

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. PUBLISHED DAILY (EXCEPT MONDAY) AND WEEKLY. BY THE NEWS AND OBSERVER CO.

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SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1886. FOR JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT—4TH DISTRICT: HON. WALTER CLARK, Of Wake County.

FOR SCHOICOR: SWIFT GALLOWAY, ESQ., Of Wayne.

In the anarchist trials at Chicago, the defendants were presented with bouquets by fashionably dressed women. Out upon such silliness!

The democratic State convention of Vermont met Thursday last and the attendance is reported as unprecedentedly large. There were notably large accessions of young men and this the chairman rightly regarded as an augury of the permanence of democratic control of Federal affairs. A full ticket was nominated.

Gov. Lee, of Virginia, seems now to be singing the Mikado. On being asked the news by a reporter on Friday he sat down and wrote the following: "The Governor's family on the 21st of July consisted of two little girls and two little boys. Today, the 23d, the Governor's family consists of two little boys and three little girls, and now he will be able to sing, 'Three little maids from school.'"

While the President was receiving the public at Albany during his attendance on the bi-centennial celebration in the city named he was stealthily approached from behind by a shabbily dressed man. The man was arrested before he reached the President and was taken out of the room. He protested against his arrest but was led off to the station house. There he was searched but no weapons were found on him and no other arises a question as to whether he has not a remedy in an action for false imprisonment. Let us suppose the arrest had not been made, and the man had turned out to be a dangerous instead of a harmless crank. Would then the official guardians who permitted him to do his vicious work un molested ever have ceased to suffer condemnation by unthinking people?

THE FRUIT FAIR. The State fruit fair will be held in Fayetteville August 4th and 5th, and our people should not forget it. Ever since the establishment of the institution it has steadily improved in all respects until it is now a finer show of fruit than other Southern States can make, or makes at any rate. It invariably opens the eyes of all who see it, particularly those native and to the manner born, to the possibilities of North Carolina in the way of fruit growing. It is, too, such a beautiful exhibition—a flower show only can be more beautiful—and has therefore attractions other than those of a material sort. It should be largely attended, since there is no interest more important to the whole State than that of fruit growing, and the opportunity it affords for studying the advances being made in horticulture should be improved. It is an institution of great value to North Carolina and should be sustained and encouraged as such. We hope the next exhibition will be made in Raleigh.

A COMPLIMENT TO NORTH CAROLINA. However much those who knew little of the civil war are disposed to underrate the deeds of North Carolinians therein, those who were in authority during the struggle have always been enthusiastic in praise of the part North Carolina played on the battle-field. The fact has been recently illustrated again. A citizen of Tarboro, Mr. Geo. T. Williams, polished up a walking cane of Edgewood wood and sent it to ex-president Jefferson Davis. He has received an acknowledgment, in the course of which Mr. Davis says: "The cane is precious to me, having been cut by a North Carolina soldier who contributed to our first victory in the war, and remembers, as I do with pride, the battle of Big Bethel. North Carolina did her full duty there, and it has given me pleasure often to bear testimony to the valor and fidelity of her sons on many trying occasions." "Scorpions may sneer at and writings defame" the good old state, of our love but, honorable men and men of information will ever hold her in the high estimation to which she is entitled.

A NEW JERSEY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. It is very safe to say that all matters pertaining to industrial schools will possess a keen interest for all of our people from this time forth, until our own school is an assured success and no longer a novelty. The board of agriculture will consider plans for the industrial school between now and their next meeting, and both they and all intelligent people will be glad to receive information about successful schools in other places.

