

From the Woodstock Mercury.
STATE SCHOOL FUND.
No. 10.

In our last, we proposed to "consider and examine the communications of some writers in the Age, adverse to the abolition of the fund." These writers though they do not say it, are in fact ground they take, in favor of imposing a direct tax on the people to swell this fund. And here we wish no misrepresentation or mistake, we say direct tax, for the government has always been supported by a direct tax, and if the "fragments of the old Vt. State Bank, the tax on banks and the money raised, for licences to Pedlars, had flowed into the State Treasury, instead of being diverted into this visionary fund, it would have prevented the raising of precisely that sum, by direct tax, and such would have been the case, from the commencement of the fund. We say, that the friends of this fund are in favor of imposing, and continuing the tax on the people of Vermont, a direct tax, in which they would collect \$100,000 for every \$100,000 to be defuncted the expense of managing and the losses by bad securities, and interest, when the debt cannot be realized—they are also in favor of raising by direct tax, the sum of \$162,026, to pay the debt due the fund, by the State, thus making \$1020,599.24 in the mere expense of collecting, and when this is done, they wish still to continue this system of taxation 53 or 54 years longer, that thus they may fasten upon our descendants, a debt due the State, or fund of \$4,000,000, to be paid forward as long as the fund shall last. Schools may be supported by the poor while the rich shall be exempted from all school taxes for the support of the schools ten months in the year.

The friends of the fund are willing to chain down our descendants, to that inevitable penalty and dependence, which the fund if accumulated, will necessarily induce: they are willing to subject them to the grinding operation of State Executions, to wrench from them, their last cent to pay rents and interest; willing to jeopardize our free institutions to try the experiments of this fund: willing to put the fund afloat on the current of time, in the vain hope, that it may reach a generation, which will need it more than the present; with no reasonable prospect, that it will ever attain the object contemplated in the act, and with the experience of all, conversant with the subject, that such a fund collected, would be neither necessary or desirable, but would prove adverse to the best interest of education. The friends of this fund are willing to tax the people for 50 more years to come, to accumulate the fund in spite of all such and other grave considerations, which might be fairly urged against it. And here let it be asked, who are the friends of the people? Those who would so lightly tax the men of the present times, those who would leave the burden and heat of the day, in clearing the will's nest, founding all the institutions of money, building the State house, and all other public buildings, down to the humblest school house in the State, besides educating themselves? We should hardly think they could belong to any reasonable friends of the present day; they cannot be said to be born 50 years hence, for many very obvious reasons, one of which is that they would be asked to ask it at our hands. If then these writers are not men of generation to be born 50 years hence, and do not belong to any reasonable friends of the present day, again we ask, who are they? That is more than we can tell; but one is apparent; if they were not ashamed of their arguments, they would become responsible for them by giving their names. We say the question to be asked involves \$4,000,000 in the fund and the question of saving that sum, and \$400,000 in its collection and management. And need a man an honest man we mean, be ashamed to add his name to any communication, which he might offer to the public on a subject of such pecuniary importance? Is the pecuniary consideration is perhaps one of the least importance involved in the question—being as it lasts it will be a temptation to peculation, to fraud, and to political dishonesty. It will attract just so much as accumulated in it, from the cause of education for more, than 50 years to come, and a much longer period, if the debt due the fund is not paid. There is no reason, then, for opposing the fund, such as he is willing publicly to violate and maintain. But we have looked in vain for any attempt to answer the reasons which we have urged, why this fund was unnecessary, imprudent, and ought to be abolished. We hear much about fraud, and falsehood, and whiggery, and coons, and aristocrats, and poor men's fund, and extravagance, and State debt &c. &c. But no man in favor of continuing the fund has the candor to come out and admit what cannot be denied, viz, that the State debt is to be attributed to the foolish attempt to collect this fund. And such is the fact, and were the fund turned into the State Treasury, where it belongs, by every consideration of financial policy, the State Treasury would not owe a dollar beyond its power to liquidate at sight. But we will advert to some of the writers in the Age, adverse to the abolition of the fund.

