

The Chattham Record.

NORTH STATE HAPPENINGS

Occurrences of Interest Gleaned From All Sections of the Busy Tar Heel State

\$12,500,000 A YEAR WASTED.
What the South Can Save in the Item of Damage to Cotton.

Charlotte, Special.—It is a fact well known that the South annually loses more than twelve million dollars as waste on its cotton crop. The following timely article on that subject is from the pen of Col. Jao. D. Frost, of Columbia, S. C., who is a cotton man of wide experience:

Hon. B. Harris, president Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, Pendleton, S. C., and Hon. E. D. Smith, president S. C. Division, Southern Cotton Association, Columbia, S. C.

Gentlemen: The time for picking cotton having arrived, has it ever occurred to you to look into the question of damage brought about by a lack of care for the staple from the time it is ginned to the time of marketing? Having lived on a plantation for twenty-one years, and at present owning and operating one, as well as being in the cotton business for the past ten years, I thought possibly that my observations along this line might tend to show the great amount of money lost to this cotton producing country. I desire to impress upon the farmer the necessity of caring for his cotton after laboring hard all the year to make it, and thereby lessen friction between producer, buyer, and manufacturer. A large portion of the farmers, as well as the carriers, treat the staple as though it were coal, allowing it to lie on the ground for months after ginning subject to climatic conditions, which results in rot and country damage.

When the cotton is ready for the market it is picked up and offered for sale, the damage, as a usual thing, being disregarded until subjected to the buyer's inspection who, in protecting his interests, will either dock for the damage or have the cotton picked, resulting in great loss to the farmer. Unquestionably it is to the farmer's interest to store his cotton in a reputable warehouse thereby protecting himself from loss by fire as well as damage, and in addition he can secure warehouse receipt for same which is prime mercantile paper, and can be discounted at any bank, allowing the farmer to sell his cotton when he desires to do so.

My object, however, is to impress upon the farmers to house their cotton as soon as it is ginned, whether it be in a warehouse, or in their barns, or dwelling, thereby reducing the element of damage to a minimum.

To my mind, one of the most important things the Farmers' Union and the Southern Cotton Association could handle is the caring for cotton after it is ginned, and up to the time it is marketed. Having personally handled, during the past ten years, about 300,000 bales of cotton of all grades and staple, this cotton being shipped here from Texas and Oklahoma on the West, to North Carolina on the East, I do think I am in a very fair position to speak intelligently of the item of damage, largely caused by carelessness.

In addition to the rotten cotton on thousands of bales, varying from five to as much as three hundred pounds per bale, all of which has to be picked off before settling for and which is caused by allowing the cotton to sit on one end or lie on one side in the mud and rain for months before being offered for sale; there is another element of damage which is not so easily detected, but which has a far more reaching effect on the buyer, as well as the manufacturer. I refer to what is called country damage.

When cotton is allowed to stand in the weather after being ginned for any length of time, although the owner may turn it about from side to side to keep it from rotting, the staple of the cotton on the outside of the bale is affected just in proportion to the time it is allowed to remain exposed to climatic conditions. To illustrate, a bale of cotton ginned and packed December the first and allowed to remain in the weather until the first of March, will have about half as much country damage as the same bale would have if it remained in the weather until May the first, and when the manufacturer opens this bale, he will find that the cotton sticking to the bagging and extending inward is practically without any strength of staple, and as a result all of this affected cotton will go in waste or be found in the shafting overhead. Should the buyer detect this country damage the farmer is the loser, should the buyer not detect it, the buyer is the loser; in any event, dissatisfaction is the result, all of which could have been avoided by housing the cotton. The

CONDITIONS OF BANKS.

Summary Just issued by the Corporation Commission, the Figures Showing a Gain Over Last Quarter's Report.

