# HINTS FROM FALCONER'S STOCK! SENSIBLE, ATTRACTIVE, APPROPRIATE -CHRISTMAS GIFTS-

Every Department in our Store Contains Most Acceptable Articles Suitable for Presents.

## Young Men and Maidens

Under the mistletoe bough will think of forfeits-may we hint-Fans-moderate in price-or elegant and costly Pocketbooks-Plain money holders-or wonderful combination purses-solid gold or silver trimmed.

Handkerchiefs-An immense assortment ranging in price from 3 cents (our lowest) to \$50.00. These last real laces-always correct.

Art Goods-Pillows, sachets, pretty holders, covers, etc., suggestive of the Orient-redolent with the choicest odors from Araby.

Gloves-For every day, reception, evening.

Mittens-Silk, Kid, lined or otherwise.

Practical you will say-yes, and we think appropriate.

Perfumes-delightful and fragrant-and a few most enticing things in atomisers.

What Man?-would not be pleased with one of our Umbrellas? Simple rain shedders-or the newest, nobbiest ideas in Congo, Silver Mounted, all silk dressy affairs-Canes to match if desired.

Ties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, initialed, in boxes-a higher grade in these than is usually found in dry goods stores. The prices irresistable.

Our Book Department is filled with such books as would delight "Bacon" were he living now. Some to scan, some to swallow, others to chew and digest.

Calenders-Beautiful, useful, unique and marvelously low in price.

## Little Men, Little Maids and Little Tots

Will be delighted with our display of goods on the second floor.

We discovered a regular room full of toys. As yet we are unable to tell you what we have-on Monday morning we will be ready. Prices-well, simply ridiculous. We want to charm the little ones-please bring them with you.

Matter-of-fact folks will buy new style Jackets-serviceable as Our price, \$4.75 for a beautiful garment, Astrakhan Capes, well. just a few left at \$6.98. Last Friday we received a few new stylish Jackets and Capes-all will be sold at the same low prices as have earned for us the reputation of having

#### Omaha's Greatest Sale.

Just a few pieces left of the wonderful bargains offered in Colored Dress Goods-You can think of someone who would gladly accept a present of a dress. Cost very trifling. Ask your lady friends, please, about this item.

## KILPATRICK-KOCH DRY GOODS COMPANY.

RAILROADS ion and Prospects Standpoint. Hens prior to the said liens of the United States affecting the properties above re-referred to, including the power to take as-signments of any foreclosure decrees or mort-signments of any foreclosure decrees or mort-signments and property af-fected by said government liens, extending States was made subordinate to those issued by the railroad companies, except as to cer-tain provisions for the transportation of mail, government supplies, etc. In pursuance of the act of July 2, 1864, the respective rail-roads issued their bonds, which, under the provisions of said act, were to become first const of Control of PACIFIC Review of Their Condition and Prospects Fected by

Total ....45,524,445.93 Av. 10 yrs.... 552,444.59 Expenditures do not in \$2,649,958.9) 365,995.89 187,419.00 clude annual interest or

Expend-

209,065.53 275,617.77

202,964,90 278,667,16 339,668,16 459,755,41

total am

347,780.59 284,620.37

\$ 218,685.51

plan because it is feasible and because it shows a way by which the government could ex-governor of New Jersey, \$5,000; Leon Ab aid the collection of its claim by reducing bett, ex-governor of New Jersey, \$11,356. the fixed charges on the road to the lowest possible figures. It is, of course, most de-

When Mahone first appeared in the senate sirable that the government should at once he was the recipient of many attention terminate its connection with the property among them a magnificent bouquet of flowers and rid itself of the indebtedness which it from a fair constituent. He was much de-

from a Government Standpoint. **BECRETARY SMITH ON NATIONAL CONTROL** 

Feasible and Profitable Plan, Fortifled by Statistics-Reference to a Commission Recom-

mended.

The report of Hon. Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, contains an extended review of the relations of the national government with the bond-aided Pacific railroads. their earnings, debts and obliga tions, and the several plans offered for a settlement of the government's claim. Included are statistical tables showing the amount of bonds issued and the date of maturity, also the secretary's conclusions as to the best means of protecting the government's Interests.