In the No. of the Age for August 17th, a writer, over "for a signature, has spun almost two columns of remarks, about things in general, without attempting to answer our reasons for abolishing the fund. Nor have we yet discovered the first writer, who has attempted it. This is virtually an admission by those writers, that the ground we have taken is impregnable. This writer has given us a homely on political institutions; powers of government derived from the people; people capable of self government; the majorities must rule; the minority necessary; common schools a good thing, and finally come to a conclusion, that the fund will be abolished, unless there is a change of government. Not one word on the merits of the question, the public good may imperiously demand abolition, and yet this writer is satisfied to say, "Abolition cannot be arrested but by a change of government." In the same paper is an extract from the Albany Republican, which says, "The public money, now drawn by every school District in the State is the main dependence of our common schools," and goes on to comment on the enormity of diverting this fund from common schools—(our men!) he either knew or did not know, that a dollar of the school fund, of which we write, never applied or could be applied, to schools for more than 50 years to come. At any rate, it is the fact, and if the writer did not know it, he is to be pitied; if he did know it he is to be blamed for his dishonesty, but commended for his candor, in following the example of other writers in favor of the fund, by concealing his name. In a No. signed Zeno, in the Age of Aug. 3d, a writer goes back to the report of the Auditor of the Legislature of 1842, in which it was said, "the accumulation has continued to be dependent on direct taxation." Zeno says "there is an attempt at deception."—Not a solitary word has ever been paid into the school fund, but the amount of annual State tax. We have said that any part of the State tax was actually paid into the fund. We said it was dependent on taxation. Again we say let this be plainly understood. We raise a direct tax yearly to support the government. If the money paid into the

school fund, has been paid into the Treasury, it would have saved raising just that amount in direct taxes, and yet Zeno would induce his readers to believe, that the accumulating of that fund had no effect on our direct taxes. We leave our readers to decide, who is chargeable with a "base attempt at deception." This same Zeno also asks, why did not they (the whigs) "at an expense of a few thousand dollars repair the old State House, instead of squandering \$100,000," to build the new State House? The reason is at hand. Governor Palmer, Lieut Governor Egerton, and Gen. Flint were then in the ascendant,—a trio of loco of as pure water as can be found in the State of Vermont. These were the men at the head of affairs, when the State House was in building; Mr. Edgerton was Superintendent, and made all the principal contracts for the materials and work. We do not object to divide the honor and responsibility of erecting the State House, among all, contributing to that erection, in just proportions. We should do wrong to claim all the honor or to charge all the responsibility to any political party in the State.

A writer taking the name of Galusha, in the Age of Aug. 10th, contends with great gravity, that the name which we have given, to what we call the "State School Fund," is wrong and calculated to work deception or fraud or some other naughty thing. This is quite unfortunate, as we never supposed the name could alter the thing, and would have cheerfully assumed a name to please Galusha and all our opponents, if we had known how. This writer has made the discovery, that the State of Vermont is in a very alarming condition. The Legislature, he says cannot amend its own grants for ever, if it should be admitted, that the project of the fund was conceived in weakness and brought forth in folly, it contributed nothing towards the power of the Legislature to revoke its own grants. The debt of \$151,000 must be paid or the state repudiate its debt. And so we are left up to bear the consequences, of a fund, conceived in weakness and brought forth in folly, "through all coming time, or we must be wrecked on the shoals of repudiation! This is truly alarming. Here is Seylla and Charybdis with a vengeance!

By the same power, which passed the act of 1825, might the Legislature sequester a tax on the dollar, of the entire Grand List of Vermont to be funded, in the manner of our State school fund, for the purpose of building rail-roads in Vermont, one hundred years hence. The succeeding Legislature might sequester ten cents for the same purpose, and so on, till the entire amount of the Grand List had been Legislated away. Still there is no power in the Legislature to repeal its own grants! No alternative, but payment; but performance to the letter of an act, "conceived in weakness and brought forth in folly," or repudiation! This is all sophistry; all nonsense. We will only quote one short sentence from Blackstone, an authority which will not be disputed—"Acts of parliament, derogatory from power of subsequent parliaments, bind not."

AUDITOR.

