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ST. LOUIS "HAS THE GOODS."

NEW YORK WRITER FINDS WORLD'S FAIR BEYOND EXPECTATIONS

Addison Steele, After a Week at the Exposition, Expresses Amazement at Many Features--St. Louis Cool and Prices Reasonable.

ADDISON STEELE, a well-known newspaper and magazine writer of New York, recently spent a week at the World's Fair. Returning home, he wrote the following appreciative account of his impressions for Brooklyn Life, which should convince any reader that it is not a waste of time to see this greatest of exhibitions.

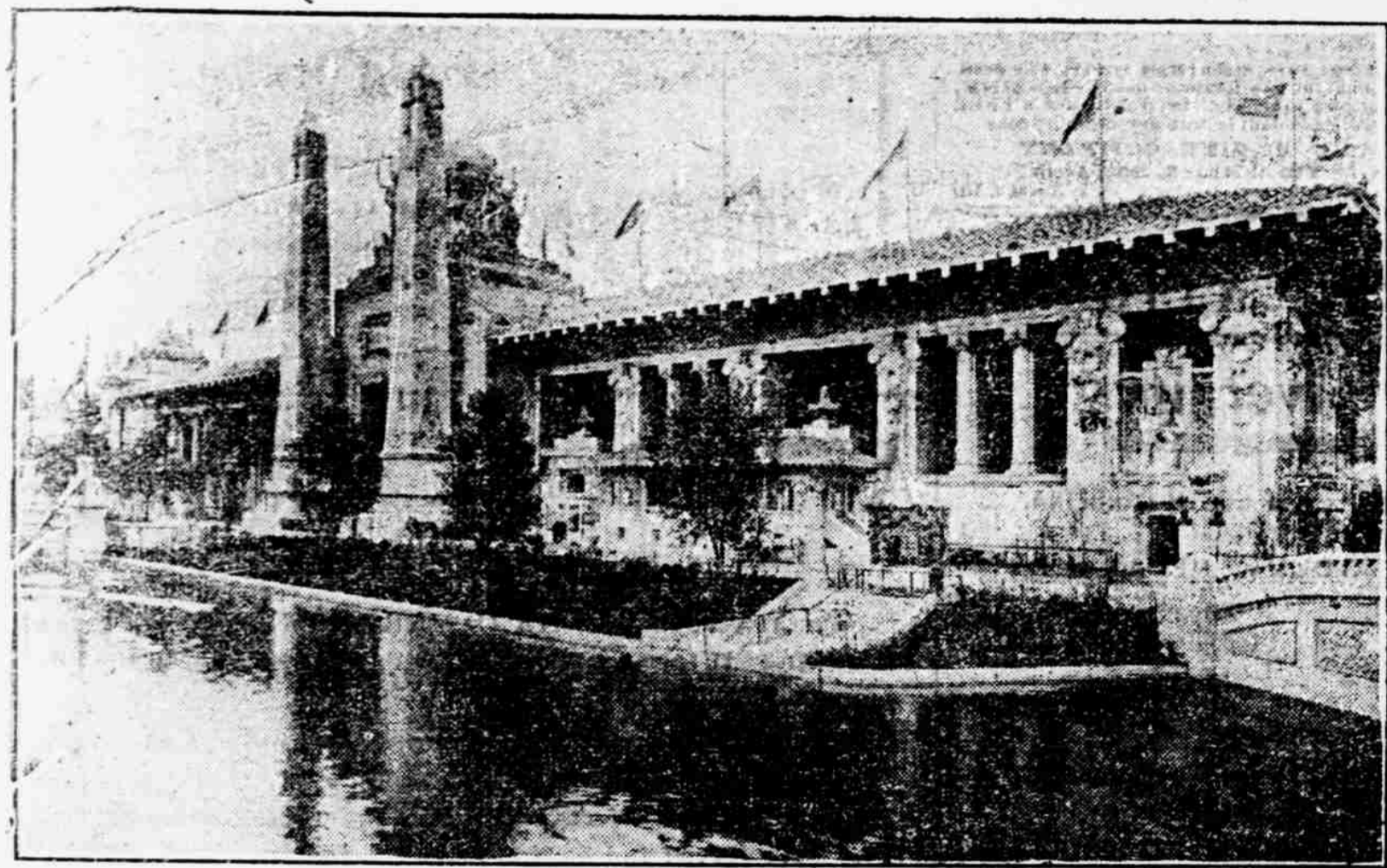
In the expressive language of the day, Steele has the goods. "I had expected that I had kept in touch with the message of it from its inception, five years ago, but after nearly a week of journalism through this new essential part of my life, I am far beyond my expectations. The best and best it was meant to be, the best and best it is. The exhibition, rumors notwithstanding, is quite magnificent."

