The Sioux County Journal

L. J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

HARRISON, • NEBRASKA.

A popular singer named Yaw is to marry a St. Paul editor. She couldn't refuse; her name gave her awy.

Casting pearls before swine has this advantage, that if you never cast anything else you can starve the hogs out.

Boston has discovered a man who has been married sixty different times and the authorities are discussing what is an adequate punishment for him. He's already had it.

The only satisfaction the American people have so far out of the firing of the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito upon the Alliance is that she never touched us.

"A Cleveland judge granted eight divorces in one day. He should be placed on the bench in Chicago."—Toledo Blade.

Why? He would be altogether too slow for that town.

We learn from the Kansas City Star that "Pinky Blitz stabbed a man in the north end." That's no place to stab an adversary and we hope Mr. Blitz will be severely disciplined for his rudeness.

We learn from a Washington special telegram that Rudyard Kipling has appeared at the national capital "wearing a mustache and decidedly English clothes, heavy protruding eyebrows and snappish blue eyes." What does Washington propose to do about it?

A Jersey City watch dog which recently died was dissected and in its stomach were found a half pound of sand, two buckles, several pieces of wood, a pair of rubber shoes, and the remnants of a straw hat. What became of the rest of the tramp remains a mystery.

Five large volumes of the unpublished works of Victor Hugo will be brought out in France at the rate of one a year. They may not sell like "Trilby," but the literary world will give them some attention when not too much excited by current masterpieces.

The idea of building locomotives has been agitated on the Pacific coast. There are manufacturers who have facilities for doing such work, but investigation shows that the cost of labor is higher, so that it would be impossible to compete with Eastern locomotive builders.

It is a queer thing, says the Nashville Advocate, to see how conspicuous a preacher's faults are in the eyes of his congregation. "He may have a hundred virtues, every one of them admirable; he may possess each in a high degree; but one fault will be more prominent than them all, and the people will see more of it and talk more about it than they will about all his good qualities combined."

Some years ago Frederick Douglass addressed a convention of negroes in Louisville, says the Buffalo Courier. He said in the course of his remarks that he did not think an amalgamation of the white and black races desirable, the pure negro being, in his opinion, the best of the race. While speaking his eyeglasses continued to slide from their perch. "But I wish," interpolated the speaker, "I wish we could get up some sort of an alloy for the negro which would insure a nose capable of holding spectacles."

Friction consumes power. A noted authority on friction says it may be estimated that one half the power expended in the average case, whether in mill or shop, is wasted in lost work, being consumed in overcoming the friction of lubricated surfaces. Hence in many cases where power is slack, the engine or other appliances are blamed, when in reality an inferior oil is having much to do with the trouble. A change of oils is needed.

To make time pass rapidly, draw a note for more than you can comfortably pay, then the days will gallop; to make time go slow, try waiting in a railway station; to make time go at varying rates of speed, fall in love, then will time gallop while you're with the loved object, and crawl when she's away; time can't be killed very well, but a good time can be badly maimed by a bore; a high old time is more often than not a low old time; when a man asks for time on a purchase he frequently means eternity; it's curious that they should say a watch keeps time; really, its face gives time away the moment you look at it.

Some time ago a man took it upon himself to assert that the modern woman has forgotten how to blush. This imputation was launched at femininity in general with so much bitterness and asperity that one might gather therefrom that blushing is a virtue, and that not to blush is criminal. Whatever the connection between this sudden heightening of color and innocence in the case of women, however, the blush is considered a sign of grace by men. Cynics have always maintained that women can cry about anything, and at a moment's notice, and it is indeed pretty well known that many actresses can squeeze out real tears nightly at the proper moment; but blushing is more difficult to acquire as an art. Blushes are evidently considered as important by the generality of men. For instance, to call a man "an unblushing scoundrel" is a distict slur on his character, and to tell another that you blush for him used at one time to be a pretty common form of insult. Even now the phrase "we blush to relate" is to be found in our daily newspapers. The poet Young lays it down in his "Night Thoughts" that "the man who blushes is not quite a brute." Darwin's observations determined the fact that blushing is confined to the human species.

