The Herald.

VOL. IV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, JUNE 3, 1868. NO. 33.

THE HERALD

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EDWARD REILLY,

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR JUNE.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 2h. 43m., morn., N. E.
Last Quarter, 13th day, 6h. 1m., morn., N.
New Moon, 20th day, 10h. 33m., morn., S. E.
First Quarter, 27th day, 1h. 38m. morn., S. E.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon sets.	DAY'S LENGTH
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Monday	4 17	7 37	7 30	2 31	15 20
2	Tuesday	17	38	8 26	3 3	21
3	Wednesday	16	39	9 17	3 36	23
4	Thursday	16	40	10 6	rises.	24
5	Friday	16	41	10 54	7 54	26
6	Saturday	15	42	11 35	8 45	27
7	Sunday	14	42	even.	9 33	28
8	Monday	14	43	1 0	10 16	29
9	Tuesday	14	44	1 41	10 51	30
10	Wednesday	14	45	2 23	11 24	31
11	Thursday	14	45	3 5	11 55	32
12	Friday	13	46	3 49	morn.	33
13	Saturday	13	46	4 36	0 20	33
14	Sunday	13	47	5 25	0 46	34
15	Monday	13	47	6 19	1 15	34
16	Tuesday	13	47	7 14	1 42	34
17	Wednesday	13	48	8 9	2 23	35
18	Thursday	13	49	9 5	3 0	36
19	Friday	13	49	9 59	3 43	36
20	Saturday	13	49	10 55	sets.	36
21	Sunday	13	50	11 46	8 44	37
22	Monday	14	50	morn.	9 28	37
23	Tuesday	14	49	0 33	10 22	36
24	Wednesday	15	49	1 29	10 59	35
25	Thursday	15	49	2 21	11 34	34
26	Friday	16	49	3 12	morn.	34
27	Saturday	17	49	4 5	0 6	33
28	Sunday	17	49	5 1	0 39	32
29	Monday	17	49	5 50	1 6	32
30	Tuesday	18	49	6 55	1 40	32

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 29, 1868.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	6d to 1s
Do by the quarter.	6d to 9d
Pork, (carcass)	4½ to 6d
Do (small)	5d to 8d
Mutton, per lb.,	6d to 10d
Lamb per quarter,	4s to 5s
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 8d to 1s 10d
Do by the tub,	1s 6d
Cheese, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Tallow, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	
Flour, per lb.,	3½d to 3¾d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	21s to 22s
Eggs, per dozen,	7d to 9d
Grain	
Barley, per bushel,	6s to 7s
Oats per do.,	3s 6d to 4s
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	
Potatoes, per bushel,	3s 6d to 3s 9d
Turnips per bush	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Poultry.	
Geese,	none
Turkeys, each,	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Chickens per pair,	
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	13s t. 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	120s to 140s
Straw, per cwt	2s
Timothy Seed,	14s to 17s
Clover Seed, per lb.,	1s 6d
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 4d
Sheepskins,	5s to 7s.
Apples, per doz.,	
Partridges,	

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

A. HERMANS,

GUN-SMITH,

BELL-HANGER AND TIN-SMITH.

BEGS to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has again commenced Busines on Dorchester Street, next door to the Reading Room Building, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND,

A neat assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

including the patent BON TON COFFEE POT, which received the Gold *Medal* Prize, at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Also, BON TON LANTERNS, which will surpass everything in the *Market*, and suitable for either Farm use or on board Vessels.

A few WATER COOLERS on hand, which together with a large variety of other Stock will be sold cheap for Cash.

Mr. HERMANS is Agent for SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE, a new, economical and superior article used in washing, whereby a saving of fifty per cent is guaranteed, and for which he begs to solicit the patronage of Laundry Maids, &c.

Ch'town, July 24, 1867. e

CORNS & WARTS

Are Permanently and Effectually Cured by the use of

ROBINSON'S PATENT CORN SOLVENT.

For Sale by W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 13, 1867.

RONALD McDONALD,

Commission Merchant, Auctioneer,

AND

COLLECTING AGENT.

Souris, Jan'y 2, 1868. 1y

R. REDDIN,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

CONVAYNCER, &c.

Office,---Great-George St., Charlottetown.

(Near the Catholic Cathedral.)

