

# MANY PEOPLE PERISH

## A GREAT LOSS OF LIFE BY THE HURRICANE.

Three Hundred and Fifty Perish in Florida—Hundreds of Fishermen Overwhelmed—Cedar Keys Almost Laid Waste—Town After Town Virtually Wiped Out—A Great Property Loss.

### The West India Hurricane.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 3.—At least 350 lives—possibly 500—were lost in and about Cedar Keys as a result of the terrific hurricane and tidal wave Tuesday night. Of 100 fishing and sponge boats with from four to ten men each, anchored below the town Monday night, only about twenty escaped destruction, and the loss of life there is estimated at from 530 to 750. In the town itself, before the storm, a thriving place of 1,500 people, twenty dead bodies have been recovered from the mud and ruins. Few houses are left standing and scores are suffering from injuries.

The town was situated at the mouth of the Suwanee river on a number of small keys connected by bridges. Scores of lives were also lost in the sponge fishing section. The hurricane struck the place about 3:30 o'clock Tuesday morning and continued for several hours. Though warning had been given, nothing indicated a blow of unusual severity, and up to 1 o'clock the night was calm and quiet. At that time a moderate breeze sprang up from the eastward, increasing gradually until a thirty-mile wind was blowing. About 4 o'clock a perfect tornado was blowing. Then the wind suddenly changed to the southeast, bringing a perfect deluge of water, the tide rising two feet higher than in the gale of 1894.

### DEATH IN A TIDAL WAVE.

At 7 o'clock an immense tidal wave came in from the south, carrying destruction with it. Boats, wharves and small houses were hurled upon the shore and broken into fragments. This tidal wave caused the principal loss of life, many houses being swept away from their foundations and the inmates drowned.

In Cedar Keys, when the tidal wave came and overwhelmed the houses, many of the inmates floated in the water, clinging to pieces of timber; others clung to tree tops for hours, until the water receded. They were buffeted by wind and waves and many men, fatigued, but clung even while unconscious to the tree limbs. Many are still unaccounted for, and families and friends are filled with anxiety, hoping for the best, but fearing the worst. In view of the utter destruction wrought by the storm, it seems miraculous that there is a single person alive in Cedar Keys to-day. While the gale was at its height fire broke out in the Bettina house. In a few seconds the entire building was wrapped in flames, which quickly communicated to the Schlemmer hotel, adjoining, and in a very short time nothing was left of either house except the bare walls. The inmates saved nothing. They made their escape by wading through four feet of water.

The bridges connecting the keys were swept away, and the only communication is by means of boats, of which few are left. Then, too, most of the victims were buried deep in mud by the tidal wave, and many of the bodies will probably never be recovered. Beyond the bar there are a score of masts visible just above the water, and each top indicates the burial place of a sponging schooner and its crew. It is possible that many of the vessels were blown out into the gulf and rode out the hurricane, but the Mary Eliza's captain thinks that by far the greater number are beneath the water with their crews. He says that there was not one chance in a thousand for such frail craft to live in such a hurricane. It is expected that for days to come the corpses of the spongers will be found along the coast.

### THIRTY DEAD IN LEVY COUNTY.

In the Western part of Levy and Alachua counties not less than 300 families are left destitute. Scores were injured and over thirty were killed in Levy county. The town of Fannin was completely destroyed with the exception of one small house.

The town of Needmore was demolished. The postoffice building at that place was completely demolished and the postmaster can find no part of the mail or postoffice fixtures.

Every house at Yular, Judson and Chestrand was destroyed, with one or two exceptions, killing people of both the former places. The people of Bronson have issued an appeal for aid for the destitute.

Reports from Baker, Suwanee, Nassau and Columbia counties confirm the previous reports of death and destruction. The death list has been increased by nearly a dozen. Columbia county fared very badly. All the country south of Lake City is devastated. In the Caleb Markham neighborhood scarcely a house is left standing. In the vicinity of Payne and Mount Taber postoffices the destruction was great, but the accounts are yet meager. Fred Hodge, a farmer of that locality, was fatally crushed and his wife killed by the falling of a tree on their house.

Fort White fared badly, all the churches, school houses, many stores and residences being blown down and many others injured.

Missouri Educator Dead. MARSHALL, Mo., Oct. 3.—Professor J. W. Carter, aged 73, died suddenly at his home in Waverly last night. He has been a prominent educator in Central Missouri for many years.

