

THURSDAY, March 19th.

Continued from last "Examiner."

Hon. Mr. LAIRD.—I think that the principle laid down by the Attorney General is a sound one—that money has a perfect right to rise and fall in value like anything else. If a man does not think money is worth a certain percentage, he is not obliged to take it. If there never had been any law regulating the rate of interest it would have been perfectly right; but as such a law has been in force, it might be inconvenient to have it repealed at once. I would therefore, move that a clause be inserted in the Bill, that the law do not come into effect for twelve months from the passing thereof.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—Mr. Speaker, as I am one who had to deal with this question in the other branch of the Legislature, I may be allowed to speak a few words on the subject. When the Bill was brought before the Legislative Council, I opposed it, not so much as a question of principle, but as a question of time, particularly with reference to the tenancy. At that time a measure was brought in to supplement the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill. This Bill authorized the Government to lend him the purchase money to any tenant who would purchase his farm at a price not exceeding 16s 6d per acre; but it did not authorize the Government to lend any portion of the purchase money if the price exceeded that amount. It appeared to me, therefore, that to pass such a law at that time would be virtually to relieve the tenancy, on the one hand, from the leasehold system, and on the other hand to give them over to the money-lenders, that it would give the money-lenders a decided advantage over the tenant. But as a general rule, I very much agree with the opinions of the hon. member from B.-de-Que (Mr. Laird),—that if it be not permitted to come into operation for twelve months, it will give all parties an opportunity of settling up their affairs. The theological aspect of the question has been referred to by members on both sides of the House. I may remark that under the Jewish dispensation, the creditor was not only allowed to take possession of the lands of his neighbors, but he was actually permitted to take his person as a slave. I believe the intention was to keep the people from making to free with their property, and oblige them to obey the maxim, "Owe no man anything."

Mr. PROWSE.—I do not, Mr. Speaker, object to the principles of the Bill, for I believe that money, like any other commodity, should be left unrestricted. I agree with what the hon. member for B.-de-Que has said, that some time should be allowed before the Act comes into operation; but I think it would be better to extend the time to two years. There is another thing in connection with lending money on landed security that has not been referred to, and it is this, if a man borrows £100 and gives security on his property, he is obliged to pay three or four pounds for writing and recording the necessary legal documents so that in reality, he has to pay nine or ten pounds instead of six, for the loan of a hundred. I think that while this question is before the House, something might be done to lessen these costs. When money is borrowed from a Bank there is no expense in this respect.

Mr. P. SINGLAI.—The question before us is one which concerns us all, as it refers to money matters. A great many money-lenders at the present day, take as much for their money as they think proper, and those who are so scrupulous to charge more than the legal interest, send their money abroad. You know, Mr. Speaker, that money will find its level, and restrictive laws with respect to it will have no beneficial effect. If this law be passed, it will have the effect of keeping capital in the country, for those who now send their money abroad, would, when the restrictions are removed, be able to invest it here to advantage. I think, however, that as hon. members have said, a limited time should be allowed before it comes into operation, and if this be the case, I do not think it will be injurious to the country.

Mr. McNEILL.—I consider that the Bill introduced by the hon. Attorney General is founded on the principle of Free Trade. But, Sir, I think that in the present state of affairs, when so much land has been purchased, it would be as well to let the matter remain as it is for some time. It is a question which I have not thought much about, but I see that my hon. friend, the Attorney General, and the leader of the Opposition quite agree upon it, and when the lawyers on both sides of the House agree upon any question, we country members are apt to have our suspicions aroused.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—It is all nonsense to talk about borrowing money at six per cent. I should like to know where there is a man who lends it at that rate? I wish to show that the tendency of the Usury Law is to exclude borrowers from the first sources for obtaining money. There are persons who borrow money from large capitalists, merely for the purpose of letting it out again at a higher rate of interest. When a man wishes to borrow £300 or £400, he has to go to those second rate men, and pay nine or ten per cent. for it, whereas if the restrictions were removed, persons might obtain it from the capitalists themselves, and at a much cheaper rate than they do at present.

Mr. HOWATT.—I rise to answer a question. The hon. member wishes to know where there was a man who lent money at six per cent. I have lent money at six per cent, and what is more, I never charged a higher rate.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—The law allows the Banks to charge 7½ per cent., and as the shareholders are required to pay only one-third of the amount of their shares, they actually receive twenty-two and a-half per cent. for the money invested. Now, here is one law on our Statute Book allowing the Banks to charge 2½ per cent., and another forbidding any person to take more than six per cent. Such a law is a restriction to trade, and a benefit only to those second and third-rate men, who lend money at fifteen and twenty per cent.

