

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

DR. PARKHURST says he believes in fighting the devil with fire. The difficulty with this plan is that which ever side wins the public is equally in danger of harm from the victor.

A DAY or two ago the steamer Jay Gould was injured in a collision at the mouth of the Chicago River. If it falls to get even with the other boat some time and in some way it is wrongly named.

The Italian Government reports a shortage of 70,000,000 lire this year. If Humbert isn't too particular about his spelling and pronunciation this country probably will be able to help him out as soon as the campaign fairly opens.

Go past any house these evenings and you will see the mother sitting on the front porch alone, rocking her baby to sleep. No one knows what would become of the world if the women should exercise their right to go down town after supper, the same as the men.

WHEN Bismarck levied his tribute on France he was accused of heartless rapacity. But Bismarck represented a victorious foreign invasion, and when he reads of the tribute levied on the coal consumers of this country by Railroad President McClelland, he may exclaim, with Warren Hastings, that he is astonished at his moderation.

The output of petroleum is to be reduced, it is said, and this right on the eve of a campaign when thousands of children of various ages want to go about the streets by night with flaming torches. Here is another illustration of the grinding nature of the Standard Oil monopoly. Meantime the output of oratory is liable to increase at a rate frightful to contemplate.

SOAPS and cosmetics are coming forward as subjects of sanitary regulation by law. The Vienna Congress of Analytical Chemists discussed the question with reference to public baths and publicly advertised toilet articles. Whether any public regulation be practicable or not, there should be, as with baking powder, public government tests to enable the people to choose between the evil and the good.

The courts decide that when Lillian Russell contracted with Manager Duff to appear on the stage in three ounces of raiment and a chaste smile of ingenuous innocence, she entered into a binding agreement and must perform, even though she is compelled to throw in certain blushes that will start a dispute on the front row as to their genuineness. Her allegation that such habiliments are contra bonos mores doesn't go in the courts of New York.

ONE of England's famous admirals has just laid down as an ultimatum before Parliament the statement that England should always have a naval reserve of fifty thousand men, twenty battleships, forty cruisers, and a torpedo fleet ready to go to sea. This, be it understood, in addition to all Great Britain's numerous fleets scattered around the globe. It is evident that if Uncle Sam means to keep step with John Bull in naval matters, he has a great deal to do and a large amount of money to spend.

AN English clergyman recently astonished his congregation by declaring that he should feel less hurt to have one of the congregation rise in his place and declare himself insulted than to have him sit smiling in his seat. "Don't smile," he pathetically pleaded. "That is what knocks the heart out of the preacher. Don't pretend you like the preaching if you don't. Don't get up a sickly smile over your face, and try to smile as if you were just mad. Let the madness out, and, if you like, throw a hymn-book at my head." If there was no one present who desired at that point to take the preacher at his word and throw a hymn-book at his head it must have been because there is no sense of humor in the English breast.

There is small doubt that Palacio may be now spoken of as the ex-President of Venezuela. The revolution in that war-torn country seems to have completely triumphed, leaving the defeated government leader in as bad a plight as Balmaceda was left in at the end of his downfall. Let us hope that Palacio will not take his own life, as the disheartened Chilian did, and that he may succeed in escaping the wrath of his enemies. It is true that he is charged with having embezzled the national treasury for his own benefit, and of having forwarded his booty to foreign parts, but it will not make matters better to put him to death, as many of the revolutionists would like to do. They have gained the day, and what they should now think of is not vengeance, but the necessity of taking prompt and wise measures for the restoration of peace and prosperity to their suffering land.

In the financial statement of the Yale football team much encouragement is given to educational efforts in this country. It appears from the published report that the team has a handsome surplus of \$17,543 as a result of the year's work. This is estimated to be sufficient to supply the needs of the team for the next year, and that branch of the curriculum is provided for without encroaching upon

on other funds. The managers of the team are congratulated upon the result of their efforts. During the coming year there will probably be an effort to set aside a portion of the annual gains for the purpose of educating free of expense a certain number of ambitious students who might not otherwise be able to acquire proficiency in this branch of scholastics.

