

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

Vol. LVI. No. 35.

Poor House Business.
The Directors of the Poor meet at the Poor House on the 21 Tuesday of each month.

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties. my26

H. J. CULBERTSON,
Attorney at Law,
LEWISTOWN, PA.
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Mifflin county. Office with D. W. Woods, esq., Main street, below National Hotel. my2

DENTAL CARD
R. M. KEEVER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of NITROUS OXIDE or Laughing Gas. Teeth inserted in all the different styles of bases. Teeth filled in the most approved manner. Special attention given to diseased gums. All work warranted. Terms reasonable.
Office at Episcopal Parsonage, Corner of Main and Water Streets. j18

DR. S. G. MCLAUGHLIN,
DENTIST,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. All in want of good, neat work will do well to give him a call. He may be found at all times at his office, three doors east of H. M. & R. Pratt's store, Valley street, ap14*

M. R. THOMPSON, D. D. S.
HAVING permanently located in Lewistown, offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of this place and vicinity. Being in possession of all the latest improvements in the Dental Profession, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may need his services in all branches of his profession. References—best families.
Office west Market street, near Eisenbise's hotel, where he can be found for professional consultation from the first Monday of each month until the fourth Monday, when he will be absent on professional business one week. may10-11

To Purchasers of Furniture.
R. H. MCCLINTIC,
AT HIS
FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,
West Market St., Lewistown,
HAS complete CHAMBER SUITS of Walnut, Var-nished and in Oil. Also,
COTTAGE & PARLOR SUITS,
together with a large assortment of Fashionable and
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c.
Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. Metallic and Wood Burial Cases constantly on hand. Coffins also made to order, and Funerals attended with a fine Hearse, at short notice.
Lewistown, June 27, 1866-2mcs

Lewistown Mills.
THE
HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR WHEAT, AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,
or received it on storage, at the option of those having it for the market.
They hope, by giving due and personal attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
PLASTER, SALT and Limeburners COAL always on hand
WM. B. McATEE & SON.
Lewistown, Jan 1, 1865.-tf

Brown's Mills.
THE undersigned are prepared to buy all kinds of Produce for cash, or receive on store at Brown's Mills, Secedsville, Pa. We have on hand
Plaster, Salt and Coal.
We intend keeping the mill constantly running, and have
FLOUR, FEED, &c., &c.,
for sale at the lowest Market rates, at all times.
H. STRUNK & HOFFMANS.
sept27

WHAT'S ALL THIS?
Why the Grain Business Revived at McCoy's old Stand.
THE undersigned, having rented the large and commodious Warehouses formerly occupied by Frank McCoy, esq., is now prepared to purchase or receive and forward
All Kinds of Grain,
for which he will pay market prices. Also, he will keep for sale, Salt, Plaster, Coal & Fish.
He returns thanks to all his old customers for their former patronage, and shall feel grateful for a renewal of past business relations. He has also accepted the agency for the celebrated
PORTAGE NAILS.
Merchants will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
mar14-ly
WM. WILLIS.

Caution.
HAVING bought the right and license to use and sell Seth S. Drew's improvement in mode of cutting boots, which patent consists of cutting with but one seam, and without crimping, we therefore caution all against using or selling boots of this make in the county of Mifflin. J. S. Smith and S. D. Byram, Agents for Pennsylvania and assignors to P. F. Loop, Shop and Township Rights will be sold by P. F. Loop. All wishing to avail themselves of this new and desirable tool, which is at least twenty-five per cent. of an advantage to the wearer over the old, can do so, by writing to P. F. Loop. Call and see. June 13, 1866.

LUMBER.
JUST received, at the Lumber Yard of Wm. B. Hoff-man & Sons, a full supply of Dry Lumber, including
PLASTERING LATH, PALING, BOARDS, PLANK, JOISTS AND SCANTLING.
Doors and Sash always on hand. Also, 25,000 two-foot squared Shingles, all of which will be sold for cash. Yard back of East Third street, Lewistown. jeky

POETRY.

MODERN STYLE.

BY FRANCIS L. KELLER.