The punishment rarely fits the crime more promptly or perfectly than in the case of the robbers who attempted to hold up the Cincinnati train near Greenwood, Ky. Hints of their purpose reached the officials of the road in advance. Three trusty and well-armed railroad policemen were placed on the train At the signal of the robbers the engineer stopped the train, and when the six bandits began work the three guards began work also. When the latter finished, which they did speedily, there were two robbers dead and one dying, and the other three had taken to the woods without waiting to see what became of their comrades in crime. In less than ten minutes the train was on its way again with no one injured and no treasure lost. It is a pity that all other transactions of these train bandits could not have the same happy upshot.

It is a real misfortune that has overtaken Japan. To be checked and disgraced at the very moment of conquest by such a madman's act is as humiliating as it was unexpected. And great sympathy will be felt for the Emperor as well as for the venerable envoy who meets with such a shocking reception. At the same time there can be no doubt that the act, however much that of a "madman," as we put it, especially when taken in connection with the attack upon the present Czar only a couple of years ago, indicates that the war has got on faster than the Japanese character, and that the ordinary native is not yet really civilized. Of course it will be answered at once that the assault upon Li Hung Chang was but a parallel to the attack upon Carnot, and that the character of the Japanese people is no more to be judged by the one than the character of the Italian people by the other. Unfortunately this is not quite enough. For while all men are brutal, and all men are prone to sudden fierce crimes, all men are not dumbly, dispassionately superstitious. This is the special characteristic of the half-civilized man who kills you without spite, because he deems it a religious duty, and it is just this element that will probably linger longest in the Japanese character. The Emperor is to be commiserated, but he will have to educate all his subjects to forget their fetiches.

One Way of Curing a Felon.

Of few men who have led the rough-and-ready life of the late Barnes Greeley—brother of the great Horace—can it be said that they have been under the influence of liquor but once in their lives, and that once with deliberate intent. He used to boast that his only potations were medicinal. "The one time," said he, "that I ever tasted liquor was when I had a big felon on my finger. I hadn't slept for three nights. Somebody said that a good drunk would cure me. I lost no time in filling up with the best I could get, first going to my daughter's house and telling her what I intended to do. I loaded myself in town and then took a bottle full of whisky and went to my daughter's. I didn't like the whisky, but my prescription called for a downright 'dead drunk,' and I got it. For a while I made things lively at my daughter's house, running things after the most approved manner of confirmed old topers. Then I sank into oblivion, and they said it was a question for a time whether I would rise again or not. But I did, and the pain was gone from my felon and it soon got well. It was a radical remedy, and if I ever get another felon I will go off on my second drunk, although I'm 75 years old."—Kate Field's Washington.

The Turkey Stopped the Train.

Swarms of locusts are well known to have stopped railway trains, but up to this time it was probably never heard that a single turkey had power to accomplish that feat. How it was done, in Oxford, Pa., is described in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The engine was puffing hard on an up grade, and passed under an overhanging limb of a large tree in front of a farmhouse. On the limb were several turkeys at roost. The exhaust steam was so strong that it knocked a hen turkey from her perch, and she came down upon the bell-rope.

The bell rang, and the engineer brought the train to a halt. Then, of course, the conductor hastened forward to know what was the matter, and one of the train-hands discovered the bird still tilting upon the rope, and giving utterance to notes which, it is fair to presume, were expressive of surprise.

The men set up a roar, the bird took wing, and the engine again began to puff.

They Like Nicholas.

The Czar of Russia promises to be one of the most popular monarchs in Europe. He has completely won the St. Petersburg populace by his lack of fear in going about the streets of the capital unattended—a great contrast to the manner of his father. The police, however, do not like his ways, as they are in constant fear that he will be killed.

Teacher—You say the tendency of heat is to expand and increase, and of cold to contract and lessen. Can you give some familiar illustration of these effects? Bright Pupil—The population of our seaside resorts.—Harper's Bazar.

Will Pay Up.

TIEN TSIN, April 18.—An imperial proclamation has been issued authorising Li Hung Chang to sign a treaty of peace with Japan, guaranteeing the payment of 200,000,000 taels indemnity.