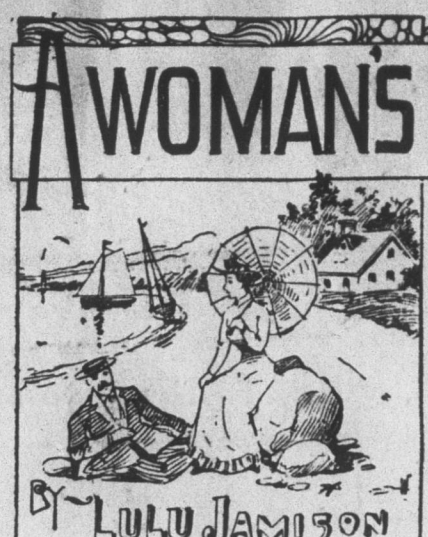
The people of France have always been regarded as thrifty and temperate. It is painful therefore to learn, in the Paris correspondence of a London newspaper, that "drunkenness has so much increased in France of late years that this country, once so sober, is now sorely puzzled to know what to do with its habitual toppers." The same writer adds that the quantity of spirits consumed in France has increased enormously. The cheap bars for the working classes which have sprung up in all parts of Paris during the last year or so are undoubtedly doing much to increase the evil here. They are generally crowded, and the quantity of absinthe that is drunk in these places at all hours of the day is quite sufficient to explain the alarming increase of alcoholic madness. From this it appears that Paris, too, is menaced by the saloon question, and that the country of cheap wine is rapidly becoming demoralized by cheap bars.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY, the African explorer, who is the Unionist Parliamentary candidate for North Lambeth in the city of London, will need all the assistance which Mrs. Stanley can give him to win in that peculiar constituency. The sitting member, Gen. Fraser, is a Tory. He won the seat in 1886 by a majority of 412 over Walter Wren, a popular candidate. He carried the seat in 1890, also, but only by a majority of 206. Fraser, however, was an exceptionally strong candidate and made a great canvass. It is related of him that he used to be on Westminster bridge at 5 o'clock every morning for three weeks before the election to exchange greetings with the Lambeth artisans on their way to work. Mr. Stanley will hardly do that. It is probable, too, that Fraser retired from the contest because the Liberals have gained in the constituency. They carried it at the City Council's election in March. Mr. Stanley does not seem to have the capacity of making friends with the working people. The Tories sent him to Pembroke to woo the sailor votes there, but they would have none of him. He failed also to make a good impression in Sheffield. The Tories of Lambeth took him because they could not find another. The contest will be decided very soon after next. It may be that Mrs. Stanley can win the seat for her husband, but the chances are the other way.

A RAILWAY ride of twenty miles for 2 cents! That is the prospect held out by the London County Council to overcrowded Londoners who have their eyes bent longingly toward the green fields of the country. Mr. William Saunders, one of the radical members of that rather radical body, is the proponent of this scheme, which, in addition to the cheap fare, embraces another novel feature. It is proposed that the railway, upon which the motive power is to be electricity, shall be paid for on the "betterment" principle, or, as we say here, by special assessment. In New South Wales some lines of railway have been constructed at the cost of contiguous property, but the pending project in London is the first of the kind in England. And there is as much to be said in favor of resorting to the betterment plan in the construction of a railway as in making a street or laying a pavement. The principles involved are identical. It is not likely that the Conservatives of the County Council will look with approbation upon Mr. Saunders' proposal. They have already been horrified by certain progressive features of the Liberal and Radical programme, and the pending proposition will add alarm to the feeling of distress which has oppressed the Tories ever since the remarkable victory of the Progressives in March last. But the Tory minority is so feeble that its opposition to the Saunders scheme will be immaterial, and it is likely to be undertaken and pushed to success. It will certainly command the enthusiastic support of the labor element, and on that account the Liberals will find it convenient to give the project their approval and assistance. And in that event the dream of cheap fares over a railway owned and operated by the people of London will be very near a realization.

Bacchus. The ancient Greeks always represented Bacchus and the Bacchantes as vine-crowned. The ancients, men and gods, appear as if they could not enjoy their liquor unless they were "crowned" with some sort of flowery or vegetable coronal. Garlands of leaves and flowers were outward and visible signs of merriment and rejoicing. People liked to "dress themselves up" when they were happy with anything of this kind, just as children do now. Chaucer describes one such—
"A gerland hadde he sette upon his head, As greet as it were for an ale-stake."