Mr. BRUCE.—I have been in the habit of lending money for others, and six per cent. is all I have ever taken for it. Our present Usury Law has this effect, that it prevents men from lending money who would otherwise do so. Hon. members need not be afraid of a high rate of interest, money will regulate itself. No man in this country is able as a general rule to pay more than ten per cent. Men who have money to lend, like to lend to those who will pay punctually, and they know that those who pay a high per cent., are not the most punctual in paying the principal. Last December I lent a man £250 to purchase a farm. Three months afterwards he sold the farm, and made £100 by the speculation, and all my interest received for the use of his money was £3 15s. Now, I wonder if it would have been anything wrong in that case, for a man goes to have taken eight or ten pounds. When a man goes into a business which is not safe, he wishes to have a large profit, and so it is in reference to a man who lends money to a person who is not good security—he takes into consideration the risk he runs and charges higher accordingly. I have lent a great deal of money on landed security, and I have never foreclosed three mortgages in my life. I believe if this Act was passed it would lower the rate of interest, I have always thought that the difficulty of getting money was on account of the restrictions which were placed upon it. When restrictions are placed upon one article, while others are allowed to find their own level, commercial men will not deal in that article, therefore, I think no restrictions should be put upon money.

BALDWIN, Reporter.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—This Bill is now before us for the third time, for it has been rejected by the Legislative Council on two former occasions. It was thought that it would be the means of oppressing the poor man who is obliged to borrow money for ten years. There is certainly a difference between lending money at three months, and lending it at three years. Those who lend money and take security on land, know that such security can be depended upon, and that they are sure of being repaid; but many persons prefer buying up Government Debentures, rather than lend money out on promissory notes. It is time that the restriction placed on the lending of money should be removed, and that lender and borrower be allowed to make what bargain they choose; but the Bill should not go into operation before three months, to allow money lenders and borrowers time to prepare themselves for the change.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—There can be no objection to the suggestion of the hon. Leader of the Government, and I think the arguments which have

been used by some hon. members in favor of the Bill, are unanswerable, and that those who think the Bill would prove an injury, labor under a delusion. Instead of driving money out of the country, it will be the means of an influx of capital. The restrictions placed upon lending money by fixing the rate of interest, have been the means of a flow of capital from the Colony to the sister Provinces, where there is no law regulating the rate of interest. All persons of sound commercial and political principles are in favor of the passage of this Bill. In fact, the arguments in its favor are unanswerable, and have been put better by one hon. member (Mr. P. Singlai), than by any other. Hundreds of pounds have been borrowed from capitalists by farmers at six per cent., to lend to their poorer neighbors at fifteen and twenty per cent. on promissory notes. It is high time to amend our Usury Law, and therefore I will support the Bill.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—I have often thought that we should have some measure of this sort, but I will not take up more time with remarks on the subject.

The House then divided on the amendment that the Bill be read this day three months, as follows:—

For the amendment, Messrs. Howatt, Kitchin, McErmack, and Hon. Mr. Kelly.—4.

Against it, Hon. Attorney General, Henderson, Duncan, M. Aulay, Davies, Colonial Secretary, Hamilton, Laird, Calbeck, Messrs. McLennan, Prowse, Owen, Ramsay, Breen, Cameron, P. Singlai, McNeill, G. Sinclair, Arsenault.—19.

The Bill was accordingly committed to a Committee of the whole House. Mr. McNeill in the Chair.

The first clause was read and agreed to.

The second clause was then read.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—This clause fixes the interest in business transactions at six per cent., except in cases where there is a special agreement. If there is a written agreement between parties, as to the interest, it shall stand.

All but the last clause were then read and agreed to.

The last clause was read.

Mr. HOWATT moved that the Bill go into operation at the expiration of two years from the date of receiving His Excellency's assent, and said: One year is too short notice for the Bill to come into operation, and therefore it will be better to give a little more time. I wish to make the Bill as perfect as possible.

Mr. PROWSE.—I think two years' notice for the Bill to come into operation will be quite sufficient; by that time the country will be able to judge whether it is sound legislation or not.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD.—I think twelve months would be quite sufficient notice. I did not expect opposition to the Bill; the time has been extended farther than I intended.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—Let a particular day be fixed for this bill to come into operation, for it is necessary in such an important measure.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—I move that the fifteenth day of April, 1870, be the day on which this Bill shall come into operation.

