in the church on Sunday, before the services began, and cried out, 'Intentions of marriage between John White and Jane Smith.' This was done three Sundays in succession."

"Oh, I'm glad it isn't so now! What did you do, grandpa, when he called your name so in church?"

"I believe I was not at church those Sunday mornings," quietly replies grandpa. "And I thought one Sunday I had waited at the door so long, the notice must have been read," said grandpa. "And then I went in, but just as I was too far in to go out again, the clerk rose and read my intentions as I walked up the aisle."

"There was a good many of us young folks, then, and some of them were pretty wild. One of the customs of the place was that whenever one of their number was about to marry, he should 'stand treat' for all the rest. Everybody drank to those days. Our minister took his glass with the rest, and was thought none the worse of. But I didn't like it, had seen too much of the mischief in it, and was determined to do what I could to put a stop to it. So I had a talk with Spring, told him what I was going to do, and that I wanted him to follow suit when he was married, which would be in a few months, and he promised to do so."

"Monday morning just before ten—I knew they would begin to come at eleven for their drink—I walked across the street to the bank, and told Robinson I wanted thirty dollars in halves, quarters, ninespences, and fourpences, for we had silver then. Going back to the store, I placed them in piles on the counter, where they would be plainly seen, and awaited my visitors."

"It was not long before the door opened and Nelson walked in with a pleasant good-morning. He soon looked about for the accustomed beverage."

"Why, King, where's your treat, man? You haven't forgotten what day this is? They will be here pretty soon to congratulate you?"

"No, I haven't forgotten Nelson. How many glasses can you drink to-day?"

"Not more than two this morning."

"Well, there's the money for four. You can get it over the way, but I can't give it to you, here."

"He understood me at once, took the money reluctantly, and went out. Soon Greenwood appeared, looking as if he heard something he did not believe. The same looking about, the same question from him, and again I asked, 'How many glasses can you drink this morning?'"

"Three, I guess."

"There's the money for six, then; go over across the street, if you want it. It isn't because I'm not ready to pay for it. You see I am ready for all of you. But this thing has come to be too bad to be endured, and I won't help it along."

"G. threw the money on the counter, and left the store, hanging his head. It did not take long for the story to go through the street, and I had no more such visitors that day. But they came to me afterward and thanked me for what I had done, and there were never any more such carousals as they previously had. It broke them up entirely."

"Was father a Christian then, mother?" asked one of the listening.

"No, but he had long seen the evil of such drinking customs, and determined to do all he could to stop it."

"It is a wonder that the many years have been blessed ones that were begun in trying to remove stumbling-blocks from other's way.—Christian Weekly.

THE OHIO PROHIBITORY LAW.

In Berlin's County Record, the Rev. W. Fuller writes thus:—

The new Prohibitory Law of Ohio, not dissimilar to your recent enactment in Michigan has enabled the women to assert their rights equally with the American or imported liquor. The preparations to enforce, and the energetic enforcement of this law, among the retailers of the intoxicants. One woman in a village not far off, I am told, has recently gained four suits against the grog-sellers. I heard a few days ago of a lawyer who came home one day all the worse for liquor. His wife told him if ever she again saw him in that situation she would proceed against the seller. And that seller dare not furnish that husband with any more of the accursed thing. These vile grog-sellers, I am told, will not presume to sell whiskey or intoxicants to a drinking husband, without the written permit of his wife, which you may be sure he will not obtain. In the city of Lima, fourteen miles east of Delphos, the people held a mass meeting, and organized an association for the enforcement of the law, and subscribed some 50,000 dollars, on which they have agreed to be assessed pro rata not to exceed one per cent, to put the law in force. And the prosecuting attorney has posted up copies of the law, and notices in every saloon of the law. These are but specimens of what is doing in the great State of Ohio. A gentleman told me that the grog-sellers were dreadfully scared. The women are beginning to exercise their rights in this state. I know that woman has been called the 'weaker vessel,' but that she is reversed when 'her man' drinks, and she becomes his legal protector. Give woman her rights and she will demolish every whisky temple, and destroy the idolatrous worship and tyranny of alcohol from the land."