### BANK ROBBERS SHOT.

Townpeople Kill One and Wound Another, but a Third Gets \$2,000.

LA GRANDE, Ore., Oct. 3.—Cy Fitzhugh, a man named Brown and an unknown robbed the First National bank of Joseph, Wallowa county, of \$2,000, by coercing the officials by a display of arms, but before they could escape they were attacked by a number of residents of the place. Alex. Donnelly, aged 25, killed Brown and wounded the unknown, who was caught, but Fitzhugh got away on a horse with the sack of coin.

### WATSON AFTER BUTLER.

The Populist Vice Presidential Candidate Warm Under the Collar.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—In this week's issue of his People's party paper Thomas E. Watson, Populist nominee for vice president, makes the following editorial attack on Chairman Marion Butler of the Populist national committee: "Attempts have been made to show that Mr. Watson favored fusion in the state of Indiana. This is not correct. Mr. Watson took the position at the beginning of the campaign that no Populist could consistently vote for a single Sewall elector any more than he could vote for a Hobart elector. He filed with Chairman Butler a written protest against Mr. Butler's fusion policy. Mr. Butler has ignored Mr. Watson's protest and gone steadily forward on his own line.

"Mr. Watson's position is now what it was when the Georgia state convention met. He is for a straight 'middle-of-the-road' ticket. In no other way can the Democratic managers be forced to abide by the St. Louis contract. Mr. Watson's position has been humiliating and embarrassing, and he has been compelled to submit to policies he did not approve."

### A DRUNKARD'S CRIME.

Fatally Injures a 17-Year-Old Girl and Kills Himself With a Razor.

HOLGATE, Ohio, Oct. 3.—A terrible double tragedy occurred last night two miles south of this place in the home of Mrs. J. P. Ricker, a widow. The family consisted of the widow and two children, her daughter, Annie, 17 years old, and a son. Another inmate of the home for some time past has been a boarder, Nathan E. Spellman. The latter came home in a beastly state of intoxication and was reprimanded by Mrs. Ricker. Spellman, while the son was at school and Mrs. Ricker was out attending to the stock, went into the house, and found the daughter ironing. What followed can only be surmised. Anna Ricker was attacked and her skull crushed. Spellman then undertook to destroy his own life by hanging. This attempt being a failure, he resorted to a method more successful. Lying on his back across a bed, his head hanging so it almost touched the floor, he drew a razor across his throat, severing the jugular vein.

Anna Ricker, at last accounts, was alive, but unconscious, and there is no possible hope of her recovery. Spellman is dead.

### CANNON IN THE AIR.

New Feat Brings Death to a Venturesome Aeronaut.

PAOLA, Kan., Oct. 3.—At the Miami county fair here yesterday, Geo. G. Anderson, the aeronaut, who was shot from a cannon suspended from a balloon, missed the parachute and was killed in the 1,500 foot fall. Anderson was employed by Professor Bartz, and St. Louis, Mo., was his home. Ten thousand people witnessed the awful accident. Anderson refused to put on the safety belt with rope attachment, and relied only on a cotton clothes-line cord tied to his wrist for safety.

### COINAGE IN SEPTEMBER.

Nearly as Much Silver as Gold Money Turned Out by the Mints.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows the total coinage at the United States mints during the month of September, 1896, to have been \$5,915,363.50, which is divided as follows: Gold, \$3,140,922.50; silver, \$2,774,441.00; minor coins, \$0.326. Of the silver coined \$2,700,100 was in standard dollars.

### MR. BRYAN IN DANGER.

An Unknown West Virginian Said to Have Attempted an Assault.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 3.—A special to the Times-Star from Wheeling, W. Va., says: "During the Bryan parade last evening an unknown man tried to assault the candidate. The fellow made a rush for the carriage and, with an oath, cried: 'Let me at him.' A blow from a cane in the hands of a guard sent him bleeding and staggering into the crowd."

### WILL WAIT FOR ELECTION.

If McKinley Wins the Leadville Miners Will Return to Work at \$2.50.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 3.—As a result from the miner's meeting last night, the majority have decided to remain quiescent until after the election. If McKinley is elected the present intention is to abandon the strike. If Bryan is elected the hope is that the price of silver will advance and the management will at once concede all demands of the union.