"'Tis just the nicest thing you see,
Just what it's been held up to be—
The dearest word on English file,
A worshipful pet—this modern style."

"'Tis 'breaking fast' on dry, hot toast,
And 'home-made' coffee—that's the most;
The morning paper to peruse,
To fill the void by 'reading news.'"

"'Tis dining on a hard, burnt stake
That keeps its victim long awake;
An evanescent, frail desert,
That does no good—perhaps no hurt."

Alluring feast! a silver fork,
A china plate, as light as cork;
A silver goblet, golden lined;
But then 'tis style—so never mind."

"'Tis sipping on a china cup,
With 'milk' and water half filled up;
A napkin and a napkin-ring,
Just what the stylish waiters bring."

And 'tis in style and every day
We eat our fill and go away.
We wonder if the time will be
When style and actuals can agree.

MISCELLANY.

Speech of Hon. L. W. Hall

At the Geary Mass Meeting at Reading, August 22, 1866.

Citizens of Pennsylvania, I propose to go immediately to the question that appeals to your suffrages: Shall Union men or rebels control this nation in the future? Shall traitors, and those who have sought to destroy it, or those who have upheld the Government and its flag in times gone by, control its future, as they have during this war and in the past? This, and this alone, is the issue; there is no concealment of it.—And, my countrymen, it is legitimate and fair that you, a portion of the people of Pennsylvania; you, the loyal masses—you, that have ever sustained the flag—you, that have ever stood by the Constitution—you, that have ever stood by every law of the land—it is legitimate and fair that you should criticize the acts of that man who you elected Vice President of the United States, and who, in view of the official position in which you placed him, became President of the United States by the death of the revered and lamented Lincoln. I come here to-day to ask you whether treason is odious and a crime, and whether it shall be punished. I say that it shall. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, the most disinterested observer of events must be convinced that the country's history at this day presents certain undisputed facts and certain great problems. Among those facts are these: That 300,000 loyal men have lately died that their country might live; that a debt of four thousand millions has been consolidated which is to be borne by you and me, that this nation might live. Who will deny that there has been a civil war, that has reached all over our land? Although it has not laid its desolating hand upon your hearthstones, it has been felt here and there and everywhere. These are facts which are indisputable. Now, the problem, in this connection is, how has it left you?—have you won the victory?—have you whipped the rebels?—have you sustained the flag?—has it left you as conquerors, or as a conquered people? ["No!" and cheers.] That is the problem for you to solve.

Now, my friends, on the 14th of April, 1865, Andrew Johnson became President of the United States, and I need not now refer to that period of misery and of mourning which followed the assassination of President Lincoln. My countrymen, Andrew Johnson on the 21st of April, 1865, declared that treason was a crime and that traitors should be punished. [At this point the speaker was interrupted by a band of music at the head of one of the numerous delegations in the vicinity. In a few moments quiet was again restored.]

Fellow-citizens, there is no use talking against a drum and fife. Andrew Johnson has tried that, and he has tried it in vain. [Laughter and applause.] I say, my countrymen, that, by the past record of Andrew Johnson, by his course in the United States Senate, by his control of the loyal masses of Tennessee as provisional governor of that State, to which office he was appointed by the revered and lamented Lincoln—by all his past history, we had reason to expect and to believe that he would be true to the masses, true to the Constitution, true to the laws of the land, and true to the great principle that treason was the blackest and foulest of crimes and that it must and would be punished. We have been deceived. But I came not here to indulge in any personal abuse of the President of the United States. I never had an interview with him but once, and that was on the 2d of February of this year, when he told me that he was for the Union cause and the Union party, and would sustain all the doctrines that he had previously enunciated, that treason was a crime and should be punished, and that it should be made odious to the masses of the people everywhere. Andrew

Johnson occupied that position when we elected him to office—nay, more. A week after he took the Presidential chair he told a loyal delegation from the State of Louisiana, in language more strong than I can put it, that treason was a crime, that it should be punished, and that traitors were criminals and should suffer the penalties of the law.

