The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, April 20, 1877.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

HAYES WILL NOT FLINCH.

IN SPITE OF OPPOSITION, HE WILL TRY TO CARRY HIS POLICY OUT.

Washington, April 15.—President Hayes said yesterday in the course of conversation that he had no concealments regarding his southern policy, which, however, had been foreshadowed in oral and written utterances, and in this connection he adverted to the gubernatorial campaign in Ohio in 1875, which resulted in his election over Governor Allen, the people of the state having a full knowledge of his sentiments on national questions, including, of course, those which related to the South. The opening speech of a gubernatorial candidate is generally considered to be the keynote of the campaign, and in such speech, as early as the 31st of July of that year, at Marion, he freely and distinctly expressed his opinion.—This speech was published at length in all the republican and many other newspapers, and therefore his views were generally known. In that speech after congratulating his fellow-citizens on the complete triumph over those who sought to destroy the union and the grand results of the war, he alluded to the coming together again of northern and southern men, in a spirit of harmony and friendship, including those who had fought against one another, and, as a prominent feature in this evidence of good feeling, he on that occasion spoke of the kindly manner in which Vice President Wilson was received on his visit to the South. In this era of good feeling and reconciliation he further said, there were still persons who talked of bayonets, and who sought to revive the prejudices of the past. This was much to be regretted, but there was enough to fill every heart with gratitude, the house being no longer divided, and all the inhabitants having a fair start in the race for life. In this, and in all other speeches, he earnestly condemned the reopening of the old issues between the North and the South, asserting that the time had come for complete reconciliation.

The President in further conversation referred to the fact that the national republican convention which nominated him for the presidency passed a resolution sacredly pledging the Republican party to protect every citizen of the United States in all his civil and political rights, and declaring that the permanent pacification of the South should be effected by removing all causes of discord. The spirit of this resolution was in perfect accord with his own views previously expressed, and he repeated them in his letter of acceptance of the nomination, and more fully elaborated them in his inaugural address, consistently maintaining the policy of reconciliation and local self-government apart from military support, and when he entered upon the duties of the presidency, he intended that this policy should not be one of sentiment merely, but of actual administration. He spoke with emphasis when he said: "My belief is this course tends to give good government to the South; it tends to secure peace between the sections, and between the races and parties at the South, and it tends to recure the rights, interests and safety of the colored people. Therefore I am in favor of the policy. I do not know whether I shall succeed in carrying it out, because there are northern and southern men who, in various ways, may possibly thwart me. But of one thing I am confident, namely: I think it my duty to try to carry out the policy, and I am going to do it."

From the Denton Journal.

AN ENOCH ARDEN CASE.

Some two or three years ago Mr. A. Leigniel, a Roman Catholic priest, tiring of the state of celibacy exacted by the romish church, purchased property near the village of Preston, in the lower part of this county. After taking possession, he began to cast around for a helpmate in life: finally fixing his long-pent-up affections on one of Preston's charming daughters. All passed along pleasantly until in early December of last year, when Mr. L. suddenly became possessed of a desire to take a trip to Belgium, for the very worthy purpose of seeing his parents. After making an extended trip through England and France he suddenly returned Sunday last, via steamer Highland Light to find *his* wife the wife of another; for Mrs. Leigniel no sooner finding herself without a protector, then she gave her heart and hand to another child of sorrow; and no doubt would have enjoyed herself hugely with her second alliance had not her former husband returned.—As soon as Mr. L heard of the whereabouts of his spouse, he proceeded to hunt her up She saw him coming; ran out to meet him; and overwhelmed with joy, fell weeping into his arms.

The first love proving the stronger she returned to the bed and board of her first love, where we draw the curtains and leave the scene.

☞The strongest argument of the Packard men is that Packard received more votes than Hayes got in Louisiana, and yet the electoral vote of that State was given to Hayes—How then can Hayes deny Packard recognition? As a matter of fact, the electoral vote of Louisiana was stolen from Tilden and given to Hayes by the Electoral Commission. The difference between Hayes and Packard, as nearly as we can figure, is about eight to seven. In other words, as the problem now stands, Packard's chances are represented by this proportion: Hayes is to Packard as 8 is to 7. Again, Hayes is to Packard as a man who is about to go back on the rogues who made him President.—*Balto. Gazette.*

☞Secretary Schurz has returned to Washington.

THE USES OF PAPER.