That portion of the report will interest the great west, and is as follows:

The government directors of the Union Pacific Railway company, as the result of a personal inspection and examination of "the railroad, its roadbed, and all its appurtenances and rolling stock," as operated and maintained by the receivers, find the physical condition of the properties "up to the best standard."

They also submit a comparative statement of the results of financial operations for the years ended June 30, 1894 and 1895, which exhibits a decrease in the gross earnings of the aided or main line (bridge junction, Omaha, Neb., to a point five miles west of Ogden, Utah, 1,029.484 miles, said five miles being leased to and operated by the Central Pacific), of \$916,000.

The report reviews at considerable length the litigation pending in the courts of Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, having for its object the foreclosure of certain mortgages upon the properties of the Union Pacific (main line), the Denver Pacific and the Kansas Pacific, foreclosure suits having been instituted

associates and co-directors, presents his views with reference to an adjustment of the gov-erament debt. This communication is sub-mitted as part of the report. The action proposed, which will probably take the form of a bill to be presented to congress in as follows:

congress, is as follows:

For the purpose of reaching a reasonable basis of settlement, and also affording to the government the protection which the present tuation appears to require, we suggest the

following action: "First. The attorney general shall, immediately after the maturity of any portion of the debt due to the United States from the Union Pa-effe Railway company or the Central Pacific Railway company, institute proper proceed-ings for the projection and foreclosure of the line of the United States from Orable to the lien of the United States from Omaha to Ogdon and similar proceedings for the pro-tection and foreclosure of the lien of the United States from Ogdon to Sacramento and thence to San Joan

thence to San Jose. "Second. The secretary of the treasury shall have the power to pay, settle and ad-just all amounts due or to become due for principal and interest which are secured by

morigage bonds. The amounts and dates of from Omaha to San Jose, shall, under orders of court to be entered in the suits to fore-close the said liens, be forthwith sold, under maturity of said mortgage bonds thus issued the direction of the secretary of the treas-ury, to such purchasing committee or corporation authorized to take title to the same as will agree to refund the entire amount advanced by the government for the discharge or purchase of prior liens, and of the interest on the same, and an amount not to be less than a sum limited by congress as to the minimum to be received in satisfaction of its claims against the Union Pacific Railway company and the Central Pacific Rail-

way company. "If at such proposed sale no committee or corporation will bid the minimum price so fixed, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to report the facts to the next session of congress for such further action in regard to the minimum bid as congress may think proper to take. "The purchasing committee or corporation purchasing said railroads shall have power

possess, control and operate the same, and to complete construction between Sacramento City and Oakland, shall not be allowed to consolidate with other transcontinental lines and shall be subjected to reasonable condi-

tions as to freight and passenger fales." The object of the proposed bill, as stated by Mr. Coombs, is to realize the intention of congress in extending aid in the construc-tion of what was expected to be a uniform

transcontinental system from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean. A violation of this understanding is, in his opinion, a main cause of the present de-plorable conditions, the Union Pacific being absolutely at the mercy of the Southern Pacific, to which the Central Pacific has been leased and of which it is under full control

leased and of which it is under full control, compulsion being brought to bear upon ship-pers who wish to ship by the Central route to the east to compet them to ship by the Southern route. The result desired and the object proposed The result desired and the object proposed by Mr. Coombs can only be reached, in his opinion, by effecting a reorganization of the main lines of the Union and Central Pacific

railroads, and no settlement should be ef-fected which does not include in its terms a settlement with both companies. He declares that this demand should be insisted upon by the government, even to the extent of foreclosing its lien, if it can-lien. not be brought about by amicable arrange ment. GOVERNMENT BONDS ISSUED.

