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had its judiciary and its postal service; it controlled the ports and the customs, and, in short, ran along fully as well as did the Spanish government. For some little time, like the others here in the South, was let alone by the Americans. After they came they were not disturbed for about a year. An American government was set up. It was a military government, and the firing upon this town and the baricade warranted extreme measures, this civil government was set aside, and the military is now in complete control.

These people had civil governments in all the islands up to the time of American occupation, governments by the people, when everything seemed to run smoothly and yet we are told that they are not capable of self government. These governments may not have come up to the American idea, but they suited the people quite as well, and perhaps better than our method of government would.

Our correspondent says the Filipinos have an intense hatred for the Americans and gives some of the reasons. They hate them worse than they hate the Spaniards, for while under Spanish rule the Spaniards mingled with the people, intermarried with them and identified themselves with the people, the Americans look upon them with contempt, which extends even to the better classes of the Filipinos. Another cause is that where the women are weak enough to be influenced by money, many of them are prostituted by American soldiers, who receive more pay than the average Spanish officer holder did under the old regime. One of the things of which the Filipinos before the change felt proud was the virtue of their women.

But aside from this there is race feeling which is as strong between the brown people of the Philippines and the American as it is between the white people of the South and the negro. They want a government of Filipinos for Filipinos by Filipinos, and they will never be satisfied with anything less. Speaking of this race feeling, he quotes an officer as saying:

"The man is blind who does not see that the people of this island have a friendship for the Americans there is a longing for a government of their own. The men of intelligence among them are ever desiring to see the sovereignty in the only thing for which they are not even with those who hold office under our government, even with those who are in education. They know that American rule would best protect them, there is the feeling for independence.

"The man who talked with me was born in the South. You know, he said, what a race feeling means. Well, these brown men have it as strongly as have the white men. They will not be satisfied until they get a brown man's government. That is the 'our idea' which they all of them hold. They believe themselves fully capable of handling a government of their own. They have the racial hatred for the white man who considers himself their superior. We know that for the masses of the people our government would be infinitely better than any that could be set up by the Filipinos, especially since their long years of education in corruption and bribery by the Spaniards; and that he himself who would make the people understand, it is something no man can say. The prospects are anything but favorable."

As showing the feeling of the natives he had with a Filipino editor: "One of the most intelligent Filipinos I have met is the editor of El Nuevo Dia, The New Day, published in Manila. He is a young man, a full blooded Filipino, a man of education, force and ideas. He is a strong national and there is likely to come a day when he will lead the people by the military authorities. They are looking for an opportunity to shut him up, and if he is not very careful they will find it.

"In talking with me about the future, Ormsen said the people would never be satisfied until they had their own government. He seemed to appreciate the motives impelling this government in taking control of things down here, but he is full of the idea that this should be a government of the Filipinos by the Filipinos. I asked him if the people would not be satisfied if Filipinos are given the administration of affairs under American direction. Upon this point he was very positive. 'Only,' said he, 'if they are convinced that it means ultimate independence.'"

"But can there be such a thing as a Filipino government with these forces? It is hard to see how long standing feuds among themselves, which speak different languages and have different interests! Could such a government be stable?" "The Filipinos no matter what their original tribal divisions, are united in their hearts upon this one thing—that they want a Filipino government. The war with Spain and the war that has been fought with the United States have had one certain result—they have united the Filipinos. They are now Filipino first; their tribal relations are secondary."

When this editor was asked if the Filipinos wouldn't change with education and when they came to understand our methods and intentions like us better, he replied: "No! On the contrary, the children of the coming generation will feel the desire for independence even more than we do. It is being instilled in them from boyhood. Education in English will only tend to impress them the stronger with the conviction of their ability to administer and maintain their own government. Those who count upon making over the Filipino by teaching him English have the conception of what racial instincts and race feeling mean."

As corroborating the views of this editor the correspondent concludes with a quotation from one of the highest officers in the army who had seen much service in the Southwest. "Take New Mexico and that portion of Texas along the Rio Grande," said

he. "The people are citizens in a sense—they have been educated in our schools, and everything possible has been done for them through fifty years and more. Yet everybody who has been brought in contact with them knows that they are as much Mexicans as they ever were, as thoroughly Mexicans as were their forefathers. You cannot make over a race by teaching it another language."

