American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING:::September 29, 1870.

Pay Up! Pay Up!

We enclose in each subscriber's paper this morning the amount of his indebtedness to this office. Next week being court week, an excellent opportunity will be afforded for settling up, and we urgently request every one owing us on subscription, advertising or job account, to come forward in person or send the amount of their indebtedness by a friend. We need money to carry out improvements in our paper which we contemplate. With the money we will be able to do it; without it we shall not. We shall see how many will hearken to our appeal.

"Negro Domination."

The craven cries and ill-disguised fears of our Democratic friends, lest the enfranchisement of the colored people lead to "negro domination," are simply ridiculous. In the first instance, such a result is impossible; and in the second, the colored people do not desire to become masters, but humble citizens, possessed of the "inalienable rights" which the "Declaration of the Fathers" guarantees to *all men*, and with the power to enforce those rights by the sanction of the law. Having been manumitted from a slavery which had its inception far back in the history of the past, with no means of self-protection, and, according to judicial decisions, with "no rights which a white man was bound to respect"—with the law and the courts closed against them because the law had heretofore regarded them as chatels, as property, and their former masters persistently refused to recognize them as *human beings*—they were left to be buffeted about by the whims and caprices of heartless men and confirmed villains, having no redress for any wrong however grave or heinous. They were unable even *to* enforce contracts between man and man, and were liable to be defrauded of the hard earnings of their labor if those for whom they toiled saw fit to deny it them. Some protection must, therefore, be accorded them, and all means to that end were fruitless unless the further power to assist in the selection of those who were to execute the law be extended to them, for of what avail would be the execution of a law which the administrative officers loathed and abhorred?

There are in this State, according to the estimate, thirty-five thousand colored voters and about one hundred thousand white voters—or three white voters for every colored voter. How, then, is it possible that the colored voters could rule, or "dominate," the white people? The idea that thirty-five thousand should rule one hundred thousand is preposterous. It is a foolish absurdity, with the real intent so patent that any ordinary mind can part the gauzy veil.

But, it is argued, that the colored vote, added to the white Republican vote, will ensure the triumph of the Radical, or "nigger," party. Ah! and herein lies the secret of all their fears. The offices will be taken away—the loaves and fishes will be removed, and the present hungry incumbents, thrown upon the cold charities of the world, will have to *work* for a living. But if the Republican party should triumph, would not white men still be at the helm of the ship of State? Are not Republicans white in complexion? and offspring of as worthy parentage as the Democrats? Trace back the line of descent, and it will be found that we all sprung from a common origin. The colored people are demanding no offices—they do not even ask to be put into the humblest. *Our Democratic friends, however, insist that they be elevated to office*; that the idea of voting carries with it the right to hold office. And just here we call upon all men to mark the inconsistency of the Democratic party upon the question we are attempting to discuss.

It is further argued that, in the event of the succes of the Republican party, the officers of the State will be the representatives of the negroes. We reply, only to a certain extent—in proportion to the number of voters, or, to continue with the comparison of voters in the State, in the ratio of one to three. So, therefore, even if the colored vote of the State were to be represented by men of its own color in the Legislature, the whites would still have two representatives for every colored representative, and "negro domination" would be impossible.

But let us pursue this subject further.—We have no means at hand to ascertain the doubtful vote of the State, but for this county it is between three and four hundred. According to the Democratic argument, our delegates to the Legislature are the representatives of this doubtful class, since it is by them they are elected, or, worse still, they are the representatives of a corrupt election fund. Are our Democratic friends prepared to admit this? They must do so if they are sincere in this matter of "negro representation." The cases are analagous, and the conclusions unavoidable.—We might, with the same propriety, apply this argument to the worst cases of corruption, which ever cursed a party, with similar conclusions.

Then, we ask, is not all this hue and cry about "negro domination" a shallow pretence—a delusive ignis fatuus? Is not the real design apparent through the thin mantle which envelops it? Is it not an insult to common intelligence and a reproach to our vaunted civilization? And will any man longer be deceived by such a set of unscrupulous politicians whose every thought is their own aggrandisement and whose every word and act tends only to the same end?