Said amendment was carried. The Speaker took the Chair, and the Bill was reported agreed to by the Chairman, and ordered to be engrossed.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON presented a petition from the inhabitants of Lots 33 and 34, relating to the procuring of Kelp and Seaweed below high water mark, and said: It is well known that Seaweed and other valuable manures are becoming more valuable every year, and therefore the agricultural interests of the Colony would be materially advanced if greater facilities were afforded farmers in securing and collecting sea manures. The petitioners represent that after storms, large quantities of seaweed are to be found on the shore in some parts of the Island; and while they do not dispute the private rights of individuals, they complain that certain parties under whose rights it, whether it lodged within or outside their boundaries, and prevented their neighbors from collecting and hauling the manure found outside the said boundaries, and consequently large quantities were carried out to sea by the action of the tide, and lost to all parties. What the petitioners consider to be necessary and important is, that the manure which is left outside an individual's boundaries by the action of the sea, should be open to the public, and that access to it may be had by a road or otherwise. If a Bill should be introduced to remedy the evil complained of, it would be one of general interest, involving matters worthy of the consideration of this hon. House. If Commissioners were appointed similar to our Fence Viewers, to whom questions in dispute could be referred, they could decide for or against, without much expense to the Colony. This mode of settling the difficulty might set this troublesome question at rest. The people are now becoming alive to their interests in matters relating to manures, and if the Legislature should refuse to pay attention to the subject, the people's feelings will only become more intensified, and new disputes will arise which will disturb the harmony of many communities. Hoping that this hon. House will duly consider the matter, I beg leave to move that this petition be now read.

The petition was then read.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—I move that a Committee be appointed to report on it.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—I cannot congratulate my hon. friend (Mr. Henderson), on the difficult matter which he has introduced for it will be a troublesome subject to legislate upon. The right desired by the petitioners has been a subject of agitation for many years in the neighboring Republic, but the statesmen there have never succeeded in passing a law which has settled the question. They have left the primary rights of the owner of a farm fronting on the shore, to be defined by the principles of the common law. As the law now stands, the deposit of seaweed by an ordinary tide belongs to the party whose land fronts upon the shore, but if the deposit is left by a storm, he has a still greater claim to it. It is a difficult matter to legislate upon, and the only plan that can be satisfactorily carried out, is to allow the seaweed to belong to the individual whose farm fronts upon the shore on which it is driven.

Mr. HOWATT.—The hon. member should remember that the subject is of great importance. Seaweed brought in from the sea by the action of storms, is more apt to be driven up high on the shore, and consequently the owner of a shore farm in such cases will have the larger part of it. The petitioners wish to have the privilege of securing the weed which lays outside of an individual's boundary, without interfering with his private rights. There are many persons dissatisfied with the decision of the Courts, because men are given claims outside their boundaries. If the same rule were carried out, the farmer would be entitled to the mussel beds in front of his farm; and therefore, I cannot see any reason why a person should claim all the seaweed which is cast upon the shore, outside the boundaries of his farm. I do not wish to see the claims of farmers owning shore farms, taken away inside the ordinary tide mark. Let them enjoy the sole right to manure inside that mark, but others should have free access to what is left on the outside of it. I have known cases where men have been driven away when they were taking seaweed a good way outside the ordinary tide mark. It is therefore necessary that these matters should be regulated, in order to have peace and harmony.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The petition is vague and incomplete, and therefore it is difficult to understand what the petitioners really want. The law as laid down by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, is correct. The claims of the owner of a farm only extend to its boundary line; beyond that any person can take the seaweed and make use of it, but there are some farms that run out to low water mark, and thus the owners can claim all the manure washed on their shores.

Mr. HOWATT.—What I wish to draw attention to, is the waste of manure, for some men will neither use it themselves, nor allow their neighbors to use it, and of course it is carried back again to sea, and lost.

Mr. McNEILL.—I have often been surprised that something has not been done to remedy the trouble complained of, for the question is becoming more deeply interesting every day. I do not see why the taking of seaweed should be regulated by law, so as to do justice to all parties concerned. The hon. Leader of the Opposition goes back to the old feudal laws of the lord of the manor, but he should remember that many laws which suit the old country would not work well here. The boundaries of farms on the shore where seaweed is deposited should be well defined, for sometimes large quantities of seaweed are driven in upon the shore, which a single individual is not able to make use of. The custom has made a law that a man may take seaweed wherever he can find it, whether the public have a right of way, the weed should be free to all; but that right of way should be clearly defined. Questions will at times arise in cases of obstruction of the road to these deposits of manure, by interested parties; but the people should have free access to the ma-

nure deposits, when private rights are not infringed upon.