In other words learning the English language will not change the nature of man and will no more make an American of a Filipino than learning English makes an Englishman of a Sepoy.

GIRDING THE EARTH WITH RAILS.

It is predicted that within fifteen years the trip can be made from Paris to New York by rail, and possibly from London, for a tunnel under the British channel is not among the impossibilities or even improbabilities. That would be really less of an engineering feat in these days of wonderful engineering achievements than the building of a railroad along the Alaskan coast, which is proposed, would be. A company has been organized for this purpose and it is said it means business.

The intention is to make the Alaskan terminus of this road somewhere on Bering's Straits, which, it is said, can be bridged by taking advantage of the islands, and thus rail connection be made with the trans-Siberian road, giving all rail travel across both hemispheres. But if bridging the straits should prove impracticable the distance across by boat would be insignificant, and no very serious obstacle in the way of such an enterprise. The only question is, "will it pay?" If men who have millions to invest in railroads or other enterprises of that character become convinced of this that road will surely be built, whether within the predicted time or not.

There are great mineral and timber resources in Alaska, which of themselves would tempt investment in a railroad to develop and utilize them. If the company which proposes to undertake this work secures the land grants from Congress that it asks for these, with a railroad penetrating them, would more than pay the cost of construction and leave an immense margin for profit to the projectors of this enterprise.

A report comes from Washington that the ladies of the cabinet are going to socially boycott the ladies of Secretary Long's family because in all the time they have been living in Washington they have not given any social invitations, although accepting invitations and participating in those given by the other ladies. There is always some trouble brewing in Washington, and this right up to the heels of the Schley racket.

The girls in Smith College, Mass., are about to start an insurance rule which prohibits a girl from riding in a carriage with a student of Amherst College unless the girl is engaged to be married to him. This may possibly result in some temporary engagements, if not in a revolt.

The Topeka, Kansas boy, who wrote to Santa Claus and said all he wanted was a gun and a Bible, is probably a juvenile member of the Church Militant, and somewhat of an offset to the other Topeka boy who refused to pray in school and was dismissed.

The increase of taxable property in this State this year over last year is between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000. The four wealthiest counties are Wake, which reports \$11,794,806; Mecklenburg, \$11,097,242; Durham, \$10,347,138, and Buncombe, \$10,116,861.

About twenty thousand Santa Claus letters wind up in the Dead Letter Office every year, and doubtless some of the Dead Letter Office people wish the Dutch had never invented Santa.

A New York syndicate will soon begin the erection of a hotel which will be the noblest on the continent, and compared with which the Waldorf Astoria will figure as a country store inn.

Governor Leslie M. Shaw, who takes Secretary Gage's place in the Treasury, is another self-made man. He began life on a Vermont farm, but went West and "grew up with the country."

An Atlanta man has accomplished the feat of crowding 12,097 words on a postal card, and thus beat Uncle Sam out of about seventy-five cents postage.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, who succeeds Mr. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury is a banker, and to his credit, it is recorded, he never foreclosed a mortgage.

MOST BRUTAL CRIME.

White Man Strikes a Young Girl Over the Head with a Heavy Scantling.

CHILD'S HEAD BADLY GASHED

Thomas Rouse, an Escaped Convict, Without Any Known Cause, Commits a Cowardly and Villainous Crime. Bound Over to Court.

Probably one of the most brutal crimes ever committed in this community was perpetrated Christmas night about 7 o'clock by Thomas Rouse, an escaped convict from Kinston, and a man with a heart as black as sin. He struck Minnie Phillips, a little white girl, with a large piece of scantling, and laid her skin open to the skull where it struck.

Rouse was at the home of the little girl's mother on Cowan street near Chadbourn's lumber mill. Mrs. Phillips with her daughter and several other persons, was standing in the yard talking. Without the slightest knowledge of his approach, Rouse walked up and delivered a terrible blow, striking the twelve-year-old child squarely on her head and she fell unconscious to the ground. Without saying a word he walked back into the house. The tender little victim of this most villainous assault was taken to Mr. J. D. Nutt's drug store where her frightful wound was dressed by Dr. E. S. Pigford and others who were present at the time. The sight was painful as well as sickening, and all who saw the child or heard of the dastardly deed were enraged.