August 22, 1866. E tf

WM. KOUGHAN,

(Late of the Customs Department)

SHIP BROKER, &c.,

Having rented the SCALES on

Queen's Wharf,

He will attend to the weighing of COAL, OATS HAY, &c.

Charlotetown, - *P. E. Island.*

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES,

Office - - - - O'Halloran's Building,

Great George Street.

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

Oct. 23, 1867. tf

SHOP TO LET.

TO LET, one of the Shops in REDDIN'S NEW BUILDING, immediately adjoining the Drug Store of W. R. Watson, Esq., Lower Queen Street. For a business stand this shop is not surpassed in the city. Possession can be given about the 1st of April next. Enquire of B. D. REDDIN.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company.

Board of Directors for the current year:

HON. GEORGE BEER, President.

William Brown, Esq.,	Mark Butcher, Esq.
Hon. George Coles,	Mr. Thomas Essery,
Hon. H. J. Calbeck,	John Scott, Esq.,
Bertram Moore, Esq.,	Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
William Dodd, Esq.	Hon. W. W. Lord,
Artemas Lord, Esq.,	Wm. Heard, Esq.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

H. PALMER, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, 1st Feb., 1868. p i

PACKET

BETWEEN

SOURIS & CHARLOTTETOWN.

—o—

THE FAST-SAILING and COMMODIOUS Schooner "A. R. McDONALD," will run between Souris & Charlottetown, calling at the intermediate ports, as soon as the navgaition permits.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.

January 29, 1868. 1 y

ON HAND,

NOTE of HAND Books, Blank Forms of Sheriff's Sales, Executions, Summonses, &c., &c., at the

QUEEN STREET BOOKSTORE.

E. REILLY.

DAWSON'S ESTATE.

Important Notice!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have been instructed by the TRUSTEES of W. B. DAWSON'S ESTATE, to SUE all parties, without any distinction, whose unsettled Accounts, or Notes of Hand, to W. B. DAWSON or GEORGE NICOLL, are not immediately paid,

ALLEY & DAVIES,
Atty's for Trustees of Dawson's Estate.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1868.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE Mails for the United Kindgdom, the neighboring Provinces, the United States, &c., will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:—

Monday,	May, 18,	Monday,	September 7,
Wednesday,	do 20,	Wednesday,	do 9,
Monday,	June 1,	Monday,	do 21,
Wednesday,	do 3,	Wednesday,	do 23,
Monday,	do 15,	Monday,	October, 5,
Wednesday,	do 17,	Wednesday,	do 7,
Monday,	do 29,	Monday,	do 19,
Wednesday,	July, 1,	Wednesday,	do 21,
Monday,	do 13,	Monday,	November 2,
Wednesday,	do 15,	Wednesday,	do 4,
Monday,	do 27,	Monday,	do 16,
Wednesday,	do 29,	Wednesday,	do 18,
Monday,	Aug. 10,	Monday,	do 30,
Wednesday,	do 12,	Wednesday,	Dec. 2,
Monday,	do 24,	Monday,	do 14,
Wednesday,	do 26,	Wednesday,	do 16,

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's and Bedeque, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

And Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Letters to be registered and newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Ch'town, May 4th, 1868.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued.)

Hon. Mr. BEER:—I am sorry to have to differ from his honor who has just spoken with respect to the cost of macadamizing with hard stone. I believe that it can be done to a certain distance from a shipping port, say four or five miles, at a cost of £500 per mile, and I am satisfied that no money could be laid out to greater advantage, or which would give greater satisfaction to the country. Some are not satisfied with the pieces of road we have macadamized; but the reason is that the stone used were too large. They should not have been more than an inch and a half in diameter, but they were three inches; and this, besides making the road rough, is a waste of material, for one stone three inches square will make eight one and a half inch.

Hon. Mr. GORDON:—If Island stone were put through a crusher it would be reduced to sand; but I believe good roads can be made with it in the way it has been used for the last few years at a comparatively small cost.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE:—I agree with his honor from Georgetown that Island stone might be used where there is not much traffic, but it would be useless to apply it in the neighbourhood of the towns, though perhaps it might be used as a sub stratum to be covered with hard Nova Scotia stone.