### Middle-of-the-Road Electors.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 3.—The middle-of-the-road Populists filed the necessary documents for the nomination of a Bryan and Watson electoral ticket in Kansas in the office of the secretary of state at noon to-day. The electors named are: Joseph P. Perkins, of Columbus; Quincy A. Baldwin, of Tonganoxie; L. V. B. Kennedy, of Fort Scott; J. W. Woolley, of Idella; J. M. Bannan, of Chetopa; J. W. Doolittle, of Cottonwood Falls; S. W. Coombs, of Junction City; E. J. Hill of Phillipsburg; C. A. Franz, of Canton; M. Pemberton, of Ness City. The petitions contain between 90 and 1,000 signatures, the law requiring only 500.

### Folsom Choked Out of His Mouth.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Oct. 3.—William J. Warrington, an organ salesman, was arrested in this city to-day on eight counts of embezzlement from the Newman Bros. Organ Company of Chicago. He tried to take arsenic but the officer choked him and made him spit it out.

### A Missouri Hay Train for Georgia.

CLINTON, Mo., Oct. 3.—A Lowery grain company shipped forty-six cars of hay in two special trains out of here to-day for Atlanta, Ga. They are decorated with banners and will be run through by day as hay specials from Southwest Missouri to Atlanta.

### M'KINLEY'S VISITORS.

Five Trainloads From Ohio Points Called on the Nominee at Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 3.—Five trains brought the delegation from Portage county, Ohio, with greetings to Major McKinley. The first was a party from the southern part of the county, coming over the Pennsylvania lines in regular trains. Three were specials of nine coaches each, over the C. & S. No demonstration was made until the last arrived, when a parade was organized. After a short march, a meeting was held in the tabernacle. The introductory address was delivered by S. B. Wolcott, ex-state Senator from the Kent, Ohio, district.

### Kansas Veterans on Parade.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 3.—The features of the reunion and fall festival yesterday, aside from the visit of the ex-Federal generals, was the grand street parade of the old soldiers, civic societies and military organizations. The procession started to move from Camp Miles at 11 o'clock, and for over two hours it wound its way through the principal streets of the city. It was about two miles long and there was a band or drum corps for almost every company. The school children of Topeka were also in line.

### Nebraska Gold Democrats.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 3.—The national Democratic party of Nebraska met here last night in state convention and named a full state and congressional ticket and electors. The state ticket is R. S. Bibbs, Governor; O. F. Biglin, Lieutenant-Governor; Auditor, Emil Haller; Treasurer, Frank McGibbons; Secretary of State, James Mattes; Attorney General, R. S. Patrick; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. G. Glover; Commissioner, G. M. Baer; Regent, Dr. J. L. Leas; Supreme Court, Frank Irvine, W. H. Platte.

### Washington's Losses Quite Severe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The lieutenants of the eight police precincts each reported yesterday the estimated total damage in his precinct from Tuesday night's storm. Their totals aggregate \$483,500. The unroofing of so many houses caused a brisk demand for roofing tin and sent the price up. The only loss of life in the city was occasioned by the falling of the Albert building on Pennsylvania avenue, from the ruins of which the body of James Fitzgerald, employed at the navy yards, was taken.

### Census Work Completed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who has had charge of the work of closing the eleventh census, says in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior that the clerical work of the census office is now substantially completed and that the tables are in the hands of the printers.

### Gathering at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 3.—Thronged of visitors, representing local and out of town organizations, crowded the headquarters of the national association of Democratic clubs at the Southern hotel to-day, enrolling their respective clubs. It is expected that at least 1,600 delegates will be present at the convention to-morrow.

### Veterans in the Arms House.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 3.—For the first time in many years, the Milwaukee Soldiers' home is crowded to its utmost capacity. The same condition exists in the Wisconsin state home at Waupaca, with the result that many of the veterans are driven to the necessity of going to the poorhouse.

### No Meeting for Thurston.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—The national Republican committee assigned Senator John M. Thurston to speak in this city tonight, but when he arrived this morning he found that the local committee had forgotten all about it and had not even announced his coming or secured a hall. He cancelled the engagement.

### Bryan May Not Go to Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 3.—William J. Bryan is likely not to visit Kansas this campaign. Chairman Love of the Democratic state committee, received a message from Democratic national headquarters yesterday which read: "Go slow on Bryan. He may not come to Kansas."

### Livery Barn Burned at Carthage.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Oct. 2.—Yesterday afternoon the livery barn of W. E. Hall was burned. All the horses were rescued. Over twenty surreys, wagons and buggies were burned. The loss on building and storage was \$4,000 to \$5,000, with only \$1,500 insurance.

