

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00
 Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00
 Illustrated Bee, one year, \$5.00
 Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.50
 Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.50
 Twentieth Century Farmer, one year, \$1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 10c
 Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 70c
 Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 1.10
 Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 70c
 Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week, 1.10

Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building, 1215 Broadway, 12th and B streets.
 South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M streets.
 Council Bluffs—10 Pearl street.
 Chicago—100 North Dearborn street.
 New York—100 Home Life Insurance Building.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only bank checks received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. C. C. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1905, was as follows:

1.	21,310	17	28,430
2.	20,200	18	28,080
3.	20,890	19	28,510
4.	20,100	20	28,190
5.	20,750	21	28,300
6.	20,850	22	28,670
7.	20,690	23	28,500
8.	20,000	24	28,070
9.	20,150	25	28,170
10.	20,000	26	28,100
11.	20,640	27	28,150
12.	20,000	28	28,100
13.	20,000	29	28,100
14.	20,500	30	27,910
15.	20,130		
Total	282,413		324,215
Less unsold copies	8,815		
Net total sales	273,598		
Daily average	282,413		

(Signed) C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to be true on the 1st day of July, 1905.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

King Cron continues to do business at the old stand.

Have a care! Do not step on a banana peel. It may harbor a yellow fever mosquito.

Pat Crowe is also still missing. If any one is after easy money, why not find him?

Answer to the question, "Who is prosperous?" can be had by consulting the deposit exhibits of Nebraska banks.

To forestall any charge of disappointment Henry Watterson announces that the next president will be a republican.

France is warranted in feeling depressed at the demands of Japan until better security is offered for the payment of the Russian loans.

With 103 lawyers in prison in the state of New York, western lawyers will feel that professional courtesy is not as strong in that state as in some others.

Indications are that the yellow fever will surely be completely suppressed in New Orleans after frost comes, and that it will not return until the next time.

Every mechanic who is able and willing to work can find employment in Omaha this summer without paying a commission to an employment agency.

If Japan takes cognizance of occidental history it will proceed on the theory that the real cost of war cannot be estimated until all pension claims are in.

Interest is growing in the question of how congress can open its eyes upon "graft" in the departments and keep them closed to "graft" in the legislative branch.

South Omaha is promised a rejuvenation of its fire and police departments just as soon as the mayor and police board can agree—and that reminds us of Gabriel.

Candidates for municipal offices to be filled in May, 1906, who are already maneuvering for places may burn their finger tips in butting into the county campaign.

The universal consensus of opinion is that Farnam street should be repaved, but the job should be done right this time so that it need never have to be done over.

Yellow fever has not scared Texas to a point where its inhabitants lose interest in the real affairs of life. Another negro has been burned at the stake in the Lone Star state.

The revised circus ordinance should be revised again. In fact, a prohibitory tariff on circuses would be generally approved by Omaha business men. Omaha can get up circuses enough of its own.

Now, suppose the judges should all stay away from Nebraska for a month or two and dodge Attorney General Brown's application to mandamus County Clerk Drexel—what would become of the tax levy?

The Salt Lake City newspaper which complains the loudest of the failure of the Utah reservation opening to attract a crowd is the same one which has for years declared that Utah is so badly governed that few people would care to move to that state. Blackwash does not always stay where it is put.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

There is nothing surprising in the demands submitted to the Russian envoys by the representatives of Japan. The reports which had preceded the formal presentation of the Japanese conditions are shown to have been in the main correct and the impression that those were to be in some respects hard, if not excessive, is borne out by the formal statement of what Japan deems to be essential to a peace agreement.