The New Jersey law on the subject of industrial schools lies before us, and it affords us great encouragement at this particular time. There have been naturally grave doubts in the minds of sincere friends of the new education as to whether there were means enough at our disposal at the present time to start a school even upon a modest plan. It has been frequently said that the history of such schools showed that they have all started from small beginnings and that it was best for them to start in that way and be allowed to grow. But none of this history gives us so much confidence and encouragement as does this New Jersey law and the industrial school at Newark established under it. The law is so like our own as almost to suggest a common origin, though we know this not to be the case. The first two sections of the New Jersey act, chapter six, are as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the senate and general assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any board of education, school committee, or other like body, of any city, town or township in this State, shall certify to the Governor that a sum of money, not less than three thousand dollars, has been contributed by voluntary subscriptions of citizens, or otherwise, as hereinafter authorized, for the establishment in such city, town or township of a school or schools, for industrial education, it shall be the duty of said Governor to cause to be drawn, by warrant of the comptroller, approved by himself, out of the moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, an amount equal to that contributed by the said object; and when any such school or schools shall have been established in any locality as aforesaid, there shall be annually contributed by the State in manner aforesaid, for the maintenance and support thereof, a sum of money equal to that contributed each year, in said locality, for such purpose; provided, however, that the moneys contributed by the State, as aforesaid, to any locality, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That all moneys raised and contributed, as aforesaid, shall be applied, under the direction of a board of trustees, organized as hereinafter provided, to the establishment and support of schools for training and education of pupils in industrial pursuits (including agriculture), so as to enable them to perfect themselves in the several branches of industry which require technical instruction.

The technical school at Newark was established under this act. It was organized in 1884, and has a large building, three stories high. Prof. Chas. A. Colton, who has kindly supplied this information, writes: "This school is still an experiment. This is the second year of our existence and we have had 150 students during the year. The course has been extended to four years instead of three. It is a difficult matter to carry our students over from one year to the next, so eager are the boys to get to work after they once learn a little."

The following additional facts are from a recent paper: The school employs three teachers besides the director. Applicants for admission must not be less than sixteen years of age, and of good moral character, and must be residents of Newark. They must be well grounded in the following studies, viz: Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history and English composition. Certificates of graduation from any grammar school in Newark will be accepted as the requisite qualification for admission. The course of study requires three years. The studies taught are algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics, theoretical, descriptive, applied and agricultural chemistry, and free-hand and mechanical drawing. From the start the institution met with wonderful success and approval by the citizens of Newark, and has attained to a rapid growth during the two years of its existence. Briefly told, the institution is arranged as follows: There are class-rooms on the three floors which comprise the building. They are handsomely and comfortably fitted up, and though small afford all the necessities to study. The two rooms on the first floor have blackboards arranged about the sides, and are devoted to mathematics, classes of different grades having been formed in this branch. On the next floor is the lecture-room in which Prof. Carlton delivers his lectures to the students on physics and chemistry. It is arranged in amphitheatre form, in benches, for the students. Valuable apparatus appertaining to the sciences he expounds as at the command of the lecturer, of this valuable aid being apparatus for illustration of the manufacture of illuminating gas, soap and other articles in common use. In the rear of the lecture-room is a small laboratory, in which is arranged the apparatus for the illustration of the lectures. The students have no laboratory, as the school is only intended to give an insight into science rather than to make specialists of the students. On the third floor are the rooms for drawing, tracing, &c., which form part of the education of the students. There are geometrical figures, outlines of human faces, objects of every known kind and shading casts of different parts of the human frame. Pupils begin by drawing a model of these articles, and according to their excellence and execution are given more difficult parts. Free-hand drawing is first taught, because a knowledge of that science is valuable in all trades, and leads the pupil to a knowledge of how to handle all mechanical instruments that may come to hand. Specimens of the work done by the young men are on exhibition in this room and they are decidedly creditable to the pupils.

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3. The following are the times and places of holding the Congressional and judicial conventions so far as announced: First judicial, Elizabeth City, August 11. Third judicial, Wilson, July 28. Fourth Congressional, Raleigh, August 5. Fifth judicial, Durham, Aug. 4, 2 p.m. First Congressional, Elizabeth City, August 11. Seventh Congressional, Salisbury, August 3. Seventh judicial, Fayetteville, July 29. Eighth judicial, Lexington, Aug. 4. Eighth Congressional, Lenoir, Aug. 5. Tenth judicial, Morganton, July 29. Eleventh judicial, Lenoir, July 29.

THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE CLARK. CORRESPONDENCE THAT EXPLAINS ITSELF. COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. SMITHFIELD, July 22d, 1886. HON. WALTER CLARK, Dear Sir—As chairman of the democratic convention of the 4th judicial district of North Carolina, it becomes my pleasant duty to inform you that at a meeting of said convention, held in the town of Smithfield, the 22d inst., you were unimously and by acclamation nominated as the candidate of our party for the position of judge of the superior court for this district.

When it is remembered that having been appointed by his excellency, the Governor, to the position on the bench you now hold, only a few months before the assembling of the convention, when it might have been suggested that a course of wise policy was that of winning conciliation, you have nevertheless pursued the line of rigid right with a manliness and fearlessness that have commended you to the good people of our entire State, it is no wonder that one of the best conventions I have ever seen has selected you with such unanimity to wear the ermine that you have already worn with such ability and purity.

Trusting that you will accept the nomination tendered you, I have the honor to remain, Very respectfully, etc., DAN L. H. McLEAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., 24th July, 1886. HON. D. H. McLEAN, Ch'm'n &c.: Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the 23rd inst. is before me. A public officer is a public servant. The office is conferred upon him to the sole end that the public may be served and in the discharge of its duties he is influenced by any considerations of personal advantage to himself or by any other motive than benefit to the people whom he has been called upon to serve, he is false to his trust and unworthy of his office.

The judiciary is that branch of the State government which is nearest to the people and upon its impartiality and efficiency the interest of every citizen largely depends. The largest part of the taxation of the State is required for the necessary expenses of our courts. The courts are established that life, liberty and property may be protected. It is the duty of those charged with the administration of the courts to see that there is no undue waste of the public time and that justice is administered as speedily and economically as is consistent with exact justice to all parties. The taxpayer has a right to require that his contribution to public uses shall not be wasted by an inefficient administration of the courts.

The administration of criminal law punishment, while merciful, should be directed not merely to the punishment of the defendant but to deter others from like offenses and thereby to diminish the volume of crime which taxes the pockets and the patience of our people. Especial pains should be taken that the hand of the law should not fall only upon the weak and the poor, while wealthy and influential offenders are allowed to go unwhipped of justice.

These are the sentiments which have actuated me during the short time I have been upon the bench. Coming into the discharge of duties new to me, I have, of course, made many mistakes. The people, who look quite through the deeds of men and scrutinize sharply, as they have a right to do, the acts of their servants, are aware of how far I have fallen short of the mark, but in their generosity they have appreciated my motives and taken the will for the deed. I so understand the unanimous vote of your convention. I am deeply indebted by this mark of confidence from the people of this judicial district as expressed by your convention. Next to the approval of his own conscience, the highest reward a public officer can have is the approbation of good men.

I accept the nomination so flattering bestowed and thank you for the kind terms in which you have conveyed to me the action of the convention. Very Truly Yours, WALTER CLARK.

delegates to the Congressional, Judicial and State conventions, Hon. Giles Mcbane was made chairman, and the newspapermen present were made secretaries.

The convention passed unanimously a vote that our delegates go to Greensboro instructed to cast the vote of the county for Hon. Jas. W. Reid for Congress.

Methodists in Council. RALEIGH DISTRICT CONFERENCE. COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. HENDERSON, July 24, 1886.

The first day's proceedings of this conference were of a highly interesting character, and conducted in an unusually fine spirit. Religious services were conducted at the opening of the morning session by Rev. J. B. Martin and Rev. B. F. Dixon, and at the opening of the afternoon services by Rev. J. W. Jenkins.