This habit of crowning the ale-stake with leaves and flowers—putting a "gerland" on top of it, in sort—was the first public-house sign. In many parts of Belgium, France and Germany it is the only outward sign of a drinking-house to this day. Even when modern pretentiousness has caused the host to adopt some other high-sounding name for his "hotel," the green branch, bush or "gerland" hangs in front. "Good wine needs no bush," says the old proverb, in alluding to this ancient custom.



CHAPTER I. MARGARET.

On the afternoon of a day early in April two ladies were driving along a level country road.

One was evidently a stranger to the place and its surroundings, for she observed the scenery with curious interest, and frequently questioned her companion about the persons and residences they passed.

The other, who drove the handsome bays with an unmistakable air of proprietorship, was an old resident. She had found her way to this small but pretentious town some years before, and, building a handsome home, had since devoted her energies, supplemented by the magical influence of money, to gaining an entree into its exclusive society.

Both were deep in conversation, when a turn in the road brought them face to face with a young girl riding.

Mrs. Downs was in the act of checking her horses, but the newcomer, as though quite unconscious of any such intention, nodded indifferently and rode on.

"The proud piece," commented the slighted lady, endeavoring to hide her chagrin.

"Who is she?" questioned her companion, glancing after the rider with some curiosity.

Miss Leigh. You remember I pointed her home out a few moments ago.

"Ah! Then she's the heiress?"

"Yes, an heiress now, though a year ago she was poorer than her own cook. I never could tolerate her, but I managed to keep up a show of friendship. She'll be one of the leaders of society here when she gets rid of her mourning."

The speaker concluded this remark with a very visible frown. She was forcibly reminded of her own doubtful position and her inability to disregard the person or thing that could contribute to her social advancement.

Annexation was indeed a burning question with her, and while she found her dollars an important ally, her lack of a presentable grandfater was decidedly a drawback in the furtherance of her ambitious aspirations.

"A graceful rider and quite a pretty girl," remarked her companion, breaking in upon these unpleasant reflections. "Where did she get her money?"

From her uncle. The case is altogether peculiar. It seems that her father was disinherited for marrying contrary to his father's wishes, and her uncle, being the only other child, came in for all the property. A fortunate thing for him, as you say, though, apparently he has some scruples about enjoying his good fortune, for his father was scarcely buried before he began to search for his brother.

"Yes, he found him dying, I believe, in some obscure California town. Miss Leigh came to Elmwood. That was five years ago, and now she has inherited all of her uncle's money. He died last October, and his son—"

"His son! You don't tell me he has a son."

"He certainly has. I am not surprised at your astonishment. It seems almost impossible that a father could enrich a child as she has done."

"The young man gets something, of course. Two thousand a year, I believe. A small sum in comparison with the whole."

A very unusual case. Perhaps he intends the young man to marry."

"Perhaps, but as they have never seen each other, the result is scarcely probable. The son has been in Europe for the last five years. He was considered quite wild, I am told, and he and his father quarreled from the start. No doubt, the fact had some connection with the terms of the will, but I think there was undue influence somewhere."

With this broad accusation the subject was allowed to drop. Meanwhile the object of these remarks was pursuing her way homeward.

Mrs. Downs' companion had called her pretty, but the word scarcely did her justice.

Her face, while lacking perfection of feature, was singularly winning and attractive. If the truth be told, she was broad, the full red lips with their expression, half pleading, half imperious, made ample compensation. If the nose deviated from the straight and perfect line, the regularity of the mouth and the liquid depths of the clear gray eyes, and the sweet personality beaming from the expressive countenance.

Absorbed in thought of an unpleasant character, as evidenced by her very perceptible frown, she found herself in her surroundings, until her horse, through force of habit, rather than the guiding hand of his mistress, turned into a broad elm-lined avenue, and she looked up in some surprise to find herself at home.

Ten minutes later she had divested herself of her riding habit, and made her way to her sitting-room. A bright, cheerful apartment whose tasteful furnishings revealed something of the individuality of its owner.

MCKINLEY AND MARS.

THE MAJOR WILL ASK THE MARSARIANS QUESTIONS.

Enormous Profits of the Sugar Trust—Precarious Labor Situation—Bitter Reciprocity Fight—The Tariff Tax on Sugar Is Dominant Motive.

Mars to be Interviewed.