Raleigh, Special.—A summary of reports of the condition of North Carolina State, private and savings banks, just issued by the Corporation Commission, shows an aggregate of resources for the three classes of banks of \$45,366,556.38 and money on deposit \$25,931,194.13, these figures being some gain over the previous quarterly report of the banks. The last quarterly report of the national banks as shown by the reports of the national banking department which they exercise the proper precaution against damage. Three years ago a farmer brought twenty bales of cotton to the warehouse for storage in March, which had been out in the weather since it was ginned in the fall. Some of the bales were so badly damaged and water soaked that they weighed one thousand pounds per bale. I asked him why he allowed his cotton to get in that condition; he replied that he was so busy making preparation for another crop that he had not cared for what he had already made. When this cotton was conditioned for market, he had about ten bales of merchantable cotton left out of the twenty. A bale of cotton ginned dry and housed until marketed will hold out better than one allowed to remain in the weather subject to climatic conditions, and will not possess the element of damage and will also retain its strength of staple even to the bagging.

Travel where you will, and you will see cotton sitting at railroad stations in the mud and rain, or you will see it lying on the ground around farm houses, where it will remain until ready for market, and when marketed, the bagging will be so rotten that you can not handle the cotton.

Owing to the seeming negligence displayed in the care of cotton after ginning, the buyer, when purchasing a lot of cotton has to take into consideration the element of damage, or he would rather send his classer or receive the cotton, thereby establishing the amount of damage before payment is made. Where you find a section of country where great care is taken with the cotton, after ginning, and before marketing, there you will find cotton sought after by the buyers, and everything else being equal, a premium will be paid for same.

The manufacturer will pay better prices for cotton free from rot and country damage, because his percentage of waste will be decreased.

The point I desire to impress is: Take care of your cotton, handle it as though you thought something of it. If you cannot put it in a warehouse where it is insured and you can use the receipt, put it in your barn, or shed room, or anywhere to keep it from climatic conditions until you market it, and by doing this every pound will be spinnable and no dissatisfaction between producer, buyer, and manufacturer will result.

There are some places in South Carolina where warehouse facilities are adequate, but are unfortunately not utilized. My own experience is that four lots of cotton out of every five shipped from places where cotton is not warehoused are badly damaged, due to the fact that it is allowed to sit on one end for weeks and months in the open before it is offered for sale, and as a result, heavy claims are made, and yet the best character of cotton, so far as body and staple is concerned, is produced at these places, and could be very much sought, were the elements of damage eliminated.

In conclusion, I would strongly urge that this matter be brought to the attention of all concerned, and thereby save twelve and one-half million dollars per year to the Southland.

Very truly yours,
JOHN D. FROST.

Meeting of Truckers.

Wilmington, Special.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Eastern Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers' Association was held here last week. The secretary, Mr. H. T. Bauman, submitted his report to the board of directors for this year ending August 18th, 1908. The following is quoted from the report: "The average of strawberries reported planted this season was 4,783.1-2 acres, a decrease from 1907 of some 500 acres. The output this season was 291,808 crates, divided as follows: Refrigerator, 257,670 crates; express, 34,138 crates, an increase over last season of 47,726 crates. The total number of refrigerator cars used last season was 396; this season, 1,094, an increase of 198 cars. The average loading last season was 239 crates to the car; this season 236 crates. Last season the average pick per acre was 46 crates; this season it was 61 crates. The former was on a 50 per cent. crop and the latter on a 60 per cent. crop. The average net returns for 1907 was \$71 per acre; this season \$103.70 per acre.

"In 1907 we shipped 244,582 crates, average sales \$3.60 per crate, making the returns \$733,746 less expenses of \$1.50 per crate, leaving a net to the growers of \$366,573. This season we shipped 291,808 crates, average sales \$3.20 per crate, making the returns \$933,785, less expenses, \$1.50 per crate, \$496,073.60, which shows an increase to the growers of \$129,209.60 for 1908. The increase in the number of crates shipped was 4,248.

"There was a large increase in the shipment of vegetables, lettuce, etc., from the various sections, the express showing a total movement for 1908 of 79,121 packages; the refrigerator, 94,281 packages; in ventilated box cars, approximately, \$2.25 per package, making \$468,904.50 less expenses, estimated at 75 cents per package, \$156,301.50, leaving a net to the grower of \$312,603.

"The value of the strawberry and vegetable crops for 1908 was as follows: Strawberries, \$1.50 per crate, \$933,785.60; vegetables, etc., \$2.25 per package, \$468,904.50, giving a total of \$1,402,690.10. The expense of raising these crops and preparing them for shipment was about as follows: Strawberries, \$1.50 per crate, \$437,712; vegetables, 75 cents per package, \$156,301.50, giving a total of \$594,013.50. This deducted from the sales leaves a balance net to the growers of \$808,676.60."