which the attention of the department and of congress is seriously invited." to wit: (1) Whether the properties of that part of the Kansas-Missouri state line and which em-braces valuable terminals in Kansas City are subject to the government lice, and (2) what crea of foreclosure and sale of the properties on the main line of the Union Pacific? Coombs, in a written communities, Mr. W. 1 Coombs, in a written communities of a de-with communities of the communities of a de-wither communities of a de-wither communities of a de-communities of a de-commu January 1, 1899. Western (Central) Pacific Railroad-Ma-turity of bond: January 1, 1897. Sioux City & Pacific Railroad-Maturity of bond: January 1, 1898. Sioux City & Pacific Railroad-Maturity of bond: January 1, 1898. Sioux City & Pacific Railroad-Maturity of bond: January 1, 1898. Sioux City & Pacific Railroad-Maturity propa first

These bonds, issued by the government under the set of July 1, 1862, "constituted a first morigage on the whole line of railroad and tolegraph, together with the rolling stock, fixtures and property of every kind and description." But the act of July 2, 1864, amended the act of July 1, 1862, so as to authorize the issue of first morigage bonds by the respective railroad companies "to an amount not exceeding the bonds of the listed amount not exceeding the bands of the United States, and of even tenor and date, time of maturity, rate and character of interest with the bonds authorized to be issued to said railroad companies respectively."

are stated below: Union Pacific Raliway, Union Division Bonds-Maturity of bond: 
 January 1, 1896.
 \$ 6,475,000

 January 1, 1897.
 1,598,000

 July 1, 1897.
 1,920,000

 January 1, 1898.
 5,999,000

 July 1, 1898.
 8,837,000

 January 1, 1899.
 2,400,000
 Total Union division bonds.....\$27,229,000 \$1.600.000 uly 1, 1895.....\$ 2,995,000

uly 1, 1896. 2,385,000 anuary 1, 1897. 3,997,000 anuary 1, 1897. 15,698,000 December 1, 1895. 112,000 122,000 December 1, 1895...... 112,000 July 1, 1899...... 1,858.000 Sioux City & Pacific Railroad-Maturity

anuary 1, 1898.....\$ 1,628,000 Total first mortgage bonds......\$64,612,000

It will be seen by a comparison of the two sets of bonds that those issued as first mortgage bonds by the railroad did not in all cases follow the requirements of the act of July 2, 1864, and that they are not "of even enor and date, time of maturity," etc., with he bonds authorized to be issued to said

bonds while a bond for which the Central Pacific was liable matured on the 16th of January of this year, it will also be seen that a number of these bonds mature early in the next year, and all of them mature by the 1st of January, 1899. It would seem, therefore,

be impossible for congress longer to pone action with regard to these bonds and THE GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST. In determining what course should be pur-sued, two objects will receive consideration:

(1.) The collection of the debt due to the government. (2.) The creation of a great through line from the Missouri to the Pacific. This was the original purpose of the government, leading to the issue of these bonds. I will not undertake to review the conduct of those who have managed this property, and who have misused the government's aid. A most interesting presentation of the facts will be found in the report of the commis-sion appointed under authority of an act of congress approved March 3, 1887, consisting of Messra. Anderson, Littler and Pattison. If a suggestion of leniency on the part of the government should be made in the interests of those who received the government's bounty, a study of the facts which this commission developed will show that the time has come to regard only the interests of the government. the government. The following table states the amount due isso the subsidy bonds and the first mortgage bonds, and also gives the credits on account of the sinking fund. It shows what would be isso

the sinking fund. It shows what would be the investment of the government in these properties if it is compelled to pay off the first mortgage bonds, which alone are su-perior to the government lies. It would be an increased investment of \$54,613,090 to maye This bonds, issued by the government an increased investment of \$64,613,000 to save an investment already made of \$117,436,000. As the properties are worth very much more and tolegraph, together with the rolling and description." But the act of July 1, 1862, so as the interest with the second mortgage bonds, and as the government has the second mortgage bonds, the government bas the second companies "to an an anough not the listed companies "to and of even tenor and date, time of interest with the bonds authorized to be issued to said railroad companies respectively." FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds, it would seem clearly to the second company. The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the United The lien of the bonds issued by the Unite

COST OF CONTROL Cost to the United States of obtaining possession, by foreclosure, of the bond-aided Pacific rall-roads, as of date June 39, 1895:

IUnion Pacific Ratiroad. Cent'l Pac. Cent'l Br'ch Sioux City & Radiroad. Union Pac. Pacific. Union Kansas Division. Division. Total. Principal of the United States subsidy bonds. ST 226,512.00 \$ 6,503,000.00 \$27,855 6 0.00 \$ 1.6.0,0 0.00 \$ 1.628, 22.90 \$ 24,623 512.00 Interest on same June 20, 44,568,139.05 10,667,493.00 45,111.858,14 2,701,808.26 2,636 (87.89 10),645,986 41 Cost of acquiring \$66,658,369.39 \$18,873,291.689 \$5.587,182.27 \$5,269,(\$).(9) \$5,661,919,(\$\$152.049.092.0) properties \* Transportation services rendered and cash payments on account of 5 per cent of net earnings.

SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. The total issue of bonds by the government upon the bond-aided lines amounts to \$64, 623,512. Interest on the same to June 20, Gross receipts, 475,995.26 487,885,06 Years. 1895, is \$105,685,986.43. If the government has the right to apply the sinking fund col-lected under the act of 1875, known as the Thurman funding act, a credit can be made upon this amount of \$52,873,496.34, leaving a total due the government of \$117,436,002,09. A study of the act referred to must create a doubt as to the application of this sinking

fund. It may have been the intention that it should be distributed according to existing priorities and not to the government alone. The right, however, of the government to apply the sinking fund to its debt is chiefly It will be seen that the average annual net earnings of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific main lines during the past ten years

material in fixing the time when defaults on the part of reads occur, for the properties have been \$8,181,220, while the total amount of the first mortgage bon's and the governare worth much more than the first mortgage ment bonds issued upon the main lines, less the sinking fund for the main lines, is \$152.-The following tables show the gross re-

celpts, expenditures and not receipts of 245,551.66. each of these roads for the past ten years: the proper UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Expend-Grons Not 
 FEGEUPTS.
 FEGEUPTS.
 FEGEUPTS.

 12:215.484.71
 5.761.605.61
 8.4.453.875.1

 13:150.038.20
 9.705.100.49
 2.474.877.7

 13:497.709.35
 9.498.813.03
 4.070.810.7

 14:641.607.63
 19.438.240.76
 4.193.326.73
 collect its debt. 1.973,646.45 .......

year after paying interest charge upon the main lines of the Union and Central Pacific, f the government should be compelled to Expenditures include annual interest on first mortgage bonds, \$1,633,740.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. Gross U TExpend-Net Years.

Petriplan, 861,548,97 1,471,542,28 1,544,351,08 1,309,122,61 1,012,861,00 2,118,915,20 1,548,895,35 receipts 19 Av net 8,951,809,24 8,256,313,92 7,460,920,38 7,208,978.99 1.499,942. 1.947,835. to iso Total ... \$25,509,505,61 \$09,345,502,27 \$14,152,063,96 Av, 10 yrs. 8,350,006,55 6,934,\$50,23 1,415,206,54

Expenditures include annual interest on first mortgage bonds, \$1,671.159. KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Expend-Gross Net Years.

 Teccolple.
 Ilures.
 Freelple.

 5.5.815.287.202
 4.081.542.44
 1.881.777.78

 4.098.212.45
 7.495.511.63
 1.743.750.50

 4.185.85.765
 2.982.178.60
 2.082.704.08

 5.11.55.77.95
 2.982.178.60
 2.082.704.08

 5.11.55.77.95
 2.987.192.44
 1.841.192.67

 5.11.55.77.95
 1.287.195.84
 2.082.704.08

 5.11.55.77.95
 1.287.192.45
 1.41.192.67

 5.045.79.51
 1.287.192.45
 1.41.192.67

 5.045.79.51
 1.287.192.45
 1.41.192.67

 7.41.95.765
 1.227.680.87
 744.336.08

 7.42.457.755
 1.616.988.77
 742.366.82

 7.41.97.755
 1.616.988.77
 542.69.98

 2.419.457.755
 1.616.988.77
 542.69.98

 2.402.872.74
 1.848.588.10
 600.259.64

ROAD COMPANY.				alded roa
Years. 1885 1886 1886 1885 1880 1880 1880	Gross receipts. 3 818.047 79 621.760.07 426.034.50 413.112.65 433.756.05 433.756.05	Expend- flures. 631,911,00 411,508,75 366,014,55 378,112,83 387,102,01 885,065,25 997,102,01	Net receipts. 247,028.70 369,756.95 257,768.62 147,529,64 146,249,64 50,771.49	could mee teed 3 per mortgage a reasonal toward the indebtedne There as
1892	609,603,80	365,770.47	243,732.53	terests of