Sergeant C. S. Burnett went out and arrested Rouse and locked him up in the guard house. The preliminary trial before the Mayor yesterday was attended by a large number of people. The mother and child appeared as witnesses against the inhuman wretch. Mamee Phillips is a very pretty girl, and when she related the incident to the Mayor in her own simple way there was not a heart in the court room that did not go out to her. She was a pitiful sight with her head bandaged up. Mamee said she told her mother that Santa Claus had alighted her and before she could speak another word the crushing blow came down on her head.

Rouse said he didn't intend to hit the child, but was striking at some one else. But he has yet to express the least regret at his terrible crime.

Taylor Waddell in a firm voice said: "This is the most cowardly and villainous thing I have ever heard of and if I had the power I would send you to the penitentiary for ten years." There was a murmur of approval all over the court room, and then His Honor bound Rouse over to the Superior Court under a \$150 bond.

Rouse is a middle aged man. He shot a man in Kinston and was sentenced to a year on the county roads. He ran away last Spring and came to Wilmington in June. He is a cold blooded being and should receive the extreme penalty of the law.

MR. GWATHMEY'S HORSES. His Boy Trotter Tudor Chimes Was the Star Attraction On the Speedway. Was Many Heats.

The following clipping from the New York Evening Telegram of a recent date will be read with interest by many Wilmingtonians: "Mr. A. B. Gwathmey and his boy trotter Tudor Chimes, 3:15, recently purchased at a long price as a pole mate for Trotter, were the star attractions at the Speedway yesterday. It was the owner's first appearance in any trotting race, and he seemed to thoroughly enjoy riding at speed over the firm, smooth surface. His trainer, John Howell, was behind Trotter, and as the two horses have shown no purchase at all, it must be remembered that the two horses had many heat contests before Mr. Gwathmey made the purchase, and Tudor Chimes never lost a heat, except on two occasions, when he lost his race."

In Memory of Bagley. A silver memorial vase, designed by Tiffany & Co., of New York, has been presented to Ensign Trotter Bagley's mother. The vase bears the following inscription: "Presented to the mother of Ensign Trotter Bagley by L. B. Eaton, of North Carolina, in behalf of citizens of 37 States and the District of Columbia, as a token of admiration for the gallant young officer killed at the battle of Cardenas May 11, 1898."

A Lady Sportsman Coming. Charlotte Observer: Two lady sportsmen from the North—Miss Chandler and Mrs. Wilber, of Bethlehem, Pa.—will be hunting birds in the fields about Rutherford next week. They will arrive at that place Sunday in charge of Mr. E. S. Boucher, of Rutherford. Mr. Boucher is a prominent railroad man and sportsman, and is well known in this section of the State. He says that the two ladies have caught larkspur and shot snipe, duck and red birds, but have never had a North Carolina partridge hunt. They are to be initiated into the pleasures of this sport at Rutherford.

LYNCHING IN NORTHAMPTON.

Negro Taken From Jail and Hanged by Citizens for Criminal Assault On a White Woman.

[Special Star Telegram.] RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 28.—Governor Aycock the morning issued an order and commissioned Judge Justice to hold a special term of criminal court for Northampton county, to try Jeter Mitchell, a negro, for criminal assault on Mrs. Lucinda Hall, near Garysburg, but before the documents left the city a telegram was received to the effect that a crowd of infuriated citizens gave "Judge Lynch" jurisdiction early this morning, and Mitchell was hung on the limb of a tree by the jail. The order for a special term of court of course was revoked. Judge Furrill to-day dismissed the application of the good friends for a writ of habeas corpus. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

POINT CASWELL NOTES.

Interesting Christmas Exercises Held at the Presbyterian Church Tuesday Night.