Mr. KIRKHAM.—Parties having large shore farms have an advantage over those having inland farms, and they should not be allowed to have an exclusive right to the seaweed which is deposited outside the boundaries of manures which are the property of their poorer neighbors. If a man should happen to be on an unfriendly terms with his neighbor, the latter might be prevented from having access to the seaweed, and thus suffer loss. I consider that it would be unjust to prevent neighbors from taking manure outside the boundaries of a farm where seaweed is deposited.

Mr. BRUCE.—A shore farm is bounded by ordinary high water mark, and the space inside that mark is the property of the owner of the farm, as much as any space enclosed by his fences. The manure which rests between high and low water mark is common property; but it should be remembered there are cases where the boundaries of farms have extended to low water mark. When the sea has gradually encroached upon a farm, and carried away a part of it, the ground so carried away is a total loss to the owner of the farm, and he has no right to exclude others from the manure which may be cast upon it by the sea, between high and low water mark. A farm may be so situated that no one except the owner can get at the manure in front of it, without trespassing upon private property. Where a very large quantity of seaweed lodges in such cases, some regulations might be made by which neighbors might have access to it. Many disputes, concerning the rights of parties to seaweeds, have come under my own observation, which arose from differences of opinion as to the rights of parties owning shore farms.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The hon. Attorney General considered the language of the petition rather vague. There may be good reason for that assertion; but the people did not profess to use strict legal phraseology. They stated their grievances, and asked for redress, as clearly as they could. What they contend against is "the dog in the manger" principle of some persons who own shore farms. Some men will neither make use of the manure themselves nor allow their neighbors to use it. The petitioners only wish to have the privilege of taking the seaweed outside of high water mark, where there is an open road to it.

Mr. P. SINGLAI.—The prayer of the petitioners is not easily understood, for it is couched in obscure language. The common belief is that the ordinary tide mark is the boundary of a shore farm; but if that were established by law it would not settle the affair. The subject is a difficult one, but it might be regulated by an Act framed for that purpose, which might allow the man who could first get the manure to take it, and thereby nothing would be lost. It is a case could prove that low farm extended farther than it now does, he should be allowed to retain possession of that part, the soil of which had been washed away. Although the subject is a difficult one, it might be partly regulated by law; and, therefore, it should be attended to, as it is every year becoming more important.

Mr. BRUCE.—That part of a shore farm which is washed away by the sea is a total loss to the owner; but, if a part of the farm is destroyed by a convulsion of nature, the owner may rebuild it. I cannot, therefore, agree with the hon. member (Mr. P. Singlai) in regard to the shore boundary of a farm. Islands which suddenly make their appearance belong to the Crown.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD.—Notwithstanding the opinion of the hon. and learned member for Charlottetown (Mr. Bruce), I believe that if the owner of a shore farm can find the stake at the back of it, he may claim his property of land, whether a part of it is washed away or not. If there is only a bank of sand left the owner can claim it, and has a right to it. Supposing there was a valuable kind of stone laid bare by the action of the sea on a man's farm, could others come and take it away against his will? A case of this kind occurred in my own neighborhood, and the owner of the farm claimed the stone and kept it in his own possession, although some persons endeavored to take it away without his consent. According to the opinion of the hon. member, if a stream carried away the bank, the owner could not claim the stone which is left.

Mr. BRUCE.—Where the land is gradually washed away, the owner loses, where it gradually increases, it gains. When a part of the farm is destroyed by a convulsion of nature, he can repair the damage done, and consequently reclaims his property. If the sea does not permanently encroach upon a farm, the owner does not lose his land, and can claim his complement.

Hon. Mr. McNEILL.—It is very clear that ordinary high water mark is the boundary of a shore farm on the side facing the sea; and, therefore, I cannot see any good that can be done by further discussing the matter.

On motion, it was ordered that the petition be referred to the following Committee, to report thereon, viz:—Hon. Hensley, Henderson, Messrs. Breen, P. Singlai, Cameron.

The Act relating to the salaries of the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, was read a third time and passed.

House adjourned for one hour.