By the proclamation Li Hung Chang is empowered to cede to the Japanese the island of Formosa and the peninsula of Liao Tung, to the fortieth degree of latitude; to sanction the opening of five new commercial ports, including Pekin, and to give Japan the power to open certain cotton factories and industries in China. By the terms of the proclamation the import duties at the open ports are not to exceed 2 per cent.

Another imperial proclamation has been issued granting sick leave to the viceroy of Canton and ordering him to retire to his native province.

LONDON PAPERS COMMENT.

LONDON, April 18.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the terms of peace between China and Japan, as defined by the imperial edict just issued in Pekin, says the conditions are better than those mentioned in the Times' dispatches of Tuesday. The cession of Formosa will surely displease England, while the cession of Port Arthur will be objected to by Russia.

"Our government" the Gazette says, "may safely be depended upon to do nothing, however, unless the other powers take action. The Russian Journal, according to dispatches from St. Petersburg is more vigorous in their utterances than English papers and sound the warning that the signing of such a treaty indicated by the dispatches will be only a prelude to wider, although unnecessary, armed conflict."

The St. James Gazette says: "If Japan declines to be frightened Russia may come to the conclusion that she would better not try force. Meanwhile England is benevolent, and has no feeling of anger toward Japan."

LI HUNG CHANG STARTS HOMEWARD.

SHIMONOSEKI, April 18.—Li Hung Chang started for home yesterday, having concluded all of the Japanese demands.

TOKIO, April 18.—The Chinese peace envoy started for Tien Tsin yesterday afternoon and the Japanese plenipotentiaries will return to Hiroshima today. A dispatch from Hong Kong says it is expected there that a revolution against the reigning dynasty will be begun on Friday. The leading Chinese of Canton are coming to Hong Kong in large numbers.

BERLIN, April 18—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung telegraphs that the French and Russian governments are about to convoke a meeting of the power for the purpose of revising the terms of peace agreed upon by the Chinese and Japanese representatives.

LONDON, April 18.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that peace ratifications will be exchanged within three weeks and that the armistic has been extended to midnight on May 8.

Mexican Cattle Coming In.

EUREKA, Kas., April 18.—There has been great excitement among cattlemen here during the past week, occasioned by the shipping of Mexican cattle. Two thousand head were unloaded at Summitt, eighteen miles west of here last week, in spite of the protests of local stockmen and of the state live stock sanitary commission. The cattle are now in quarantine. The Greenwood county cattlemen's protective association, the strongest organization of the kind in the state, has taken the matter up, and its president, O. E. Lodd, has declared that, if necessary, force would be employed to prevent the importation of the stock. Trouble is feared. The cattle interests of this county are large and the cattlemen are determined to take no risk of having splenic fever brought in.

The Mystery Deepens.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 18.—Interest in the man's hand found Tuesday morning still continues and the mystery is yet unsolved. The police, in searching the neighborhood yesterday found a woman's hand with part of the arm attached. This woman's hand was badly mangled and looked as though it had been chewed by dogs. Some think that the man's hand is all that is left of some poor unfortunate who met his death at the Northern Pacific trestle at the bay front and whose body may be at the bottom of the bay. Others intimate that he may have been the victim of foul play.

Land Sinks in Italy.

ROME, April 18.—A large area of land near Leprignani, in the Rome district, has subsided about nine yards. Loud rumblings were heard and water spouted from the earth at the centre of the sunken surface. The flow was so heavy that the water made a lake covering fifteen acres. The water smells of sulphur, and sulphurous gas frequently bubbles to the surface. All the old springs in the neighborhood are impregnated with the sulphur, and new springs which have gushed from the earth since the disturbances are hot and sulphurous.

Insurgents Gaining Strength.

JACKSONCILLE, Fla., April 18.—A cablegram to the Times-Union from Key West, Flo., says: "Martinez Campos landed at Guantanamo Tuesday and left yesterday at 1:30 for the field with six thousand troops. General Masso, an insurgent leader, has issued a manifesto declaring death to any peace commission. The insurgents have 9,000 men and are gaining strength every day. They control the province of Santiago de Cuba.