How has he evinced the sincerity of his protestations? You that have had friends that suffered at Libby, at Belle Isle and at Andersonville—I go not around the bush but I appeal to your hearts, and in that way shall endeavor to strike at the root of this controversy—I ask you before me how has Andrew Johnson made good his declarations? Is it by feasting Jeff Davis on the luxuries of the land, as they could be obtained from the best market at Fort Monroe? Is it by furnishing him with the thickest of three-ply carpets in order that the foot-falls of our soldiers, as they mounted guard, might, not disturb the delicate nerves of the "stern statesman"—he that murdered our prisoners, he that has been the cause of all the sorrow and anguish that has robbed many times ten thousand households in this land of ours of peace and happiness? But having neglected even to attempt to make treason odious, Andrew Johnson now declares that he has taken issue with the great Union party of the land—the party that has borne your flag in triumph, that has stood by the State Administration in Pennsylvania and the National Administration every where. He declares now that he takes issue with you in the person of your Congress, because, forsooth, the Southern people have not been represented in Congress. Represented in Congress, forsooth! Who is to represent them? The men who shot you down in the field? The men who assisted others to shoot you down in the field? The men who voluntarily took part in the rebellion and aided it in every way in their power? Are those men to be represented or to represent others in Congress? Are those men to control the destinies of the country in the future. [Cries of "No! no!" I hope not.]

The speaker here referred to the issue apparently insisted upon by the other side, who said that this was a white man's Government. Did they mean by that that the loyal blacks who had stood by the Government, and saved that Government the necessity of calling upon the speaker and many whom he saw before him from going into the field—that they were not to be protected in their civil rights, but were to be shot down for no crime but simply for daring to hope that America's banner might forever be the emblem of American liberty? If they meant this, and the question became one between loyal blacks and disloyal rebels, the speaker declared himself for the loyal blacks. He believed the country was entitled to indemnification for the past and security for the future. He continued as follows:

I have a word to say in regard to the present campaign. I was first elected to the Senate from the district which I now have the honor to represent in the year 1859, and in the winter of that year I first met your esteemed fellow-townsmen; and I do not intend to say anything disparaging about my friend Clymer, because socially I have nothing to say against him. I say that I first met him when he was a member of the revenue board from the county of Berks. He was then elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Nunemacher, who died in the session of 1860, and all that I knew Mr. Clymer to do that year was to deliver a eulogy on his predecessor, and which he did very handsomely. But I charge here to-day at the home of Hiestor Clymer; I charge here and now, that he never gave a single vote from that time down to the time he resigned, which was not against the Administration, both State and National, in every effort made by them to preserve the integrity of the Union. He not only voted against paying you, soldiers, four dollars per month extra, to be paid out of the magnificent treasury of the State of Pennsylvania—a measure by the way, which was introduced by myself—but he voted against allowing you to vote, and against everything that was calculated to encourage you in the field. I speak earnestly, my friends, because I saw this and know of what I speak. It cannot be disputed by even what is called "The Reading Bible." [Laughter.]

Now who do we present as a candidate against Clymer? Maj. Gen. John W. Geary—and for him give three cheers—[the cheers were given and repeated]—a man who never faltered in any official position in which he was placed—a man who refused to eringe to the slave power that brought on this rebellion, at the instance and dictation of the most to be pitied man that now lives—James Buchanan—and for him three groans—[Groans.] I say that this man, who fought in sixty battles and was wounded in four, whose son was killed by his side, who went out in the beginning of the war, and who never faltered in anything he undertook, is worthy to be the champion of such an assemblage as this. [Great applause.]

By this auspicious opening of the campaign in eastern Pennsylvania, let it go forth to the people everywhere that human liberty shall not be stricken down in the house of its pretended friends, and that this great cause of liberty and progress shall now so far extend into the future that it will be noticed in every country of the whole globe.—And permit me to say to you who come from a foreign land, you should look with a jealous eye on the acts of that President of the

United States who, out of his legitimate channel and beyond his legitimate province, declared that he would not enforce an act of Congress which told him that Irishmen must be free.
The speaker concluded amid much applause.

The kind of Fellows they had at the 'Do Little' Convention.