I. OZEMAN, Reporter.

GARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
AND
Commission Merchants,

Charlottetown, - Prince Edward Island
- - - - -
New York Board of Underwriters,
Boston Board of Underwriters,
Eastern Express Company,
Fairbank's Patent Standard Scales,
Gorrie Coal Mines, Cow Bay, C. B.
Fishwick's Express.

CASH ADVANCES made upon CONSIGNMENTS received, or when sent to their Agents abroad.
April 20, 1866.

CORNS AND WARTS

ARE permanently and effectually Cured by the use of
ROBINSON'S
Patent Corn Solvent.

For sale by
W. R. WATSON,
City Drug Store, December 23, 1867.

THOMAS W. MAY,

Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Glen Stewart - - - Southport.

REFERENCE:
The Surveyor-General, Charlottetown.
June 10, 1867. 1y

FRANCIS S. LONGWORTH,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
O. PICK - PAVILLION HOTEL,
(next door to Hon. Henry Hensley's)
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.
Jan. 14, 1867.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

Now Landing ex "Helen Davies," from Demerara.
109 Puncheons bright Muscovado MOLASSES.

33 Puncheons dark, for distilling,
50 Bbls. extra and Superior FLOUR,
20 Bbls. moist Sugar,
5 Bbls. "

1300 bushels Turck Island Salt.
Terms as usual.

Apply to J. T. MORRIS, or to
DANIEL DAVIES,
Ch'town, May 11, 1868. 10 in

BELL'S

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
NOTICE:
THE UNDERSIGNED takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the large number of his customers who have so promptly responded to his calls for their work on delivery. There are, however, a considerable number who have not paid this promptly; and he respectfully requests all such to call and pay their respective accounts without delay. He would further remind them that their respective amounts, although a trifle to each, would in the aggregate materially assist in enabling him to meet the deficit which their indebtedness has occasioned.
Feb 17, 1868. JOHN BELL.

A CARD.

MRS. COMBS desires to intimate to the ladies of Charlottetown that she has opened a class to teach Wax Work in Flowers, and Baskets. Groups of Flowers made by hand.
E. COMBS.
Residence opposite the Catholic Cathedral.
Also, part of a house to rent.
ELEANOR COMBS.

LIFE IN A PILL BOX

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS

FROM

MAGGIEL'S

Anti Bilious Pills.

One Pill in a Dose.

One Pill in a Dose.

One Pill in a Dose.

WHAT one hundred letters a day say

from patients all over the habitable globe:

"Dr. Maggell, your pill has rid me of all biliousness."

"No more insidious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at a time. One of your pills cured me."

"Thanks, Doctor, my headache has left me. Send another box to keep in the house."

"After suffering tortures from Bilious Colic two of your pills cured me, and I have no return of the malady."

"Our doctor treated me for chronic consumption, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggell's Pills cured me."

"I had no appetite; Maggell's Pills give me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggell cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggell's Salve cured me of noises of the head. I rubbed some of your Salve behind my ears and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF THE

URINE, &c.,

Maggell's Pills are a Perfect Cure.

ONE DOSE WILL SATISFY ANY ONE.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite, MAGGIEL'S

PILLS will be found an effective

remedy.

Maggell's Pills and Salve

are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost always guaranteed.

Each Box Contain Twelve Pills.

One Pill in a Dose.

Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine throughout the United States and Canada, at 25 cents per box or post.

All orders for United States must be addressed to J. Haydock, No. 11, Pine St., New York.

Patients can write freely about their complaints, and reply will be returned by following mail. Write for "Maggell's Treatment of Diseases."

COUNTERFEIT COUNTENANCE!! All orders for this paper are wanted not to purchase MAGGIEL'S PILLS, &c., &c., unless the name of J. Haydock, Proprietor, in addition to the name of Dr. J. Maggell, is on the engraved and surrounding each box or agent.

W. R. Watson, Sole Agent for P. E. Island.
May 11, 1868. 1y

Removal.

DR. HOMER having every encouragement to locate in Charlottetown, and for want of suitable premises, has removed to the building occupied by HENRY HENSLEY, Merchant, directly opposite the Apothecaries Hall, May 1, 1868.

Servants' Registry.

A SERVANTS' REGISTRY, in connection with the Farmers' Club, is now open at the subscriber's office, Reading Room Building, Masters requiring servants, and servants seeking employment, can offer their names in a book kept for that purpose. Servants to produce good references as to character, and a written discharge from late employer.
A. McNEILL, Sec. Far. Club.

