

DISTANCES AT THE FAIR.

IMMENSE SPACE COVERED BY THE EXPOSITION.

A Visitor Must Walk a Great Many Miles to See All the Wonders of the White City—Route of the Average Sight-Seeer—Some Exhibits of Foreign Countries.

The World's Fair is not only a wonderful exposition of the globe's industrial, mechanical and artistic progress, but it is a "city of magnificent distances." Speaking of the immense space covered by the Fair, the Chicago Record says:

Some poor weak woman who could not travel four blocks downtown without boarding a horsecar will walk five miles at Jackson Park. She does not realize it at the time. All the time something is happening to engage the mind. The long jaunt is taken in homopoeitic doses, 100 yards at a time. It has often been remarked, and there is no harm in repeating it now, that the general business of things around the Exposition gives delusive ideas of distance. The visitor has an experience like that of a "tenderfoot" in the Rockies who concludes to walk over to a certain peak before breakfast, and after traversing a few miles is told that he will be there before night if he keeps moving. The excursionist at the Fair often forms a hasty conclusion that he can see nearly everything in a day. Afterward he is ready to admit that he couldn't cover the ground in a week on a bicycle.

Take the Plaisance, for instance. From the Cottage Grove avenue gate to the entrance from the main grounds is exactly one mile. The man or the woman, however, who wanders out to the limits of the Plaisance and then back again does not travel in a straight line. He or she makes diagonal cuts across the roadway from one noisy show to the other, strays into pockets and probably tramps a quarter of a mile in Java or old Vienna, forgetting that each of these shows is a little city of itself. In fact, a journey into the Plaisance and back will mean not far from three miles of walking if the sight-seeer is at all industrious. Once

understand why you were so tired out at night and resting on the shoulder of a perfect stranger. Any man who started at Madison street and walked to Jackson Park would think he was performing a feat of endurance. He comes to Jackson Park and covers the same distance without knowing it. Why is it? Those who have studied the strange ways of humanity say it is because he is buoyed up and exhilarated by novel sights and kept on the prance by rousing music. His mind is so busy that he forgets about his legs.

How far must a man walk to see all the Fair? This is a hard question to answer, but here are some fairly accurate figures on the larger buildings. If you wish to traverse the main aisles in the Manufactures Building, just to get a good general impression but without edging around thousands of show cases, you will find nine main aisles east and west, each 750 feet long, a total length of 6750 feet. The north and south aisles, eleven in number, are each 1750 feet long, making a total length of 19,250 feet. This makes 26,000 feet, a trifle less than five miles. The minimum estimate for the gallery on the same basis is 12,500 feet. This does not allow for passing through the narrow aisles of open exhibits. It refers only to what might properly be called the streets and avenues. Furthermore, it does not allow for doubling up on each thoroughfare. The visitor must see both sides at the same time.

Machinery Hall has five east and west aisles, each 1800 feet long. To pass through these requires 9000 feet of travel. There are eight main aisles north and south, each 500 feet long, making 4000 additional feet or 13,000 in all. To "do" the building thoroughly these transverse aisles should be covered. On this basis the necessary traveling distance is called 10,500 feet. The same rule is followed in the case of each building.

Manufactures, main floor	26,000
Manufactures, gallery	12,500
Agriculture, main floor	9,500
Agriculture, gallery	4,500
Agriculture, annex	4,400
Forestry	2,900
Shoe and leather	3,500
Krupp gun and convent	1,000
Administration	400
Electricity, main floor	5,250
Electricity, gallery	2,600
Mines, main floor	3,150
Mines, gallery	2,000
Transportation, main floor	5,400
Transportation, gallery	4,900

pavilion are much admired, and are valued in the appraisement at \$20,000. The pottery and glassware, the figures in gilt, the statuary and carving in wood, the beautiful mosaic and display in marble and bronze, make the Italian exhibit not only one of the most valuable, but among the most interesting.

ALGERIA'S EXHIBIT.

Algeria is a French colony, but it has been given a distant place and large space in the Agricultural Building. The most prominent exhibit in the exhibit is what is called the Moorish room, which is a reproduction of an apartment in the palace of the Governor at Algiers. Inclosed by Moorish arches, in imitation of marble, is a central source. The office of Mr. Montelle, the commissioner from the colony, is situated at one of the corners, the rest of the space being devoted to a display of the products and art works of the country. Pictures by native artists hang on the walls, showing the four seasons in Algeria in street scenes in Algiers and other subjects. A fine cabinet in native woods is shown, tobacco, manufactured and natural, and specimens of the ramie a variety of reed from which fine fibrous material is made. Woods of the country are exhibited in the form of pressed and light-colored, resembling books. There is a fine Arabian mirror, the frame of which was carved with a knife by a native artist, and other specimens of wood carving.