Hon. D. W. Bain, secretary of the last conference, and the following members then or afterwards appeared: Raleigh, Edenton street, Rev. W. C. Norman, pastor, and two clerical and one lay delegates; Raleigh, Person street, Rev. W. L. Cunningham, pastor, and one clerical and two lay delegates; Raleigh, Brooklyn and Macedonia missions, Rev. J. F. Butt, pastor; Cary circuit, Rev. J. B. Martin, pastor, and three lay delegates; Rolesville circuit, Rev. Philip Greening, pastor, and two lay delegates; Smithfield circuit, Rev. Solomon Pool, D. D., pastor, and one lay delegate; Clayton circuit, J. M. Turner, lay delegate; Tar River circuit, Rev. J. J. Kenu, pastor, and three clerical and five lay delegates; Youngville circuit, Rev. B. C. Alfred, pastor, and three lay delegates; Louisburg station, Rev. A. McCallen, pastor, and two lay delegates; Oxford station, Rev. T. A. B. one pastor, one clerical and five lay delegates; Oxford circuit, Rev. N. E. Coltrane, pastor, and one clerical and four lay delegates; Henderson station, Rev. J. D. Arnold, pastor, and four lay delegates; Newton Grove mission, Rev. E. Pope, pastor; Harpsboro mission, Rev. D. A. Watkins, pastor.

The presiding elder, Rev. J. D. Arnold, and W. E. Gary were appointed a committee on public worship. Rev. J. T. Jones, pastor of the Methodist Protestant church, was introduced to the conference.

Pastoral reports were made the order of the day, and were generally of an encouraging character. They indicate a healthy growth in number and efficiency of church members. Special prominence was given in these reports to the Sunday school work and the spiritual condition of the various communities represented. In this connection they abounded in tender incident and reminiscence. Neighborhood and cottage prayer meetings are established by many of the churches, and they develop much of the Christian activity now noticeable in these churches.

In the matter of Sunday schools there has been very decided improvement and the reports upon this branch of work are probably the most favorable made to the convention.

In another communication will appear the names of the delegates chosen to the State convention and various other matters that may be of interest.

Vance County Democratic Convention. COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. HENDERSON, N. C., July 24. This convention assembled at 12 o'clock and B. A. Capehart, Esq., was made chairman and Thad. R. Manning, Esq., secretary. A motion to allow the minority representation in the district judicial convention was voted down and in its stead the delegates were instructed to vote for Col. I. A. Sugg, as solicitor and Hon. H. G. Connor as judge. The delegates are J. L. H. Missillier, George Field, W. S. Parker, J. C. Bobbitt, J. Y. Landis, Eppy Grison, H. T. Watkins, Dr. W. T. Cheatham, Dr. B. J. Gill and Col. W. H. Cheek.

The following delegates and alternates were elected to the State judicial convention: Delegates—D. Y. Cooper, J. H. Dunn, B. A. Capehart, Geo. W. Kittrell, J. Herbert Taylor, Geo. H. Yanoy, Jesse L. Kelley, Alternates—W. H. S. Burgwyn, J. D. Cooper, John A. Fuller, Spot. Jurwell, John B. Hunt, R. W. Kearney, W. H. Davis. Resolutions were offered by Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, and adopted, as follows:

1. It is time for the democracy of Vance county to assume its proper place in the councils and direction of the party in the State.

2. That it will conduce to the best interests of our people for our county to secure from the next legislature the right to send a representative from our county to the general assembly, separate from the county of Warren.

3. That we recognize in our State executive a gentleman of the purest character, a patriot and a statesman; whose administration reflects honor upon our State and should be a source of pride to all citizens, irrespective of party.

opinion with regard to the propriety of placing a ticket in the field for the various county offices, and for members of the legislature, in the pending election, and

Whereas, Many of our most influential party friends believe that the effectiveness of our party organization will be best maintained by placing such a ticket in the field, therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That it is the sense of this convention that a ticket headed by the best and most influential members of the party should be presented to the people for the various county offices, and for members of the legislature at the approaching election in November.

2d. That the chairman of the county executive committee of the democratic party is hereby instructed to call a convention in accordance with our plan of party organization, to meet in the town of Henderson the 9th day of October, for the purpose of making nominations and for the purpose of transacting such other important business as may be brought before that body.

A motion to instruct the delegates to the State judicial convention to vote for the re-nomination of the present justices was defeated.