Primarily is the question of indemnity. In regard to this the Japanese government seeks to avoid the objectionable phrase by simply asking that Russia shall repay her for the cost of the war, the sum to be subsequently adjusted, possibly by a board of arbitration, but this does not alter the principle involved. Under whatever name it will still be an indemnity and this is severe upon Russian sensitiveness. Defeat the Russian cannot but confess that its armies have been beaten and its navies destroyed. But it still clings to the idea that to pay an indemnity involves a humiliation greater than any which it has suffered through defeat and therefore must be persistently resisted. Nor is humiliation all. A great indemnity would have to be met by a vast additional burden of taxation upon the people and already the weight of this is most oppressive. To impose more might and probably would mean an aggravation of the internal conditions that are today intensifying popular conditions in the direction of revolution.

In this, therefore, as has been repeatedly pointed out, is the chief obstacle to peace. Will Japan recede? Her claim is just. She was forced into war. After making every effort to obtain from Russia a fair and honorable agreement that would have averted hostilities Japan went to war in order to preserve her national character. It was a tremendous venture, regarded by the entire civilized world as almost reckless. Even those most familiar with Japanese resources when the war began did not think that she could hold out a year against her formidable enemy. The result has surprised the world and today Japan occupies a place among the great military powers of the world hardly second to any. Has she a right to demand reimbursement for the cost of the war forced upon her? We do not think that any government or people will deny it.

As to the demand for the cession of the island of Sakhalin it seems almost superfluous in view of the fact that it is already in the possession of Japan and she is abundantly able to hold it. Justly considered, Japan has every right to this island, which was formerly hers and was taken by Russia under conditions by no means fair and honorable. As to the other reported Japanese demands, there is not one of them that is not fully warranted by the circumstances and all are manifestly essential to her future peace and safety. Russia has staked her fate in the far east upon this war, under circumstances that are condemned by the civilized world. She has violated every principle of honorable international intercourse and fair dealing. She has been beaten by a power deemed to be far inferior in every respect. Why should she not to the fullest extent pay the penalty? The Japanese conditions to peace are certainly hard, but who will assert that they are not just?

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

This year's campaign of the republican party of Virginia promises to command rather more attention and interest than any previous canvass of the party in that state for some years. It is stated that the national administration feels an uncommon interest in the party in Virginia and this would seem to be borne out by the fact that Secretary Shaw delivered a speech in the state a few days ago that was evidently intended to show the Virginia republicans that the national administration is by no means indifferent to them, even if it has no real hope that they will be able to overcome the opposition in the fall election.

At the convention of the Virginia republicans a few days ago they adopted a platform that is thoroughly republican in every line. It declares for a tariff that will maintain American industries and the standard of living of American labor and which will also preserve the insular possessions of the United States. It further favors the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and to this end the steady increase of our naval power. In these respects the republican party of Virginia is in full accord with the party of the rest of the country and is therefore deserving of whatever support can properly be given it from a republican administration.

There is another feature of the political situation in Virginia, however, which is uncommon. This relates to the fact that the negro vote in the state has been practically disfranchised. It is said that the republicans are accepting this as a fixed condition and will as far as possible cut loose from the colored element and appeal directly for the support of those white democrats who are in opposition to the state democratic machine. How effective this will be cannot be predicted with any degree of confidence, but it seems to be the opinion of the republican leaders that it is under the circumstances the wise and proper course to pursue. At any rate it gives peculiar and unusual interest to the campaign.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat remarks that "republicans throughout the country would be glad to believe that Virginia in 1905 would lead off in that long-heralded smash-up of the solid south, but they are cautious about making predictions in that direction. The disfranchisement of the negro cut down the republican vote in Virginia from 115,000 in 1900 to 47,000 in 1904, yet the democratic plurality in the latter year, 32,000, was but 2,000 greater than it was in the former." Encouraging as these figures are for the republicans, yet it is far from probable that they will be able to carry

Philippines Next week the operation of

the Atlantic from Ireland to Newfoundland will begin.

To Whom It May Concern.

In spite of all that is written and much that is believed about the power of political machines and the skill of boomers, there is nothing more fragile, doubtful, evanescent and uncertain than a boom for president. The should not fail that he in his bonnet keeps under cover as much as he can and hides the buzzing from his neighbors.