In the main department of the exhibit, a great deal of attention is made. The tree is shown, the rough bark in bales, and the manufactured cords. Sheet cork for hat linings is shown, and thicker leaves for insulating shoes. There are 1,200,000 acres in Algeria in street scenes in Algiers and other subjects. A fine cabinet in native woods is shown, tobacco, manufactured and natural, and specimens of the ramie a variety of reed from which fine fibrous material is made. Woods of the country are exhibited in the form of pressed and light-colored, resembling books. There is a fine Arabian mirror, the frame of which was carved with a knife by a native artist, and other specimens of wood carving.

SPAIN AT THE FAIR.

Among the foreign countries contributing to beauty and elegance in design of exhibits and display Spain is prominent. The Spanish section in the Manufactures Building covers an area of about 23,000 square feet and it has been economically and judiciously used. The pavilion erected is an exact reproduction of the famous Cathedral Cordova, except, of course, in size. The structure occupies a space under the inner gallery in the southwest corner of the building, in the rear of the Italian and Swiss sections.

In this section there are 350 exhibitors from Spain, mostly showing products of cloth and lace. In the working of the finest lace in design and delicate execution, the Spanish may have no equal. But they certainly have no superior. In embroidered designs, silk workings and gauzy woven fabrics an exceedingly ingenious and interesting display is made.

As usual the most expensive exhibit fills the least part of its display. The representation of something new in the working of previous methods, the greater interest, perhaps, attaches to it. Felipa Guisasaola, a lady of Madrid, some years ago conceived the idea of ornamenting steel with gold, by first sketching designs on wood and then hammering gold into the grooves, leaving a greater or less projection of the precious metal on the surface, according to the size and character of the figure desired to be produced. The work is then finished by hammering or was cut on the surface to represent faces, figures, flowers or whatever design fancy or the love of art dictated. The finest work of this kind in the exhibit, worth over \$100,000, is two fine vases, one of the Pompadour style, the other of the Louis XV. style. They are about four feet high, and the steel body is richly ornamented with gold of all colors.

MAKING THE AWARDS.

Fifty judges in the Manufactures and Machinery Departments started to work for the first time in the history of the fair. They found some of the exhibits not prepared for the present; but all the exhibitors who were ready expressed their acquiescence in the system of awards. The foreign and domestic exhibitors in the department of Agriculture and the Assembly Hall of that building for organization. They elected as President William B. Williams, delegate from Russia and professor in the Academy of Moscow. Count Adolphe was chosen First Vice-President. Meetings of judges of awards in the Departments of Mining, Electricity and Fine Arts have also been held to perfect the organization preparatory to getting to work on the exhibits. The fine arts judges will follow the European jury plan, which they think will have other advantages over the exhibitors in such a department.

The Committee on Awards is discouraged over the refusal of nearly all the agricultural implement exhibitors to participate in the fair held outside the city. Only two harvest machines and one reaper are on exhibition, and the feeling among the bulk of the implement exhibitors, as expressed in the recent protest sent to Chairman Thacher, is not favorable to success in that branch of the exhibits at least.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

New York cheese manufacturers have secured three first prizes.

Portugal separates and distinct congresses were held at the Art Institute the other day. The most largely attended was that of the college fraternities.

Advocate Huxenway, of Canton, Mass., has invited all the schoolmasters in town to go to the World's Fair at his expense. There are twenty-six of them.

The Department of Awards is now the largest branch in the great Exposition, and Mr. Thacher, its chief, has increased his clerical force from five to 100.

A map showing the educational peculiarities of the Pennsylvania public schools, colleges and academies, has been shipped to the Fair. It is fourteen by eight feet in size and contains 112 square feet of canvas.

The Masonic apron worn by Washington in the lodge room, as well as the valuable and interesting looking medals and General Lafayette form a feature of the exhibit in the Government Building, beneath the great dome.

In the dome of the Horticultural Building there is a perfect facsimile of the Capitol at Washington, done in immortelles. The grounds surrounding the Capitol are also shown, and it forms a unique and interesting exhibit.