[Special Star Correspondence.] POINT CASWELL, Dec. 28.—On Tuesday evening a large crowd assembled at the church to witness the exercises of the children and view the beautiful Christmas tree laden with useful presents for the children.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Starbuck, who was spending his vacation at Point Caswell. After the prayer the children sang several songs suitable to the occasion. Miss Annie Padgett acting as organist, after which the various presents were distributed to the children, who greatly enjoyed them. The Sabbath school of this church is in a very healthy condition, the attendance being large and regular and it is said to be the very best in the county. I cannot close without mentioning the great interest taken in this enterprise by the Misses Mary and Minnie Henry, and to whose efforts the success is mainly due. SPECTATOR.

ABOUT JANUARY WEATHER.

Data Covering a Period of 31 Years Compiled From Weather Bureau Records.

The following data, covering a period of 31 years, have been compiled from the Weather Bureau records at Wilmington for the month of January.

Temperature—mean or normal temperature, 47 degrees; warmest month was that of 1880, with an average of 55 degrees; coldest month was that of 1895, with an average of 39 degrees; highest temperature was 80 degrees on the 6th, 1890; lowest was 29 degrees on the 6th, 1894.

Precipitation—Average for month 3.75 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 12; greatest monthly precipitation was 7.52 inches in 1898; least monthly precipitation was 0.52 inches in 1870; greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 4.86 inches on the 6th, 1874; greatest amount of snow fall recorded in any 24 consecutive hours (record extending to Winter of 1894-95 only) was 1.5 inches on the 6th, 1874.

Clouds and Weather.—Average number of clear days, 9; partly cloudy, 11; cloudy days, 11.

Wind.—The prevailing winds have been from the southwest. Highest velocity of the wind was 46 miles from the southwest on the 6th, 1899.

HAD A ROUGH VOYAGE.

Capt. Pennewell and His Young Companion Arrived Safely at New York.

The schooner Amity F. Northam, for which some anxiety was felt, has reached New York in safety. She sailed from this port on December the 6th with a cargo of lumber for Stamford, Conn. The day after the vessel sailed from Southport she struck a hurricane, and for many days she encountered exceedingly rough weather. Her only mishap during the voyage was the losing of a part of her deck load.

It will be remembered that Master George Shepard left on the schooner with Capt. Pennewell. The safe arrival of the vessel through the stretch of bad weather is due largely to the capability of Capt. Pennewell, who is one of the young sailing masters plying on the Atlantic coast.

Capt. Pennewell will return to Wilmington for another cargo at an early date.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Experts Sent to North Carolina to Make Experiments—To Extend System.

The Weather Bureau has decided to push its wireless telegraph experiments along the North Carolina coast. Observer Fickella, of Norfolk, has been ordered to Manteo, N. C., to join Prof. Fossander, Thilsson and Hesse, the Weather Bureau's wireless telegraph experts. The system has already been in successful operation between Hatteras and Cape Hatteras, where permanent stations have been established. The system is now to be extended and attempts will be made to disseminate weather reports to ships at sea.

Prof. Fossander claims his system to be superior to that of Hatteras, who has only recently successfully signalled across the ocean without wires.

Governor Aycock will make the first of a series of visits to the State's charitable institutions this week. He is desirous of familiarizing himself with the existing conditions.

NELLIE CROPSEY'S FATE REVEALED.

Her Dead Body Found Floating in the River at Elizabeth City.

THE GIRL WAS MURDERED.

Excitement Among Citizens—Wilcox Put in Jail for Protection From Violence. Naval Reserves Called Out and Other Precautions Taken.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Dec. 27.—The body of Nell Cropsey, who mysteriously disappeared from her home on the night of November 20th, was found this morning at 10 o'clock in the Pasquotank river, opposite the Cropsey residence. When found the body was floating face downward. All the wearing apparel was intact, with the exception of the rubber boots. The body was found by a fisherman, who immediately notified the committee, and Coroner Fearing had the body brought to the shore. When found the body was floating face downward. All the wearing apparel was intact, with the exception of the rubber boots. The body was found by a fisherman, who immediately notified the committee, and Coroner Fearing had the body brought to the shore. When found the body was floating face downward. All the wearing apparel was intact, with the exception of the rubber boots. The body was found by a fisherman, who immediately notified the committee, and Coroner Fearing had the body brought to the shore.