Time's Changes.

It would have done Ben Butler good if he could have lived to see the day when New Orleans would welcome Federal control of a yellow fever epidemic with such enthusiasm that the necessary measures would raise by popular subscription the money to pay for it. Butler established federal control of sanitation as of everything else in New Orleans during the war. He was roundly abused for it, but he proved the efficiency and the wisdom and strict quarantine in preventing yellow fever.

Tip for the Staidous Bryan.

Mr. Bryan, when studying municipalization observing the methods at Nantes Mr. Bryan is said to believe he failed of election in 1896 owing to the public's memory of the "soup houses" established during the Cleveland administration. By carefully observing the methods at Nantes Mr. Bryan might obtain many pointers that would be of service should another "soup house" administration come in 1908.

A Fizzling Reaction.

In spite of the honors recently paid to Paul Jones by the navy department, it is a puzzling reflection that if Paul Jones were alive today he could not get a commission in the United States navy except in the remote contingency that he should enlist and succeed in getting one of the half dozen commissions which are yearly available to enlisted men who pass a particularly stiff examination. Up to four or five years ago would not make a very good chance. The only way to the quarter deck was then through the naval academy and it is not much different now.

THE SECRET REVEALED.

Why Missouri River Water is Most Wholesome.

Another cargo of whiskey has been discovered in the bed of the Missouri river. It is usually estimated that the respect that it must be "well up." This time the cargo is that of the City of New Orleans, founded near Bellevue, N. B., in 1852. The whiskey was supposed to be worth about \$50,000 when it went to the bottom, and it is roughly estimated that the respect that comes with age has enhanced its value to the extent of at least \$25,000 in the fifty-three years' submersion. It is said that the recent flood dislodged the old steamer and that it is lying in "only a few feet" of water, and the barrels can be seen in the hold of the wreck. Now this visible evidence is certainly much more encouraging than some of the former indications of buried treasure whiskey that have sent prospectors into excitement, if not into bankruptcy. At least it will not be necessary to dig very deep to tap the barrels in order to locate the cargo and sample the goods. The prospect ought to be a great deal better than those found in the "gold-bearing shale" of Trego county, Kansas. But it is not certain that the discovery will be a recovery of these numerous cargoes of old whiskey—not the adulterated cargo of modern distillation and dilution—is a good thing for the people of the Missouri valley cities. It has long been a mystery just why Missouri is so generally so good as to be healthy, bright and yellow appearance, should, in its filtered form, be about the most wholesome and palatable beverage that nature supplies. Is it not possible that this particular tang and bracing effects are due to the gradual and regular filtering of the water of good old corn-belt whiskey through the soil of the Missouri valley? If so, is it not a sin to destroy the spring that favors the golden stream?

NO MERCY FOR THE RASCALS.

What Bonding Companies Do to Those Who "Do" Them.

One of the helpful things in this era of financial irregularities is the relentless way in which the big bonding companies pursue those who break faith with them. No matter how far away the thieves may go, or even if restitution is made, the bonding companies do not let up on their pursuit or the purpose to prosecute. A striking illustration of this firm policy appears in the case of Frank E. Vinton, who was charged with stealing \$100,000 nine years ago in Boston, who has now been found at Cape Town, South Africa. This shows the far-reaching character of the effort to capture defaulters. Then, too, there is Willard E. Gorton, who is wanted for embezzling \$60,000 from the Methodist preacher's aid society, who is said to have been located in Buenos Ayres, South America. Every effort is being made for his arrest and extradition to this country, and it is to be hoped that success will be longer denied by the means of a thief. It was the means of a thief, operating under a cloak of seeming ecclesiastical sanctity. Then, too, the agents of the bonding company affected are earnestly seeking after Frank E. Vinton, the missing cashier of the Old World bank, whose disappearance in February disclosed a shortage of \$500 in his accounts. Another man whom it is hoped to secure is Lawyer Charles F. Berry of Boston, short in his account with estates for \$300,000, who disappeared early in March.