Appropos of the announcement by Edison that it may be possible to converse with the inhabitants of Mars, when that planet in August approaches to within about 40,000,000 miles of our humble sphere, Major McKinley has prepared a set of questions which he hopes the inhabitants of Mars will kindly answer in time for campaign purposes here.

McKinley's absolute faith in "protection," with its reciprocity safety valves, as the promoter of civilization and the forerunner of the millennium, coupled with the fact that the Marsarians, because of the age of their planet, are accomplishing feats apparently inconceivable to the Marsians of the present, has led him to attempt the novel plan of going to Mars for campaign material. The following are some of the questions now ready to fire at the unsuspecting Marsarian statesmen:

1. I am Major McKinley, author of the McKinley tariff bill—of course, you have protective tariffing there? Yes, I supposed so, I wish to ask a few questions in regard to protective tariffs.

2. Are those big marks which cross the surface of your planet at right angles really canals to facilitate communication and commerce, as our free trade astronomers suppose, or are they immense tariff walls to obstruct trade and foster home industries?

3. Do you make your tariff walls strong, high and completely prohibitive, or do you leave reciprocity holes in the back door for the benefit of foreigners, who will open a similar "cat-holes" in their walls?

4. Do you put a high duty on wool to make it dear, and on tinned plate to make it cheap?

5. Do you take duties off of sugar because they are taxes upon the consumer and leave them on steel rails because they are taxes upon the foreigners?

6. I suppose each division on your planet lets in a few foreign goods—just to give foreigners an opportunity to pay their taxes. Can all countries get rich in this way? What ones can?

7. Do you ever admit that the consumer pays any taxes at all?

8. Do you encourage manufacturers by putting a duty on raw materials?

9. Are your manufacturers grateful for the protection they get, or do you have to "fry the fat" out of them every campaign?

10. Have you a "Fat Fryer's Guide"—that is, a list of protected millinery manufacturers like our New York Tribune has published to aid in raising campaign funds?

11. Do you not find that competition will lower prices faster when restricted to small countries than when spread over the entire planet?

12. Do you protect manufacturers over form combines or trusts to prevent competition, restrict production, raise prices, lower wages and bring your whole protected system into disrepute?

13. Do these trusts, then, begin to sell goods twenty or fifty per cent. cheaper to foreigners than in your "protected home markets," depending upon the tariff to prevent home consumers from reimporting these goods?

14. Do you ever aid manufacturers in selling cheaper to foreigners by paying drawback duties—i.e., refunding duties paid on raw materials, when such materials are being exported in a manufactured form?

15. Can you keep the farmers in line by giving them all of the bogus protection and should reciprocity they want, while their farms are declining in value and are mortgaged to death?

16. Do you succeed in getting the people to believe that you are making nearly all of your own tinned plate and employing thousands of men in the process, when you are really only making one per cent. of all, and this mostly from imported plates and by imported workmen?

17. Do you keep men on the free list and succeed in making laborers believe that they are protected by a tariff on what they consume?

18. Why is it that labor in unprotected industries always gets better wages and has steadier employment than labor in protected industries?

19. Here in the United States we have protection against the cheap labor of Europe; but, strange to say, in Europe the low-wage countries all have protection against the high-wage country—England. Have you got a good argument to explain away this apparent inconsistency? Or do the facts there fit the protective theory?

20. Is cheapness a curse?

21. How do you make it appear consistent to encourage inventions to make machinery, to protect against the loss of cheapness?

22. Wouldn't it be better to destroy machinery, railroads and ships in order to prevent cheapness and to provide more employment for labor?

23. Is it possible that trade is beneficial to both parties to a trade war?

MCKINLEY AND MARS.

THE MAJOR WILL ASK THE MARSARIANS QUESTIONS.

Enormous Profits of the Sugar Trust—Precarious Labor Situation—Bitter Reciprocity Fight—The Tariff Tax on Sugar Is Dominant Motive.

Mars to be Interviewed.

Appropos of the announcement by Edison that it may be possible to converse with the inhabitants of Mars, when that planet in August approaches to within about 40,000,000 miles of our humble sphere, Major McKinley has prepared a set of questions which he hopes the inhabitants of Mars will kindly answer in time for campaign purposes here.