No delegates were appointed to the Congressional convention.

Light on the Bad Odors. COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. Perhaps the following bit of experience may throw some light on the cause of the bad odors your people seem to be chasing to such little purpose.

About five years ago our yard was, on a moist, sultry, July night, suddenly possessed by the most noisome smell that I have ever fallen me to encounter. It seemed to contain the worst qualities of all the evil odors that I had ever before experienced, besides divers qualities of its own to which nothing else on earth could lay claim. After bearing it till endurance was no longer possible and satisfied that our premises were in perfect order, I stepped over to our neighbor (a stranger and new-comer) whose yard adjoined, and as blandly and delicately as I knew how, alluded to the odor, adding that my wife thought something must be wrong on his place.

With equal blandness and delicacy he replied that his wife had all along been begging him to see if there was not something wrong on mine. I invited him to inspect my premises for himself; he returned the favor as to his. We set out hunting, searching and sniffing. Now it was here, now there; now nowhere and again everywhere. But by no means could we locate it exactly. I was confident that the odor was a little stronger in his yard. I could see that he was equally confident that it was a little stronger in mine.

Well, by dint of closed windows and much discomfing we pulled through the summer, with the settled conviction that our neighbors were a very improper sort of folks; and it was plain that they returned the compliment. All chance of our being neighborly was thereby destroyed forever. Another summer had come and our neighbors had gone before the mystery was solved. Then there fell from an ash tree, which seems to be their favorite habitat—a beetle about three inches long, and of an olive-gray color (say putty) with a tinge of green and a few faint spots or blotches, while a pair of perpendicular and apparently utterly useless nippers situated just over the head gave it an appearance at once most odd and dangerous. A very short interview settled the cause of the evil smells beyond doubt.

I then recollected having seen the same beetle several years previous in an apple tree, at which time an amateur entomologist informed me that they were rare, or, at least, not common, and also gave me their name, which I have forgotten. However, in point of uncanny looks and evil odors they are easily first among all our bug kind.

Since then we have been troubled with them more or less every summer. Owing to their elevated position the odor is of the most elusive, unaccountable nature, as it depends on air currents, and is rarely strongest immediately under the tree.

INTERESTING TO ALL ATHLETES.—What L. E. Myers says, after his repeated victories over W. G. George the celebrated English runner, at Madison Square, Garden, New York City, on New York, May 10th, 1886. Pond's Extract Co. Dear Sir: I have used POND'S EXTRACT constantly as a rubbing material, and find it to be the best article of the kind I ever used. It removes stiffness and soreness of the muscles like magic, and in my opinion is destined to be the liniment for athletic purposes. Yours truly, L. E. Myers.

POND'S EXTRACT is used generally by all the leading athletes, and is invaluable for Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness, Bruises, Chaffs and all kinds of Pains and Inflammations. It is sold everywhere. Carefully avoid imitations.

SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER AND WINTER RESORT. BATTERY PARK HOTEL, ASHEVILLE, N. C. The Battery Park will be open July 12th. Rates from \$2.50 to \$8.50 per day.

The city of Asheville is located on the high broken plateau between the Blue Ridge and Appalachian chains, and is accessible by rail from all points of the compass.

The Battery Park is a new hotel just completed with all the modern appliances for doing a first class business. Hydraulic elevator. Electric light. Heated by steam and open fire.

Electric bells connecting every room with the office. The house is built on a high hill overlooking the town and a stretch of country fifty miles in extent.

Scenery magnificent. Prospect extensive. Climate delightful. For descriptive pamphlet and any information pertaining to the business, address, C. H. SOUTHWICK, Proprietor.

HAYWOOD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WAYNESVILLE, N. C. "The Loveliest spot in all God's Wonderful World of Beauty."

New three-story hotel, 170 feet long, with verandas twelve feet wide and 250 feet long. House handsomely furnished. Everything new, bright and clean. Accommodations in every department strictly first-class.