Steele also imagines that the Columbian Exposition remains the last word in the world's fair should remember

the crowning feature is the great Louisiana Purchase Monument--and across the Grand Basin are the Varied Industries and Electricity buildings and on the left the Manufactures and Education, these with Transportation and Liberal Arts and Mines beyond at the left--making up the body of the fair. For its handle the fan has the Cascade Gardens--rising in a grand terrace to a height of sixty feet above the floor level of the buildings mentioned and crowned by the great Festival Hall, the Terrace of States and the East and West Pavilions--and the Fine Arts building directly behind.

In the architecture of the group there is no uniformity of style. The very liberal use of great columns gives the four buildings fronting on the Plaza and Basin a certain architectural kinship, but the Mines building, with its two huge obelisks and somewhat Egyptian aspect; the much-towered and beamed Machinery building; the highly ornate Transportation building, with its gigantic arches and pylons, and

sign nations would alone form an exposition worth the journey from New York to St. Louis. Germany's building, Das Deutsche Haus, is a reproduction of Charlottenburg Schloss, 450 feet long and finely located on an eminence overlooking Cascade Gardens. The interior as well as the exterior is a faithful reproduction of the palace; Gobelin tapestries, the old Charlottenburg furniture and the Kaiser's wedding silver having been brought over for the superb apartments. Nearly a mile to the westward France has reproduced, at a cost of half a million dollars, the Grand Trianon, the building and great garden covering fifteen acres. Great Britain has a magnificent structure from an original design. Lesser reproductions of note are the tomb of Etamad-Dowah, by East India, and the new Bangkok temple, by Siam.



PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

that eleven years have rolled by since Chicago invited all the nations of the earth to come within her gates. These having been years of remarkable progress the mere fact that it is up to date would place the Louisiana Purchase Exposition ahead of not only the Columbian Exposition of 1893 but the Paris Universal Exposition of 1900 and the only other world's fair of the period.

The only other world's fair of the period, the Paris Universal Exposition of 1900, was a masterpiece of the great development of the electric light, the wire, the telephone, the automobile, the wireless telegraph, the submarine cable, the practical flying machine--all of which are special features at St. Louis--are, for instance, matters of the period since the Chicago event. To my mind, however, the one distinctive feature which places it ahead of all other world's fairs is the comprehensive Philippine exhibit. Ahead also of any previous showing are the individual buildings of eight of the foreign nations and, taking everything into consideration, the architectural and landscape gardening achievements are greater--as they ought to be with the world older.

One of the greatest, and certainly one of the most agreeable, of my many surprises was the supreme beauty of the main group of buildings. For the simple reason that the camera does not exist which could take in the vast picture as the eye sees it, the early views of the group--a bit here and a bit there--gave a scant idea of the scheme as a whole. Nor did the early views of the ten individual buildings which make up its component parts do justice to their nobility of architecture and general grandeur. Then again in the ground plans and bird's-eye sketches--the only possible manner of showing it--the fan-shaped arrangement of this group looked soft and unimposing. Far from that it is quite as remarkable in its way as the famous Court of Honor of the Columbian Exposition. In one respect it is even more notable, for instead of two grand vistas it offers a dozen. The main vista is, of course, the one looking up the Plaza of St. Louis--whose

the Romanesque Liberal Arts building have pronounced themselves. Yet in the general picture all these buildings blend finely. Nor is there any clashing in the use of the French Ionic style of the buildings of Cascade Gardens. Twelve handsome bridges across the waterways, which form a figure eight by running from the Grand Basin around the Electricity and Education buildings, further contribute to the architectural splendor of the scene.

Rows of fine, large maples set off the buildings in the main vista, adding immeasurably to the beauty of the picture and furnishing one of the many demonstrations of the superiority of this exposition in the matter of landscape gardening. There are also many trees to set off the other buildings of the group, shrubbery and small trees have been used in profusion around the entrances and the bridges and, taking everything into consideration, the architectural and landscape gardening achievements are greater--as they ought to be with the world older.

The Philippine section covers no less than forty-seven acres, has 100 buildings and some 70,000 catalogued exhibits, and represents an outlay of over a million dollars. A week could easily be spent there to advantage. Entrance to the section is free, but twenty-five cents is charged to go into each of the four native villages, which are intensely interesting. The villages run along Arrowhead Lake, and the inhabitants all have some way of entertaining their visitors. The Igorotes, who wear as little clothing as the law of even savage lands allow; Bontocs, Tinguans and Sulus are in one village; the lake-dwelling Moros and Bogobos in another; the black Negritos in the third and the civilized Visayans, who have a Catholic Church and a theatre, in the fourth. As a matter of education this great encampment of the "little brown men" is one thing that no American can afford to miss.

Eight of the numerous buildings of the

The Pike has in the Tyrolean Alps the finest concession I have ever seen. There is a great square with many quaint buildings, a little village street, and above the snow-capped mountains--which look very real as the evening falls. The best scenic railroad yet devised affords several fine glimpses of the Alps, and there is a very graphic exposition at the Oberammergau play in the little church. The Cliff Dwellers' concession also looks very realistic at nightfall. It is elaborate in arrangement, and the courting, snake and other dances by the Southwestern Indians make it another of the Pike shows which should be taken in by all. In Seville there is an amusing marionette theatre and some genuine Spanish dancing. For the rest the Pike offers infinite variety, and as a rule the full money's worth is given. The enormous Jerusalem and Boer War concessions are not on the Pike.

Rain (in inches) for the week ending 8 a. m. today: Raleigh, 2.44; Hatteras, 2.90; Charlotte, 4.70; Asheville, 1.80; Wilmington, 4.10; Goldsboro, 4.34; Greensboro, 2.46; Lumberton, 4.74; Newbern, 3.36; Weldon, 2.32.

It is a case of dine at the German Pavilion and die at the Exposition. In a beautiful modern Kunst building adjoining Das Deutsche Haus the best food and the highest prices on the grounds are to be found, the table d'hote lunch and dinner costing \$2 and \$3, respectively. There is also a la carte service. Everything considered the prices are not excessive, and at least one meal should be taken there for the experience. Another should be taken at the Tyrolean Alps, either outdoors or in the gorgeous dining room in the mountain-side. The best French restaurant is at Paris, on the Pike. Lower in prices and in every way admirable are the two restaurants conducted by Mrs. Rorer in the pavilions of Cascade Gardens. The best one has waitresses and no beer and the west one waiters and beer. For a bit of lunch Germany, France and England all offer delicious pastry in the Agricultural building. These are not free ads, but time-saving tips for the traveler. There are no end of restaurants to fit all purposes on the grounds.

THE SILENCE OF BUTTERFLIES.

This insect represents a truly silent world. After all, the chief charm of this race of winged flowers does not lie in their varied and brilliant beauty, nor yet in their wonderful series of transformations, in their long and sordid caterpillar life, their long slumber in the chrysalis, or the very brief period which comprises their beauty and their death. Nor does it lie in the fact that we do not yet certainly know whether they have the caterpillar shape the faculty of sight or not, and do not even know the precise use of their most conspicuous organ in maturity, the antennae. Nor does it consist in this--that they of all created things have furnished man with the symbol of his own immortality. It rather lies in the fact that, with all their varied life and activity, they represent an absolutely silent world. . . . All the vast array of modern knowledge has found no butterfly which murmurs with an audible voice and only a few species which can even audibly click or rustle with their wings.--T. W. Higginson, in Atlantic.

The Playwright's Complaint. A popular author, who has lately turned to play writing, has not succeeded in impressing managers with the availability of his productions. Not long ago, thinking to get some useful pointers from the current drama, he made an observation tour of the theatres. "Well," he remarked to a friend at the end of the evening, "I seem to be the only man alive who can't get a poor play put on."--Harper's Weekly.

NORTH STATE CROP CONDITIONS

Entirely Too Much Rain in Many Sections.

United States Department of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, North Carolina Section, for the week ending Monday, August 8th: Continued cloudy and showery weather has prevailed during the week, which kept the temperature below the normal, and proved not very satisfactory for the principal crops. The soil has been kept too wet for the completion of laying by cotton, and a number of fields in the central part of the State are becoming very weedy. All crops have made an excellent growth, and are looking healthy and fresh; corn in particular has made satisfactory advancement, and the stands are everywhere considered the best for a number of years. Cotton is growing rapidly, but in most sections it is feared that the growth is too rapid and that too much of the strength is taken up by the weed. The squares and the fruit, however, are well grown, and are well distributed over the plant. The crop has suffered considerably from the continued wet spell, by being caused to shed; and this complaint is becoming general in the eastern and central counties, and in a few scattered places in the western. A number of fields are showing indications of rust. No serious damage, however, has been reported from either of these causes. Threshing wheat and oats are nearing completion in the western part of the State, and the harvesting and housing of oats is in progress in the extreme west; but the work has been interrupted seriously by the wet weather. The hay in the extreme western counties is excellent, and some has been saved in good condition, but this work also has been checked by the rains, and much hay has been spoiled. The pastures in that section are excellent. Tobacco curing is general now in the eastern and central counties; the leaves are curing well, and the crop may be considered a fair one. There is some complaint of rust and of leaves turning yellow. Irish and sweet potatoes are turning out well. The reports in regard to the peanut crop are more encouraging this week than heretofore; the majority of the reports seem to indicate a fair crop. There are, however, a number of complaints of poor and slightly backward stands. Gardens and cabbages are excellent, especially in the western part of the State. Some blackberries have been picked in the western counties. Pears, peaches and grapes are a fair crop.

General Stoesel's report, though ten days old, is taken as a satisfactory refutation of the recently repeated rumors of the fall of Port Arthur. He states that the determined Japanese assaults and figures 10,000 as the number of Japanese killed or wounded. This is admittedly on Chinese information, which heretofore has proved to be of exceedingly doubtful value. But with Russian losses of 1,500 as a basis, the authorities here consider that 10,000 is a fairly conservative estimate, since the Japanese were beaten off in what must have been a desperate assault on tremendously strong fortifications. The fact that the Japanese were not able to remove their dead and wounded is taken to prove that their defeat must have been one of great severity.

The part played by the fleet bears out the prediction of the Associated Press that Rear Admiral Wittholt is able to render efficient support to the garrison. It is considered significant that no mention is made of Vice Admiral Togo, indicating that the Japanese is impotent to aid friend or injure foe.

The authorities do not divulge the contents of General Stoesel's report, though it is understood that it came by way of Chefoo. The fact that the Japanese are in possession of the country as far north as Hsiehcheng renders it unlikely that it came by the land route.

General Kuropatkin's report states that the Japanese are stationary on his eastern front, the greatest activity being on the south and southeast positions, where the Russians are able to take the offensive. While the movements in themselves are apparently of no great importance, they are interesting as showing that the Japanese are still halting before undertaking the serious task of attacking Liao Yang, with its strong circle of defenses.

Gen. Stoesel Claims Victory. St. Petersburg, By Cable.--Lieutenant General Stoesel, commanding the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, in an undated dispatch to the Emperor, says: "I am happy to report that the troops repulsed all the Japanese attacks of July 27, 28 and 29."

"The garrison's enthusiasm was extraordinary. The fleet assisted in the defense by bombarding the Japanese flank. Our losses during the three days were about 1,500 men and 40 officers, killed or wounded."

"According to statements of Chinese and prisoners, the Japanese lost as many as 10,000."

"Their losses were so great that the enemy has not had time to remove the dead or wounded."

Dispensary Election Illegal. Elizabeth City, Special.--At a special meeting of the board of aldermen, held Saturday night at 8 o'clock, it was ordered that the chief of police call on each of the registrars of the city and take possession of the registration books, and that the election booked for Monday should be called off, on the grounds that it was illegal. This was a great surprise to many. The question of the legality of the dispensary election has been the gossip ever since its inception, but it was not thought the election would be stopped at this time. There is no doubt that the temperance side would have polled a large majority of votes.

News of the Day. The Sultan of Turkey has deferred until tomorrow his answer to greetings submitted by Minister Leishman. Bishop Henry C. Potter made the principal address at the opening of the "Subway Tavern," a model saloon, which was established by a number of reformers in New York. The fourth convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies began its sessions in Detroit.

JAPS LOSE HEAVILY

Late Reports Indicate Tremendous Slaughter

STOESSEL SAYS IT WAS 10,000

Official Report of the Fighting at Port Arthur From July 26th to July 28th Received at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.--An official report from Lieutenant General Stoesel, commanding the military forces at Port Arthur, says that the Japanese were repulsed with tremendous loss in a three days' fight from July 26th to July 28th. Kuropatkin reports from Liao Yang some small Russian successes in outpost fighting up to August 8, without the expected great battle having been opened. The simultaneous receipt of favorable news from these commanders in the far East raised the spirits of those in the Russian capital immensely. The dispatches were printed in special newspaper bulletins and were eagerly bought up on the streets. The newsboys about the depots met the returning crowds and were taken to pieces and shouted their wares without being reproved by the police, and thousands of St. Petersburgers went to their homes apparently satisfied that a favorable turn of affairs had commenced at the front.

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DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT

Trolley Car Ran Over and Instantly Killed W. W. McCormack.

Wilmington, Special.--Sunday morning, a few minutes past midnight, just across the Banks channel trestle, at Wrightsville Beach, suburban trolley car No. 31, the last for the beach that night, ran over and instantly killed W. W. McCormack, a leading merchant of Rowland, Robeson county, who arrived Saturday on a week-end ticket to spend Sunday at Wrightsville and to attend to some business in Wilmington. Mr. McCormack was stopping with Mr. A. Nathan, at the extreme southern end of the beach, but came up to the Seashore Hotel about a mile this side, to be with some friends. He left them about 11 o'clock and presumably started to walk alone back to Mr. Nathan's, but instead of going south, he went north, and did not discover his mistake until he reached the trestle. There he stopped and it is supposed to have been about to retrace his steps when the car from Wilmington came along. He was standing inside the curve and it is supposed to have misjudged the speed of the car or have mistaken its course by reason of a sharp turn. At any rate the motorman, who had seen him standing by a pile of wood near the track, was dumfounded when close upon him to see the stranger step or fall immediately in front of the car before it was scarcely possible to apply the brakes. Both McCormack's legs were practically cut off, his neck was broken, his shoulder and hip were crushed and he was otherwise severely injured about the head and body. The car was stopped within ten yards after having passed over the body, and an extra car was hurried to the city for the coroner and undertaker. The remains were brought to Woolvin's and prepared for burial.

Health of the State.

The July bulletin of the State Board of Health reports diphtheria in 11 counties, malarial fever in 16. It says influenza prevails in all parts of Macon county. In Forsyth an entire family of negroes have typhus fever, one of the worst and lowest types of that disease, which is now very rare in this country. Twenty years ago there was a case at Raleigh. The disease was brought from West Virginia. One time it used to be known as jail fever. Smallpox is reported in 25 counties, Buncombe 7 cases, Forsyth 9, Bladen 12, Haywood 4, Jackson 20, Person 27, Robeson 25, Surry 13. Some of the cases in Jackson are severe. The people there abhor vaccination, saying they would rather have the disease.

New Enterprises.

Charters are granted the Avant Live Stock Company at Rocky Mount, capital stock \$15,000. H. F. Avant and others stockholders, to deal in live stock; also the Raleigh Amusement Co., Cladius Dockery and others stockholders, to conduct bowling alleys, pool room, etc.

S. A. Henszey is now at Cummock. He has bought the coal mine there, of which he used to be the chief owner. He will mine coal on a more extensive scale than heretofore. The plant is a good one and if there is plenty of labor three times as much coal as ever has been mined there can be produced. Some Italians have worked there and it is understood that there will be quite a colony of these at that point.

Russian Communications May be Cut.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.--The fact that General Kuropatkin's recent dispatches have not mentioned General Stoeckelberg or General Zaroubieff, leads to the supposition here that their forces to the southward may have had their communications cut by General Nodsu's army.

A Ten Million Bond Issue.

Montgomery, Ala., Special.--Robert Lemison, president of the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company, has notified the Secretary of State that that corporation's stockholders have authorized a bond issue of \$10,000,000 upon the property of the company. The bonds will be taken by the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, of New Orleans.

Fears of Disorder.

Port Au Prince, By Cable.--The most serious disorders are anticipated here. The population is very much excited by the continued rise in prices of all merchandise and a band of soldiers made an attempt to pillage the Central Market and the shops in that vicinity. Other troops and police immediately intervened and re-established order. All the stores in Port Au Prince, however, are now closed. Yesterday a number of Syrians were stoned in the streets, two of them were wounded and their stalls surrounding the Central Market were destroyed by soldiers.

Items of News.

The Japanese are winning in both the northern and southern battles in Manchuria. Riots occurred at Port au Prince, Haiti, and alarm among foreigners is increased. A conference will be held at Hamburg in the hope of settling the ocean trite war. Democratic statisticians will try to show that the Republican statement that wages have increased in excess of living expenses is false.

PARKER RESIGNED

Gave Up Judgeship That He Might Be Free to Accept Nomination

PRESIDED AT ALBANY LAST TIME

Without Any Advance Announcement He Arrived at Albany, Took Part in Clearing Up Practically All the Cases Before the Court of Appeals and Then Sent in His Resignation to the Secretary of State.

Albany, N. Y., Special.--Alton H. Parker ceased to be Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State at 3:20 p. m. Friday, and became the untrammelled candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency of the United States, lacking only the formal notification of his nomination, which will take place at Rosemount next Wednesday afternoon.

Without any advance announcement or intimation of his purpose, he came to Albany, took part with five of the other judges in the clearing up of practically all of the cases which had been argued before the court, and then sent a messenger to file his formal resignation in the office of the Secretary of State, as the constitution and public officers' law required.

He left Esopus at 10:26 a. m., accompanied by the newspaper men who have been on duty at Rosemount ever since his nomination. Until after the train had left Kingston, he would not divulge his destination. Few people in the day coach in which he rode appeared to recognize him, though there were one or two Ulster county acquaintances with whom he chatted until the train reached Kingston. He arrived in Albany just after 1 o'clock, and after luncheon went to the capitol and at once joined in consultation with his colleagues over the cases pending before the court. The consultation lasted a little over one hour, and at 3:05 the judges fled into the court room, which had been cleared up by the business before the court. The only cases remaining are two or three in the hands of Judges Gray and Bartlett, who are in Europe. Of the cases in which Judge Parker was assisting, judge were disposed of. An interesting feature of the session of the court was that the judges were without the long, black silk robes which they ordinarily wear. This was owing to the fact that the session was unexpected and there had not been time to get the robes, which had been packed away for the summer.

The judges present were: Parker, O'Brien, Martin, Vann, Cullen and Werner.

The court was in session less than two minutes, and adjournment was taken until October 3. It is a long time since any such number of decisions has been handed down at one sitting of the court.

His business as Chief Judge being thus completed, Judge Parker then took up the matter upon which he had come to Albany, the filing of his resignation. He called in all the newspaper men, took them through the court chambers and consultation rooms, and introduced each one to his Associate Judges. In his own room, which he has occupied so long, he stopped and looked out of the window to the distant hills across the Hudson. His voice trembled perceptibly as he said: "This room, boys, was mine."

The very slight emphasis upon the word "was" is the first indication he had given of his intention to resign.

Returning to the consultation room, he took a long envelope from his pocket, and, turning to Buell C. Andrews, one of the officials of the court, said: "Andrews, will you do a kindness for me? Just take this down stairs and file it with the Secretary of State."

The document read: "Hon. John F. O'Brien, Secretary of State.

"Sir: I hereby respectfully resign my office as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, such resignation to take effect immediately.

"ALTON H. PARKER.

"Rosemount, Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1904."

Engineers Hold Memorial Service

Richmond, Va., Special.--The feature of Thursday's session of the convention of stationary engineers was a special service in memory of the members who died during the past year. After speeches by several members, the convention adjourned until tomorrow. The Ladies' Auxiliary elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Ardell Ingleson, of Cleveland, Ohio; vice-president, Miss Grace Delaney, of Richmond; secretary, Mrs. Minnie Wheepers, of Cleveland, Ohio; treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Dickson, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sully's Creditors Adjourn.

New York, Special.--A meeting of the creditors of D. J. Sully & Company, to consider the question of a settlement between the creditors of the company and the bankrupt concern, which was held Thursday, adjourned until next Monday without any decision having been reached.

Mrs. Maybrick Still at Rouen.

Rouen, France, By Cable.--Mrs. Florence Maybrick was still here Thursday evening. This morning the house of her mother, the Baroness De Roques, where Mrs. Maybrick has been residing since she came here from England, was closed and it was impossible to obtain a reply to inquiries. But there is reason to believe that Mrs. Maybrick is still there, though there are indications that she is preparing for her departure.