THE FARMER'S SUNSET HYMN.

Praise to thee, Father, for all good
Vouchsaf'd in the hours gone by;
For life, for strength, and fortitude,
And hope that doth not die.

The day is o'er; the golden sun
Which rose so far, hath smil'd throughout;
And labor's happy task is done,
And still'd the glad some shout.

The outward strain is lul'd, but soft
Within the chambers of the heart
Rises the music, sweet and oft,
And grateful feelings start.

So blest'd beyond the common lot
With bounties from His gracious hand,
So grac'd with beauty and every spot
Is this our native land.

How can we but upraise the eye,
In tearful thankfulness, and bend
To him who guards our Liberty—
Creator, Father, Friend!

Confidence is not always the growth of time; there are minds that meet each other with a species of affinity, and with promptitude and faith that belongs to the pure essence of which they are composed.

The Lawrence Manufacturing Company at Lowell, have just declared a dividend of five per cent. for six months, reserving an equal amount of profits.

The Merrimack Print Works are said to be making more money than they would dare divide. Sales of this company's stock have been made at 24 per cent advance!

These facts are stated by the Boston Post by way, we suppose, of proving the prophecies, in which that print once delighted to indulge, of the prostration and utter ruin which the "odious black tariff" would inevitably bring upon all business and industry of the country. Yet REPEAL of this very Tariff—the beneficent effects of which Loco-focoism itself is forced to acknowledge—is the watchword with which this party go into coming contest! Every true American, every true friend of American Industry, is ready to meet them there; Tribune.

MR. VAN BUREN'S POPULARITY.—The Petersburg Republican, one of the party papers in Virginia, thus truly discourses concerning Mr. Van Buren's popularity.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Every day's experience more and more strongly convinces us that to Mr. Van Buren we cannot look as an available candidate. The prejudice, which the election of 1840 showed, was entertained towards him by a vast majority of the American people, seems to be gathering daily strength. We say the prejudice, because that it was prejudice its very increase proves. What has Martin Van Buren done, that he should now be unable to command a support at least equal to that he received in 1840? So far from any new charges having been established against him, the defenders of his administration have brought forward in the Senatorial debates of the three last sessions, even stronger evidence of the injustice of the old accusation, than they were provided with in the last contest. And yet the lamentable fact of his increasing weakness stares us gloomily in the face. The late elections have been a scene of continued triumph, save where his unfortunate name has been mingled in the contest. Tennessee has gone against us; The Legislature by a small majority, yet that majority sufficient to give the Clay party the command in the Senate of the United States. The able and zealous Polk is defeated by four thousand two hundred and four votes while the Democratic party have succeeded in electing six out of the eleven members of Congress. Polk was one of those whom the friends of Van Buren have selected as a nominal candidate for the V. Presidency in every Southern State where they supposed it possible for them to succeed, and it has been generally understood that Polk was

the individual really intended to be run for that office, provided Van Buren receives the nomination of our National Convention.

The most foolish thing in the world is to bow to the rich until you are unable to stand before an honest man.

MILITARY NOTICE.

To the Railroad Citizens Corps:
On the morning of the 3d of Oct. next the Corps will assemble at their Amory as early as 6 o'clock, armed and uniformed as usual. For the days of drill they will wear blue or black pants, and white on parade duty and review. In the mean time they will arrange themselves into sections, each section to a tent and forming one mess. The officer of each section will forthwith enrol and number the men composing it and report to the Clerk. Each member will, without delay report himself to some one of the officers of sections that all arrangements may be made previous to the 1st. We leave it to other companies the necessity of being reminded of fines and penalties and the extreme rigor of the law; for the Corps, it is sufficient only to notify them of duty, and it will be met by prompt and soldier-like execution. By order of the Captain.

L. J. HUBBARD, Clerk.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 18
At market 700 Beef Cattle, 350 Steers, 3000 Sheep, and 264 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week were not sustained. A few extra \$1 50 a \$4 75. First quality 4 00 a \$1 25. Second quality, 3 75 a 4 00. Third quality \$3 00 a \$3 50.

Swine.—Two year old, \$5 to 12. Three year old \$4 to 17.