Meeting of Veterans.

Winston-Salem, Special.—More than two thousand heroes of the "lost cause" participated in the great gathering of the North Carolina division of the United Confederate Veterans, held here last week. There was much enthusiasm among the visitors and the entertainment was first-class. The place of next meeting has not yet been decided upon.

Was Determined to Die.

Tarboro, Special.—William Alton Christenberry, a young farmer, committed suicide Thursday night at the home of W. F. Thone, near here, by swallowing an ounce of iodine and then shooting himself in the temple with a 38-caliber revolver. He has been despondent for some time and left a note to his sweetheart telling of his intentions. No reason was given for the deed. He told friends before retiring that it was his last night in this world, but they thought he was joking. His preparations were carefully made. He was 23 years of age.

Father Killed; Family Saved

Tarboro, Special.—Township No. 13 was the scene of another tragedy in the criminal history of Edgecombe county when a drunken man, Logan Jones, in a drunken rage, stated that he would wipe out his entire family, and upon attempting to make good the threat was shot down by his 15-year-old son. He was also attacked with an axe by another child. He died instantly from the shot wound.

Negro With Punctured Heart Likely to Recover.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—Oscar Grimes, a negro, in a fight with Mary O'Brien Friday afternoon stabbed the woman and, thinking her dead, deliberately drove the knife into his own breast seven times, the heart being penetrated by one gash. He was hurried to a hospital, where the surgeons took three stitches in the heart. The negro is still alive and it is believed he will recover.

CAMPAIGN IS BEGUN

Both Presidential Candidates Make Speeches

Lines Now Drawn for Battle

Taft Speaks in Virginia and Bryan Starts on Campaign Tour in the West.

Hot Springs, Va., Special.—Judge Taft opened the campaign in the South Friday, speaking to the Republicans of Virginia. The exercises took place at the baseball park. Special trains carrying the crowds arrived early. Black Republicans were in the majority and the railway company was unable to handle the vast throngs.

Mr. Taft in large part appealed to the "Solid South" to break from the Democratic column.

Among other things, he said: "Every one having the interest of the country at heart would rejoice to have the Solid South as a Democratic asset broken up. The better the States the better the country. Republicans have improved the waterways, conserved the forests and water resources and are making many moves for developments to benefit the South. The growth of many industries in the South is the outcome of Republican legislation. Many prominent Democrats in the South agree with the Republicans in the main economic doctrines. I venture to say that should Jefferson return to life he would not recognize his political descendants."

Another portion of Taft's speech was in the nature of a reply to Bryan's speech of acceptance, particularly the "People do not rule." He pointed to the majorities of McKinley and Roosevelt as an example that the people rule. He dwelt at length upon Roosevelt's efforts to purge the country of evils of the trusts, etc., claiming that the people rule through the Republican party.

Bryan Starts on Tour.

Chicago, Special.—William J. Bryan arrived in this city Saturday to begin a conference with Democratic leaders and labor union officials, which may have an important bearing on the campaign. Mr. Bryan spoke in Des Moines, and confined his remarks principally to a discussion of the tariff.

During his three days' stay in Chicago, Mr. Bryan will meet and confer with Chairman Mack and other campaign managers and give them the benefit of his counsel. The conference of national and international union leaders, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has been called for the same time and Mr. Bryan will doubtless meet the labor officials and urge upon them the necessity of giving their whole-souled support of the Democratic national ticket.

From this city Mr. Bryan will go to Indianapolis, where he will attend the Kern notification ceremonies scheduled for Tuesday. Upon that occasion the Nebraska-Kan will deal with the trusts and will deliver a long speech on the subject of combines and monopolies.

On the way back to Lincoln from Indianapolis, where he will attend the Topeka next Thursday and deliver an address in support of the plank in the Denver platform declaring for Federal and State guarantee of bank deposits. Mr. Bryan will make this one of the important issues of the campaign, and will point to the success attending the trial of the plan in Oklahoma as proof of its practicability.

Among other speeches arranged for by Mr. Bryan are those on the tariff at the Minnesota State fair, August 31; on labor at Chicago, September 7, and on "The State and Nation," at Peoria, September 9.