A Word to Farmers.

On Saturday last, a meeting was held at the Court House to organize a Farmers, Club for this election district. The attendance was large, considering the shortness of the notice, and embraced some of the most experienced farmers of the county. The interest which all seemed to take in the object of the meeting is a favorable augury of the future success of the undertaking and its beneficial effects upon the county at large.

We desire, at the very outset, to thoroughly impress the minds of our farmers with the importance of such an organization and the incalculable benefit which is likely to accrue from it, hoping, by this means, to induce them to become members so that their neighbors and friends may become possessed of the knowledge which their experience has taught them and which their every day life confirms.

The present is an age of intelligent labor. The old, hap-hazzard way of sowing the seed and trusting to Providence for its germination and maturity is a relict of the past.—Farming has become a science, and, to be successful, must be conducted on scientific principles. The farmer must understand the nature of his soil; in what fertilizing essential it is deficient, and what kind of manure will supply the deficiency; its adaptability to the different crops and the best mode of their cultivation. He must be able to correctly analyze the different properties of the earth he tills, and to methodically direct his efforts in accordance with the analysis so obtained. With chemistry he must be familiar, and botany he must make his constant study. Old Foggy will, of course, shrink back appalled at such an innovation upon the time-honored customs of the fathers. He will naturally inquire, how am I to obtain this knowledge? Who is to teach it me? I am growing old and infirm; my hair is even now silvered over with gray, and my step grows slow and unsteady.—Must I begin my school-boy days anew; and with slate and books under my arm, wend my way once more to the old school-house which I had fondly dreamed I had quitted forever? Must I again puzzle my brain over some intricate problem in algebra or tax my memory with some rule of grammar?—No, no; kind friend. It is not necessary that you should attend our schools, satchel in hand, or that you should vex your mind with algebra and grammar. You need only unite yourself with this association of farmers, and, regularly attending its meetings and carefully noting the experience of others, apply the results of their investigations to your own case, intelligently observing the effects they produce upon your crops and improving upon them when practicable. Such an organization is a school of instruction in which the ordinary mind may find room for thought and the most uncultivated be profitably entertained. A thousand little things which may save a deal of trouble and expense, and which are unthought of by the many, will be here picked up, while the lessons of experience weekly imparted will inaugurate a system of intelligent husbandry, which the rich and poor alike may practice.

But aside from such considerations as these there are matters of a pecuniary character which also commend this organization to the attention of our farmers. Almost every other class of men, except farmers, have associations for their mutual benefit and protection against the army of swindlers and sharpers which is overrunning our vast domain.—But there is no class of men which need protection more than farmers. The subsistence which they obtain is acquired only by the severest toil. They as a class, are illy able to be deceived by impostors. Every dollar which rewards their labor is needed to elevate the condition of their land to a superior degree of fertility. An association of the character proposed will protect the farming community against the venders of inutilitous machinery and trashy fertilizers. It will regulate the system of labor, so sadly out of joint in this community, and will establish a uniform rate for labor. It will disseminate a knowledge of the rearing and treatment of different kinds of stock which will save many dollars to the progressive farmer. It will be capable of resolving itself into a vast agency for the purchase of fertilizers, agricultural implements and machinery, which, being bought in large quantities, will lessen the cost of each ton of fertilizers and each machine; and in whatever light we regard the association its utility and its advantages are plainly apparent.

We hope, therefore, that every farmer in this district will be present at the next meeting—on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock—and will unite himself with the association. It contemplates only the well-being of the farmer, and we should be happy, on this account, to see every farmer in the district, and in the county, too, participants in its mutual benefits and advantages.

THE TROUBLES in the Third Congressional district have been healed by the withdrawal of the two opposing candidates, and the remanding of the whole matter to the Republican voters of the district. Stockett Matthews and General King have each published letters declining to take further part in the contest for the nomination, and it will therefore be given to some man who can unite the two wings of the party, and lead it on to victory. To this end let us all pray, not forgetting to express to each of the rival candidates our heartfelt gratitude for the self-sacrificing devotion to party and to principle each have manifested by their withdrawal after so acrimonious a contest. In union alone is strength.