REMEDY FOR BURNS.

One of the simplest and most useful remedies for scalds and burns is said to be an embrocation of lime-water and linseed oil. These simple agents combined form a thick, cream-like substance, which effectually excludes the air from the injured parts, and allays the inflammation almost instantly. A case is mentioned where a child fell backward into a bar-broil of boiling water, and was nearly fayed from her neck to below her hips. Her agonies were indescribable, but her clothing being gently removed, and the lime and oil thickly spread over the injured surface she was sound asleep in five minutes. Subsequently the parts were carefully washed with warm milk and water three times a day, the oil dressing renewed, and the little patient rapidly recovered. Though all the scalded skin came off, she did not have a scar. This remedy leaves no hard coat to dry on the sores, but softens the parts, and aids nature to repair the injury in the readiest and most expeditious manner. The mixture may be procured in the drug-stores, but if not thus accessible, slake a lump of quicklime in water, and as soon as the water is clear gently remove, and the lime and oil thickly spread over the oil and shake it well. If the case is urgent, use boiling water over the lime, and it will become clear in five minutes. The pre-

paration may be kept ready bottled in the house, and it will be as good when six months old as when first made.

A REQUIEM FOR THE DEAD.

Lost at sea, Nov. 20th 1871, ten men, crew and passengers of the schooner "Architas," of Five Islands, Colchester Co., N. S.

A Requiem! and for whom? For manhood in its bloom! Youthful and cheery hearted, careless free. For Husbands, Brothers gay. Who left their homes one day, But ere two suns had set—gone to eternity!

A Requiem,—and for whom? For those who found their doom, Amid the dangers of a wintry sea; O! busy heedless men, Unconscious were ye then. A cruel watery grave was opening for thee!

A Requiem,—and for whom? For mourners round the tomb, Fathers and mothers, wives and sisters dear; What comfort can we plead? For those aching hearts that bleed? Will God restore this dead; or just His works appear?

No! Let them anguish rent, Mourn till this grief be spent, Till groans are hushed, no more their tears fall down. Then pitying ones may tell, 'He doth all things well,' And these dear lives were God's, and not their own.

A Requiem,—and for whom? For the living in their bloom, Unthinking careless ones, who forget to watch and pray. For the time when they shall see, The Master suddenly; Coming to claim their souls, and hasten them away.

A warning,—and for whom For us to wait our doom; Not fearfully in trembling, but onward let us start, With patient, watchful feet, The Bridegroom's time to meet, With lamp clear, shining, and believing heart. H. M. F.

If a man wishes to know the strength of evil let him try to abandon it.

Obituary.

REV. S. B. MARTIN. From the Minutes of Conference I find that the late Rev. S. B. Martin, who was converted to God under the faithful ministrations of the Word by Bro. Smallwood, offered himself for the work of the ministry at the Conference of 1861, Rev. W. B. Boyce, President. He was received on trial and appointed to the Musquodoboit Harbour Circuit where yet survive him some members of the "little flock" who were gathered into the fold of Christ through his instrumentality. Having satisfactorily terminated his probation he was received into full connection at the Conference in 1866 and appointed to the Nashuak Circuit, the Rev. George Scott, President. I became intimately acquainted with Bro. Martin in 1868, when he was appointed to the Middle Musquodoboit Circuit, and can bear testimony to his devotion and yearning desire for the advancement of his master's cause. In 1870 he was appointed to the Port Mouton Circuit, where he was the most successful and the most efficient. Many souls were given for his hire and seals to his ministry. Some with whom he had mingled his prayers and tears at the throne of grace and over whose liberated souls he was permitted to rejoice came to that chamber to see him die, and dropped their burning tears upon the cold form of him who had conducted them to Calvary and to Christ. What an hour was that! I can scarcely yet realize that we shall see him no more, until the trumpet sounds and the graves give up their charge. In the bloom of life, in the full vigor of manhood, in the midst of a career of usefulness, with living witnesses around of the master's presence, and the most satisfactory assurance that he was firmly resting on the Rock of Ages and that around him were the everlasting arms, "It is God's will" he said, "I am willing to depart and be with Christ. I am resigned to His will." From the nature of the disease, Erysipelas in the face which seemed to affect his eyes the most, his suffering was of the severest nature. About 3 p. m., the Doctor informed me that he could do nothing more. Oh what chilling intelligence in such an hour of sorrow and grief! I broke the sad news to my sister, Mrs. Martin as best I could, and led her to his bedside where the sad farewell was spoken and the last kiss laid upon that cheek which was to be so soon pale in death. I then read the hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul, &c.," part of the 14th of St. John, and engaged in prayer. The dear brother restrained as well as he could the outward manifestation of his suffering, sat up in bed and tried to engage in the exercises of devotion. I asked him, "Are you sure of a mansion prepared for you?" "Yes," he said, "to me." When the power of intelligible utterance failed there were two words my ear often caught hanging upon his lips, Jesus Saviour. During the night he became very restless, until on four o'clock on Saturday morning, Oct. 28th of his spirit and our God, and is now where the farewell is never spoken and parting is no more. That Bro. Martin was universally esteemed and respected we had abundant proof during his short illness, as well as in the large concourse that followed him to his silent resting place. The kindness and sympathy manifested towards Mrs. Martin by the friends on the Port Mouton and Liverpool Circuits is worthy of the highest praise. May our Father in heaven shield her dear heart to-day bleeds over the loss of one so dear to her, and may restraining arms ever be around the child until repaired for glory and added to the cloud of witnesses before the throne. J. GARZT.