It will surprise many readers to know the multitude of uses to which paper is put. Many Japanese and Chinese domestic utensils are made of paper, as well as much of their finest lacquered ware.—Even the cheaper kinds of clothing in Japan are of paper. What is known as papier mache is simply paper pasted together and press into such forms as the manufacturer requires the mass to take. Many of the English tea trays, caddies, snuff and work boxes of a century ago were a papier cache, and even, though more rarely, mantel pieces, card tables, and other light and elegant pieces of furniture. Sheets of writing paper passed through a diluted solution of sulphuric acid are converted into a substance very similar and having pretty much the tenacity of parchment. For some years past paper has been coming into use in some parts of the western country in the construction of cheap houses. Where wood is scarce, as on the prairies, paper offers an acceptable substitute. Paper for sheating and roofing has often been employed. Now it is expressly manufactured for outside and inside walls and ceilings of houses, and is said to posess many advantages over wood. One mill in Wisconsin, which is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of building paper, is turning out at this time sixteen tons a day, and the demand has increased so much of late that it is far in excess of the supply.

This building paper is a thick and indurated pasteboard, turned out in sheets thirty-two inches wide, and is divided for transportation into rolls of varying sizes, weighing from twenty-five to one hundred pounds. While running through the machines where on it is made it is subjected to a pressure of several hundred tons to the square foot. This process welds the fibres into a homogeneous mass, perfectly air-proof. When dry and ready for use this paper is superior to wood for building purposes, being one of the worst conductors of heat and cold extant. A house constructed of this material is cool in summer and readily heated in winter; neither does it shrink or warp as wood does, and requires no seasoning save the drying it gets at the mill; neither does it burn as readily as lumber does, and is quite as impervious to water.

Paper mache is in steady use abroad anatomical and many other figures and fancy articles and also for decorating the interior of public buildings and the houses of the wealthy. The panels of railway carriages are sometimes made of it; also, strange to say, railway car wheels, composed of successive thicknesses of mill board, molded into the proper form under enormous pressure. These paper car wheels, with iron tires, have been highly commended in some scientific journals for their lightness, tenacity, power of resistance and absolute freedom from fracture. What the objections to them are we do not know, but they would seem to be serious, as in spite of the valuable qualities ascribed to them they have not been brought into active use. The Western houses built so largely of paper, the frame work alone being of wood, are said by those who have occupied them to be very comfortable, and as they have the further merit to persons of limited means of being very cheap, it is not surprising to learn that stock companies are forming to manufacture building paper in large quantities and also to ultimately extend the uses of paper to many household articles.

THE HELL GATE OF THE EASTERN SHORE.

Mr. R. S. Dodsen, owner of the steamer Olive, came up from Norfolk last week for the purpose of making a personal inspection of Kent Island Narrows, and determining whether or not the route is feasible for his steamer Mr. Dodson has been and is yet anxious to use that route from Miles river to Baltimore, deeming it to be of advantage to the accommodation of the shipping public, but his examination of the present condition of the bridge and narrows satisfies him that the route is now impracticable, and that the passage through would be attempted with great peril—in fact is impossible, except at the period of slack water. Mr. Dodson went from St. Michaels to the narrows on Friday of last week, on the schooner Alfaratta. He staked out the channel with proper marks, and concluded that although it would be risky the Olive should try it on Monday; but when standing on the bridge, after ebb tide had been running a little, the impossibility of getting any craft through the seething, boiling current caused by the passage of such an imfiense mass of water through a way only sixty feet wide was clearly seen. Mr. Dodson describes the rush of the tide as almost terrific, and says it comes nearer in violence to the rapids at Niagara than anything else he ever witnessed. On the Eastern bay side of the bridge the water was at least a foot higher than on the Chester side, and it rushed against and climbed up a stake sticking in the current like the water climbs the prow of a steamer when in rapid motion. This is caused by the foolish attempt to empty the Eastern bay in seven kours through a way sixty feet wide. Except where the draw is the bridge is solid from shore to shore, instead of being built on piles, as the law provided it should be. The solid abutments of course check the water and force it all through the draw, and create as great an obstacle to navigation as the old solid causeway did. In addition to this the draw is such a clumsy affair that it will not work, and the channel is serpentine, with several sharp curves, in the angles of which there are solid shell and sand bars, across which the waters seethe and bubble, about three feet in depth, and upon which any vessel carried by the swift current would be in a dangerous position.—*St. Michaels (Md.) Comet.*

An English steamer left New York, Friday, for New Haven, Conn., where she will load a cargo of munitions of war for the Turkish government. This will make the seventh cargo of war material taken from this country to Turkey.

"GOING BACK" ON IT.