Serious Trouble at Crow Creek.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 19.—Serious trouble arose at Crow Creek. The proprietors of the Royal mines recently put in electrical machinery for bringing coal out of the mines at a cost of $50,000. Ten skilled workmen were brought from Ohio and Pennsylvania to operate the machinery. The old employes at the mines objected to the employment of these men and bad feelings arose. Yesterday morning three of the old employes, with one Hendricks as their leader, met three of the new men at the company's store by chance. Some hot words were spoken, when Hendricks drew a revolver and shot one of the men named Morgan. Morgan returned the fire, shooting Hendricks and fatally wounding him. He lived but a short time. Morgan and the other two left and soon after were pursued by a party of thirty-five miners, who were swearing vengeance against them if caught. At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon nothing had been heard of them and the supposition is that they escaped. All the miners quitting work. There are about 300 of them. Further trouble is feared and the superintendent of the mines was in Knoxville yesterday evening to make arrangements for the protection of his property. The sheriff of Anderson county, where the mine is located is on the ground endeavoring to restore order Nothing has been done by the civil authorities, but it is hoped the trouble will be settled without calling upon the militia.

Died of Poison.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Reuben Johnson, an expressman, and a small child, the son of John Holden, a member of the fire work firm at 111 Northwood street, died yesterday of accidental poisoning. Johnson had gone to the Holden house to haul away a load of fire works. While there he went for a can of beer, drinking part of it himself and giving the balance to the child. The child died a few minutes thereafter and Johnson expired in the ambulance while en route to the city hospital. It is believed that some of the poisonous substances used in making fireworks had gotten either into the can or into the glass out of which the beer was taken.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt to Marry.

LONDON, April 19.—Nothing can be learned as to the origin of a rumor that Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, recently divorced from her husband, William K. Vanderbilt, and Mr. O. H. P. Belmont of New York were to be married secretly in London yesterday, but there is not the slightest evidence of its truth. Mr. Belmont left London for Paris a week ago and Mrs. Vanderbilt went to the continent about March 25. It cannot be discovered that either of them is now in London.

PARIS, April 19.—It was impossible to communicate with Mrs. Vanderbilt early last evening, as she and her daughter had gone to the theatre. One of her most intimate friends, who is thoroughly conversant with her ordinary affairs, was asked whether it was true that Mrs. Vanderbilt would be married to Mr. Belmont in a few days: "I do not think things have gone quite so far," was the reply, "although I hear that Mr. Belmont has played openly the part of a suitor ever since Mrs. Vanderbilt's arrival."

The American Society.

LONDON, April 19.—In a leader regarding the inauguration of the American society in London the Daily News says: "It is curious to notice how completely people on both sides of the Atlantic have outgrown the feeling of mutual distrust and dislike prevailing in the days of Hawthorne and even later. We all are glad that there is no longer occasion for us to offer Americans or for them to offer us formal assurance of good will."

The Daily Telegraph will comment on the formation of the American society in London in the same friendly manner as the Daily News. It will say: "Nothing but good can come of an institution giving our American visitors a home in our midst The benefits to both parties will be equally great. We heartily wish the undertaking success."

The Bullion to be Moved.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Mint Director Preston has ordered the removal to the San Francisco, Cal., mint of $530,000 of gold bullion and $130,000 of silver bullion now at the Carson City, Nev., mint. Some $600,000 of unrefined silver now at the Carson mint will be subsequently removed to San Francisco. This removal of bullion from Carson practically completes the dismantling of that mint, which, in fact, has only recently been used for assay purposes. Mr. Mason, the government expert inspector who discovered the shortage, will remain at Carson for several weeks yet, and will then proceed to make an examination of the San Francisco mint.

Wind and Hail Storm.

MERIDIAN, Mass., April 19.—This section of the state was visited yesterday by a severe wind and hail storm. A great number of houses were demolished and great damage to fences, fruit and timber is reported.

Will Visit Pekin.

BERLIN, April 19.—A Tokio dispatch says the mikado has expressed a wish to visit Pekin and discuss with Chinese emperor the subject of an alliance. He proposes also to invite Siam to ally herself with China and Japan. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The newspapers here agree that the cession of mainland territory of Japan will compel Europe to intervene to procure such modifications of the treaty as will safeguard European interests.