McKinley's absolute faith in "protection," with its reciprocity safety valves, as the promoter of civilization and the forerunner of the millennium, coupled with the fact that the Marsarians, because of the age of their planet, are accomplishing feats apparently inconceivable to the Marsians of the present, has led him to attempt the novel plan of going to Mars for campaign material. The following are some of the questions now ready to fire at the unsuspecting Marsarian statesmen:

1. I am Major McKinley, author of the McKinley tariff bill—of course, you have protective tariffing there? Yes, I supposed so, I wish to ask a few questions in regard to protective tariffs.

2. Are those big marks which cross the surface of your planet at right angles really canals to facilitate communication and commerce, as our free trade astronomers suppose, or are they immense tariff walls to obstruct trade and foster home industries?

3. Do you make your tariff walls strong, high and completely prohibitive, or do you leave reciprocity holes in the back door for the benefit of foreigners, who will open a similar "cat-holes" in their walls?

4. Do you put a high duty on wool to make it dear, and on tinned plate to make it cheap?

5. Do you take duties off of sugar because they are taxes upon the consumer and leave them on steel rails because they are taxes upon the foreigners?

6. I suppose each division on your planet lets in a few foreign goods—just to give foreigners an opportunity to pay their taxes. Can all countries get rich in this way? What ones can?

7. Do you ever admit that the consumer pays any taxes at all?

8. Do you encourage manufacturers by putting a duty on raw materials?

9. Are your manufacturers grateful for the protection they get, or do you have to "fry the fat" out of them every campaign?

10. Have you a "Fat Fryer's Guide"—that is, a list of protected millinery manufacturers like our New York Tribune has published to aid in raising campaign funds?

11. Do you not find that competition will lower prices faster when restricted to small countries than when spread over the entire planet?

12. Do you protect manufacturers over form combines or trusts to prevent competition, restrict production, raise prices, lower wages and bring your whole protected system into disrepute?

13. Do these trusts, then, begin to sell goods twenty or fifty per cent. cheaper to foreigners than in your "protected home markets," depending upon the tariff to prevent home consumers from reimporting these goods?

14. Do you ever aid manufacturers in selling cheaper to foreigners by paying drawback duties—i.e., refunding duties paid on raw materials, when such materials are being exported in a manufactured form?

15. Can you keep the farmers in line by giving them all of the bogus protection and should reciprocity they want, while their farms are declining in value and are mortgaged to death?

16. Do you succeed in getting the people to believe that you are making nearly all of your own tinned plate and employing thousands of men in the process, when you are really only making one per cent. of all, and this mostly from imported plates and by imported workmen?

17. Do you keep men on the free list and succeed in making laborers believe that they are protected by a tariff on what they consume?

18. Why is it that labor in unprotected industries always gets better wages and has steadier employment than labor in protected industries?

19. Here in the United States we have protection against the cheap labor of Europe; but, strange to say, in Europe the low-wage countries all have protection against the high-wage country—England. Have you got a good argument to explain away this apparent inconsistency? Or do the facts there fit the protective theory?

20. Is cheapness a curse?

21. How do you make it appear consistent to encourage inventions to make machinery, to protect against the loss of cheapness?

22. Wouldn't it be better to destroy machinery, railroads and ships in order to prevent cheapness and to provide more employment for labor?

23. Is it possible that trade is beneficial to both parties to a trade war?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

AS AN example of the extent to which tipping prevails on the Continent it is interesting to learn that porters in Swiss hotels are not only paid no wages but themselves pay a rental to the innkeepers. They make their living, and a good one, exclusively from the tips given them by guests.

The "water kings" of Montana are not the creations of fairy fancy. They are real men who have got possession of the springs and make fortunes out of irrigation. General Drenforth, with his patent rainstorms on the cloud-robbing plan, wouldn't be a drop in a bucket compared to the bosses of high springs on the hillside.

SOUTH AFRICA has been scourged by a locust pest, and considerable damage is still being wrought. A swarm of locusts crossed over one place in a column over six miles wide, clearing pretty much everything before them. The mealie crops in the Orange Free State has been destroyed by the locusts, causing a loss of over \$1,000,000.

"The State of Massachusetts," says "Our Dumb Animals," "has spent over \$100,000 in trying to exterminate the gray moths near Boston. A lot of which might have been saved by a proper protection of our birds. The moth is not exterminated and we may yet be compelled to ask the English sparrows to aid us in this case."