Where Uncle Roewe Comes In.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the liberal use of kerosene in the mosquito campaign is a great help to Uncle John D. Rockefeller.

Not a Meaningless Phrase.

Chicago Chronicle. It is not meaningless that earth is called our "mother earth." It was somehow from the earth that mankind sprang at the dawn of life. It is into her arms he must go back when life is ended. It is from her intimate, loving touch that he must win the best life as long as life is his.

Making for Peace at Home.

Indianapolis News. When Secretary Taft toasted the car that Manila banquet, Admiral Enquist (still comfortably interned), according to the dispatch, was much affected and rose and made a profound salutation. Plainly, the admiral intends to omit no show of deference that will tend to square things when that inevitable time comes to go home.

Ocean Cables Multiplying.

New York Tribune. Marconi's splendid work, which has been before the world at least three years, seems to have had little influence upon the submarine cable companies. New wires are being manufactured and laid under the ocean every year. Probably half a dozen enterprises of this kind have been carried into execution within the last thirty-six months. One of them is for communication between San Francisco, Hawaii and the

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The German liberals have met with another disastrous defeat, this time in Bavaria. As a result of the alliance of the center with the social democrats, the liberal groups have together lost twenty of their forty-four seats in the Landtag, the center now having nearly two-thirds of the 130 representatives. If this union of the blacks and the reds is in itself surprising enough, the lesson drawn by the liberals, that they must become the allies of the socialists, is even more remarkable. In other words the party of Heibel holds as it were the balance of power in Bavaria and is wooed on all sides. An offensive and defensive agreement with the liberals would seem far more natural for the socialists than their existing coalition with the reactionary clericals who are steadily fighting the center on Bavaria and making it one of the most priest-ridden states of Europe. With what face the center, which has hitherto posed as the defender of throne, altar, religion and property, can hereafter attack the social democrats as the enemies of the nation it is hard to see.

The yearly allowance of the mikado,

which is at the same time that of the whole imperial family, is now \$1,500,000. Besides, he has the yearly incomes of \$600,000 from the interest on the \$10,000,000 which was given to him from the war indemnity received from China ten years ago, of \$25,000 from his private estates, which amount to \$5,000,000 or more; of \$500,000 from the forests, covering an area of 1,524,873 acres and valued at \$13,487,300, at \$10 an acre; in all, \$1,250,000. Thus his yearly net income amounts to \$3,750,000. There are in all sixty members in the imperial family, inclusive of eleven married and four widowed princesses, who are members of the family by marriage, not by birth. Of the rest there are eleven married and sixteen unmarried princes, inclusive of the mikado, and eighteen unmarried princesses. The mikado is industrious. He rises early in the morning and performs his official duties all day for many hours. The mikado is an intelligent man, well educated. It is said he is erudite enough for a degree of Ph. D. The mikado is six feet tall; he is one of the tallest men at his court. He is stout, broad-shouldered and weighs 200 pounds. His countenance has an expression of an athlete, which is not represented in his photographs that are made public.

In 1875, four years after the German empire

was created and the first emperor of the Hohenzollern house was crowned at Versailles, the number of students enrolled at German universities was 16,441. It is 41,828, by the latest official reports. The increase in thirty years has been over 2,500,000, or than 50 per cent. In the same period the gain in the population of the German Empire has been about 45 or 48 per cent, possibly 50 per cent. The difference between the rate of growth in the population and in the universities is explained by various causes. It is due, in part, to the greater prosperity of the German people, the general advance in education and the fame and development of German science. It is accounted for, in some degree, by the great increase in the number of students from other countries. Never before did German universities stand so high in the estimation of educators the world over.