MOUNT MITCHELL HOTEL, BLACKMOUNTAIN, N. C. Situated on the Western North Carolina railway, near the foot of Mount Mitchell or "Mitchell's Peak," the highest land in America, east of the Rocky Mountains.

The Mount Mitchell hotel is under the same management as the Haywood White Sulphur. Every possible effort will be made to make the Mount Mitchell the most popular hotel in Western North Carolina. For further information address J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE, Waynesville, N. C.

ROUND KNOB HOTEL. The hotel is open winter and summer, and those from the North seeking health or pleasure should not fail to see Round Knob and its beautiful surroundings. Every attention will be given to the guests, and the table will be supplied with everything that is good and tempting.

The climate of Western North Carolina has long been noted for its beneficial effect upon those suffering with lung trouble, and no better hotel can be found in this country. Round Knob is a very popular place in the summer and the proprietor proposes to make it so in the winter.

A natural fountain 368 feet high; only a few yards from the hotel, is the highest in the world and is really one of the wonders of the continent and is an ever present attraction of this beautifully and picturesquely located hotel. "Telegraph and post-office in the hotel."

SWANNANOVA HOTEL, ASHEVILLE, N. C. The largest brick hotel in Asheville. Broad, airy halls. Water supply from Crystal Mountain springs. Philadelphia orchestra employed for the summer. Accommodations unsurpassed. Terms \$3 per day. Special rates by the week.

RAWLS BROS. HOTEL CLAIBORN, W. H. C. L. E. PROP. 117 1/2 N. C. HOTEL CLAIRBORN, W. H. C. L. E. PROP. 117 1/2 N. C.

EDUCATIONAL. FOUNDED 1802. SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY, SALEM, N. C. Eighty-third Annual Session begins Sept. 14, 1886.

Catawba College NEWTON, N. C. Next Session will begin August 3d. Full Academic, Business and collegiate Courses. Fine Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, &c.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, 1798. The 8th yearly Term begins September 7th, 1886. For Catalogue giving full particulars, address

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOUNDED 1859. For Young Ladies and Little Girls. Hillsboro, N. C.

St. Mary's School, RALEIGH, N. C. THE REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M., RECTOR AND PRINCIPAL.

BORNER SCHOOL, OXFORD, N. C. The Fall Session of 1886 begins the 26th of July. Send for Catalogue giving full information. July 16th.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND, Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for Little Girls. EMBLA P. O. Three miles from Baltimore, Md. Conducted by the sisters of Notre Dame. Send for Catalogue. July 15th end Mon. Wed. & Sat. 2nd.

VIRGINIA Female Institute STAUNTON, VA. Mrs. Gen. J. K. B. STUART, Principal.

PEACE INSTITUTE, RALEIGH, N. C. For Young Ladies and Small Girls. Fall session commences first Wednesday in September and closes corresponding time in June following.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA. Opens September 22d, 1886. One of the First Schools for Young Ladies in the Union.

ECONOMIZE Higher Education. Those looking for an institution whose advantages are equal to the Best; yet who charge as the lowest, should fail to procure and examine a catalogue of

Thomasville Female College. Each patron may choose any desired Course of Study; yet the Faculty of ten members is sufficient to meet every demand.

EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO., RALEIGH, N. C. WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS, DUFUR & CO.

KING & MACY, House and Sign Painting. 1 East Davie St., under Law Building.

THE OCCONEECHEE HOTEL, HILLSBORO, N. C. Will be open after July 1st, for SUMMER VISITORS. E. H. POGUE, Proprietor.

THE LAW North Carolina Notes and Drafts. Including Forms and directions for making, endorsing, transferring, accepting, protesting and discharging the same.

PILOT MOUNTAIN ON FIRE. SPOUTING FORTH A STREAM OF FIRE, LAVAS, &c. It may not be that, but only the snorting of the steam horse at its foot.

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WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS, DUFUR & CO. No. 38 North Howard street, Baltimore, Md. Manufacturers of wire railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Stoves, Fenders, Cages, Woods and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, Iron Bedsteads, Chair Seats, &c.

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