A MAN living at Burke, Vt., has saved all the maple sugar he has made in the past fifty years, having now on hand a considerable quantity of the boiling of 1842 and his entire crop of every year since, the whole aggregating 10,000 pounds. It is all stirred sugar, and has kept perfectly. Nobody knows why he hoards the sugar, and he offers no explanation.

The amenities of French political life were recently illustrated in the Chamber of Deputies on a proposition that the funeral of the late Deputy Madier de Montjau should be at the public expense, when Deputy Cassagnac expressed a desire to have all of his Republican colleagues disposed of the same way and Deputy Doumer declared that they were anxious to vote a public funeral for Deputy Cassagnac.

SOME very eminent physicians hold that cancer is caused by grief, anxiety or disappointment. The disease is frequently linked with insanity. All this goes to show that the mind very largely controls the body. When the mind suffers the body is affected. Napoleon's cancer of the stomach is supposed to date from his disappointment at Moscow, when he realized that his campaign was an utter failure—an irreparable disaster.

THE Duke of Portland, who is one of the richest noblemen in England, has just added 20,000 acres to his shooting preserves. The Duke has now 80,000 acres, or 123 square miles, reserved solely for the use of his gun. He believes in doing things on a large scale. His town-house extends along nearly the entire side of Cavendish Square, and "Welbeck," his seat in Nottinghamshire, is said to be the finest woodland domain in England.

AUSTRALIANS have had bitter experience of the mischief which rabbits are capable of doing, and now they seem likely to have trouble of a similar kind from the introduction of foxes. An Australian journal, says that foxes have already spread over a wide area, and are menacing the poultry and the sheep. They attain greater size and strength in Australia than in England, and the mild climate is highly favorable to the increase of their numbers. "It must be very disheartening," says the writer, "to all who have stock of any kind to lose, to find themselves confronted by some new enemy introduced by thoughtless or selfish persons. If some energetic steps are not soon taken, nothing but the spread of foxes over the whole continent."

A RAILROAD manager who hopes some day to see a secretary of railways in the National Cabinet, has just been furnished with as much public need for a department of that kind in the executive administration as there is need of a postmaster-general or a secretary of agriculture. This idea carried out would put such a secretary above the railway commission, and the railway manager's idea is that the president would appoint a man of national reputation and great ability in railway affairs as secretary of this department. All complaints of shippers, railway passengers, and matters which could not be adjusted in traffic associations could be finally appealed to the department of railways before being taken to the courts. With the 175,000 miles of railway penetrating every section of the country, citizens are about as closely related to their railroads as they are to their post offices, and this, says the Boston Transcript, would have the same kind of administration for both.

A REMARKABLE illustration of what can be done at a pinch in the way of rapid shipbuilding has just been furnished by the well-known firm of Yarrow & Co. of Poplar, London. The French Government was in urgent need of a light-draught gunboat with which to punish the rebellious Dahomeans, but none of the home ship-yards would contract to build one in less than three months. The Poplar firm undertook the job, and in twenty-three days designed, built, launched, and fitted out the vessel, a steel craft which is described as a model of simplicity and completeness. A hundred feet long and eighteen feet beam, she carries on a lower deck, forward, a wood-consuming locomotive boiler, her engines at driving two powerful paddle-wheels fixed astern. Quarters for the crew, and half-a-dozen holds for stores and munitions, complete this part of the vessel, which is strongly braced with iron struts and along the whole length with iron stays. On the upper deck are the Captain's and officers' quarters, and on both decks are stands for seven quick-firing guns of the mitrailleuse class. At her official trial the vessel made over ten miles an hour without any perceptible vibration. She is flat-bottomed, draws only eighteen inches of water, and is capable of carrying 400 troops.

Current Leaves for Tea.

Current leaves were extensively used in the South during the war as a substitute for tea. The leaves were picked from the bushes, were rolled up by hand and dried by a slow heat, and, when mixed with a small proportion of genuine tea, made a passable substitute for the real article. Some persons used the current tea without mixing it, and it was said to have some of the pleasant effects of the genuine leaves, but that it could not have been entirely satisfactory was demonstrated by the quickness with which it was dropped when the war came to an end.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Buenos Ayros, Argentina, is going extensively into the manufacture of agricultural implements.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.