Bryan Will Speak at Macon Fair.

Macon, Ga., Special.—William J. Bryan has accepted an invitation from the Macon Fair Association to address the fair, under the auspices of the Georgia Agricultural Society, on September 14th. Chairman Norman E. Mack officially notified Committee-man Clark Howell, of Georgia, of this scheduled speech.

Lusitania Clips Three Hours From Record.

New York, Special.—With the best previous record for a trans-Atlantic voyage lowered by more than three hours, the Cunard turbine steamship Lusitania arrived off Sandy Hook lightship at 10 o'clock Thursday night, having made the run across the Atlantic over the short course in four days, 15 hours and 25 minutes. The Lusitania's former record, which was also the ocean record, was 4 days 18 hours and 40 minutes, the steamer by her new performance lowered her former mark and the record mark by 3 hours and 15 minutes.

Rapist Gets Reprieve While on Way to Scaffold.

Macon, Ga., Special.—Neal Ryals, colored, under sentence to be hanged at Baxley, Ga., for rape held in Bibb county jail for safety, received a reprieve Friday morning while waiting for the rain to take him to Baxley. Sheriff Branch arrived from Baxley with notice of the reprieve. He left a mob waiting for Ryals at Baxley and he returned to Bibb jail. The reprieve is to September 11th.

WILL REVIEW CASE

The Government Not Satisfied With Rebate Decision

WOULD INVALIDATE WHOLE LAW

Attorney General Bonaparte and His Assistant, Frank B. Kellogg, File a Petition For a Rehearing of the Case Against the Standard Oil Company.

Chicago, Special.—The government's petition for a rehearing by the United States Court of Appeals of the case against the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, was filed Friday and represents, it is authoritatively stated, the administration's attempt to save the Elkins' act and the interstate commerce law from being futile.

The filing of the petition marked the appearance of Attorney General Bonaparte in the case as well as that of Frank B. Kellogg, who is a special assistant to the Attorney General. Besides these two names the petition is signed by Edwin W. Sims, United States district attorney at Chicago, and Special Assistant James H. Wilkerson, both of whom presented the government's side of the case in the original hearing before Judge Landis, who administered the famous fine of \$29,240,000 against the defendant.

Block to Prosecute.

Although it is not specifically stated in the petition it was agreed by counsel for the government in their conference at Lenox, Mass., following the reversal by the appellate court of Judge Landis' decision that if the interpretation of the law given by Judges Grossepup, Seaman and Baker was allowed to stand, successful prosecution of rate cases against corporations would be impossible in the future. The lawyers at that conference were a unit in expressing the opinion that the reforms in rebate matters brought about by the Roosevelt administration would represent so much waste of time unless the upper court can be convinced that it is in error in its construction of the law.

"On but a single point involved in the trial up to the return of the verdict of guilty," says the petition, "are the rulings of the trial court criticised by the Court of Appeals. In all other particulars his rulings are sustained. The point on which the trial judge is reversed by the Court of Appeals relates to his ruling on evidence and his charge to the jury with reference to ignorance on the part of the Standard Oil Company of the law rate as a defense. The court of Appeals in its opinion has not correctly stated how the judge ruled on this subject."

Knew What Lawful Rate Was.

Continuing, the petition declares that whereas the opinion of the Court of Appeals states that Judge Landis refused to admit evidence to the effect that the Standard Oil Company did not know what the lawful rate was, the record of proceedings in the lower court shows that such evidence was admitted.

Although the government points out what it considers other errors in the opinion of the Appellate Court, the allegation that the Standard Oil did not know that it was not paying the legal rate is regarded as the vital point. If with the evidence introduced at the trial before Judge Landis it can be held that the defendant did not have guilty knowledge of its own acts, then successful prosecution of similar cases is regarded as impossible. All the years of legislation designed to correct rebate abuses would have to be repealed.

Investigation of Georgia Convict Lease System Ends.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Inquiry into the convict lease system of Georgia ended Friday. The legislative committee, which has been operating the probe, is now engaged in making up its report, which will be submitted to a special session of the Legislature, called by Governor Smith to assemble on August 25th.

Editors Select Seattle For Next Meeting Place.