Hon. the PRESIDENT:—One great defect in making roads here, is that they are not properly drained. Any person travelling out the Malpeque road now will find many places where the water is level with the top of it, and as long as that is the case we will never have good roads.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL:—I think there is a misunderstanding respecting Island stone. I alluded to hard shore stone which is to be found on the southern and eastern shores of the Island, and which is nearly as hard as Nova Scotia stone. I said I was anxious to see a change, for I know that without a radical change in our present system, we will never have good roads, and I am willing to give a fair and reasonable trial to the plan proposed by the committee.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON:—My opinion is that we never can have good roads near the shipping places without importing hard stone to macadamize them. We may talk about Island stone, but it would be just as expensive as imported stone. A few miles near the shipping places will have to be done as the report recommends, whether it costs £500, £600 or £1000 per mile, for there is no other way to do it. It is not supposed that roads in distant parts of the country will be macadamized with imported stone, for no doubt there are places where Island stone, if judiciously applied, might be used to advantage. A system of local management is referred to by the report, whereby two or more townships might combine and appoint a Board to take the superintendance of the roads in that district. I have no doubt but that suggestion might be carried into effect and would be attended with advantage. Statute labour should be better attended to, and I believe that if the present commissioners were displaced and overseers appointed, say for two precincts, subordinate to the general superintendants to be appointed for each county, it would be better than the present arrangement. There would not be any additional expense, for the amount now paid to the commissioners would be sufficient to pay those overseers. They might be appointed on the recommendation of the general superintendants and continue from year to year. These overseers might travel over the roads in the spring and fall and see where they required draining. That is a great defect in our system of road making. The statute labour should be done in May even if there is a little frost in the ground. Most people could spend a day on the roads in the spring just as well as in the summer.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: The remarks of his honor, with respect to draining the roads, are very proper, for, till more attention is paid to that, we will not have good roads. Another matter that should be attended to before our roads are macadamized, is to endeavour to go round many of those great hills, for it would be folly to expend large sums of money in making roads over the tops of them. Some of our roads go in a particular direction, without any regard to the formation of the country. By giving a small compensation, a road, in many instances, might be made round the base of those hills.

The resolution was then agreed to, and the House being resumed, the chairman reported accordingly.

Adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, April 18.

A bill for raising a revenue, and a bill to revive and continue certain sections of the act for the preservation of the Alewives fisheries, and to repeal a certain act therein mentioned, were brought up from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General, and severally read a first time.

BANK RETURNS.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House the Annual Returns of the following Banks, viz: The Bank of Prince Edward Island, the Union Bank of do., the Rustico Bank, and the Summerside Bank. All which were ordered to be laid on the table.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BEER, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the various public despatches presented to, and laid on the table of this House during the present session.—Hon Mr. Gordon in the chair.