The World's Youth Congress, a gathering made up of the brightest young people between the ages of twelve and twenty-one, representing a number of nations and colleges throughout the country and various institutions of learning in England and on the Continent, has been in session in the Hall of Washington.

It is generally considered that for the limited amount of money expended on its buildings and display of articles made, the State of Washington made all the more, the valuable and interesting looking medals and General Lafayette form a feature of the exhibit in the Government Building, beneath the great dome.

Cardinal Gibbons has accepted the invitation of the Committee of the Maryland State Fair to make the prayer and benediction on the occasion of Maryland Day at the World's Fair, September 12. That is also the date fixed for the meeting in Chicago of the Archbishops of the Catholic Church. Cardinal Gibbons, the primate of the United States, will preside.

THE WAR CLOUD DISPELLED

SIAM CONCEDES EVERYTHING.

Siam Accedes to All the Requests in France's Ultimatum. The Ceded Territory.

An official dispatch from Bangkok says: The Siam government has accepted the full terms of the French ultimatum. With the acceptance of the ultimatum by the Siam government the war cloud in the East will, of course, pass over.

While the government of Siam accepted without reservations France's ultimatum, it received previously the assurance that the Kingdom would not be dismembered until after the consideration by all powers concerned of France's demand for the territory between the 16th and 23d parallels.

The Cabinet Council at which the decision to grant all demands of France's ultimatum was made was called at the royal palace yesterday morning. The King presided. His two brothers and all the Ministers were present. After sitting several hours the council approved the views of the peace party. Instructions were then telegraphed to Prince Vajirana, Siam's Minister to Paris, that the Government accepted the ultimatum, regardless of all reservations previously formulated. Capt. Jones, British Minister in Bangkok, was notified immediately of the council's decision.

The substance of the ultimatum was as follows:

- 1.—A recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia on the left or eastern bank of the Mekong river as far north as the 23d parallel of latitude.
- 2.—The evacuation within a month of the territory held by the Siamese on the east bank of the river.
- 3.—Full satisfaction for various Siamese aggressions against French ships and French sailors on the Menam river.
- 4.—The punishment of the culprits and provision for the pecuniary indemnity of the victims.
- 5.—An indemnity of 2,000,000 francs for various damages sustained by French subjects.
- 6.—The immediate deposit of 3,000,000 francs to guarantee the payment of the fourth and fifth instalments of the assignment of the taxes in certain districts in lieu of the deposit of 3,000,000 francs.

THE CEDDED TERRITORY.

The region in dispute was a tract irregularly bounded on the west and south by the convolutions of the Mekong. It comprises the northern states of the Laos group, the chief of which is Luang Phrabang. The Laos and Laos are one and the same people and both are closely akin to the Siamese. Of this race there are two main divisions, the "White Laos" and the "Black Laos." Laos so called from the habit of tattooing a black pattern on his stomach. They are a historical people who were formerly in an ancient and powerful kingdom, whose capital, Vinh Khianh, was taken and destroyed by the Siamese government and by khiao, or hereditary princes.

The Laos are a mixed race, the original race having emigrated into the country and intermingled with its aborigines, the Khao. Theirs, besides, are the Khao, the resulting people present every type of Mongolian features. Those who have preserved the purity of the original blood in any degree are, however, easily distinguished from the mixed lower classes by their high cheek bones, small black hair, sparse beard. They are a semi-civilized people, settled in small towns and villages, and engaged chiefly in agriculture. Next to agriculture, the manufacture of cheap silk and cotton fabrics is their chief employment. They have long established trading relations with China, Burma and Cambodia, with which countries their ivory, gold dust, tin, gums, etc., are bartered for opium, hardware and porcelain.

Buddhism is their religion, or a form of it. More than 100,000 of their people are in these respects they resemble closely the Siamese. They are said, too, to have an especial horror of stealing and one of their kings is said to have had thieves boiled in oil. Every man is in the habit of wearing a sword. Now and then in the mandarin and wild tribes, just as the Arabs do in Africa and whole villages are taken into captivity. But of these captives as of the slaves in Spain proper, it may at least be said that they are treated humanely.

Many travelers have expressed favorable opinions of the people of Laos, saying that they are peaceful, industrious and honest. In these respects they resemble closely the Siamese. They are said, too, to have an especial horror of stealing and one of their kings is said to have had thieves boiled in oil. Every man is in the habit of wearing a sword. Now and then in the mandarin and wild tribes, just as the Arabs do in Africa and whole villages are taken into captivity. But of these captives as of the slaves in Spain proper, it may at least be said that they are treated humanely.