Hon. Robert C. Grier, ex-Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died on Sunday evening in Philadelphia.

The European War.

The situation in Europe is practically the same it was when our last issue went to press. The investment of Paris has been completed, and several battles have taken place, but with no decissive results. We have accounts of sorties and repulses, battles and rumors of battles, but beleaguered Paris stoutly refuses to surrender. It is said there is enough provisions and munitions of war inside the city to last all winter.

Marshal Bazaine made another attempt to escape from Metz on Friday, but after a battle of seven hours duration his army was beaten back into the city. The releasement of all the Prussian prisoners indicates that provisions are growing short.

The peace mission of Jules Favre has failed. King William refuses to treat upon any terms which will be satisfactory to the French people. William demands the cession of French territory, while the French nation is equally persistent in its refusal to accede to these demands. And so the war will continue until one side or the other is vanquished, or the neutral powers interfere.

As we said in our last issue, the Convention endorsed the nomination of Mr. Torbert by a unanimous vote, with the exception of one delegate from Caroline, who did not vote for or against making the nomination unanimous; and who we learn, has since promised to support Mr. Torbert.—*Cecil Whig.*

—We know not to whom the *Whig* alludes when it says the nomination of Mr. Torbert was endorsed by a unanimous vote, "with the exception of one delegate from Caroline." We do know, however, that *we did not vote* to endorse Mr. Torbert's nomination; that we were the only regular delegate present from Caroline; and that we *"have not promised to support Mr. Torbert."* We know, further, that the alternate who served in that Convention as delegate from this county *did not vote* to make Mr. Torbert's nomination unanimous—so here are two votes against that "unanimous nomination." We know, further, of some others who did not vote on that question. But this is foreign to the object of this article. We suppose the *Whig* meant the editor of this paper when he made use of the above expression. If so, we authorize him to correct it, for *we have done no such thing*, and we wish to stand by our record, come what will.

THE DEMOCRATS concede this county to the Republicans, which, in view of the number of colored voters registered, is kind on their part. At the last election, the Democratic majority was 447 on the State ticket, and less on the county ticket. It will be seen, therefore, that the Republican majority in this county is about 400. The majority at the coming election will not reach that figure, however, owing to the dissatisfaction which the nomination produces, but the county will still give a Republican majority. With an harmonious party and an active canvass we believe Caroline would return a majority of about 500 for the Republicans.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor:—

Allow us a space in your columns to say that the County School Commissioners have created considerable conjecture in the minds of those interested in the progress of education, in reference to a notice published, on the 10th of September, in the *Journal*.

It is vitally important to the public to know from the Commissioners why they arrange for *only three terms* in the current scholastic year, commencing on the 1st of October, 1870, and ending June 1st, 1871. We would ask, What is the matter now? Are the schools to close on the 1st of June 1871? On the 10th of September we find the following:

Notice.

At a meeting of the Board of School Commissioners, August 16th, 1870, the following arrangement of the first three terms of the school year, was made:

Fall Term, from Oct. 1st to Dec. 15.
Winter " " Jan. 1st " Mar. 15.
Spring " " Mar. 15th " June 1.

GEO. F. BEAVEN, Sec'y.

By this arrangement the Commissioners not only ignore the summer term, but they propose to give two weeks holiday at Christmas, when the law expressly says there shall be but one week's holiday at Christmas.—They, also, by this arrangement, attempt to deprive the teachers of two week's pay, which the school law, plainly and pointedly, too, guarantees to the teacher. When was it ever known in the history of teaching, either privately or publicly, that deduction was made from the teacher's salary for holidays? The law specially includes the holidays in the scholastic year, and of course in the scholastic terms. Surely, as Commissioners, they are not carrying out the provisions of the school law.