A despatch from the Secretary of State, respecting the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, was read.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I think that despatch calls for some remarks, or expression of opinion on the part of the Legislature. I do not know why we should be treated as we are, for I do not think we are treated justly. The whole lands of the colony have been alienated or granted away to absentee proprietors; consequently we are deprived of that legitimate source of revenue, wherewith to sustain our civil list, while all the other North American Colonies are in a very different position. The local Governments of those colonies own the lands, from whence they derive means to sustain their civil lists. Therefore, I think the Imperial Government should continue to pay the salary of our Lieutenant Governor. Reasons why they should do so were sent home one or two years ago, and which I think were very sound and good. Whether or not it is a kind of punishment for not going into Confederation, I do not know. Perhaps that is the reason this despatch was written, but I do not think the British Government is dealing fairly with this Colony.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD: The question of the payment of the Governor's salary was taken up last session, and an address upon the subject was forwarded to the British Government. Again this year the subject has been under the consideration of the local Government, and it is deemed advisable that a joint address from both branches of the Legislature should be forwarded to the Colonial Office. Before the House rises a resolution will be introduced similar to one which will be presented to the House of Assembly. It is very true that this Island is in a different position with regard to the payment of the Governor's salary from any of the neighboring colonies, owing to the alienation of the lands; but leaving all that out of the question, my idea is, that the despatches forwarded to this colony at the time, and previous to the introduction of Responsible Government, should set the matter at rest. The subject of the Governor's salary is referred to in a despatch from Earl Gray, then Secretary of State for the colonies, which is to be found in the appendix to the journals of 1850. His Lordship therein sets forth that the Governor's salary would continue to form a part of the Imperial Estimates, and what is called the "Civil List Bill" was introduced and carried through the Local Legislature mainly as a compromise between the Imperial Government and the Government of this Island of certain matters in dispute. The salary of the Lieutenant Governor was excluded from the "Civil List Bill" because provision was made for it by the Imperial Parliament. Therefore it would appear that the Imperial Government is equitably bound to pay that salary now, and if they insist upon it being paid by this colony it will be very unfair. I am of opinion, however, that when the matter is fully brought before them, and they are asked to consider all the facts of the case impartially, they will reconsider their decision and will continue to include that salary in the Imperial Estimates as heretofore. The people of this Island would look upon it as almost a breach of faith on the part of the Imperial Government if, after the correspondence which took place on the subject previous to the introduction of Responsible Government, and the disputes which were at that time between the popular branch of the Legislature and the Executive Council, as well as between this colony and the Crown, we should be called upon, after a compromise was effected, to pay the Governor's salary. Therefore I think it is advisable that the matter should be again taken up by a joint address and see if we cannot get the Imperial authorities to reconsider the determination they appear to have come to in the despatch just read.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I think we have very good reasons indeed for protesting against paying the Governor's salary. As long as the Imperial Government see fit to appoint an Officer and send him here, I think they have a right to pay him. Then the Colony is paying a heavy tax, in the shape of rent, to persons residing in England—a great deal more than the amount of the Governor's salary. Therefore I think we should not be called upon to pay that salary.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: It is desirable that a full discussion should take place upon the despatches, particularly upon this one. I think so because it is upon this that the conduct of the local Government, on what I may call their foreign policy, will be tried. It will show how the affairs of the colony with respect to the Colonial Office have been conducted. In discussing this question, it must be remembered that we have but little power, and when our success is considered, the forces against us should not be overlooked. It is true we have a nominally independent Legislature, but still we are under a great and powerful Country, whose affairs with respect to the colonies are administered by the Colonial Minister, with Parliament at his back. That is what the people of this Colony have to contend with. The Colonial Minister can do what he pleases as long as he can get Parliament to support him. Comparatively few members of the British Parliament have ever travelled amongst these Colonies, and they are unacquainted with the politics of them. Few of them have been anxious to satisfy themselves, like Mr. McGuire, by personal observation of the difficulties their countrymen have to encounter in America. They generally treat colonial affairs with great indifference. But perhaps the best course we can take is to show that both branches of the Legislature are united upon this subject. I observed that his honor on my left, (Mr. Beer), who deserves great credit for his public spirit, in introducing this subject, called our attention to the fact that this demand for the Governor's salary had sprung up since the colony had declined the favours intended for it with respect to confederation with Canada. For a long time they have been silent upon that subject. It may be said of us with reference to confederation "O no, we never mention her, her name is never heard!" That subject has come up incidentally in connection with the Governor's Salary, and it is rather striking that this demand should have been made so soon after we declined to go into confederation. If we had joined the confederation, the Dominion Government would have to pay the Governor's salary not the Imperial Government, but still I think, considering the circumstances, it is unfair to attempt to put coercion upon the people of this colony with regard to this question. I do not see how they can, with clean hands, compel us to pay the Governor's salary unless they first put us upon the some footing as the other colonies. About the time that public attention was directed to responsible government, the subject of the Governor's salary was fully discussed by Earl Gray, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his despatches to Governors Campbell and Bannerman, wherein it was stipulated that if the Colony would undertake the payment of its own civil list, and pension certain public officers, the Imperial Government would undertake the payment of the Governor's salary. A compact, on that basis, was accordingly entered into, and the conditions on the part of the Colony have been fulfilled; therefore I ask if we have not a right to claim the fulfillment, on the part of the British Government, of its part of the contract? It involves a question of right from which I think they, any more than others, cannot recede. Two years ago this matter was fully gone into, and the facts of the case were set forth at great length. And the present Government, while referring to the address then passed, should set forth such further facts and circumstances as have since occurred and as the present state of the case requires. The prominent feature of the case is that we have not been placed in the same position as the other Colonies with respect to the land tenures. The Secretary of State considered that the colony was in a thriving condition—that its trade was improving—and therefore we could afford to pay our own Governor, but that is a very futile argument, for if an individual meets with success, it is no reason to refuse him justice. If the progress of the Colony was as great as could be desired, it is no reason that full justice should not be done it. And if that was an argument at the time the despatch of the Colonial Minister was written, the contrary state of affairs would be an equally strong argument on the other side now, for your honors are aware that in consequence of the unusually severe winter, great destitution exists in the country. Therefore, if the Secretary of State conceived that the Island was in a sufficiently prosperous state then to pay its own Governor, he should take the opposite view now: I would be most reluctant to permit any British subject to pay taxes, for me, providing the Imperial Government would do their proper share, for we have a right to compensation for the loss of wilderness lands, and it is not too late to make that compensation now. It is never too late to do a Colony or an individual justice, and if the Governor's salary were permanently conceded to us, it would be but poor compensation for the large sums which are annually leaving the colony in the shape of rent.