The announcement of a native outbreak

in German east Africa must seem like the last straw to the Berlin colonial office. Not only has it had the stubborn and costly war in the west African possessions to contend with, but by news of trouble in the Cameroons, of the murdering of missionaries in Emperor William's land, and of constant friction between the governor and the German settlers in Samoa has come to disquiet it at every turn. The Chinese danger in Kiaochow has been commented on elsewhere the autocratic military methods of the colonial officials appear to please no one. The East African colony has been pacified since the late Herrmann von Wissmann subdued the natives. It has been forgotten, too, in its government's eye, Gorton, lately military attaché in Washington. Just what the causes of discontent are beyond a dislike of the overlords is not yet apparent.

A correspondent of a London newspaper


writing from a region of the Caucasus, declares that nowhere are the czar's dominions done more mischief than it has there. He says that the exceptional outbreaks of racial animosity which recently turned Baku, and to a lesser extent Erivan, into a shambles are attributed by the Armenians to the process of enforced Russification done more mischief than it has there. He says that the exceptional outbreaks of racial animosity which recently turned Baku, and to a lesser extent Erivan, into a shambles are attributed by the Armenians to the process of enforced Russification done more mischief than it has there. He says that the exceptional outbreaks of racial animosity which recently turned Baku, and to a lesser extent Erivan, into a shambles are attributed by the Armenians to the process of enforced Russification done more mischief than it has there.

Still another movement for the promotion

of physical education in England is a memorial addressed to the government by the Anthropological Institute, and signed also by Lords Roberts and Avebury, Sir William Ramsey, and many heads-masters, praying that an anthropometric survey, a register of statures and an advisory committee may be established without delay. Should these measures be adopted it will be known with certainty whether the physique of the population at large is improving or deteriorating. It will also be possible, by comparison of the physique with the environment, to ascertain the influences which are bringing about the changes of physique. The data supplied by the survey will enable the advisory committee, consisting of experts and representatives of government departments, to arrive at conclusions on which important legislative action can be founded.

Glowing Harvest Outlook.

Philadelphia Record. There is little danger now of any disappointment in the harvests. Of course, corn might be frost-bitten, and all the winter wheat, winter rye and winter oats still has some dangers to face. But when the crops are in prime condition at this late date there is not much fear of serious reverses. Hence, business is proceeding with the utmost confidence that the farmers will have plenty of money. A dozen western states now promise \$70,000,000 bushels more of corn and 114,000,000 more of wheat than last year, and 1904 was a famous year for the farmers. Railroad officials and crop statisticians of the states are almost unanimous in predicting an uncommonly fine year for agriculture. The wheat crop will not reach the figures of 1903, but it may be the second largest crop in our list, and corn is likely to beat all records. In spite of our abundance the state of the world's markets is such that prices are good and are expected to remain so.



Do not undervalue the services of a skilful physician. Even the best medicine cannot take the place of the family doctor. Therefore we say: Consult your physician freely about your case and ask him what he thinks about your taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough. If he says take it, then take it. If he says do not take it, then follow his advice.

THE DOSE
 Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
 Adult Men... 40 to 70 drops
 Adult Women... 25 to 35 drops
 15 year old... 25 to 35 drops
 10 year old... 15 to 25 drops
 5 year old... 10 to 15 drops
 2 year old... 5 to 10 drops
 1 year old... 5 to 10 drops

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
 Sole Manufacturers of
 AYER'S PILL—for constipation.
 AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—for the hair.
 AYER'S SERRAVALLO—for the blood.
 AYER'S AGUE CURE—for malaria and ague.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Graft is crowding the record of beer in making Milwaukee famous.

A Missouri politician claims St. Thomas as the original Missouri man, because he had to be shown.

The forthcoming story of Channey M. Dewey will not be as ancient as some of his favorites, but will be more decidedly solem.

Senator Stone of Missouri confesses to a

banking for buttermilk, particularly when mending his fences in the rural sections.

It is announced unofficially, but from an authoritative source, that Governor La Follette of Wisconsin will relinquish the office of governor early in September and go to Washington as United States senator in October.