Lunenburg, Dec. 8, 1871.

NELSON'S CELEBRATED Cherokee Vermifuge.

Pleasant to take. WHENEVER a child is afflicted with worms, the stomach and abdomen, has variable appetite and a dry cough, and is frequently led to irritate, to carry the hands to the nose, then try



Nelson's Cherokee Vermifuge is for it is certain that the child has WORMS.

Return the Money in any case in which it should fail to prove effectual, when the symptoms have justified the administering of the

PREPARED BY W. J. NELSON & CO., BRIDGEWATER, N.S.

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COLLIN'S CHEST CURATIVE FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS BRONCHITIS CATARRH OF THE LUNGS AND CROUP

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FALL, 1871.

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Beg to call the attention of customers and the public generally, to their large and varied stock of

DRESS GOODS, of the latest styles and very cheap.

Shawls and Woolen Goods in great variety. TWEEDS, DOESKINS, SATINETS, CASIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, PILOTS, &c. &c. &c.

FLANNELS, all colors, qualities, and prices. Clothing in great variety.

PRINTS, Furniture do, Grey and White SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS. DAVASKS, MOREANS, Green, Buff and White HOLLANDS for Blinds.

White Linen Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins Toilet Covers, &c. Carpets, Rugs, Coona Mats and Matting, Oil Cloths, (Table and Floor).

White and Colored BEDQUILTS, Cotton Shoes, &c. Flowers, Hats, Feathers, etc.

Haberdashery and Small Wares, And sundry other articles usually found in a large warehouse.

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Life Insurance Company, of Maine.

No Stock or Guarantee Capital drawing interest, but in lieu thereof

\$1,000,000 Surplus.

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ASSETS JANUARY 1ST 1871 4,301,400.00

LIABILITIES including Reserve 395,853.88

NET ASSETS 3,905,546.12

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Hand Family Machine, Single Thread \$15. Do do Foot Machine \$22. Hand Lockstitch Double Thread, \$23. Do do with table to run by foot, \$30. Manufacturing Machine for Tailors' and Shoemakers' \$50.

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Machines hired by the day or week, or can be paid for in weekly instalments.

REMOVAL. AMERICAN HOUSE, Kept by Misses Campbell & Bacon.

The subscribers have removed from Windsor House, No. 12 Jacob Street, to that new and commodious House, 195 Argyle Street.

opposite Salem Church. They are truly thankful for the patronage they received while keeping the Windsor House, and shall do all in their power to make their new house, a happy, pleasant and comfortable home for either permanent or transient boarders, and hope by strict attention to merit a continuance of public patronage in the American House. Halifax, N. S., 24th Oct. 1870. ly

CARD. DR. DODGE directs his attention to the Treatment of the Eye, Ear and Throat; also Ophthalmic Surgery, embracing Diseases of the Eye and Ear and other Eye Diseases, Deformed and Paralyzed Limbs, Club-foot, &c.