Hon. Mr. BEER: There are other reasons, besides the state of our land tenures, why we should not be called upon to pay the Governor's salary. There is no money expended here by the British Government, while there a hundreds of thousands of pounds e pended in the other Colonies for t maintenance of Military Forces, defensi works, &c. And when a small milita Force was required here to quell a di turbance which arose from the circu stance of the British Government gra ing away the lands of the Colony, th wanted us to pay for its maintenanc I believe there is no British Colony badly treated. The other colonies whi have the benefit of their wilderness lan receive very large sums, while we, wh have been deprived of our lands recei little or nothing. The other coloni have mines and minerals while, we ha nothing of that kind. In many respec they have the advantage of us, and y we are called upon to pay the Governo salary.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: There is nothi clearer than that the British Gover ment do not understand the circumstanc of this Colony, or that they have ve little regard for Her Majesty's subjec here, when they have granted away o land and compelled us to pay rent to pe sons resident in England, they shou have some little regard in asking us pay the salary of one of their own office It must be well known that we have long and severe winter, our land is to c'eared, and we have not a heavy so then it is subject to a heavy rent, whi it is almost impossible to find mon enough to pay in many instances, togeth with other demands upon us, witho paying the Governor's salary. I reg that the Imperial Government shou have made such a demand upon us, a I hope and trust that when the matter fairly represented they will change th views. I have no doubt but the pres Government will do their best to ha the case brought before them in its tr light. I think it is also unreasonal that we should be called upon to pay t expenses of the troops when they we required here, while they are alwa maintained in the other Colonies at t expense of the Imperial 'Governme The Colonies have always been loyal, a I hope the British Government will do anything which would cause them be disloyal, but there are bounds to eve man's feelings and they should consi that. Therefore I hope they will presist in the demand made upon us the payment of the Governor's salary.

House resumed and progress report

Adjourned till four o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REVENUE BILL.

Hon. Mr. MCDONALD, on rising move for the second reading of "An for raising a Revenue," said: This bill the same as the Act of last year as far the scale of duties is concerned, but th is a slight difference in some minor poi It provides that the Government n remit the duty on any machinery impo ed for the purpose of establishing manufactory, providing it is of such kind as would, in the estimation of Government, merit such remission duty. There may be some new ma factories established here, and accord to the former Act the machinery empl ed in them would be liable to a cert rate of duty. We had a petition prese ed this winter from Mr. Staufield, ask for a remission of duty on machin used in a cloth factory in Tryon. prayer of that petition was granted, the sum of £90, or thereabout, was mitted to him. There is also a provis in the bill by which any article on wh duty has been paid, and which is af wards used in the manufacture of ot material, and that manufactured m rial exported, the duty on the raw art may be remitted. Your honors ar ware that a gentleman was here last who proposed to establish a vinegar tory on the Island. In the manufact of vinegar twelve per cent. of alcoho used, and in New Brunswick, where formerly manufactured vinegar, the enabled him to receive a drawback alcohol used for that purpose.

The bill was then read a second t and referred to a committee of the w House. Hon. Mr. Gordon in the ch

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I did intend make a few observations on the gen principle upon which duties are imp by our revenue Act, had any discus been awakened, but as none of y honors appear disposed to question of the amounts, I do not know that I offer any objections to them. I w just say, however, that I am not sati with that scale of duties. There some items in it which I consider objectionable. For instance, I ca understand why there should be su disproportion in the duty on imp and home manufactured whiskey. not intend to say much upon this su at present, but I wish to let it be that I do not give a silent consent t revenue bill, and perhaps the time come when I will raise my voice str er against some of its provisions. It w be of little avail for me, or for a your honors to do so as long as the stitution of this Council remains as at present. When it was a nomin body, there was not so much reaso the Council being dissatisfied, but it became elective, I thought more

(Continued on fourth page.)