and fid itself of the independences when is has assumed. To accomplish such a result the government no doubt would be ready to submit to a reasonable loss. To reduce the submit to a reasonable loss. To reduce the loss to the lowest point it will be necessary tiout. After admiring the flowers he handed for the government to negotiate with pos-sible purchasers, and the sum which will be obtained must depend, at least in part, upon the knowledge of those who desire to buy that, as a last, resort, the government stole purchased must depend, at least in part, be obtained must depend, at least in part, upon the knowledge of those who desire to buy that, as a last, resort, the government will pay off the first mortgage bonds and will pay off the first mortgage bonds and the reply, "I'se been here a long time at dis here business an' when outside more a send flowers an' sich to a senator,

A plan for the reorganization of the Union Pacific Rallway company has been prepared by a committee consisting of General Lawis Diments of Mrs. or Miss So-and-So' before we A plan for the consisting of General Lawis by a committee consisting of General Lawis Fitzgerald and others. An examination of their plan shows that the securities which the securities the secure the securities the his brother statesmen, said: "Gentlemen, I am a new member of this body, and I see I \$35,755,280 first mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds of an issue of one hundred millions, have many things to learn from thos and \$20,864,400 of preferred stock of an isare my seniors in service. Let's have a fresh cigar.

sue of seventy-five millions. According to the estimates contained in

their plan, these securities should be worth in round numbers \$45,000,000, sgainst a balauce due the government of \$55,000,000. If the government is to deal with this subject in connection with any plan of reorganization by other security holders, then the true policy would seem to require that the se-132,845.53 167,247.71 curities offered to the government be underwritten by some syndicate connected with the proposed reorganization, so that the government would receive cash instead of new securities. Or, if a plan of this character were under consideration, the offer to the government should be so much in cash, and not these securities, consisting, as they do,

of part bonds and part stock. The proper selection from the variety of plans open to the government involves in vestigation and negotiation which could scarcely be expected from a legislative body. This annual net profit shows the properties to have earned nearly 6 per cent on the entire amount which the govern-ment has paid and would pay if it were com-The practical way of handling the subject would seem to require the selection of a commission or the designation of officers of the pelled to pay off the first mortgage bonds. This being the case, it would seem to be a government upon whom the duty should be placed, and to whom could be given broad clear business proposition that the govern-ment ought not to lose any large amount if it should be compelled through foreclosure to discretion for the perfection of a plan under which the rights of the government may be

protected. It is not a subject upon which the government can act by itself; it requires negotiations with possible purchasers and representatives authorized to conduct them.

#### GOSSIP ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

A few months before he died Horailo Seytake up the first mortgage bonds and the bonds it has already issued, substituting for mour said to one of his friends, Dwight Lawrence of New York: "Dwight, I feel that both sets of bonds government 3 per cent I am near the end of my career, and I want to tell you something. I have had a great deal to do with politics and with politicians in my time, and as I look back over the past men, the most generosity. These friendships have been enduring, too; many of them have been continuous throughout life. I believ politics brings out the best there is in men. It teaches the narrow man to be broad, the selfish man to be generous. This is true, be-cause friendships are essential to success."