Sheep.—Small lots were sold from 75 cents a \$1 50. Weathers, \$1.25, 1.17, 1.02.

Swine.—One lot to peddle, sows and barrows averaging 120 lbs. 4 1-2 cents. At retail 5 a 6

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

	5 o'clock A. M.	12 M.	7 P. M.
Sept. 19	63	61	70
20	60	66	63
21	64	86	62
22	47	66	65
23	51	64	63
24	67	75	59
25	54	59	51

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 25th inst., by Rev. Josiah Perry of Brandon, Mr. John Tyler of Barre, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Benjamin Smith Esq. of this town.

In Rupert, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Gideon C. Leach, to Miss Lois B. Harwood. At Pawlet, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hubbard, W. Underhill Phelps, Esq. of Rupert, to Miss Ophelia Leach, of the former place.

DIED.

In Wallingford, on the 17th inst., Eli Calkins, formerly of the State of New York, aged 82, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Castleton, on the 21st inst., of fever, Miss Laura H. Brown, aged 22 years, daughter of the late Freedom Brown. Also, on the 4th inst., of Consumption, Miss Elizabeth F. Brown, aged 17 years.

J. BARRETT,

Agent for the Commission Store
AT RUTLAND.

WOULD inform the public that he will sell the following Goods for cash or ready pay,

NO TRUST.

140 good dining chairs of different patterns; 75 doz. scythe stones; augers; knives and forks; pen knives; plane irons; rasps; screws and butts; door handles; shoe hammers; paint brushes, all sorts and sizes; hair and counter do.; 20 doz. corn brooms; fork and mop handles; clothes pins; paper by the quire or ream; buttons, a large assortment; hair combs of all descriptions; fur hats; mittens and gloves; vests and pantaloons; suspenders; gentlemen's and ladies shoes and slippers of the best quality; vests, laces and ribbons; silk; twist; thread &c.; 100 whips of different kinds; stoves; plough points; shovels; kettles; cauldrons; bar iron; lard can; parigorie; camphor and essence of all kinds; boot blacking and varnish; earthen and tin ware of different sorts; glass bottles, razor straps; razors and razor paste; British lustre; lard lamps; steel pens; pocket books and wallets; lumber of all sorts; shingles, boards, scantling, and square timber; 100 axes helms; 20 pair ox bows; flour; salt; Lee's and Colt's pills; pira; Indian purgative and life pills; Moffatt's do.; Hull's Physic, opedoid; renovating soap, shaving do.; cheese hoops and measures; wooden dishes; 40 gross matches, indigo; paints of different kinds; window paper; powder; pepper; bed ticking; clock and watches; grass seed; baskets and tubs; steel traps and mouse do.; sewing awls; lamp black; vinegar by the barrel or gallon; tea and coffee pots, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash.

All demands due R. R. Thrall, for goods purchased at his store, must be paid without further notice.

WANTED.

In exchange for goods, butter, cheese, lard, tallow, sheeps pelts, fur of all kinds, paper rags, old brass old iron, pewter, copper, fleece and pulled wool, geese and hen feathers, woolen yarn, tow and flannel cloth, beeswax was 34 cts. per lb, mustard seed, hog's bristles, colts and cattle hair for brushes, cattle horns, &c. &c. 100 lbs. spruce gum wanted soon.

Rutland, Sept. 25, 1843.

Rutland and Stockbridge
Mail Stage.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

RUFUS RICHARDSON has purchased the stock on the Stage Road from Rutland to Stockbridge, taken the Mail contract and intends to run, it prompt to the mark, hired careful drivers, procured good coaches and hopes to satisfy all that patronize this Route across the mountains.

The days of departure from Rutland, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 o'clock A. M. Arrangements will be made to take the members of the Legislature and all others going to Montpelier at the commencement of the Session, through by this route heretofore.

Mendon, Sept. 1843.

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, are requested to call and adjust them without delay. All who are interested in this notice will please give it their prompt attention.

SOLOMON FOOT.

Rutland, 27th Sept. 1843.