St. Paul, Minn., Special.—Thursday's session concluded the National Editorial Association convention. Selection of the next place of meeting developed a spirited contest between Seattle and Toledo, the former winning out. The meeting was opened by the presentation of a resolution endorsing the laws and rules of the Postoffice Department regarding second-class matter and endorsing the enforcement of the laws and regulations.

A Wireless Telephone Plant.

New York, Special.—Contracts have been signed whereby a wireless telephone system will be installed in the 700-foot tower of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by the DeForest Company. When installed DeForest expects to talk with Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Then he hopes to reach Paris, where a plant will be installed on Eiffel Tower.

GREAT TIME AT SYDNEY

Business Practically Suspended—American Fleet Has Taken the City—Governor General of Australia Sends Greeting to the President.

Sydney, N. S. W., By Cable.—With the official dinner by the State department, and entertainments free in every theatre for the jacksies the first day of the festivities in honor of the American fleet closed. Sydney presents an animated scene. Business is practically suspended. Thousands of visitors and citizens throng the streets. The illuminations are most elaborate.

The parade of the sailors and marines was one grand ovation filled with the doings of the sailors. Thousands lined the streets and cheered the Yankee tars. The Sydney papers are filled with the doings of the sailor lads.

The programme includes excursions, a naval regatta, football games, exhibitions by the jacksies. Dinners will be given aboard the ships in the Venetian carnival.

A Message to America.

Oyster Bay, Special.—President Roosevelt received through the British charge d'affaires a telegram from the Governor General of Australia as follows:

"Australians by hundreds of thousands gathered on the shores of Sydney to welcome the battleships. The continent of Australia sends greetings to President Roosevelt. We rejoice in the opportunity afforded by the demonstration of the fleet."

President Roosevelt sent an appropriate reply.

Awaiting Minister's Report.

The Hague, By Cable.—Holland's action against Venezuela and the text of her note to President Castro, will depend largely upon the reports of M. de Reus, former Dutch minister to Venezuela, who recently was expelled by President Castro, makes to the government. He is expected to arrive here next Monday. M. Van Swinburne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will consult with M. de Reus before the government takes further steps in the matter. The ex-minister's arrival is eagerly awaited here.

The Wigan Mine Disaster.

Wigan, Special.—Clinging to the theory that the fifty miners entombed in the Maypole Mine by Tuesday's explosion are still alive, their relatives made demands of the officials who are flooding the mine in order to prevent the cremation of those possibly still alive. The grief crazed wives and mothers who stand about the mine shaft made a rush on the man manning the pump. The special guards gently repulsed the crowds. It is thought that it will be several days before the mine is re-entered or the bodies recovered.

Louisiana Mob Searching For Negro.

Natchez, Miss., Special.—A posse is searching the swamps at Concordia parish, Louisiana, across the river from the city, an effort to capture Henry Walker, a negro who attempted to assassinate Robert Clayton, a merchant in his store, at Clayton station. The negro fired on Mr. Clayton with a shotgun but the bullets went wild and he was not injured. A fight between the negro and the posse is anticipated should he be found and it is probable that he will be lynched.

That Lady Smuggler.

Chicago, Special.—A conference is to be held by local officials of the Treasury Department to decide what suggestions shall be made to the district attorney relative to what customs inspectors term are attempts to smuggle articles of value into the country by Mrs. Emily Chadbourne. It is estimated that the woman passed \$80,000 worth of valuables through the customs as household goods.

The Standard Oil Case.

Chicago, Special.—In accordance with the ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Chief Clerk Small, in the absence of District Attorney Sims last week for the government filed a petition for a hearing of the Standard Oil Company case. Early action in the matter is expected.

Killed Himself by Throwing Himself in Front of Train.

Wilmington, Special.—George Cox, a middle-aged citizen of Rose Hill, in Duplin county, was run over and killed by an Atlantic Coast Line train at that point Wednesday afternoon. According to witnesses it was a plain case of suicide. Cox, who was standing in front of the depot, rushed across the track just as the train neared the point where he was standing. The body was horribly mangled and portions were scattered along the track.

News in Brief.

A special from Brandon, Mississippi, announces the death of Colonel William Walker, editorial writer of the New Orleans Picayune for the past thirty years. He was about 65 years of age and a native of Alabama.