Reading Room Building, 1st St.
April 27, 1868.

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at
Cole's Brewery and Distillery,
Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market, the best of Rye, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—XX, and XXX Ales.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1867.

MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.
THE Mails for the United Kingdom, the neighboring Colonies, the United States, &c., will, under former notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

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

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

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

Monday, May 18, Wednesday, do 29, Monday, June 1, Wednesday, do 12, Monday, do 15, Wednesday, do 26, Monday, do 29, Wednesday, July 1, Monday, do 13, Wednesday, do 17, Monday, do 20, Wednesday, July 1, Monday, do 13, Wednesday, do 17, Monday, do 20, Wednesday, Aug. 10, Monday, do 12, Wednesday, do 21, Monday, do 24, Wednesday, do 31, Monday, do 21, Wednesday, do 29, Monday, do 31, Wednesday, do 7, Monday, do 14, Wednesday, do 21, Monday, do 28, Wednesday, do 4, Monday, do 11, Wednesday, do 18, Monday, do 25, Wednesday, do 1, Monday, do 8, Wednesday, do 15, Monday, do 22, Wednesday, do 29, Monday, do 5, Wednesday, do 12, Monday, do 19, Wednesday, do 26, Monday, do 2, Wednesday, do 9, Monday, do 16, Wednesday, do 23, Monday, do 30, Wednesday, do 6, Monday, do 13, Wednesday, do 20, Monday, do 27, Wednesday, do 3, Monday, do 10, Wednesday, do 17, Monday, do 24, Wednesday, do 31, Monday, do 7, Wednesday, do 14, Monday, do 21, Wednesday, do 28, Monday, do 4, Wednesday, do 11, Monday, do 18, Wednesday, do 25, Monday, do 1, Wednesday, do 8, Monday, do 15, Wednesday, do 22, Monday, do 29, Wednesday, do 5, Monday, do 12, Wednesday, do 19, Monday, do 26, Wednesday, do 2, Monday, do 9, Wednesday, do 16, Monday, do 23, Wednesday, do 30, Monday, do 6, Wednesday, do 13, Monday, do 20, Wednesday, do 27, Monday, do 3, Wednesday, do 10, Monday, do 17, Wednesday, do 24, Monday, do 31, Wednesday, do 7, Monday, do 14, Wednesday, do 21, Monday, do 28, Wednesday, do 4, Monday, do 11, Wednesday, do 18, Monday, do 25, Wednesday, do 1, Monday, do 8, Wednesday, do 15, Monday, do 22, Wednesday, do 29, Monday, do 5, Wednesday, do 12, Monday, do 19, Wednesday, do 26, Monday, do 2, Wednesday, do 9, Monday, do 16, Wednesday, do 23, Monday, do 30, Wednesday, do 6, Monday, do 13, Wednesday, do 20, Monday, do 27, Wednesday, do 3, Monday, do 10, Wednesday, do 17, Monday, do 24, Wednesday, do 31, Monday, do 7, Wednesday, do 14, Monday, do 21, Wednesday, do 28, Monday, do 4, Wednesday, do 11, Monday, do 18, Wednesday, do 25, Monday, do 1, Wednesday, do 8, Monday, do 15, Wednesday, do 22, Monday, do 29, Wednesday, do 5, Monday, do 12, Wednesday, do 19, Monday, do 26, Wednesday, do 2, Monday, do 9, Wednesday, do 16, Monday, do 23, Wednesday, do 30, Monday, do 6, Wednesday, do 13, Monday, do 20, Wednesday, do 27, Monday, do 3, Wednesday, do 10, Monday, do 17, Wednesday, do 24, Monday, do 31, Wednesday, do 7, Monday, do 14, Wednesday, do 21, Monday, do 28, Wednesday, do 4, Monday, do 11, Wednesday, do 18, Monday, do 25, Wednesday, do 1, Monday, do 8, Wednesday, do 15, Monday, do 22, Wednesday, do 29, Monday, do 5, Wednesday, do 12, Monday, do 19, Wednesday, do 26, Monday, do 2, Wednesday, do 9, Monday, do 16, Wednesday, do 23, Monday, do 30, Wednesday, do 6, Monday, do 13, Wednesday, do 20, Monday, do 27, Wednesday, do 3, Monday, do 10, Wednesday, do 17, Monday, do 24, Wednesday, do 31, Monday, do 7, Wednesday, do 14,