THIS is to caution persons against harboring or trusting Joseph Herridon, an indebted boy on my account, as he has left my employment and I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

DANIEL HARVEY.

Shrewsbury, Sept. 18, 1843.

THE NEW YORK CASH STORE,
AT WHITEHALL.

SELL, wholesale and retail, at a small advance from cost,

Dry Goods, Groceries,
HARDWARE & CROCKERY.

ALSO.

Flour, Salt, Pork, Mackerel,
Trout, Liquors, &c. &c.

Orders, accompanied by the money or Grain, from tavern keepers and citizens in the neighboring towns, will be promptly attended to.

LUCIAN J. BISBEE,

H. N. HADLEY.

A Branch of the above establishment is located at Wells, Vt., where all kinds of Goods may be obtained for cash or most kinds of country produce.

39 if

H. N. HADLEY & CO.

25,000 feet Pine Boards.

THE subscriber offers for sale 25,000 feet pine boards of different qualities, most of it clear stuff. It has been well packed up in the yard at his house, and is well seasoned. Also a quantity of CEDAR POSTS, of various sizes.

ASA HALE.

Rutland, Sept. 21, 1843.

Walton's Vermont Register and Farmer's
Almanac for 1844.

THE publishers will make Vermont Register for 1844 more full and complete than any which has ever before been published, and it will be issued on or near the 20th of November, or as soon as a full and correct register can be issued.

If the edition will be limited, and orders must be made soon to secure a supply. Booksellers, paper makers, merchants, &c. should address their orders immediately to

E. P. WALTON & SONS, Montpelier, Vt.

Editors in Vermont will be entitled to one dozen Registers by publishing this advertisement three weeks.

Sept. 10, 1843.

Removal.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers that he has removed his Shop to the building one door east of H. Westover's Hotel, where he intends the manufacture of all kinds of boots and shoes, expressly for customers.

He has on hand a supply of first rate stock, from which he believes himself able to produce an article that will give entire satisfaction, and he is confident that customers who examine and try his work, will have no difficulty in perceiving the great superiority of good thorough custom work over the cheap trash, made only to sell, commonly called "sale work."

In order to accommodate his customers to make payment these hard times, if they will pay one half cash, he will take wood, oats, corn, butter, cheese, &c., for the remainder. Customers are invited to call.

ALVIN LOVELAND.

Castleton, Sept. 25, 1843.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ASSIGNEES' SALE.

BY order of the United States District Court for the 1st district of Vermont, will be sold at the Court House in Rutland, on the 12th day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., all the notes, accounts and demands due to Alanson Mitchell, a Bankrupt, on the 9th day of February last, as set forth in his schedule on file in the office of the clerk of the District Court.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be sold all notes and demands due Ralph R. Kingsley on the 9th day of February last as set forth in his schedule on file in the office of the District Court.

ALSO,

WILL be sold at the Court house in Rutland, on the 20th day of October, at one o'clock, P. M., all the right, title and interest which Enoch K. Curtis has in and to a certain farm of about 80 acres, in the town of Mendon, which will be more particularly described at the time of sale.

WM. Y. RIPLEY, Assignee.

Rutland, Sept. 24, 1843.

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have given my son James A. Manley, his time until he becomes of lawful age, and I shall claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

ALLEN MANLY.

Rutland, September 20, 1843.

JOHN COOK & CO.

(At the old stand formerly occupied by Orel Cook.)

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue the

Hat and Cap Business

in all its branches, and will furnish customers, on the shortest notice, with all kinds of Hats, Caps, &c., at reduced prices for ready cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce, such as Rye, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Tallow, Hog's Lard, Wood, or store pay on the stores in town. Likewise, all kinds of Hattings or Shipping Furs, old sheep and lambs pelts. 10 thousand good Shingles, spruce Floor Plank, and good spruce inch Boards, wanted in exchange for Hats.

Those whose notes or accounts are due, will confer a favor on us to call and pay up, for punctuality is the life of those with limited capital.

JOHN COOK & CO.

Sept. 25, 1843.

Medical Notice.