The wages of the common laborer in Laos range from \$3 to \$5 per month. It is dangerous to know too much in Laos. Skilled mechanical work is done by men drafted by the government or by prisoners. These latter are set to work on the air service and perhaps receive 10 rupees for a year's labor.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

It Shows an Increase of \$7,145,000 in Total Collections and of \$2,033,053 in Sugar Bounties.

Commissioner Miller has submitted to Secretary Carlisle, at Washington, a preliminary report of the operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the fiscal year. The total collections from all sources of internal revenue were \$161,002,000, an increase of \$7,145,000. The percentage of cost of collection was 2.02 as compared with 2.80 of the year 1892.

The sources of internal revenue were: Spirits, \$94,720,000, an increase over the previous year of \$9,410,000; tobacco, \$31,850,000, an increase of \$880,000; fermented liquors, \$32,548,000, an increase of \$1,511,000; oleomargarine, \$1,070,000, an increase of \$94,000; and miscellaneous, \$175,000, a decrease of \$70,000.

The sum of \$9,375,130 has been paid as sugar bounty during the year as follows: On cane sugar—Louisiana, \$8,081,832; Texas, \$17,948; Florida, \$5,900; Mississippi, \$90; total, \$8,105,870; on beet sugar—California, \$425,728; Nebraska, \$76,170; Utah, \$20,470; total, \$522,368; Sorghum sugar—Kansas, \$19,798; Minnesota, \$10; total, \$19,808; on sugar—Maine, \$51; New Hampshire, \$1; Vermont, \$20,238; New York, \$11,763; Pennsylvania, \$1,278; Maryland, \$2,134; West Virginia, \$158; Ohio, \$3,501; Michigan, \$2,919; Minnesota, \$40; Iowa, \$11; total, \$60,119. The total paid in sugar bounties in two years was \$16,717,238. The increase this year over last year is \$2,033,053.

Base Ball Record.

The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date:

W. L.	Pct.	W. L.	Pct.
Boston	53 27	Cincinnati	37 42
Philadelphia	49 29	St. Louis	30 41
Pittsburg	46 32	Chicago	33 43
Cleveland	41 31	Baltimore	33 43
Brockton	40 38	Washington	31 47
New York	37 41	St. Paul	25 44

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

What is Going On the World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

Financial and Commercial.

MORE BANKS ARE REOPENING.—The comptroller of the currency is advised that the Hutchinson national bank of Hutchinson, Kan., which failed sometime ago, is preparing to resume business. The First National Bank of Cisco, Tex., which suspended, has been permitted to reopen its doors.

Business men of Pueblo, Col., declared their faith in Colorado's business stability and denounced the intemperate language of the rabid silverites.

Parkhurst & Wilkinson, iron merchants, Chicago, assigned. Assets estimated at \$1,000,000.

Ripley & Bronson, iron merchants, St. Louis, assigned. Assets \$150,000; liabilities about the same.

The suspended Queen City Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., will resume business the first week of August with a capital reduced to \$300,000.

At Findlay, O., the Farmers National Bank closed its doors. Depositors will be paid in full.

The J. Oberman Brewing Company, Milwaukee, assigned.

The bank panic at Milwaukee is over. Financial disturbances at Louisville, Ky., are over. In the banks every depositor who wanted his money got it. Some of the suspended banks, it is said, will soon resume.

At Lacrosse, Wis., the private bank of John Dienuokken has closed its doors.

At Portage, Wis., the German Exchange Bank has failed.

At Helena, Mont., the First National bank and the Montana National bank suspended. Both have ample assets and will pay in full.

At Middlesborough, Ky., the First National Bank has closed its doors.

At Portland, Ore., the Oregon National Bank and the Northwest Loan and Trust Company suspended.

At Spokane, Wash., the First National Bank paid up capital \$200,000, and the Spokane Savings Bank, its dependent, temporarily suspended.

At Portage, Wis., the City Bank closed its doors.

At Mt. Sterling, Ky., the Farmers' bank closed its doors.

Central Labor and Industrial. The Vermont Marble Co., Rutland, Vt., the largest marble concern in the world, will reduce the wages of its 2030 employes 15 per cent. August 1.

Mason & Hamlin's organ and piano factory at Cambridge, Mass., has shut down for three weeks owing to the dull business.

The Middletown Plate Company of Middletown, Conn., which has been shut down two weeks, has started up with ninety hands, half the former number. A cut in wages of 10 per cent has been made.

