

the first represents the member and the other the Substitute.

For an Appointed Member and Substitute.

14 voting tickets were handed in.

Elected was 4th Appointed Member (A. J. Blackwood) as member with 13 votes and 2nd Appointed Member (Noll) as Substitute with 9 votes.

1st Appointed Member (Henderson) and 5th Appointed Member Lunney, received two votes respectively and 3rd Appointed Member (Armstrong) received 1 vote.

For Christiansted Town and Substitute.

14 voting tickets were handed in. Elected were: 2nd Member for Christiansted Town [Canegata] as Member with 14 votes and 2nd Member for said Town [Abramson] as Substitute with 12 votes.

3rd Member for Christiansted Town [Pentheny] received 2 votes.

For Christiansted Country District and Substitute.

15 voting tickets were handed in.

Elected were: 3rd Member for Christiansted Country District (Robt. W. Skeoch) as Member with 10 votes and 1st Member for said District [Ramsay] as Substitute with 8 votes.

1st Member for Christiansted Country District [Stakemann] received 4 votes and 2nd Member for said District [Mac Kay] received 1 vote.

For Frederiksted Town and Substitute.

15 voting tickets were handed in.

Elected were: 2nd Member for Frederiksted Town Merwin with 15 votes and 1st Member for said Town [Coulter] as Substitute with 15 votes.

For Frederiksted Country District and Substitute.

16 voting tickets were handed in and 4th Member for Frederiksted Country District (Fleming) was elected Member with 9 votes; as Substitute 2nd Member for said District (M. M. Skeoch) received 8 votes.

As the Substitute had not received absolute majority vote a new voting had to take place.

14 voting tickets were handed in and 2nd Member for Frederiksted Country District [M. M. Skeoch] was elected with 10 votes.

1st Member of said District (Andersen) received 4 votes.

The Chairman remarked: I might state that in connection with the Appointment of Commissions I have received a letter from the Governor in connection with this matter. Last year the various Commissions were not appointed because they were thought non-essential. This matter will be given attention by the Municipal Committee after it has organized itself.

Election of four men to serve on the Public Cemeteries' Commission. Two for Christiansted and two for Frederiksted. For Christiansted.

16 voting tickets were handed in.

Elected were: 2nd Member for Christiansted Town [Canegata] with 16 votes

and 1st Member for said Town (Abramson) with 14 votes.

1st Member for Christiansted Country District (Stakemann) received 2 votes.

For Frederiksted:

16 voting tickets were handed in.

Elected were: 2nd Member for Frederiksted Town (Merwin) with 14 votes and 1st Appointed Member [Henderson] with 13 votes.

1st Member for Frederiksted Town Coulter received 3 votes and 4th Member for Christiansted Country District Ramsay received 2 votes.

1st Member for Christiansted Country District Stakemann entered the meeting.

Election of a Chaplain for the Council.

16 voting tickets were handed in.

Elected was: Rev. Critchlow with 14 votes.

Rev. Pigott and Father Daily received 1 vote respectively.

Item 3.

Election according to Ordinance of 17th Jan. 1908, § 6 of a member to enter the Board of Management of the Asylum for Lepers.

13 voting tickets were handed in.

Elected was: 2nd Member for Christiansted Town Canegata with 12 votes.

3rd Member for Christiansted Country District R. W. Skeoch received 1 vote.

The Chairman remarked: Before proceeding further with the Order of the Day I have received a letter from Government fixing the Ordinary Meetings of the Council for the following year which I would like to read to you. The Chairman read the letter; and furthermore said, This matter will be printed and circulated to members as customary.

The Chairman further remarked. A letter from the Public Works Officer to the Municipal Committee bearing on the telephone question has been handed to me to read to the Council. The Municipal Committee deems it proper to have it read to you.

Accordingly the Secretary Canegata read the letter.

The Chairman would like to know if any member wishes to make any remark on this matter?

No one requested the word.

To be continued.

The public meeting held in the theatre last night was very largely attended and graced by several speakers, including members of the Colonial Council, Abramson, Andersen, Canegata and Stakemann. If the secretary of the meeting will furnish this paper with his report pleasure will be taken in publishing same.

The Bank's rate of exchange on New York fell again yesterday, to 15% for buying and 16 for selling. While everyone is glad to see the local currency grad-

ually gaining its former standard value, and the prospects of greater equalization with the United States currency thus more assured, it is indeed with the greatest apprehension, almost despair, that the cost of living is noted to remain inflexible, nay, rather inclined to soar than go down. Our considerate, "Christian" mercantile element which put the prices up with an alacrity worthy of a better cause and with a promptness that fairly seemed to anticipate the depreciation in local currency when it came, is now stubborn as a bull and advancing the most foolish argument to sustain the position in charging the maximum for even the direst necessities of life. When the exchange rose to 28½% on the 16th. October 1919, the shops closed and the biggest fuss imaginable was made over the monetary situation; mass meetings were held one after another, and the only topic was the exchange and the quickest and surest way of increasing prices to meet the exigencies of the time. The most prevalent contention then was that the local dollar was not worth more than what remained when the discount was made, and that the goods had mostly to be paid for at the dearer rate of exchange. It is a rather strange game that doesn't work both ways, but today we hear nothing of that kind of argument in spite of the fact that it is a logical deduction supported by arithmetic and not to be denied by all the sophistry and quibbling, that the money is now worth more and should consequently have a larger purchasing value. But what's the use talking anyway? No notice is given this vital question. The Food Commission is probably paralysed or swooning, and the adjustment of its price list as called to attention sometime ago still remains to be done. The employees who have been receiving the difference of exchange on their salaries can now look forward to getting considerably less this month while the high prices stare them with a countenance more venomous than ever, the wherewith to pay prices being adjusted to correspond with the ruling value of local currency while the seller, boasting of his civilization and culture as compared with the heathen, is selling his soul for the sweat of his neighbor. That prices have gone up is no excuse, prices have always been going up and they have advanced here accordingly; but what about the value of the money going up too? The merchant who six months ago had to pay \$28.50 to remit \$100 to the States can today do so for \$16.00; in whose pocket shall we look for that \$12.50; in that of the merchant or the consumer? This matter if not rectified without delay will not be profiteering, but sheer robbery. Certain merchants are in favour of giving the people a square deal and these are invited to come forward and take a stand for justice, that it may not perish from St. Croix.