Office Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. at No. 50 Barrington Street. 6 months. July 26th.

Building Lot at Dartmouth FOR SALE.

THE Building Lot adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel to the East, measuring 50 ft. in front and 120 ft. in depth, will be disposed of upon application in the City to DR. PICKARD, Wesleyan Book Room, Or to—GEORGE H. STARR, Halifax, July 16, 1871. j26

FALL, 1871.

IF You wish upon, wholesome and Nutritious

Biscuit, Buns, Tea Cakes, Pastry, &c.

Woodill's German BAKING POWDER.

In its use you save Time, Trouble and Expense.

Diploma and honorable mention awarded at Provincial and Industrial Exhibition 1868

For sale everywhere. Factory and wholesale depot, City Drug Store, Halifax, N.S.

British American Cook and TRACT DEPOSITORY, HALIFAX.

66 GRANVILLE STREET. The following are a few of the Magazines and Papers for sale at the Depository, with their price per annum, and postage when mailed for the country.

MAGAZINES. Christian at Work, 36c. Religious Magazine, 36c. British American, 36c. Children's Friend, 25c. each, postage 3c. per annum. Gospel Trumpet, Child's Paper, Children's Paper, 25c. Newswoman, 25c. Single Papers, 15c. additional per annum. Single Papers, 15c. additional.

Please send for circular with list and prices in full. (1623) A. McBRAN, N.S.

FOR SALE AT THE Prince Albert Moulding Factory.

DOORS. 1000 KILN DRIED PANEL DOORS from \$1.50 and upwards. Also in hand following dimensions, viz., 7x2, 6x6, 10x2, 10, 6, 8x7, 8, 5, 6x2, 6.

WINDOWS. 1000 WINDOW FRAMES AND SHADERS, 19 lights each, viz., 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x14. One size made to order.

SHOP FRONTS. And Window Shades, inside and out, made to order.

MOULDINGS. One million feet kiln dried Moulding, various patterns. Also constantly on hand—

FLOORING. 1 1/2 in. grooved and tongued sanded oak, pine, white pine, in flooring well seasoned.

LININGS AND SHELVING. Grooved and tongued Pine and spruce Lining. Also, shelving and other dressed Material.

PLANING, MATCHING, MOULDING TIMBER. JO and CIRCULAR SAWING, done at circular saw mill.

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SHINGLES. Sawn and Split Pine and Cedar Shingles, CLAPBOARDS, PICKETS, LATHS, and JOISTS.

Also—SHIP AND BOAT KEEELS. All of which the Subscriber offers for sale, low for cash, at Prince Albert Steam Mill, Victoria wharf, east of Victoria Street (formerly known as Bates' Lane), near the railway station, Halifax, N.S. HENRY G. HILL.

Provincial Wesleyan Almanac DECEMBER, 1871.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 2h. 41m., morning. New Moon, 11th day, 11h. 47m., afternoon. First Quarter, 19th day, 4h. 27m., afternoon. Full Moon, 26th day, 5h. 20m., afternoon.

Day SUN. Moon. H. Tide. Rises. Sets. Uses. South. Sets. Halifax.

1st Fr. 7 21 4 18 8 22 3 8 10 52 9 59

2nd Sa. 7 22 4 18 9 24 3 57 11 32 10 36

3rd Su. 7 23 4 17 10 28 4 45 4 6 11 57

4th M. 7 24 4 17 11 31 5 21 6 34 11 57

5th Tu. 7 25 4 17 12 35 6 17 1 11 4 46

6th W. 7 26 4 17 1 39 7 1 1 23 1 51

7th Th. 7 27 4 17 2 42 8 0 2 35 2 52

8th Fr. 7 28 4 17 3 46 8 55 3 22 4 13

9th Sa. 7 29 4 16 4 49 9 57 4 20 5 15

10th Su. 7 29 4 16 5 52 10 52 5 12 6 5