### Two Texas Desperadoes Killed.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 3.—Captain John R. Hughes of Company D, Texas Rangers, and two of his men have returned to Fort Davis, bringing with them the dead bodies of two desperadoes, whom they killed in the "Bloody Peninsula," near the Rio Grande border.

### Harrison to Make Two Speeches.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Benjamin Harrison has agreed to make two speeches under the auspices of the national committee on his way home to Indianapolis. One will be delivered on next Monday evening in Richmond, Va., and the second Tuesday afternoon in Charleston, W. Va.

### Increase of National Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows the amount of national bank notes in circulation September 30 was \$33,552,030, an increase for the month of \$4,025,581 and for the twelve months \$30,729,793.

### Babe Burned to Death.

NEVADA, Mo., Oct. 3.—The 2-year-old baby boy of Pierce Fongburg, residing fifteen miles southwest of this city, was burned to death yesterday. The little fellow's clothes caught fire from the kitchen stove, while he was alone in the room.

### Ten Thousand Fever Victims.

MERV, Turkestan, Oct. 3.—A malignant fever, similar to that which appeared in 1893, has ravaged Turkestan for the past two months. Ten thousand persons have died from the fever, most of the victims being children.

# BRYAN'S BOGUS RETURN TO BIMETALLISM.

In Mr. Bryan's speech at Milwaukee he said: "Whenever money goes up property goes down. You cannot have a dollar that buys more unless you have property that sells for less. Now that is a fair proposition, so simple that anybody who has money and wants it to go up can understand the advantage of the gold standard, and anybody that has property and does not want it to go down can understand the advantage of bimetalism."

Mr. Bryan in all his speeches claims to be a bimetalist, and talks about the "return of bimetalism." In his opinion the opening of the mints of the United States to the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be a "return to bimetalism," because the mints are now open to the coinage of gold. Why, then, he says, should they not be open to the coinage of silver? Simply because, at the ratio of 16 to 1, the amount of silver which it is proposed to have the government call a dollar is not worth a dollar. If it were this controversy would be impossible.

The government has put its stamp upon the dollars which it has coined upon its own account, and for whose redemption it is morally and legally responsible, just as it is responsible for the redemption of the paper dollar. True, it does not redeem silver and paper money in the same way. For the paper dollar it gives a gold dollar in exchange. It redeems silver indirectly by accepting it in payment for debts due itself. This has the same effect as if it paid gold in exchange for silver, since all the silver in circulation could be returned to the government in any one year. But if the government should coin silver, not on its own account but on the account of the owner of the bullion, it would be under no such obligation. The nature of its obligation would then be changed, and it would be under obligation to see that the man who passed a silver dollar is worth one hundred cents shall redeem it at one hundred cents, upon demand of the holder, just as it compels a national bank to redeem its notes at a hundred cents on the dollar in gold.

The "return" of which Mr. Bryan speaks exists only in his imagination, therefore. If the government should coin silver worth one hundred cents into silver dollars, then the mints would be open to gold and silver upon equal terms. Mr. Bryan's proposition is to open the mints to gold and silver on unequal terms, giving silver twice the privileges that are granted gold. The government, under Mr. Bryan's scheme, would coin one hundred cents' worth of gold into a dollar, but it would coin fifty cents worth of silver into a dollar. This is so plain that it would seem as if even a child can understand it.

So long as the government maintains a parity between gold and silver, coining gold in an unlimited amount, and silver in a limited amount, we have bimetalism. It is not full, theoretical bimetalism, but it is practical bimetalism, since both metals circulate and perform every function of money at par with each other. Mr. Bryan's scheme would drive gold out of circulation, which would result in practical silver monometallism, since silver coin alone would perform the functions now performed by both silver and gold.

The Republican party has planted itself in its platform upon the doctrine of bimetalism properly understood, that is, of bimetalism in which both metals circulate freely at par with each other. Mr. Bryan seems to think that we would not have the gold standard, if we had bimetalism. He claims that the gold standard and bimetalism are contradictory expressions, and that they stand for irreconcilable ideas. On the contrary, with theoretical bimetalism in force, the gold and silver standard would constitute but one standard, and it would make no difference whether it was called the gold standard or not; it would be the gold standard all the same. The Republican party believes it easier to pass from the single gold standard to the double standard, so-called, in which the gold and silver standards are identical, than it would be to pass to bimetalism from the silver standard. It believes that the method of arriving at a truly bimetallic monetary system is not by way of the silver standard, but to pass directly from the gold standard to the double standard; at the same time it believes that it is impossible to have the double standard, without the concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world. It therefore says: We are in favor of bimetalism, and as a means of arriving at bimetalism we propose to retain the gold standard until we can secure the co-operation and consent of a sufficient number of leading commercial nations to enable us to put full, theoretical bimetalism into practical operation in this country. The idea that this subserviently to Great Britain is pure nonsense. We might as well say that we are slaves because we are under the law of gravitation, as to say that we are a province of Great Britain because we are under the operation of the great financial laws which are, in the world of business, what the law of gravitation is in physical life.