The body was discovered by J. D. Stillman, a fisherman, who was returning from his night fishing trip. Upon discovering that the floating object was the body of a young girl he immediately notified the committee, and Coroner Fearing had the body brought to the shore. When found the body was floating face downward. All the wearing apparel was intact, with the exception of the rubber boots. The body was found by a fisherman, who immediately notified the committee, and Coroner Fearing had the body brought to the shore.

Coroner Fearing summoned a jury of prominent men from among the crowd that had assembled on the spot where the body had been brought ashore, and called in three of the best physicians of the city to make a thorough and exhaustive autopsy to learn if there was any sign of violence on the body, but up to this time nothing definite has been ascertained by the physicians as to their opinion, they refusing absolutely to give out any information until after they make their report to the coroner's jury, which will sit at 9 o'clock to-morrow after an adjournment at 5 o'clock without reaching a verdict.

The jury has been in almost continual session since the body was found, and very much depends on the construction of their verdict as to what will be the fate of young Wilcox. Great crowds are assembled in front of the Academy of Music building where the jury is in session and street corners are on almost every side crowded with people, many making no manifestations, simply waiting for the verdict of the jury as to whether the girl met with foul play or committed suicide.

Wilcox Under Arrest. Anticipating that trouble may be brewing for young Wilcox, the naval reserve called out to maintain order, and to see that no violence is offered Wilcox. By order of the mayor all the bar-rooms in the city have been closed. Wilcox has been removed from the mayor's office where he has been since his arrest this afternoon, and a strong guard has been placed around the jail.

The family of the dead girl refuses to express an opinion as to the cause of the death of Nell Cropsey, but an uncle of the girl is reported to have said: "I never have yet heard of a drowned person floating face downward."

The mother of the girl is completely prostrated and little can be done on the part of relatives and friends to comfort her. She has watched daily, hoping for the return of her daughter, and the sad ending of the tragedy appears has completely broken her down.

Wilcox apparently maintains the same indifferent air that he has characterized him all the way through this case, and feeling is running to some extent against him to-night.

The report of the coroner's jury is not expected until late to-night.

The Autopsy.

The report made by the physicians who performed the autopsy on Miss Cropsey was as follows: "The garments show no marks of violence. There was discoloration of a pinkish tinge on the front of head and face with a slight blue discoloration over the back of the neck and occiput. There were no marks upon the front of her neck, except as made by constriction of her dress collar. An examination of the internal organs showed she was a pure girl.

"The stomach upon being opened emitted gas and was found to contain about two ounces of a dark and solid substance; the solid substance presumed to be undigested food. The appearance of stomach and other abdominal organs was normal. The lungs were collapsed and free from water. The heart was normal.

A Bruise on the Head.

"Upon the section of the scalp all around the head, 1/2 inch above the brow, there was found a dark discoloration of the muscular substance about two by two inches in extent, faintly resembling the musclic substance. The bone beneath this contusion was discolored, slightly blue. There was no other abnormal condition in any part of the scalp, which was completely dissected. There was no fracture detected. There was no point of the cranium, covered at any point of the cranium, about two ounces of a dark and solid substance; the solid substance presumed to be undigested food. The appearance of stomach and other abdominal organs was normal. The lungs were collapsed and free from water. The heart was normal.

PANAMA COMPANY REDUCES ITS PRICE.

Will Offer to Sell the Canal Property to the United States for Forty Million Dollars.

By Cable to the Morning Star. PANAMA, December 28.—M. Lampro, secretary general of the Panama Canal Company, called for New York to-day on the French line steamer L'Aigle, from Havre. He will confer on his arrival in the United States with a number of the Panama Company's American representatives, and overtures for the sale of the canal property to the United States will be renewed.