Treaty of Peace is Signed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The reported signing of the treaty of peace between China and Japan is confirmed by a telegram received Monday morning from Hon. J. W. Foster, the adviser of the Chinese plenipotentiaries. It is dated Simonoseki, April 15, and says:

"Everything settled satisfactorily. Treaty will be signed today."

No particulars are given, the cable being a private one, but it is assumed that the details published are correct. Mr. Foster will probably remain in Japan a short time until all the details are settled, and he then may accompany Li Hung Chang to Pekin, but this is not at all certain. In any event, his family expects him to return home by June 1.

From information heretofore received the department officials understand that the terms include the independence of Corea, the permanent cession of Formosa, an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan. This last condition was expected to be in the form of a protocol and not to be made public.

The other conditions, viz: Japan's retention of conquered places and territory east of the Liao river may be correct. The fifth condition, fixing indemnity at 100,000,000 yen is believed to be incorrect, unless it refers to a gold payment. If the amount of indemnity is payable in silver, which is the currency of both China and Japan and the most probable to be settled upon the amount of indemnity it is thought will be much larger than 100,000,000 yen.

LONDON PAPERS COMMENT.

LONDON, April 17.—The Globe, commenting on the terms of peace alleged to have been signed by the Japanese and Chinese plenipotentiaries in Simonoseki, says that provisions two, three, four and six, respectively, allowing Japan to retain the conquered places, to retain the territory east of the Liao river, ceding Formosa permanently to Japan and making an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and China, are simply impossible.

Europe, the Globe declares, will not assent to any conditions which place China's latent resources under Japanese control, no matter whether in war or commerce. A dispatch to the Globe from Yokohama says the peace conference sat five hours yesterday, and it is believed to have been the final sitting. The Chinese plenipotentiaries are preparig to leave for home.

The Daily News, referring to the Chino-Japanese alliance which is said to be one of the conditions of the treaty of peace, will say tomorrow that under the new conditions such an alliance would be so much more to the advantage of China that it can scarcely imagine Japan proposing it. "Japan," says the News, "has emerged from the conflict a great power. There is no precise parallel in the history of the world to her marvelous adaptability and initiave genius."

The Graphic is inclined to believe in the reported alliance. It says: "This Japanization of China would be the death knell of Europeans in eastern Asia and the ruin of western industry.

In Jail For Sixty Days.

DULUTH, Minn., April 17.—John Leon of Grand Rapids, where he is in business, will remain in jail for sixty days for undertaking to hug every woman he met on the street. He stationed himself on the sidewalk and as women passed along he would throw both arms around them and when they resisted, as they nearly always did, he would slap them in the face. Eight women were thus assaulted when Deputy Sheriff Varley arrested Leon. He was brought before Judge Stilson, who gave him a sixty day sentence. Leon says he was drunk at the time. The community is highly shocked.

Refuses to Accept the Answer.

LONDON, April 17.—The Globe yesterday asserts that Great Britain refuses to accept the answer of Nicaragua to the British ultimatum, and will take steps to enforce the original demands.

In regard to the report that Secretary Gresham had informed the English government that the bombardment of Greytown, Nicaragua, would be considered an act inimical to the interests of the United States, the Morning Post tomorrow will print the following: "Inquiry shows that there is certainly no question of the bombardment of Greytown, and such a question has never been raised between the governments of Great Britain and the United States."

Suffocated in a Mine.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 17.—Reports reached here yesterday that one of the mines of Crescent Coal company at Gallup caught fire and that fifteen men were almost suffocated from smoke and gas. They were carried out after the fire was extinguished Jim Flynn, the well-known middleweight pugilist, who was to sign articles to fight Billy Lewis here in May, was one of the miners taken from the mine in an unconscious condition. A number of mules were suffocated.

By No Means New.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 17—The new discovery claimed by a Pittsburg astronomer that the "ring of Saturn are composed of asteroids and shattered satellites, the inside of the rings moving faster than the outside," is by no means new, but was illustrated in a college lecture here thirteen year ago by the president of Doan college, Rev. Dr. R. A. Paterson, an Edinburgh classmate of the scientific discovered, Clark Maxwell, who gave the world the ring theory in 1870.

STATE NEWS ITEMS.

Peach trees are in full bloom in Saunders county.