### FACTS FOR WORKINGMEN.

1. It is a fact that in all silver standard countries workingmen receive much less for their labor than in gold standard countries. Wages in Mexico for common laboringmen is \$3 per week; in China and Japan it is about \$1.
2. It is a fact that of all men the laborer has most interest in the election of McKinley and Hobart; for the success of the silver ticket means the depreciation, or the cutting down to about half value, of the workingman's wages. Besides, the industrial establishments now closed will not start up under the general panic and financial insecurity sure to result from an attempt to put our money system on a silver standard basis.
3. It is a fact that even now the laboringman's wages are higher in proportion than are either manufactured goods or farm product. Moreover, it is not true that during a period of twenty-five years past the wages of laboring men have declined. In 1870 the average yearly pay received by men working in factories was \$310; in 1890 it was \$489.
4. It is a fact that under the Harrison administration laboringmen, as well as others engaged in business, enjoyed greater prosperity than they do now. Not only did they then receive larger wages, but work was much more in demand and easier to find.
5. It is a fact that a protective tariff, while beneficial to the manufacturer and to owners of capital invested in industry, helps particularly the workingman; because it, more perhaps than any other governmental regulation, in-

First, That with the free coinage of gold and silver it is impossible to keep both metals in circulation at the same time. From 1792 to 1834, under free coinage, gold was under-valued; it was not worth as much in money as in bullion. Consequently it was everywhere hoarded or kept out of circulation. So also from 1834 to 1873, when free coinage also reigned, silver was under-valued, and went out of circulation for the same reason as gold had before. Here, then was a period of 81 years during which Gresham's law of the departure from circulation of the legally debased or under-valued coin was fully demonstrated.

Second, Another equally important lesson is that no legislation, especially under modern conditions, is able so to change the market value of silver as to keep it on a par with gold. The Bland bill, and particularly the Sherman act, was passed for the very purpose of strengthening our national credit with regard to silver. Under the latter 168,000,000 ounces of silver, which was supposed to be equal to the entire output of our American mines, were purchased by the government, and much of it coined into money. Still the metal declined continually in market value, from \$1.17 in 1890 to 78 cents in 1893, when the Sherman act was repealed. This proves "conclusively" that Mr. Bryan's "firm conviction" about the rising of silver to \$1.29 under a 16 to 1 free coinage law, is simply absurd.

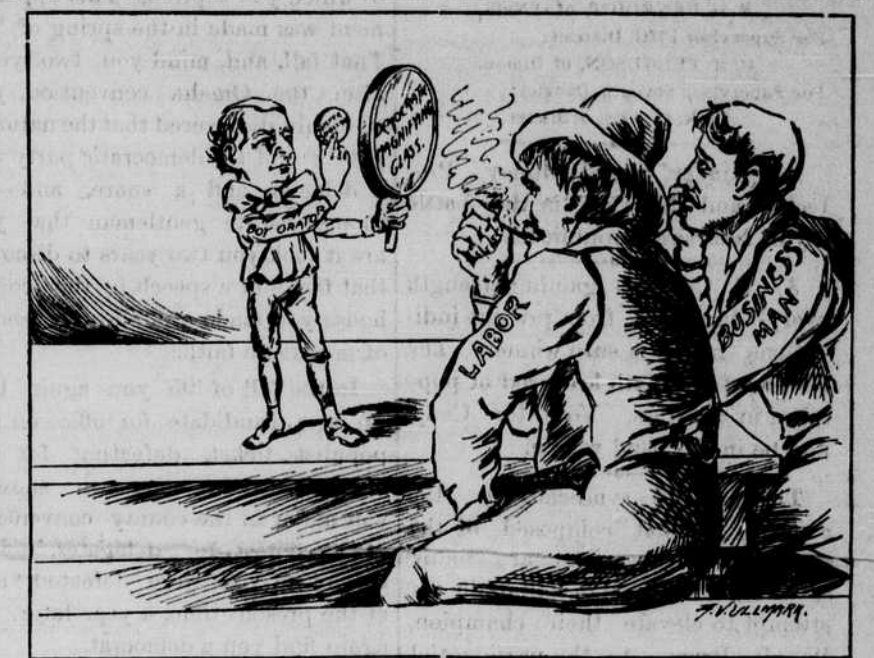
Third, But perhaps the most important of all the lesson to be derived from our one hundred years' experience in the use of silver is the fact that the only practical bimetalism ever used by our United States government, or the only method by which gold and silver have both been kept in circulation, is the policy which we have had since 1873, or in a more perfected form, since