No one ever doubted that the privilege of exercising the suffrage was given to the colored men of the South for party purposes, nor need it surprise anybody that for the same reasons some of those who gave propose to withdraw it. The New Orleans Republican, the ablest journal of the party in the South, and the leading Republican organ in Louisiana, uses language which shows plainly enough a disposition to take the privilege of suffrage from colored men when they cease to vote as the Republican party directs. It says:

"We do not hesitate to say that if the republican party should from any cause be brought to believe that the representation of the colored people can no longer be directed by them in the manner that their heart and consciences would dictate, the very object of granting that representation would be best promoted by suppressing a power captured and turned against its defenders."

This is significant. It indicates that the two races in the South have come nearer together politically in the late election than ever before, and that there is a growing apprehension among those who conferred upon them the exercise of suffrage that they will more and more hereafter think for themselves and look out for their own interests in the use of the ballot-box. If the radical party managers had not been so besotted by their greed of gain and vengeance they might have understood from the beginning that to this complexion it would come at last. There never was any but kind feelings and mutual confidence between the two native races in the South till the carpet-bag element was interposed between them. Now that this disturbing influence is losing its hold, as well by the influence of political changes as by the better knowledge which the colored man is daily obtaining of the true character of the temporary, meddlesome adventurers from other sections, the old good feeling between the Southern whites and blacks is coming back, and they are voting together in a way which bodes no good to those who have endeavored to place them in antagonism. Those republicans who are now endeavoring to disfranchise the Southern colored men are acting from an intelligent instinct of self-preservation. But it is too late. "The wicked have digged a pit, and have fallen into the midst of it themselves." If anything can awaken remorse in such characters it is not that they have been "wicked," but that unwittingly they have been the authors of their own destruction. They are likely to find that it is one thing to give men, whatever their race, color or previous condition, political privileges, and quite another to get those privileges back. The political power which desperate extremists hurriedly conferred for selfish ends upon the African race, without preparation for the trust, will now be used by the South for its own protection. It will not surrender that power nor will the real friends of the colored race in the North consent that it shall be surrendered.—*Balt. Sun.*

ADAMS TO TILDEN ON HAYES.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The following letter is now made public for the first time. As will be seen, it was written on the day of the inauguration of President Hayes:

Boston, March 5, 1877—Hon. S. J. Tilden, New York—My Dear Sir: On this day, when you ought to have been President of the United States, I seize the opportunity to bear my testimony to the calm and dignified manner in which you have passed through the great trial. It is many years since I ceased to be a party man, hence I have endeavored to judge of public affairs and men rather by their merits than by the name they take. It is a source of gratification to me to think that I made the right choice in the late election. I would never have been reconciled to the elevation, by the smallest aid of mine, of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud, first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record.

Very respectfully yours,
CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.

☞Evarts, Schurz, Thompson, and Key of the Fraudulent Administration represent the four confirmed Democratic States of New York, Missouri, Indiana, and Tennessee; McCrary and Devens the two Republican States of Iowa and Massachusetts; and John Sherman the close and doubtful State of Ohio, which was carried by the Railroad Rings for Hayes by a plentiful use of money. It is not surprising, therefore, that the old Republican guard should revolt at this and other treachery to their cause, and propose to make it lively for the Fraudulent President as soon as Congress gets together. The gathering storm will burst with intense violence as soon as the session opens. —*N. Y. Sun.*

REPUBLICAN VIEWS OF BLAINE.—It is not wonderful that Senator Blaine dislikes Mr. Hayes's conciliatory Southern policy. The New York Evening Post points out the milk in the coconut when it remarks that if the President's policy is successful, as it bids fair to be, Mr. Blaine's political stock in trade is gone. The simple truth appears to be that Mr. Blaine cares a great deal more about himself, and what he thinks are his chances of becoming a presidential candidate in 1880, than he does about his country or the real strength and influence of the party whose welfare he pretends to have so much at heart.

A man named Potter killed his wife and then committed suicide, in Geneva, Ohio, on Friday The couple had quarreled, and she was packing her trunk for the purpose of leaving him.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 1000 bushels of Southern Wheat, —— bushels Pennsylvania do., —— bushels Western do.; 1700 bushels Oats, and —— bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 37,624 bushels Wheat, and 627,772 bushels Corn, The market for Wheat is unsettled, in sympathy with other grain markets, but there is not sufficient offering to cause any uneasiness. Sales 1000 bushels fair red Maryland at $1 90, and 400 bushels choice Michigan amber at $1 87.

CORN.—Southern Corn is easier, closing dull. The seles are 12,000 bushels prime white ot 60 cents, 1000 bushels damp do. at 56a57 cents, and 4000 bushels good to prime yellow at 60a 63 cents. The sales amounted to 260,000 bushels; 20,000 bushels April at 58¼a59 cents; 20,000 bushels May at 59¼ cents: 75,000 bushels do. at 59 cents; 25,000 bushels do. at 58¾ cents; 20,000 bushels do. at 58¼ cents, and 5000 bushels do. at 58¼ cts. closing 59¼ cents, and 65,000 bushels do. at 59 cents. Spot was quoted at 60 cts. per bushel.

Oats are firm and in good demand, with sales of 800 bushels heavy at 48 cts. 1800 bushels good Maryland at 46a47 cts. and 500 bushels prime do. at 50 cents.

Rye is offered more freely, th export demand being satisfied, and is easier; sales of 500 bushels at 85 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

LAMB—GROVES.—On the 18th inst., by Rev. T. C. McSorley, at the residence of the bride's father, FRANK D. LAMB to Miss MOLLIE T. GROVES—all of Kent county.

New Advertisements.

LECTURE.

The Rt. Rev. T. A. Becker, D. D.,
BISHOP OF WILMINGTON,

WILL lecture, in St. Dennis' Church, near Lambson's Station, on *Sunday afternoon, May 6th*, 1877.
Subject:—"FAITH AND REASON."
Admission 50 cts. Lecture commences at 4 o'clock. [April 20—3t.

T. S. WICKES,
GENERAL STORE,

High street above Cross street,
CHESTERTOWN.

1877. Spring Trade. 1867.

APRIL AND MAY.

A LARGE and desirable Stock of *GENERAL MERCHANDISE* kept constantly on hand, accessions of New Goods frequently made during the season.

Prices close, and in full sympathy with the tightness of the times.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

RICHARD SMYTH,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of November, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 17th day of April, 1877.

R. C. SMYTH,
GEORGE S. DIEHL,
April 20, 1877. *Executors.*

Just Opened.

Spring Millinery.

Late Styles.

I RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE LADIES of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to call and examine my large and carefully selected

SPRING STOCK
OF
MILLINERY,

to which additions are constantly being made.

MY GOODS ARE
SEASONABLE,
FASHIONABLE,
AND REASONABLE,

☞ *PRICES BEING MARKED TO SUIT THE TIMES!*

C. R. FIDDIS.
Chestertown, April 20, 1877.

LIVES AND PROPERTY SAFE AT LAST, TO ALL WHO USE THE BEAUTIFUL

AMERICAN BLUE OIL!

THIS *Oil cannot be lit any where* but on the WICK! It will *last nearly twice* as long as any other OIL and *give nearly double* the ILLUMINATION!

☞It will BURN in *any* kind of a LAMP!

☞We *want* GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS! EXCLUSIVE *territory given!* ☞Send C. O. D. for a $6.00 Sample, and TRY IT!

"AMERICAN BLUE OIL CO.,"
S. E. Cor. Girard Avenue and Germantown Road,
April 20, 1877—y Philadelph'a, Pa.

New Advertisements.

Spring Goods
AT LOW PRICES.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.,
CHESTERTOWN, Md.,

HAVE THIS WEEK RECEIVED a large stock of Spring Goods, *bought since the late decline in prices.* Our stock is more complete in all its branches than ever before.

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes in beautiful styles; Bleached and Unbleached Muslins; Black Alpaca; Poplins; Ginghams; Cassimeres; Cottonades; Linen, Crash, etc.

White Goods at lower prices than ever.

Notions in great variety.

Ladies, Misses and Children's White and Striped Hosiery; 'Beauty,' 'Charm' and 'Favorite' Corsets; White and Bordered Bed Spreads; White Shirts of good muslin and linen, at $1.00. Gloves, Shawls, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Buttons, etc.

Shoes, Shoes.

We now offer the largest, best selected and cheapest stock of Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Children, we have ever had.

Gents Box Toe Gaiters; Congress, do.
Youths' and Boys' Congress Gaiters;
Ladies city made sewed Morocco Boots;
Misses " " " "
Ladies Fox Button Gaiters;
Misses " " "
Ladies and Misses Lace Fox Gaiters in several grades; Child's Goat Welt, Goat Heel, and Pebble Button Shoes, of different grades.

CARPETS, MATTING AND OIL CLOTHS.

GROCERIES, Sugars, Tea, Coffees, Syrups, Flour, Coal Oil, Cheese, Sugar-cured Hams; Soaps; Soda; Wash Crystal, etc.

Crockery and Woodenware.

CASH BUYERS will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.,
Main st., opposite Stam & Bro's.,
April 20, 1877. Chestertown.

FITS EPILEPSY,
OR
FALLING SICKNESS,

PERMANENTLY CURED—NO HUMBUG—BY ONE MONTH'S USAGE OF DR. GOULARD'S CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE FIT POWDERS. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, POST PAID, a FREE TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been PERMANENTY CURED by the use of these POWDERS, WE WILL GUARANTEE A PERMANENT cure in every case, or REFUND YOU ALL MONEY REFUNDED. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, $3.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,
360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
April 20, 1877—Y

Consumption
POSITIVELY CURED.

ALL sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S CELEBRATED CONSUMPTION POWDERS. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,
360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
April 20, 1877—Y

MATTING, White and Check, cheap.
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1877, the co-partnership isting between Colin F. Stam and Louis K. Stam under firm name of C. F. STAM & BRO., Chestertown, Md., will be dissolved by mutual consent.

COLIN F. STAM,
LOUIS K. STAM.

All persons indebted to the Firm are requested to settle their accounts on or before that time.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
April 13, 1877—4t.

HATS—New Spring Styles—for Men and Boys—at
Ap. 20. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO'S.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

THOMAS PARSONS,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of November, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1877.

TILGHMAN SHAFER,
April 13, 1877, *Administrator.*

$5 to $20 per day at home. Sample worth $1 free, STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. March 16, 1876

Nothing Like it Beneath the Sky!

Overwhelming Attractions!

JOHN O'BRIEN'S



Six Distinct Shows
CONSOLIDATED.

A COMBINATION OF

Six separate Institutions in one Gigantic Organization.

Six Museums in one,
Six Menageries in one,
Six Circuses in one,
Six Aviarys in one,

Six times the attraction presented by any

Six Companies in existence

Exhibiting under

8 Centre Pole Tents,

Seating under a Sea of Canvas no less than 10,000 People!

Permitting a whole city to assemble in masse, and enjoy

ITS ENTRANCING ENTERTAINMENTS

Unequaled in originality, and unexcelled in artistic excellence

Anywhere in the World.

Participated in by an artistic array, forming in it's entirety

A Bright Constellation, in which each individual is an

ACKNOWLEDGED STAR,

And Possessed of Pronounced Professional Perfection.



JOHN O'BRIEN

Boasts that he not only presents more costly attraction, but gives more for the Money, in the way of Solid Worth and Amusement, than any manager at home or abroad. His Company is the Largest, exceeding in size any six shows now traveling, and he employs many More Men and Horses than any six showmen in America, if not in the world. His Baggage Train alone is drawn by 200 Spanish Mules, and the

BIG SHOW

Moves overland in three Grand Divisions, like an Army Corps.

IN THE ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, or Department of Education,

53 DENS OF WILD BEASTS

Are on Exhibition in addition to

A HERD OF ELEPHANTS AND CAMELS,
AND MYRIADS OF BRILLIANT HUED BIRDS,

Also, Thousands of Miraculous Museum Marvels, operated by a Stationary Steam Engine. In the museum marquee the torrid heats of mid-summer are overcome, and the atmosphere rendered deliciously cool and refreshing by a FOUNTAIN OF LIVING WATER.

Grand Entree in a Gorgeous one mile Procession about 10 o'clock, A. M.

LED BY MOUNTED KNIGHTS AND LADIES.

Three Full Military Bands, directed by Prof. Kauffman.

THREE GREAT GOLDEN CHARIOTS.

Followed by Iron Girded Gilded Animal Lairs, Cars of Triumph, Heralds, Trumpeters, Outriders and Banner-bearers. Prof. Kauffman's united Bands parade from the principal Hotel to the Canvas at 12.30 noon and 6.30 evening.

Palace Opera Chairs provided under the Grand Pavilion.

AMPLE OPPORTUNITY GIVEN TO VIEW



THE WORLD OF WONDERS

In the Menagerie and Museum, which may be seen without visiting the Circus,

Two Exhibitions Daily	*Afternoon and Evening,*
Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock.	Commences one hour later.
ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING,	ONLY 50 CENTS
CHILDREN, UNDER NINE YEARS,	25 CENTS
☞ Will exhibit at Centreville	TUESDAY, MAY 1st.
Will exhibit at Chestertown	WEDNESDAY, MAY 2d.

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