We understand the County School Commissioners to be the executors of the School law, and their duties are very plainly specified.

There is no ambiguity in reference to their duties. They are not empowered to enact any new clause to that law, nor modify any of its provisions. We contend they will commit both of these errors, or blunders, if they carry out this arrangement for only three terms.

Are the schools to be closed for four months during the current year? The law gives only two months. Last year they were closed (except where privately sustained) three and a-half months, one and a-half months contrary to law. Certainly the commissioners are playing with our school interests, as children play with toys. We cannot stand this. We insist upon better arrangements, and upon an exhibition of ability to discharge their obligations, or upon their resigning and giving place to those who can and will carry out the provisions of the school law.

THOUGHTFUL.

HON. BALTIS H. Kennard has been appointed by Collector Thomas, Deputy Collector of Customs at Baltimore, vice General Bowerman, removed.

TWO French vessels-of-war are now in the Chesapeake, on the lookout, it is supposed, for the steamers of the Bremen line from Baltimore.

PENINSULAR JOTTINGS.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

—Centreville has a building association.

—The registered colored vote is 1504.

—Work is progressing finely on the railroad under the new management.

CECIL COUNTY.

—The registered voters of Cecil number 922.

—Gibson Valentine's dwelling, at Andora, together with nearly all the furniture and family clothing and about $170 in money, was destroyed by fire. Valentine is a worthy colored man, employed at Carter's paper mills.

—Port Deposit boasts a population of 1,839.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Chas. Dunnaway was accidentally shot and dangerously wounded recently by a ball from a pistol which was being brandished by W. S. Fitchett.

—The oyster trade is reviving.

—Saml. H. Jones fell backwards from the wharf into the river at Snow Hill on Wednesday last and came near drowning. He was rescued by a colored man.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

—The Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company is so annoyed by the loss of time in killing cattle by locomotives that it will prosecute the farmers if they do not quit pasturing their cattle on the track.

—Wm. Pierce, one of the oldest citizens of Cedar Creek hundred, died last week at the advanced age of 81 years.

—A stalk of corn 16 ft 3 in. high with nine ear-shoots, some of them perfectly developed, has been left a the *Mutual Friend* office. How is that for high.

WICOMICO COUNTY.

—The buildings connected with the marine railway at Shad Point were destroyed by fire on Friday week, involving a loss of about $6,000,00, partially covered by insurance. Two frames of vessels were on the ways, one of which was saved in a damaged condition, and the other destroyed. Many of the employees lost their tools, and all are thrown out of employment.

—Willie, son of J. Hopkins Tarr, received some painful wounds in the face on Wednesday last from an explosion of gunpowder which he was pouring from a bottle upon a lighted cigar.

TALBOT COUNTY.

—Mary Johnson, a colored woman, was last week arrested in Easton for stealing $80 from Mrs. Foreman.

—Dr. J. L. Adkins' meat-house was broken into on Saturday night week, but the thief being fired upon departed leaving his booty behind.

—In Easton district 458 colored voters were registered last week; in St. Michaels, 278; in Bay Hundred, 81 and in chapel 223—1040 in all. Trappe district is yet to be returned.

—The walls of the market house have been completed, and the carpenters are raising the heavy timbers to their position on the top.

KENT COUNTY, MD.

—Simon Wickes, a druggist of Chestertown, and brother-in-law of Judge Wickes, died suddenly at Warwick on Thursday last. He had been exercising a trotting horse on the course, and, coming in, complained of feeling badly, when he fell over and soon died of heart-disease.

—Registration progressed quietly, and no obstacle was thrown in the way to prevent a full register.

—The Democratic papers are already threatening the colored people with a withdrawal of their patronage. If that be their game they will find that two parties can play at it.

—The registered colored vote of Kent is 1,551.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

—An abandoned barque was towed to New Castle on Monday week. It proved to be the British barge *Inez*, which had been abandoned in a sinking condition and the crew taken to New York by the *Crescent City*.

—The continuation of the Wilmington & Reading R. R. from Birdsboro' to Reading is exercising the Board of Trade of these two cities. Connection is made at present between Birdsboro' and Reading by the Philadelphia & Reading road.

—Steamboat fares between Wilmington and Philadelphia have gone up.

—Eleven persons were injured, some of them seriously, by the antics of a mad steer which escaped from some drovers on Thursday last.

—The population of Wilmington is 31,000.

—The manufacture of steel will be begun at the Edgemoor Iron Works about December 1st.

KENT COUNTY, DEL.

—The population of Dover is 1,017—a gain of 628 in ten years.

—Peaches measuring nearly three inches in diameter were left at the *Delawarean* office last week.

—The first meeting of the new Presbytery of New Castle, including the old Presbyteries of Lewes, Wilmington and New Castle, was held at Dover on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

—Collins, one of the colored men who escaped from the Dover jail some time ago, was recaptured near Milford last week.

—Less wheat than usual will be soon around Smyrna this fall.

—A horse belonging to B. B. Allen, of Smyrna, got one of his fore feet fastened in a fence one night recently and killed himself trying to pull it out. He pulled his foot nearly off.

—The canning establishment in Smyrna ceased operations last week.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

By F. E. MARINE, Commission Merchant, *No. 53 W. Pratt St., Baltimore.*

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27, 1870.

GRAIN—		
Wheat—white, choice	per bu.	140@160
prime	" "	135@150
red, choice new	" "	160@165
prime	" "	135@150
fair to good	" "	125@130
Corn—white, good to prime	" "	@102
yellow " "	" "	93@ 95
Rye—good to prime	" "	@ 80
Oats—common to prime	" "	46@ 49
EGGS AND POULTRY—		
Eastern Eggs	per doz.	24@ 25
Chickens, old	" "	300@500
FEATHERS—		
Eastern Geese	per lb.	70@ 80
BEESWAX—Prime	per lb.	37@ 38
POTATOES—		
Peach Blows,	per bus.	45@ 50
HIDES AND SKINS—		
Country Dry	per lb.	14@ 16
" Green	" "	7@ 8

Caution to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon my premises with dog or gun and from crossing my fields. I will rigidly enforce the law against all persons disregarding this notice.

se22-3w.* DR. J. A. McLEAN.

NOTICE.

All persons who are indebted to me for stuff from Bakery, or for Board at camp meeting, will please pay up by the 15th of October, 1870.—Those failing to do so will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, after that time, for I must have what money I have due me.

se22-3w. N. A HUTSON.

W. M. KENNARD,

JOBBER AND RETAILER

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS,

306 Market Street,

WILMINGTON.

Department 1.	*Sheetings, Shirting, Prints, Table Linens, Napkins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' Underwear &c.*
Department 2.	*Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Black Goods, White Goods, Kid Gloves, English Crepes, Collars, Linen Handkerchiefs.*
Department 3.	DOMESTIC WHOLESALE ROOM. ALSO, *Blankets, Sacking Bottoms, Mens' Underwear, Comfortables, Spread* At New York Prices.
Department 4.	Carpets of all Kinds: *Brussels, Ingrain, Hemp, Rag,* OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, Cocoa and Canton Mattings, &c.
Department 5.	WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES, Hollands, all Widths and Colors, OILCLOTH SHADES, STAIR RODS, &C.
Remarks.	*☞ The above represents only a small part of our vast assortment. Buying and selling for Cash enables us to offer great inducements to close buyers.*

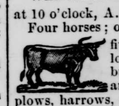
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

INTENDING to discontinue farming, I will offer at public sale, where I now reside, near Denton, on

WEDNESDAY, 12th day of Oct., 1870,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property:



Four horses; one colt; one yoke of oxen; five milch cows; one heifer; a lot of hogs; two carts; one buggy and harness; one sleigh and bells; one wheat reaper; plows, harrows, &c. Variety of Farming Implements, and about 6,000 lbs. Blade Fodder, &c.; also, a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of $10 and under cash; all over that amount a credit of six months, purchaser giving note, bearing interest, with approved security.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN.

JOHN A. TODD, Auctioneer.

Also, the celebrated stallion BUSTAMENTE will be offered for sale. (J.) [se29-ts.

TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURNACE COMPENY, of Hartford, Conn. Cash Assets, $1,500,000.—Grants LIFE and ENDOWMENT Policies of all approved forms. Ample security, low rates. Also insures against ACCIDENTS causing death or total disability. Policies written by the year or month. Has paid $700 per day for six years in benefits to policy-holders.

se29-4w. R.

$25 A DAY!—40 new articles for agents Samples free. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine. [se29-4w—R.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished by GEORGE UPHAM, Providence, R. I.

se29-4w.—R

50 Cents to $5 per Evening, at Home!

We are prepared to furnish profitable employment to Men and Women at their homes. One person in each locality throughout the United States, can engage in this business at great wages. We send, free, full particulars and a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on. Any persons seeing this notice, who wants profitable, permanent work, should send us their address, without delay.

E. C. ALLEN & CO.,
Augusta, Maine.

se29-4.—R.

$10 A DAY ALL.—Stencil Tool samples mailed free. A. J. FULLAM, 654 Broadway, N. Y. [se29-4w.—R.

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Between Barclay and Vesey, NEW YORK.

Sales Reported Daily.

Returns Once Each Week.

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C. Davis, " "
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J. M. Emerson " "
Dr. D. Stewart, Port Penn, Del.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS for sale at THIS OFFICE.

MUSLINS have declined at BLACKISTON'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st New York. [se8-4w.

PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION OR SOUL CHARMING.—400 pages; cloth. This wonderful book has full instructions to enable the reader to fascinate either sex, or any animal, at will. Mesmerism, Spiritualism, and hundreds of other curious experiments. It can be obtained by sending address, with 10 cents postage, to T. W. EVANS & CO., No. 41 S. Eighth St., Philadelphia. [se8-4w.

PRICE REDUCED.

THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK OBSERVER.

$3 PER ANNUM.

ONE MONTH FREE ON TRIAL.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

se8-4w.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED! I own an interest in one of the best silver mines of the day, developing, &c., near Georgetown, Col. Can satisfy you of its undoubted value as a good investment and a paying one. Best of references given. I wish to sell one-half of it very cheap for cash. Address my att'ys TOWNSEND BROS., 134 South Third street Philadelphia. se8-4w.

$100,000 IN SIX MONTHS can made by a shrewd reliable man in a sure, safe business. An investment of $25 will return a clear profit of $475. For particulars call on or address the NORTH AMERICAN PICTURE CO., No. 85 Nassau Street, New York. [se8.4w.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. A new book of 128 pages. Price 30 cts. by mail. AMERICAN NEWS CO., N. Y. se8-4w.

TO GRAPE GROWERS.—We have the best and cheapest Grape Boxes in the market. For particulars address NEW YORK VENEER BOX CO., P. O. Box 405, Greenpoint, N. Y. S. S. BARRIE & CO., Proprietors. [se8.3w.

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HORACE WATERS,

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Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first class makers, including Chickering & Sons, *at extremely low prices for cash during this month*, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. [je2-8m.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED!

WITHOUT QUININE!!

KEENER'S FEVER AND AGUE POWDERS, well known for *fifty* years, are a CERTAIN and PERFECTLY SAFE REMEDY. The GENUINE have "J. C. KEENER" on the inside wrapper.

☞ Orders through any Wholesale Druggist in Baltimore will receive prompt attention. Price per pack, 75 cts.

DAVID KEENER, Proprietor,
se22-1m. Baltimore, Md.

DRAINING TILE MANUFACTORY,

CAMBRIDGE, Md.

Tile of all sizes, from 2 to 6 in., on hand, in large quantities. Small or large orders can be furnished promptly, of the best quality, free of charge on board boat or cars, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Bricks of the Best Quality

constantly on hand, at reduced prices. Delivered as above.

sep1-1y. JAR[illegible]

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