The action of Governor Folk of Missouri in drinking deeply from the flask of a traveling companion, and spurning the offer of a chaser, is regarded as unmistakable proof of his democracy. The country is safe and Missouri is right in it.

A member of the city council of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., threatens to cause the arrest of his fellow members for using street railway passes. If reform keeps up the present pace in Pennsylvania officeholding will not be worth the effort.

The county board of Cook county, Illinois, is trying to discover why the county should pay for when he has enterprises. The reply of the city council of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., when he takes a daily shot at the "machine men" of both parties. Meanwhile Mr. Jerome is diligently building up a nice little machine of his own.

Senator Platt's remark that if he had his life to live over he should model his political activities on other times recalls the remark of Speaker Reed who, when asked by the lady reporter of a Sunday paper if, having another opportunity, he would not be a better man, said solemnly and sadly that he did not think he would.

A Pittsburg patriot who was convicted and sentenced to a year in the workhouse for assisting in stuffing 104 ballot boxes, protested against what he termed the injustice of the law which sent him over the road and permitted the beneficiaries to enjoy un molested the fruits of his crime. "I was ever so. The tool gets the hammer."

Governor Jeff Davis of Arkansas is trying to break into the United States senate. He wants to succeed Senator James H. Berry, who has represented Arkansas in the senate twenty years. To further his ambition Governor Davis has gone on another stump speaking trip and is being greeted everywhere by thousands of what he terms "red necks and hill bills." These enthusiastic followers from the rural districts have three times elected him to the state house.

Annual Cry from the Farm.

Cleveland Plaindealer. The harvest season has brought with it the annual complaint. From the small neighboring farms to the vast grain fields of the west on both sides of the national boundary the cry goes up of a scarcity of labor to secure the crops. High prices— as compared with the usual farm wages—are offered, but without attracting a sufficient number even of unskilled and only partly efficient hands. Of really effective help, according to reports from the harvest

Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

Of the happy little home when the sun shines on the green lawn as a reformer?
 Of the busy little mother who got the children all about?
 And Johnny climbed the water and Tommy brought the wood,
 And Billy-boy took both his shoes, as every little child should—
 And Dannie rocked the cradle with a clatter, as the white-robed little figures are fitting
 To make the little sister grow so pretty and so strong.
 Of the sweet peas and the morning glories climbing round the door,
 Of the tender vine of absolutism with its length across the floor,
 Of the quiver of the grass,
 Of the cheery call of friendship from the neighbors as they pass?
 Of the scuffle and the shouting, and the little mother's laugh,
 As the rabbit starts up somewhere, and her "great helps" scamper off,
 Of the happy little home when the twilight fell,
 And all along the meadow rang the old cow bell,
 With a tinkle that is music through the heart,
 And I see the little mother in the tremble of the tears,
 And I hear her happy laughter, as she cries "The boys have come!"
 And we know she's getting supper in the happy little home.
 Of the happy little home when the moon gleamed forth,
 And Billy-boy would have it that it "rised in the night,"
 Of the raptures and the whispers near the little mother's chair,
 As the white-robed little figures are fitting near and there,
 And we're just as near to heaven as we mortals ever town,
 When we kneel and say our prayers in the happy little home.

Let Common Sense Decide

Do you honestly believe, that coffee sold loose (in bulk), exposed to dust, germs and insects, passing through many hands (some of them not over-clean), "blended," you don't know how or by whom, is fit for your use? Of course you don't. But

LION COFFEE

is another story. The green berries, selected by keen judges at the plantation, are skillfully roasted at our factories, where precautions you would not dream of are taken to secure perfect cleanliness, flavor, strength and uniformity.

From the time the coffee leaves the factory no hand touches it till it is opened in your kitchen.

This has made LION COFFEE the LEADER in ALL PACKAGE COFFEES.

Millions of American Homes welcome LION COFFEE daily. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity. "Quality survives all opposition."

(Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package. (Save your Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)



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