In view of the doubt existing in the United States regarding the price the Panama Canal Company's representatives intend to ask for the property, the correspondent of the Associated Press made inquiries from the best source of information on that subject, and is enabled to say that the price will be approximately \$40,000,000. This figure cannot yet be given as a final one, because the company has not yet come to a definite decision, but it will not be appreciably higher. The Panama Commission's full report is now in the possession of the Panama Company, and its valuation will be studied in detail. The report of the directors of the Panama Company, called to the Associated Press December 21st, said:

"We offer to accept as the basis and point of departure of fresh negotiations the figure of \$40,000,000, to be exact. We offer to accept as the basis and point of departure of fresh negotiations the figure of \$40,000,000, to be exact. We offer to accept as the basis and point of departure of fresh negotiations the figure of \$40,000,000, to be exact.

The estimates come to by such eminent men are not to be taken as a question, though, possibly, a few items are susceptible to reconsideration, and a few matters may remain to be decided, such as a valuation of the company's stocks. The Panama Commission's full report is now in the possession of the Panama Company, and its valuation will be studied in detail. The report of the directors of the Panama Company, called to the Associated Press December 21st, said:

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REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.

Nearly the Whole of the Republic is in Revolt Against President Castro—Telegraph Lines Cut.

By Telegram to the Morning Star. WILMESTAD, ISLAND OF CURAÇAO, Dec. 28.—Advices received here to-day from Caracas, Venezuela, say that the revolution against President Castro is gaining ground daily. Nearly the whole of the republic is in revolt and bands of men are scouring the country. Caracas, in the State of Falcon, and Barquisimeto, in the State of Lara, particularly, are in the possession of the revolutionists.

Cable communication between Curaçao, Caracas and Barcelona is interrupted and the government is without news from the State of Bolivar, in which these ports are located, which leads to the belief that it also has been induced to revolt by Gen. Domingo Monagas.

Gen. Tuciano Mendoza (the president-elect of the State of Carabobo, who rebelled against President Castro, marched on La Victoria, and was reported to have been defeated), has escaped from the pursuit of the government troops and is now in the neighborhood of San Juan de Los Moros. Antonio Fernandez and thirty chiefs of the State of Carabobo were not willing to engage the government forces before the revolution was quite ripe.

Venezuela is said to be on the verge of even more serious complications. The telegraph lines of the interior of the country have all been cut.

CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

The Live Stock Show—Chief Exhibits To Open January Sixth.

By Telegram to the Morning Star. CHARLESTON, S. C., December 28.—More than one thousand entries have been made in the live stock show, which will open at the Charleston Exposition January sixth and will continue until January thirtieth. It is the largest section of the live stock exhibit will be the sheep section, where 400 head, embracing every known breed, have been entered. The exhibit of live stock in the cattle division will be the champion bull of the world, weighing three thousand pounds and valued at \$100,000. The exhibit of live stock in the sheep section is to encourage the development of the cattle-growing industry in the South, the ranges in this section being specially adapted to the growing of best stock.

ATTEMPTED ELOPEMENT.

Two Men Shot and Dangerously Wounded by the Father of the Girl.

By Telegram to the Morning Star. BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 28.—News has just reached here from Louisa Fork, twenty-five miles from this city, where an alleged attempted elopement resulted in the shooting of Jim Snow and Jake Hood, both of whom are dangerously wounded. The shooting, it is claimed, was done by J. B. Hood, father of the young woman with whom it is alleged J. H. Glass had a romantic affair. When the party arrived the father of the girl was armed with a double-barreled shotgun.

ELECTRIC STEEL PLANT.

To Produce Steel Ingots From Iron Ore In Thirty Minutes.

By Telegram to the Morning Star. ELIZABETHTON, TENN., Dec. 28.—Charles P. Toombs, Geo. E. Boren have returned from New York, where they closed negotiations with the Electric Furnace Company in regard to the erection of an electric steel plant at Elizabethton. It is claimed that by this plant the ingots can be produced directly from iron ore in thirty minutes. An eight-thousand horse power electric plant will be constructed as soon as the site can be decided upon on the Watauga river near Elizabethton, and this will supply the power for the plant.

The marriage of Senator Chaney M. Depoy to Miss May Palmer was celebrated at the American church in Niles, Italy, following the ceremony of the Catholic marriage service at Notre Dame.

Happiness is increased not by the enlargement of possessions, but by the heart.—John Ruskin.