> Miss French (Octave Thanet) thus explains how she got her nom de plume: "Octave was the name of a school friend. It is both French and Scotch. I thought if I could find another name to go with it that was both French and Scotch I would adopt that. I was riding on a train one time when we stopped at a way station, and on the siding near where I sat was a freight car painted red. On the side was chalked the word "Thanst.' What it meant or how it got there I have not the slightest idea, but I decided then and there to adopt it. Lots of people still think that

but a recent bulletin published by one of the largest companies shows that the followds to a new corporation which t the annual interest on a guaran-er cent bond, equal to the first and the subsidy bonds, and also pay to a new corporation which Net receipts 124.025.756.52 125.025.756.52 126.756.52 126.757.652 126.757.652 126.757.652 126.757.652 126.757.652 126.757.652 126.757.652 126.756.52 126.7

Congressional stories are now in order. Here is one relating how Congressman Car-uth disturbed the screnity of that metropoltan editor and statesman, Lemuel Eli Quigg. "The republican party, Mr. Speaker," shouted Mr. Quigg on an occasion when, met-apherically speaking, he was sailing and searing and soaring and sailing, a mere speck in the heavens of the house, "the republican party, Mr. Speaker, on that occasion of the nation's greatest peril, stood like a gladiator, belted and buckled, booted and spurfed-" "Will the gentleman," interrupted Caruth, with the look of one who was taking a con-suming interest in Quigg's speech and wanted full information on all points as he

vent along, "will the gentleman please montion where and when it was that the gladiators wore boots and spurs?"

The house, as usual, full of approving delight, yelled its glee over the interruption, and all very much to the confusion of Lemuel Eli Quigg.

Count Casimir Badenyi, prime minister of Austria, is literally a favorite of fortune. His father was a cook, but no doubt a good one, for, though he came with the queen from her Italian home to Warsaw, he won the affections of his new master, one of the last kings of Poland, and was created a count that two work before the just two years before the present premier way born. But it was an empty honor at the time, for the newly made count had no funds with which to maintain the acquired dignity, and when his two gons were born it looked as if they would be obliged to earn their living. But good luck intervened. Their mother's brother, Count Meir, bad married the famous German actress Anna Wierer, and she, childless, took a fancy to the nephsws and bequeathed to them at her death her fortune, amounting to several million dollars. This enabled the boys to procure educational advantages suitable to their rank, and upon at-taining a suitable age they adopted politics as a pursuit and both achieved success. Count Badenyi is distinguished for his jollity and is without exception the most popular Pole at the Viennese court. He is exceedingly bald, with a well domed cranium, highcheck bones, a flerce moustache, of medium but strongly kalt stature, and the air and bearing of a patrician. He has an imposing and pleasing presence. His fortune, which

he spends in a liberal manner, is estimated at \$2,500,000, whereas his younger brother, who is less open-handed and has just been appointed in Casimir's place as governor of the province of Austrian Poland. is credited with a fortune of four times that amount.

It is announced in the Russian press that

to adopt it. Lots of people still think that Octave Thanet is a man." American statesmen have not, as a rule, exhibited much partiality for life insurance. In order, however, to check any thing like pride in the fortunais ladies the one of uncle stipulates that previous to receiving follow-the monsy they are to work for fifteen me well months either as chambermaids, washer-

onds: U. P. Ry., Union di-vision. Cent. P. Ry., entire bond-aided line. Total.  $\begin{array}{c} receipts 19 \\ y_{00178} \dots $13,619,176.04 $ $.556,056.56 $ $21,969,232.60 \\ v_{t} rrows \\ ex. 10 \ yrs $ 9,806,001.87 \\ f \in $324,850.22 \\ t \in $1,759,852.09 \\ t \in $10,759,852.09 \\ t \in $10,759,$ ipts \$ 3,814,174.17 1,415,206.34 5,229,380.51 quiteing propities 66,658,569.39 85,587,182.27 152,245,551.66 Interest on total cost at 3 per cent...\$4,567,565,54 VARIOUS PLANS CONSIDERED. As the original government bonds and the first mortgage bonds are about due, they can

be paid off at their face value, and as a government 3 per cent bond is worth more than par at the present time, there would be no difficulty in utilizing a new 3 per cent bond to pay off or call in both of the other Issues.

PROBABLE NET PROFIT.

The following table is prepared for the pur-

pose of showing the probable net profit each

It will be seen that if such a course were pursued by the government and this property averaged in the future the same net profit that it has during the past ten years, it would earn sufficient to pay the 3 per cent on the bonds which the government would be compelled to issue and yet leave a yearly net margin of \$3,089,963. The government should, therefore, he able

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