The Evansville Indiana Cotton Mills closed down lately owing to the inability to secure raw material. Several hundred employes are idle.

BOB EVANS RETIRED

Most Popular Naval Officer is Retired on Age Limit

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND WORK

Great Sea Fighter's Name Erased From Roll of the Navy One of the Doughtiest Commanders That Ever Trod the Quarter-deck of a Man-o'-War.

- Robley Dunglison Evans.
- 1846—Born in Floyd county, Virginia, August 18th, son of Dr. Samuel Andrew Jackson Evans, and received early education in public schools of Washington.
- 1860—Appointed to United States naval academy from Utah, September 20th, and graduated in 1863, with rank of ensign.
- 1865—Participated in both attacks of Federal forces on Fort Fisher, and in a land attack received four severe rifle shot wounds, which rendered him lame for life.
- 1866—Promoted to rank of lieutenant, July 26th, and to rank of lieutenant commander on March 12th, 1868.
- 1871—Married Charlotte Taylor, daughter of Frank Taylor, of Washington.
- 1878—Promoted to rank of commander and later assumed charge of several vessels.
- 1891—Commanded the Yorktown at Valparaiso during period of strained relations between United States and Chile and there earned the popular name of "Fighting Bob."
- 1893—Promoted to the rank of captain, on June 23d.
- 1898—Commanded battleship Iowa of Sampson's fleet during war with Spain and took active part in battle with Cervera's fleet off Santiago, July 3d.
- 1901—Promoted to rank of rear admiral, February 11th.
- 1902—Appointed commander-in-chief of Atlantic station.
- 1907—Sailed from Hampton Roads, December 16th, in command of the Atlantic fleet of sixteen battleships, beginning famous trip to San Francisco.
- 1908—Retired from command of Atlantic fleet and was placed on retired list of United States navy, by operation of age limit, August 18th.

Washington, Special.—Father Time Tuesday descended upon the naval headquarters and with relentless hand effaced from the rolls of America's great sea fighters the name of the greatest of them all—Rear Admiral Robley Dunglison Evans—"Fighting Bob." For Tuesday is "Fighting Bob's" sixty-second birthday, and by law and rule the career of the great warrior as an active commander of equipping fleets on the high seas is over and done. In the memory of patriotic Americans, the feat of Rear Admiral Evans in safely conducting the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific will remain as the climax of the life of one of the doughtiest commanders that ever strode the quarter-deck of a man-o-war. Few commanders have ever been so well loved by the men, and there is deep sorrow in the hearts of all of Uncle Sam's tars.

"Fighting Bob" described Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans to a dot. He won the right to this title in his first "naval engagement." He was sailing a boat in a public school yard in Washington when a bigger boy smashed it with a rock. Evans smashed the boy with another. The big boy was carried home on a door. Although the engagement resulted in a victory for Evans, it marked the close of his public school career. He has been fighting ever since, and whenever there was nothing more warlike on the horizon he tackled the general naval board.

Admiral Evans was easily the best liked and most popular commander of the navy and many anecdotes are told going to show his bravery and his fighting qualities.

California Town Shaken.

Eureka, Cal., Special.—Three sharp earthquake shocks which knocked down more than a hundred chimneys, shattered about forty plate glass windows in the business portion of Eureka, broke much crockery in the houses and sent many people scurrying from their beds into the street occurred here early Tuesday. The damage reported so far is estimated at between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

Dwelling Burns, Five Lives Lost.

Marshall, N. C., Special.—A phone message from Laurel, this county, fifteen miles from Marshall, says that during Monday night the home of Wolfe Tweed was burned and in the fire Mrs. Tweed, her three children and a neighboring woman all lost their lives. Mr. Tweed was in Marshall attending court. As yet no further details can be learned.

Wilmington Druggist Makes Assignment.

Wilmington, Special.—J. C. Shepard, who has been in the drug business here for the past fifteen years, made an assignment Thursday afternoon, naming L. V. Grady, a lawyer, as trustee. The amount of the assets and liabilities is not yet known. This action followed the serving of an execution on the firm by the sheriff. The trustee is empowered to sell the stock at retail or in bulk.