Said Senator Doolittle in his speech at the Wigwam:
"Six long weary years. As I look back, oh! what an interval it is of blood, of agony, and tears!"
Ah, Mr. Doolittle, what an interval of crime, and blood, murder and starvation of patriots; and now you and your followers of the President would have these murderers rule the friends and brothers of the murdered victims. *Leb. Courier.*

Governor Watts, a delegate to the Philadelphia rebel Convention from Alabama, wrote a letter from the 'Department of Justice,' in Richmond, (the Department that had charge of the starving of Union prisoners and the murder of Union men) dated 12th Sept., 1863, in which he said:

"If I had the power I would build up a wall of fire between Yankeeedom and the Confederate States there to burn for ages, as a monument of the folly, wickedness and vandalism of the Puritan race."

We don't know what progress Watts made in Philadelphia towards getting his fire under way, but he and his fellow murderers will doubtless get fire enough in the future.—*lb.*

Hon. H. V. Johnson was a delegate to Philadelphia from Georgia. We regret to say that he was not serenaded, or he would have doubtless made a speech and reiterated his honest sentiments expressed to the Georgia Legislature, when he was elected a rebel Senator in Congress. He then said:
"We cannot yield if we would. Yield to Federal authorities, never—to vasalage and subjugation! The bleaching bones of 100,000 gallant soldiers slain in battle would be clothed in tongues of fire to curse to everlasting infamy the man who whispers yield!"

Will Mr. Johnson just whisper to the North his explanation of the above? Has the mission of J. Wilkes Booth modified the 'everlasting infamy' of yielding to vassalage of the Federal authorities?—*Chambersburg Repository.*

The Philadelphia Convention was opened with prayer on the first day by the Rev. Mr. McDonough. He was touchingly fervent in his supplication for Andrew Johnson, and mingled prayer and praise for such a ruler, in the following language:
"May his (Johnson's) health and life be precious in Thy sight; make him a great and lasting blessing to the country over which, in Thy wonderful favorable Providence he has been called to bear rule."

Couldn't Mr. McDonough have just said in plain English—'We thank Thee for Thy wonderful favorable Providence in giving the Nation John Wilkes Booth?'—*lb.*

The South Carolina and Massachusetts farce is greeted with merciless ridicule by the bread and butter brigade, of which the following is an amusing specimen:
Signs and Symbols.—It must have been a thrilling spectacle when Massachusetts and South Carolina—represented by Gen. Couch and Gov. Orr—entering the Philadelphia Convention arm in arm. One enthusiastic observer, with a strong faculty for similitudes, recognized in this occurrence the fulfilment of the prediction concerning the lion (couchant) and the lamb (probably Gov. Orr looked a little sheepish) lying together,—the ardent affection they professed for each other sufficing for the lying. It is also understood, though the published despatches do not state it, that they walked under one umbrella—that being regarded as the most perfect symbol of unanimity, suggesting 'two souls with but a single thought' (how to escape the rain—viz: the reign of Stevens & Co.) and in compliment to the South, the umbrella was cotton—thereby also denoting the newborn disposition of the Northern and Southern representatives to cotton altogether. The color of the umbrella was very appropriately green.—*Mobile Times.*

General Custer, speaking of the call for the soldiers' convention at Cleveland, said:
"He wanted to have a gathering of the soldiers of both armies, who had been fighting each other so long, and who were willing to shake hands, forgive each other, and let bygones be bygones."

How touching it would have been to see the one-armed hero pardoned by the rebel who fought four years to ruin the country, or to see the patriot who was starved at Andersonville or Belle Isle forgiven by his jailor.

INTERROGATORIES

OF THE U. S. REVENUE COMMISSION, WITH ANSWERS

BY DANIEL J. MORRELL, ESQ., Superintendent of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Penn'a.

3d Interrogatory: What was its (the material for pig metal) average price in 1860, '61, '64, and '65?
Answer: Including the expense and waste of mining and calcining, the cost of a ton (2240 lbs.) of roasted ore was as follows:

1860 and '61, cost per ton,	\$1 84
1864, " " "	3 81
1865, " " "	4 31

During the same years the cost of coal delivered at the mill and furnaces of the Company, was as follows:

1860, '61, cost per ton,	\$0 67
1864, " " "	1 33
1865, " " "	1 54

The cost of producing pig metal was as follows:

1860-'61, ton, 2240 lbs., \$10 76	
1864, " " " 25 12 in'd'g \$27 Gov. Tax.	
1865, " " " 31 31 " 2 48 "	

The Government tax from July, '64, was \$2 per net ton, increased in April, '65, to \$2.40 per net ton,—averaging on our whole product of pig metal in 1864, 77 cents, and in 1865, \$2.48 per gross ton, as above stated.

The cost of metal purchased during those years was as follows:

1860 and '61, cost per ton, 2240 lbs.,	\$15 95
1864, " " "	39 58
1865, " " "	43 08

4th Interrogatory: What was your whole production in 1860, '64, and '65?
Answer:

1860.	1864.	1865.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Unskilled day-laborers, \$0 70 day, \$1 45 day, \$1 50 day.	3 04 ton, 6 49 ton, 6 54 ton.	
Puddlers,	895 " 625 " 714 "	
Rail headers,	124,530 " 68,447 " 70,729 "	
Ore,	25,484 " 17,119 " 17,000 "	
Pig metal made,	10,283 " 12,201 " 16,538 "	
Coal purchased,	21,107 " 25,931 " 20,676 "	
New railroad bars,	10,700 " 10,982 " 15,741 "	
Re-rolled,		

5th Interrogatory: What was the average wages of your workmen during those years?
Answer:

1860-'61.	1864.	1865.
Unskilled day-laborers, \$0 70 day, \$1 45 day, \$1 50 day.		
Puddlers,	3 04 ton, 6 49 ton, 6 54 ton.	
Rail headers,	895 " 625 " 714 "	
Ore mining,	25 " 168 1/2 " 1 57 1/2 "	
Coal,	22 " 78 " 82 "	
Mechanics,	1 33 day, 2 70 day, 2 75 day.	

During the latter part of 1864, and the first six months of 1865, wages ruled higher than the above figures, which represent the average wages paid in the years indicated.

6th Interrogatory: What are the wages paid in England for similar work by the day, week, or job?
Answer: It is difficult to answer this question with absolute correctness. Owing to the infinite subdivisions of employment in British manufactures, and the consequent ignorance of the workman of all that lies outside of his limited sphere of occupation, the positive information I have been able to get is limited. As near as I can ascertain day-laborers received in the iron districts of Great Britain, about 31 cents per day in 1860, about 48 cents in 1864, and 56 cents in 1865.—Puddling ranks among the higher grades of skilled labor, and it appears from the controversy between the iron masters and workmen in Staffordshire, resulting in the recent great lock-out, that puddlers claimed to be paid at the rate of one shilling per pound sterling upon the price per ton of iron, marked bars being the standard. This sliding scale of wages was acceded to, but the standard was left in dispute, and the men were compelled to return to their work without obtaining their demands. This scale of wages, it will be seen, gives the puddler equal to five per cent. on the value of the finished iron; and it is well known that he has not heretofore received this much, but assuming this to have been the scale of the puddler's wages, and taking the price of rails as a standard, the following would be the rates: In 1860 and '61, Welsh rails at the Works sold at from £5 down to £4 10 per ton. The price is now from £7 to £7 10s. A ton is about the daily average of two puddlers, or a puddler and his helper, the wages being divided between them. In 1860, at £5 per ton for rails, the puddler received about \$1 20 cents; or, if divided equally, 60 cents for each man per day.

In 1864, at £7 per ton for rails, the puddlers' wages were equal to \$1.68 per ton, or 84 cents per day for each man; and at the present time (1865), giving the highest quotations—say £7 10s. for rails, the price for puddling is \$1.80 per ton, or 90 cents for each man.

In 1860 and '61, we paid \$3.04; in 1864, an average of \$6.49; and in 1865, an average of \$6.54 per ton for puddling. The contrast may be exhibited thus:

1860.	1864.	1865.
Ton. Day. Ton. Day. Ton. Day.		
Wages of Eng. Pud'rs, \$1 20 \$1 60 \$1 68 \$1 84 \$1 80 \$1 90		
Am. " " " 3 04 1 52 6 49 3 24 6 54 3 27		

9th Interrogatory: To what extent have you felt the effect of foreign competition?
Answer: At times within my expe-

rience, foreign rails have been sold in this market at prices much below the average cost of production here. At this time the foreign competition renders profits very uncertain, and less so probable, that some of the mills have already discontinued work.

8th Interrogatory: What amount of wages and salaries do you pay yearly, and to what extent does this fluctuate?
Answer: The amount of wages and salaries fluctuates with the rates of wages paid and the number of men employed. It appears from our books that we paid in wages and salaries and for contract work in

1860,	\$907,058 91
1864,	1,399,890 82
1865,	1,535,880 24

10th Interrogatory: Can you tell what is the selling price abroad for your articles, and at what are they invoiced to the importer?
Answer: In "Ryland's Trade Circular," December 9, 1865, I find Welsh rails, at the Works, quoted at £7 2s. to £7 5s. per ton. The best English rails, such as are used on their own roads and which more nearly correspond in quality with the best American rails, are quoted at £8 10s. to £8 15s. per ton. At corresponding date, the highest quotations for imported rails in New York was \$56 to \$58, in gold.

This will not cover cost of importation, and afford a profit, on even the cheapest Welsh rails, and shows conclusively, that we are forced to compete in price with the most inferior article consigned through foreign agents to this market, at prices below the current quotations at place of production.

11th Interrogatory: What amount of tax was paid by your Company, or firm, in 1863, '64, and '65, to the United States Government.
Answer: The direct taxes paid the Government by the Cambria Iron Company, was as follows:

1862,	\$ 7,417 30
1863,	39,577 78
1864,	82,728 21
1865,	168,372 53

My estimate of the indirect tax paid the Government on a ton of rails, in a letter addressed to R. H. Lamborn, Esq., Secretary of the "American Iron and Steel Association," August 19, '65, and which was published by the Association, has attracted the attention of practical men, and elicited much adverse criticism from the advocates of free trade, both at home and abroad, but I have seen nothing which would induce me to regard it as overstating the tax, or to materially modify it.—Not wishing to occupy space here to reproduce the calculation, I refer to it as the basis for assuming that the indirect tax by the manufacturer and the workmen in his employ, amounts to 48 cents on every ton of rails produced.

I regard this as a part of the ordinary tax paid and to be paid to the United States Government.

To arrive at the sum total paid by the Company, I will first state the direct tax paid to the Government Receiver in 1865, as \$168,372 53, and that paid on 15,538 tons of purchased pig metal in the enhanced cost thereof at \$2.68 per gross ton, \$41,641.84, the indirect tax on new rails made in the year, say, 20,676 tons at \$7.83 per ton, and for the re-rolled rails, one half that sum, say 15,741 tons at \$3.91 per ton, and the account would stand thus:

Direct taxes paid,	\$168,372 53
" " on purchased pig metal, 15,	41,641 84
538 tons at \$2 68,	1,441 54
Indirect tax on new rails 20,676 tons at \$7 83,	161,932 08
" " on re-rolled rails, 15,741 tons	61,626 01
at \$3 91 1/2,	\$434,533 40
Total in 1865,	\$434,533 40

12th Interrogatory: What losses have you sustained, and what have been your clear gains from January, 1863, to this time?
Answer: This Company has sustained, in common with all other manufacturers compelled to carry heavy amounts of crude stock, the loss incident to the fall in value of iron caused by the depreciation of gold upon the close of the war. On a stock of over \$500,000, the depreciation was not less than 25 to 30 per cent., or a total loss of \$125,000 to \$150,000.

Since January, 1862, the Company has paid upon its stock four dividends of 6 per cent. each.

14th Interrogatory: Do foreign articles competing with yours cause fluctuations in quantity and prices?
Answer: They do. In no business is the influence of foreign competition more directly felt, and a record of fluctuations caused by it will be found in the Appendix.

15th Interrogatory: How do such fluctuations, if they occur, affect your business?
Answer: Always disastrously.

16th Interrogatory: What advantages have the foreign over the domestic article in your line?
Answer: It is of inferior quality, of