sure to the laborer constant and remunerative employment.

G. It is a fact that the workingmen of our country, who were as a class so cruelly deceived by the big free trade promises made four years ago by the democratic party, are fully alive to the injuries and losses they have sustained, and they are not going to be fooled again by any democratic or popocratic promises. On the contrary they are everywhere in crowds declaring their intentions to vote for McKinley and Hobart.—Valparaiso (Ind.) Vidette.

### RHYMES OF THE TIMES.

This is indeed an age of prodigies. The boy's the thing the populace to please, Boy preachers in the pulpit stand, Boy trumpeters are found in every band. Boy writers write, Boy fighters fight, Boy singers sing, And Spain rejoices in a boyish King. The Czar's a boy, And Germany is Wilhelm's toy. And now amongst these boys galore We have an "orator." A great big pink-cheeked gassy boy, Just bubbling o'er with words and joy He's set his steady baby stare Upon the Presidential chair. Because, like boys of good content, He wants to be a "President." He makes boy speeches In which he teaches Boy lessons, in a boyish way. He knows it all, nor hesitates to say That black is white, or white is black, If he can win a point by sailing on that tack. He means well, as do other boys, And merely grins to find that he annoys; And, like most kids, He rather likes the things the law forbids. His sympathies go out, quite unabashed, To those whom most deservedly the



Not as Large as it Looks—How Bryan Tries to Fool Them.

1878—namely, a policy which makes gold the standard of value, and then with a limited issue of paper money causes both of these kinds of money to be kept up to par value with gold by virtue of the government's pledge that all of its money shall be maintained on an equality of value "in the markets and in the payment of debts." This system has proved not only in America, but also in England, France and Germany, and other countries, to be the most stable, elastic, practical and serviceable, and therefore the best system of finance ever used in all human history. Why, then, should we change it for some wildcat, red-dog, balloon system, such as that proposed by the popocrats in the Chicago platform?—Valparaiso (Ind.) Vidette.

law hath lashed. He has a liking, as have other youth, For romance rather than the truth; And 'stead of training with the good and true, Prefers association with a pirate crew. Sweet, perfect boy, His party's joy! Don't criticise him harshly, for, you see, He only aims at puerility, And in that line His powers seem almost divine! —John Kendrick Bangs in Harper's Weekly.

### CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Bryan wanted to debate with McKinley and now Tillman has challenged Harrison to a discussion. The youthful prodigies are getting easy. There is no danger that anyone will call the two democratic tickets twins. By the way he is talking, Bryan is cutting his throat as well as making it hoarse.

Men are judged by their works, not by their words, and what deed of Bryan's contains any promise of good for the American people? The country must have a revenue equal to its expenditures and none but boy orators deny it.

No one is buying silver in the market. No one is betting on Bryan. Enterprise is galling only to those who have it not.

What do farmers and wage-earners think about it? Are they getting too much of anything for their dollars?

### Right.

Colonel B. F. Clayton, of Indiana, Ia., the president of the Farmers' National Congress of the United States, which has perhaps exercised a more potent influence in securing legislation favorable to the agricultural interests of the country than any other farmers' organization, says: "We have had a four years' dose of Democratic disaster and desolation, and the experience should be enough to preclude any repetition of the experiment during the next century. What the people want for the next four years is the McKinleyism of 1888-1892, with a good market for everything, everybody employed at high wages, with spindles running by day and the heavens lighted up by night from the chimneys and furnaces of factories, when the poor man will be able to feed and clothe his family, and when capital will find employment."

### THREE GREAT LESSONS.

The experience of our own country in the use of silver during the last one hundred years surely ought to be worth something. From that experience three great lessons may be learned: