

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that a contribution shall be subject to editorial review.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 31, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. Governor—GALUSHA A. GROW. Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County. Judge—WILLIAM CONNELL. Sheriff—JOHN J. WATSON. Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON. District Attorney—R. L. LEWIS. Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND. Clerk of Courts—THOMAS L. DANIELS. Recorder of Deeds—EDWARD H. BROWN. Register of Wills—W. K. BECK. Juror Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS L. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—William Jennings Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."—William Jennings Bryan, Zanesville, O., September 4, 1900.

The Business-like View.

FOUR YEARS ago, you had chosen a man, who by virtue of his own good judgment and the efficient men he placed around him not only brought the business up from a loss-making to profit-making basis but also very largely increased its good will and rating; and, this man's contract expiring, you should have the chance to engage him at the same salary to manage your business for four years more, you would of course jump at the chance.

You would do this all the more readily if the only other applicant for the place was an inexperienced rival of the man who had demonstrated his worth; a rival who four years ago had predicted that your business would go to ruin if you entrusted its management to the other candidate, and who, in the face of the non-fulfillment of these prophecies of evil, now has the nerve to ask you to turn the trusted and successful manager out and give the place to him.

This is exactly the attitude of McKinley, Bryan and the American people. When McKinley was put in charge the country was in bad shape and Bryan gave him no help in putting it into better shape; but in spite of Bryan's criticisms and opposition, McKinley has made a wonderful record of success; the country has passed from panic times into prosperity times, from debt-making to debt-paying; its flag has gained in prestige and its boundaries have been extended; and the people will show their appreciation of that kind of management by bidding farewell to Bryan and by engaging the services of McKinley for four years more.

Prosperity.

THE PROSPERITY of the manufacturers and their employees is merely an index of the general prosperity which has come to the country as a result of the restoration of the protective tariff and the assurance of a continuous sound currency.

When the manufacturers are busy and their employees have good earnings, everybody else is busy. Under the protection which preceded the adoption of the Wilson low tariff law, the amount of wheat retained for consumption in the United States amounted to about six bushels per capita; under the Wilson law it fell to three and one-half bushels per capita. When you realize that this decrease in purchasing and, consequently, in consuming power applies in all lines of consumption to 75,000,000 people, you get a glimpse of the effect of low and protective tariffs upon all the great classes of our population.

With the ability of the people to consume farm products cut down nearly one-half it is not surprising that the farmers of the country in 1895 and 1896 found the values of their products enormously reduced under the low tariff, and that the value of farm animals alone fell nearly a billion dollars. The reduction in power of consumption applies not alone to farm products, but to every other branch of production and consumption, and it is not surprising that manufacturers for the home market fell off; that transportation and the earnings of railways and their employees were reduced; that prices of farm products were brought to their lowest figure; and that failures of business men were brought to a figure higher than ever known in the history of the country.

Business failures in 1894 were \$346,779,889; in 1895, they were \$228,006,831; and in 1896, under protection and the assurance of sound currency, they had fallen to \$90,979,889. Clearing houses

returns which, in 1894, amounted to \$45,028,496,746, were, in 1895, \$38,909,051,766.

The effect of these conditions upon the money in circulation is also presented by the official record of the treasury department, which shows that the money in circulation, at the date of Mr. Bryan's first nomination, was \$1,506,481,966, and at the date of his second nomination, was \$2,062,425,496, an increase of more than 33 per cent., although he and his followers insisted four years ago that the money of the country could not increase without the free coinage of silver.

It is any wonder that they are trying to lead the people to forget what they were saying four years ago?

John Scheuer's friendship for labor at Harrisburg has been proved in deed. His record entitles him to a re-election.

Do You Want It?

THE ELECTION of Bryan would seriously affect our foreign commerce. Ninety-five per cent. of the world's trade is conducted by gold standard countries and only five per cent. by silver standard countries.

The effect of changing our standard of money from that in which ninety-five per cent. of the world's commerce is transacted, to that in which only five per cent. of the world's commerce is transacted, would be absolutely disastrous to the magnificent foreign trade we now have.

Our foreign trade would be very much less than it now is, and our mills would run shorter time with less work for labor.

Do you want it? If so, vote for Bryan and you will get it.

Don't forget that on the state ticket are two neighbors, E. B. Hardenbergh and Galusha A. Grow.

Protection Vs. Free Trade.

PROTECTIVE TARIFFS have been in operation in the United States during fifty-two of the one hundred and ten years since the adoption of the Constitution.

During these fifty-two years exports exceeded imports by more than two and one-half billion dollars. During the fifty-eight years in which low tariffs were in operation, imports exceeded exports by more than five hundred million dollars.

Here you have a sufficiently long period or series of periods (more than a half century of each) in which low or protective tariffs have been in operation, to enable a practical demonstration of their effects upon commerce.

The low tariffs have been accompanied by a balance of \$500,000,000 against the United States. A shorter period of protective tariffs has been accompanied by a balance of trade of \$2,500,000,000 in favor of the United States.

Remember that Bryan and Conroy stand for free trade.

"The glorious syndicate of workingmen is what the New York Home Life calls the savings bank depositors of the state have in the banks nearly a billion dollars. They are a tremendous creditor class, and far outbalance the millionaires. They do not want their savings reduced one-half through the device of bringing the king of metals down to the inferior level of silver. There is great doubt indeed whether these depositors could get back half their money under the practical application of Bryanism. Ninety per cent. of the people would be greatly injured by free silver, and in this class are to be included all the wage workers who have anything on deposit in savings banks or invested in property, life insurance or building associations. Even those who have no savings at stake would be hurt in their wages and means of livelihood.

"The paramount issue in this campaign is Bryanism, and Bryanism means, in the sphere of civil honesty, Crokerism; in finance, Pettigrewism; as regards liberty and order, Altgeldism; as regards an honest ballot, Goebelism, and as regards our foreign policy, Aguinadotism."—Roosevelt at Binghamton.

Pay no attention to charges of Republican disaffection or disloyalty printed in the Times. They are transparent examples of the wish being father to the thought.

Hysterical papers that had so much to offer a few weeks ago regarding American oppression of Porto Rico, have evidently concluded to allow the country to recover from the squeeze.

The arrival of genuine foot ball weather is hailed with joy by the champions of the grilliron who have feared that there would be a scarcity of mud this season.

Elmira policemen seem to regard the governor of the state in the same light that the negro is looked upon by the men employed to preserve order in New York city.

If the empress dowager of China could also be induced to contract the gold leaf habit, it would no doubt simplify the situation.

The tidal wave of sound judgment, patriotism and business sense is running strong in the direction of Republican triumph.

Thirty speeches a day is now Mr. Bryan's high water mark. It is a case of hopeless industry worthy of a better cause.

The fake interviewer shows a disposition to get in his nefarious work during the closing days of the campaign.

Venezuela experienced a jarring sensation without the aid of campaign orators.

That full dinner pail beats the empty stomach wait all to pieces.

AN OPEN LETTER TO WILLIAM J. BRYAN

BY SENATOR WILLIAM F. FRYE, OF MAINE.

THE PEOPLE of the United States have the right to expect a presidential candidate to meet the issues of the day with frankness and candor. Above all they desire that he shall not attempt to deceive them with false statements or with assertions which by stating half the facts and concealing the others give them a false impression. Many of them have not the time or the opportunity to learn from the public records the details of the questions under discussion, and it is only just to them that those who appeal for their support should tell them the whole truth and nothing but the truth. I have followed with great care the published accounts of your addresses since the campaign began, and assuming that you are quoted with reasonable accuracy, am forced to the belief that you are doing yourself a great injustice and creating the conviction that you are not dealing as frankly with the people as you have been accustomed to do in the past. I assume, of course, that you yourself know the facts and all the facts relating to the subjects which you attempt to discuss. They are entirely accessible, and as you have devoted your entire time to matters of this character since your entrance upon public life ten years ago, it is reasonable to assume that you are familiar with the subjects which you discuss.

You have constantly criticized the course of the president in suppressing the insurrection in the Philippines; yet you know that the insurrection had been actively begun when the treaty with Spain was ratified by Democratic votes which were cast for it by your advice, and that by that very act you aided in placing this responsibility upon his shoulders.

You criticize the size of the army. Yet you know that conditions in the Philippines were critical and the lives of our troops there in great danger when temporary increase was asked by the president; and you also know that the act, which was supported by Democrats and Republicans alike, is but a temporary one and itself provides that the additions to the force shall terminate on July 1 of next year.

You talk of buying the Philippines and of extending government over new territory without the consent of the governed, when you know that every foot of territory west of the Mississippi was acquired by your own party in precisely the same way and the people temporarily governed by precisely the same methods, and that the opportunities for local self-government which have been offered the Porto Ricans are vastly better than were given the inhabitants of the Louisiana Territory, Florida and the territory obtained from Mexico.

You talk about governing people without their consent, yet you know that your own party is governing millions of people in the Southern states without permitting them the voice in their local or national government which the Constitution and laws guarantee them; and when the matter is brought to your attention, you have not one word of condemnation for it but meet the issue with evasion worthy only of the merest pitifogg.

You talk of trusts and charge the Republican party with responsibility for them; yet you know that during your own term in congress you did nothing except introduce two bills which you permitted to die in the pigeon-hole of your own Ways and Means committee. You also know that the Republican party enacted the only anti-trust law ever passed by congress and that your own party in the last session of congress defeated the only remaining remedy, a Constitutional amendment, which was proposed and urged by the Republicans, and which required for its adoption a two-third vote.

You complain of the existence of a duty on articles passing between Porto Rico and the United States, amounting to 15 per cent. of the Dingley law rates, when you know that the real purpose of that was to declare the right to regulate matters of this character in regard to the Philippines and so protect our workmen of the United States from the cheap labor of the Orient, and that every cent of the duty thus collected in this country, as well as in Porto Rico, goes to the benefit of the suffering Porto Ricans for whom you profess so much sympathy—you know also that this duty is but temporary and that the present law requires absolute free trade with the islands in less than seven months from this time.

You said at Milwaukee: "Who says that we can buy sovereignty over human beings?" Yet you know that this is just what the greatest leaders of your party did in the case of Louisiana territory, Florida, and the enormous territory obtained from Mexico, and what it tried to do in Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands; and you know when you recommended the ratification of the treaty with Spain that you were recommending this very action.

At Indianapolis you complained that "a Republican president could send a telegram of condolence when a king dies, but when two republics expire no Republican sheds a tear," referring of course to the South African republics; yet you know that the United States government did more than any other nation on earth to bring about a cessation of hostilities in South Africa, that it was the only government to tender its good offices as mediator, and that it was impossible under articles of The Hague Peace convention for it to do more. The telegram of condolence upon the death of the Italian king, to which you sneeringly allude, requires no defence or explanation, as you must know that international courtesies of this kind are always observed and that the failure to observe them would justly have subjected this nation to criticism.

You said in St. Louis that "under the trust system the traveling men will not be needed;" yet you know that investigations by the Department of Labor show that the so-called trusts have increased instead of decreased the number of traveling men and other employees, and that they have increased and not reduced the wages of their workmen or salesmen; and you know from your constant traveling upon the railroads that the number of traveling men now employed, in what you consider an era of trusts, is greater than ever before and that this is shown by the records of the railroads and their sales of the class of tickets used by traveling salesmen.

You constantly assert that the so-called trusts have advanced the prices of the articles that farmers buy much more than the advance in the prices of farm products. Yet the October 13 issue of Bradstreet's shows that from October 1, 1899, to October 1, 1900, wire nails fell from \$3.25 to \$2.55 per keg; petroleum, from 8.8 cents to 7.4 cents per gallon; pig iron, from \$24.50 to \$16.50 per ton; window glass, from \$2.63 to \$2.32 per box; yellow pine lumber, from \$22 to \$19 per thousand feet; copper, from 18.3 cents to 16.7 cents per pound; tin plates, from \$4.65 to \$4 per box; leather, from 33 cents to 29 cents per pound; steel billets, from \$39 to \$37 per ton, and building brick, from \$4.75 to \$4 per thousand. All of these articles, you assert, are manufactured and their prices controlled by so-called trusts. Yet in the same time the products of the defenceless farmer show an advance: Corn, from 40 cents to 48 cents per bushel; hogs, from \$4.65 to \$5.30 per hundred weight; cotton, from 7 3/4 to 10 1/2 cents per pound; wheat, from 76 cents to 79 cents per bushel; barley, from 46 cents to 59 cents per bushel; cottonseed, from \$11 to \$17.35 per ton; hay, from 77 cents to 85 cents per 100 pounds, and hops, from 13 cents to 16 cents.

You talk of the president sanctioning slavery and polygamy in the Sulu archipelago by a treaty with the sultan, when you know that the only reference to either of these subjects in the agreement was a provision by which slaves might purchase their freedom. You also know from public records that the president on receipt of the agreement immediately instructed its framers to notify the sultan that it must not be considered as giving consent to slavery, which would be impossible under the Constitution, and that steps were immediately taken looking to a recommendation to congress for obtaining their freedom.

You are constantly talking about the so-called trusts as contributors to the Republican campaign fund when you know that the sworn testimony submitted to congress shows that the Sugar trust was a heavy contributor to the Democratic campaign fund and that the chairman of your own National committee is the head of the most complete monopoly in the United States, the Round Cotton Bale trust, while Mr. Croker and other leading Democratic managers, who are now supplying your party with funds, organized the most oppressive trust known to the people, the Tammany Ice trust.

You sneer at the "full dinner pail" and say that the Republican party thinks the workman is all stomach; yet you know that under the low tariff law which you helped to enact the workmen of the country were reduced to greater suffering and want and reliance upon charity than at any other time in the remembrance of this generation, and that in a short three years under Republican protection they have been given more general employment and at higher wages than ever before, as shown by the official figures of the Department of Labor.

At Kansas City you said: "Today the government can take the son from his mother or the husband from his wife and stand them up before a gun, while in time of danger it cannot lay its hands upon wealth and make it bear its share of the expenses." You know that every man who enters the military service of the government does so voluntarily and that in the late war with Spain and that in the Philippines the volunteers were vastly more than were required; while if you will examine the receipts of the government under the war tax you will see that the largest items of the tax collected are from the business classes.

At Indianapolis and Minneapolis you said that the Republican party wants a standing army of 100,000 men for the purpose of establishing a fort near every large city and suppressing by force the discontent that ought to be cured by legislation. Yet you know that the act increasing the army to 100,000 men, which was passed by a Republican congress and signed by a Re-

publican president, provides that the army shall drop back to less than 80,000 men on July 1 of next year, while you also know that Republican legislation in behalf of labor since the election of President McKinley has ended the discontent which existed as a result of the tariff legislation of your own party, in which you actively participated.

You had a good deal to say to the people of Indiana and to the farmers everywhere about the Wire Nail trust and the Iron and Steel trust and the Standard Oil trust and the Copper trust and the Tin Plate trust, and asserted that they were controlling prices of the articles which the farmer must have. Yet how is it that if they are all-powerful there has been a drop in the past year of from 10 to 35 per cent. in the prices of iron and steel and wire nails and lumber and leather and tin plates and glass, and many other articles manufactured by trusts, as shown by Bradstreet's of October 13?

At Mansfield, Ohio, you said that when the Republican house passed the bill increasing the army to 100,000 there was not an arm raised against the United States. You know perfectly well from published official reports that active preparations for hostilities against our soldiers in the Philippines had been in progress for months when the bill was passed, and that the few American troops there were known to be in imminent danger, and at that very moment you were yourself urging the ratification of the treaty with Spain which would necessarily require a temporary force in the Philippines largely in excess of the Regular army which, under the provisions of the former act, was restored to its original size of 27,000 at the termination of the war with Spain.

You meet every reference to the Tammany Ice trust with the evasive and inaccurate statement that the Republican governor of New York and candidate of his party for the vice-presidency has neglected and is neglecting to prosecute that trust, when you know from his own statement and must know from the public records that an action for its dissolution is now in progress and being fought at every step by the Democratic stockholders of that organization, who are meantime furnishing funds for the support of your campaign in New York and elsewhere.

These are a few of the inconsistencies, evasions and misleading statements which you are every day repeating to the thousands of voters whom you address. The conclusion is irresistible that they are deceptive in fact, whatever may be their intent. As one who would not see the high honor of a presidential candidacy reduced to the level of demagoguery and deception, I respectfully urge that you exchange your present methods for the consistent and honorable course which characterized your discussions in congress and in 1896, and which gave you the respect of all men, no matter how much they might disagree with you in the principles you presented.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Bryan proposes "to establish a stable government in the Philippine Islands as we are now establishing a stable government in Cuba." This plausible assertion deceives many. It strikes some ill-informed Republicans who will not take the trouble to study the facts as a persuasive plea. What is Cuba? A single island the size of a medium-sized state, inhabited by a homogeneous population, two-thirds white and Spanish, European, all white and black, speaking the same tongue, holding the same faith, for two centuries of the same nationality and under stable institutions. This single, coherent community of white European blood, descent and training is not organizing a stable government easily; but it deserves a trial and it is probably capable, at least, of an attempt at organizing such a government.

What are the Philippines? Not one island, but 1,200; not European, but Malay; not one tongue, but a score. Not one people and race, but nearly eighty tribes and six races as different as may be on earth, ranging down to those lower than the African Bushman. Not one faith, but three—Christian, Mohammedan and Pagan—with variations of the latter from Buddhism to fetish worship. Not a civilized or even a semi-civilized community, but 8,000,000, fresh from Malay barbarism, of whom a sixth or so, Tagals, are semi-civilized, another sixth or so, Visayas, less civilized, and fully two-thirds no more civilized than our North American Indians, subjects and not citizens for over a century. When Mr. Bryan recently asserted "that the Republic of the United States can have no subjects," he conveniently forgets Indians, who have never been anything but subjects.

These facts are the summary of information on the Philippines. Mr. Bryan knows them all. They render a "stable government" for all the islands organized by all the islands impossible. A Tagal tyranny over all the rest, which Aguinaldo began, would suit the Tagals, but it would be a gross injustice for all the rest. Yet this is the only form of "stable government" possible, and it has a huge, if not a colossal, population. It is the only form of "stable government" which would be a gross injustice for all the rest. These reasons and these facts make the parallel between the Philippines and the Cubans the misleading sophism of a demagogue, and those who are deceived by it, his dupes. If the Philippines were like Cuba, a stable government would have come long since. Because they are not, because self-rule from within is impossible, the United States is there, and there its flag will remain until training in self-rule has created out of many diverse and conflicting tribes a Filipino people, able and competent to decide its own destiny and future.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONGRESS.

From the Scranton Republican.

It ought not to be necessary to impress upon the voters of this country the duty of electing their representative in congress a man who is in harmony with the policies of the administration and the principles of the Republican party. Whether the Republican candidate for the presidency be elected or not, the importance of a Republican congress is equally apparent. In the event of the election of Mr. Bryan—which at present seems almost a possibility, but if such a calamity should happen—it is of the utmost concern to the country that a Republican majority be returned to congress to keep him from doing mischief, and to take the public confidence, without which business depression is inevitable. On the other hand in the almost certain event of the election of Mr. McKinley it is necessary to elect a congress which will come up for settlement that he have a congress in sympathy with him and eager to aid him in disposing of the vexed problems in the advantage of the nation and those who have come under its control. In case the next house of representatives is close Lackawanna's vote will be highly important. The voters of this district must take no chances. Mr. Connell is the only candidate with a hope for election who will, if returned, stand by the administration in the difficult business in hand.

NATIONAL PRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1900. To the Patriotic and True American Citizens of the United States.

In the name of justice, fair play, and the good name of American civilization, the National Pro-American Council of the United States appeals to you, through its treasurer, for financial aid and your moral support in our plea for justice in testing the validity of the constitution of the state of Louisiana, adopted 1898, which disfranchises almost indiscriminately Afro-American citizens of that state. We propose to take the case to the United States Supreme court, at Washington, D. C., where justice may be found. Contributions to help us in this case may be sent to John W. Thompson, Treasurer, P. O. Box 495, Rochester, N. Y.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 16, 1900. To the Friends of Our Cause.

John W. Thompson, treasurer of the National Pro-American Council, is a worthy and prominent citizen in Rochester. He was the chairman of the Douglas Monument committee, and by his executive ability, tact and honesty, the work was completed. Any contributions sent to him or to my own address will be promptly acknowledged. Respectfully yours, Bishop A. Walters, President Pro-American Council, 228 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

THE LAW OF GROWTH.

From a Statement by T. C. Platt.

Our commerce is widening. We are advancing with strides never before dreamed of by the commercial leaders of any nation. We are growing from the soil and manufacturing for all peoples. The world is our market. We can and are ready to supply it, most and compete with any and all. We have been expanding from the first day of our history and will continue to expand. American mechanics and merchants are confidently in advance of those of any other parts of the globe. We can supply the wants of the entire world and the entire

FINLEY'S

Extra-ordinary Value in Silks....

A new purchase of seventy-five pieces of Fancy Silks---New designs and colorings--which we have divided into three lots, viz:

75c, 95c and \$1.25.

Actual value being at least one-third more than the price asked.

Goods now open for inspection.

510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

ALWAYS BUSY.



Man wants but little here below, And soon he'll want no more, But while he's here, he wants the best; That's why he likes our store.

Shoes for all the walks of life. Since for all seasons of the year for every member of the family. Ladies, in our Glove-fitting Mella 88 Shoes wish to live forever, they are so delightful.

Lewis & Reilly

Established 1858. Shoes for all the walks of life.

Mercereau & Connell

Now open for business at our new store, 132 Wyoming avenue.

We are proud of our store now, and feel justified in doing a little talking, but we prefer to have our friends do the talking for us.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and see us.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL

Jewelers and Silversmiths.



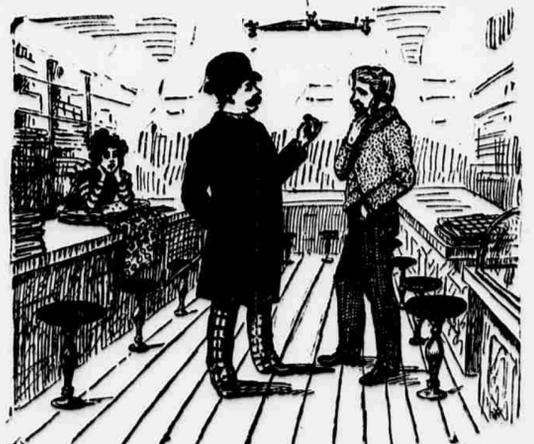
"Don't Swear"

If you haven't the proper office supplies, come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in North-eastern Pennsylvania.

If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery.

Reynolds Bros

Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.



I try to give Ripans Tablets their just dues, but can not say sufficient in regard to myself. I am a storekeeper, aged forty-six years. Dyspepsia was the chief trouble I took the Tablets for. I can not say how long I suffered with it, but I can say I no longer need be afraid of what I eat. From night until early morning I have walked the floor and could not sleep. I had been trying various remedies with but little success, until about six months ago I started to take Ripans Tablets. They have cured me. At first I took them very sparingly, being naturally afraid of them, but I kinder noticed a change and I took three each day until now I only take one a day or one whenever I feel bad. They were brought to my notice by a gentleman who was taking them for a disordered and bad stomach such as vomiting, headaches and bad breath. He has been positively cured.

A new style packet containing five Ripans Tablets packed in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores. For five cents. This low-priced form is intended for the poor and the economical. The old style packet, containing ten Ripans Tablets, is still for sale by mail for sending direct orders to the Ripans Tablets Company, No. 18 Bunker Street, New York, or a single carton (with glass) will be sent for five cents. Ripans Tablets may be obtained from some grocers, druggists, and as some liquor stores. They contain pure, induce sleep, and prolong life. One gets relief.