The municipal vote at Wakefield was 65 to 60 in favor of water.

Omaha is again agitating the canal scheme but is silent on the depot question.

William Bickley who lately died at Madison had been a resident of the county for thirty years.

Agitation for a division of territory under the new law is going on vigorously in Lincoln, Custer and Holt counties.

The latest thing in the line of Nebraska journalism is the Matrimonial Guide and Business Medium, published at Grant, Neb.

The youngest son of Ed Stuky of Platte county ate wild parsnip and died in a few hours. An older boy was saved by an emetic.

The editors of Nance county are not as harmonious as brethren should be. Personal abuse is having a great run in their valuable papers.

The body of F. Adams Colvin was not given to the medical college as he requested, but was laid tenderly away in the cemetery at Columbus.

The Ainsworth Star-Journal thinks that when Stewart was elected to the legislature a good farm hand was spoiled in the making of a very poor senator.

The much wanted sugar beet seed for this section arrived at Blue Hill this week from Montreal and will be distributed next week to the farmers in this section who have sub-soiled. It is estimated that upwards of 100 acres of sugar beets will be raised near Blue Hill this year.

Editor Seely of the Madison Chronicle is moved to remark with plainness "if republican candidates for office this fall propose to flirt with populist and democratic newspapers to the extent of having their "leg pulled" long and often, they had better look to those kind of people for support."

There are many large orchards being set out near Table Rock this spring. Notably among them is the one of C. J. Wood, two miles east, of 1800 trees besides a large vineyard of 1,000 vines. H. J. Chapman, five miles southeast, is putting out 2,800 trees, 2,200 of them being of the Ben Davis variety. Pawnee county is destined to become famous as a fruit country.

Nearly thirty years ago "Bun" Turner of the Columbus Journal said in support of an argument that a man at forty-five was just in the prime of life, that on his forty-fifth birthday he would turn three handsprings and stand on his head fifteen seconds. He fulfilled the engagement of a number of his friends, and hasn't been able to do a good day's work since.

The board of education, of Nebraska City at an adjourned meeting, decided to submit a proposition to the people for the issuing of $30,000 in bonds for the erection of a high school building. At the same time the question of site for the proposed building will be voted on, the board having two in mind. The election will be held May 27. Should the bonds carry, Nebraska City will have one of the handsomest school houses in the state.

An attempt was made to fire the town of Oakland. About 9:30 o'clock one evening as Frank Pearson and John Danielson were coming home from church they noticed a bright light in an empty barn belonging to Lars Lund. It proved to be a fire built of hay and fresh kindling wood. The inflammable material had been placed in one corner of the barn and under the manger and only the prompt application of water saved the town as the fire was located right in the heart of a thickly settled portion. Oakland has had many mysterious fires in the past year and it is plain a firebug dwells in the neighborhood. Extra nightwatches were put on and the culprit will be apprehended if possible.

What is believed will prove a fatal accident occurred in Chadron. H. S. Woodworth of Chapman, Neb., a hypnotist, is here and has with him a pupil by the name of Hasel Baker, a young man twenty-six years of age, while Hasel Baker was riding horseback on the streets carrying a banner advertising Woodworth, his horse became frightened at his shadow under an electric light, jumped sideways and stumbled, throwing Baker to the ground. He struck on his head with a noise like the sharp report of a pistol and sustained injuries that the physicians say may prove fatal. He has not gained consciousness since the accident and his right side is completely paralized. Hasel Baker lives near Devil's Tower, Wyo., where his parents reside. His father is an old soldier, formerly a resident of Aurora, Neb., and has not been notified of his son's condition as he cannot be reached by wire. Hasel Baker is a single man and one of the best horsemen in Wyoming, where he rode on the range for several years, leaving it to become Woodworth's pupil. The family is a highly respectable one of small means.

The total express charges on Senator Allen's blooded trotting colt from Troy N. Y., to Madison were $296. It cost $22 to ship the colt from Norfolk to Madison, a distance of twelve miles.

W. G. Storm of Norfolk was made to believe that all animals would thrive better on cooked feed, and purchased a steam boiler for that purpose. It exploded at the first attempt to put it in practical operation and he and his hired man more nearly cooked to a finish than the grain.