D. R. JAMES MCCLINTOCK, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Castleton Medical College, respectfully informs the public that he has returned to Castleton, and tenders his services as Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

To prevent all future difficulty, he now gives notice that he will be as follows:

For ordinary visit, advice or prescription, to citizens, in the village of Castleton, \$1 to \$2. Operation for Strabismus, Squinting, \$10 to \$20. Cataract, \$25 to \$75. Amputation, \$25 to \$75. For visits out of the village of Castleton, an increase of 50 cents per mile will be made. Operations or services, not here mentioned, will be charged for agreeably to the above rates, or according to contract at the time the services are rendered.

Castleton Sept. 4, 1843.

Attention Company.

To the members of the 5th Light Infantry Company, of the 5th Regiment.

By the Orders of Colonel A. S. Cushman, you are hereby notified and warned to appear at Castleton at Chester Spencer's Hotel, on the 3d day of October, 1843, at 9 o'clock A. M., uniformed and equipped according to law, with tents and two days' provisions and twenty-four rounds of cartridges, suited to the bore of your muskets and you are there to continue under arms, two days successively in the village of Castleton, an increase of 50 cents per mile will be made. Operations or services, not here mentioned, will be charged for agreeably to the above rates, or according to contract at the time the services are rendered.

You are also directed and warned to appear at the same place, on the 5th day of October, 1843, at 9 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped and in full uniform, with tents and one day's provision and twenty four rounds of cartridges for the purpose of Brigade Muster, Inspection and review.

F. W. HOPKINS, Captain.

L. J. Hubbard, Clerk.

SOMETHING NEW.

H. W. BENNETT would take this method to inform his customers, and all in this vicinity, that he has a new assortment of

Watches and rich Jewelry.

consisting in part of the following articles, viz: Gold Levers, full jeweled, do. extra; gold anchors, full jeweled; gold horizontals; silver levers, full and extra jeweled; do. anchors, duplex, e' legine, English, Swiss, Quarter and French Watches, of different prices and patterns; silver and plated ware; gent. and ladies pins and brooches of the latest style; rings; bracelets; clasps; head and hair pins; gold and gilt neck chains; gold, silver and plated keys; thermometers; silver pencils; accordions; bass viol and violin strings, together with other articles usually kept in a shop of this kind—all of which he will sell very low.

Watches, Clocks, Accordions, Musical Instruments, Jewelry, &c.

carefully repaired and warranted.

H. W. B. would also give notice that he will tune and repair

Piano Fortes and Organs,

as he fully understands them; and he hopes to receive some patronage in that way.

N. B. Old gold and silver taken in exchange. Rutland, Sept. 13, 1843.

WANTED—Raw Flannel, Frocking, Footing by BURT & MASON.

Rutland September 18th, 1843.

Bees! Bees!!

50 SWARMS of Bees are offered for sale by the subscriber. AARON BARNES.

Rutland Sept. 20th, 1843.

Grass Seed.

20 BUSHELS Herds Grass Seed, for sale by

BURT & MASON.

Rutland Sept. 1843.

State of Vermont } BE it remembered

District of Fairhaven, ss. } that at a probate

court holden at Castleton within and for said district

on the 13th day of Oct., A. D. 1843.

Present A. Warner, Judge.

Milton Brown, administrator of the estate of John H. Andrews, late of Pawlet in said district, deceased, applying to said court for the time for paying the debts against said estate to be extended one year from the time heretofore allowed.

It is ordered that the hearing and deciding on said application be at a session of said Court to be holden at the probate office in said Castleton on the 7th day of Oct. next, and that notice of said application be given to all persons interested by publication of this order three weeks successively previous to said hearing, in the Rutland Herald, a newspaper printed at Rutland.

A true copy of record.

B. F. LANGDON, Register.

Medical Institution of Yale College.

THE Lecture Term for 1843—4, will commence

on Thursday, September 28th, and continue

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by BENJAMIN SILLIMAN,

M. D. LL. D.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by ELI IVEY, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by JONATHAN

KNIGHT, M. D.

Obstetrics, by TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by CHARLES HOOKER,

M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by HENRY

BACON, M. D.

Lecture fees, \$68.50—Contingent bill