From Ellis Island, N. Y., 39 contract laborers were sent to the Pennsylvania Truss and Moravia, to be retained where they came.

At Terra Haute, Ind., the failure of H. M. Benjamin, of Milwaukee has caused the shut-down of the Norton Creek Coal and Mining Company, Vermillion county, throwing 600 miners out of work.

The extensive woolen mills of Scatchard Brothers, of Philadelphia, which have been giving employment to about 250 hands, have shut down indefinitely owing to the depression in trade.

At Lewiston, Me., the Bates mill will shut down August 5 for five weeks. The mill employs 1,800 people, with a monthly payroll of \$120,000.

Massachusetts jewelry manufacturers, owing to lack of orders, are proposing a shut down until September 1, which would throw 6,000 persons out of work.

At Waltham, Mass., commencing August 7, one-half the employes of the American Waltham watch company will be laid off. The Waltham company employs 3,000 people.

New Jersey thread companies are reducing hours of labor, with corresponding reduction in pay.

At Yonkers, N. Y., Alexander Smith & Sons carpet mills, employing 5,000 hands and producing 22 miles of carpet a day, have shut down.

Cholera Advice.

ATHENS—Five cases of cholera and two deaths from the disease have occurred at Smyria, Asia Minor. All vessels from Smyria will be subject to eleven days quarantine.

Rome—Notwithstanding the official denial cholera is prevailing in Alessandria, capital of the province of Alessandria in Piedmont. Many cases have been reported there, and new cases are occurring daily. Cases are reported in other sections of Piedmont.

Moscow—There is an average of 10 new cases of cholera and 6 deaths from the disease in this city daily.

The Portuguese government has declared Naples and all the ports of Senegal to be infected with cholera, and all the ports between Gambia, 40 miles northwest of Naples and Salerno, 33 miles southeast of Naples, to be suspected of infection.

ONLY CHOLERA MORBUS AT CHESTER.—Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary of the State Board of Health, sent Medical Inspector Dr. Atkinson to Chester to investigate the death of the Austrian workman who died there from what was reported Asiatic cholera. Dr. Atkinson made a thorough investigation of the case, and found that the man died from aggravated cholera morbus.

A workman named Prinz was stricken with cholera in the street at Hamburg. He was taken to a hospital.

Washington News.

The pension bureau has prepared an estimate of the divisions of the appropriation provided at the last session for the support of the pension service during the fiscal year just begun. The amount of the appropriation is \$195,181,565. The appropriation \$195,181,565 has been divided into the following payments: For army pensions, \$161,000,000; for navy pensions, \$34,181,565; or

tees of examining surgeons, \$1,000,000; for salaries of examiners, \$72,000; for pension agencies, \$40,000; for printing, \$22,850; fuel and light, \$1,500; for pension agencies, \$1,500; contingent expenses, \$33,000.

Crime and Penalties.

Cashier Loman, of the failed National Bank of Vernon, Tex., shot and killed himself.

The Schomus inquest was continued. Pittsburg, and George Schomus were committed to jail by the coroner to answer charge of killing his wife and children. The head and face of Mrs. Schomus, distinct wounds were found, on the right temple, and on the 2 year old child. Death was caused in each case by blows making these wounds, and the doctors testified that the blood stained mer would produce such wounds. Schomus said that he knew nothing about it when he reached the jail door, and when he trembled nervously, and filled his eyes as he cried out: "I can help it; she made me do it!"

Cross.

Reports from all the western part of State of Kansas are that the corn has so badly damaged by hot winds that the amount of rain can now do it much good.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

Advices from Hong Kong, give details of a terrible explosion at the General powder magazine at Canton on June 10, which killed many persons, injuring 300 people and wrecking 400 houses.

News has been received at Hong Kong that the Spanish steamer San Juan, with kerose, which sailed from Hong Kong and Manila, was delayed by a storm of 250 people on board only 21 were saved.

Seven persons were drowned by the sinking of the steamer Pearl off North County Down, Ireland, after it was overtaken by an unknown steamer.

The State of Chihuahua, Mexico, Rio Grande border, has passed a law providing that anyone caught in the act of stealing cattle shall be shot on the spot, that the death penalty shall be upon all convicted cattle thieves.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN IN CENTS.	
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	87
No. 2 Red	86
CORN—No. 2 Yellow ear	43
High Mixed ear	42
No. 2 Yellow Shelled	41
Shelled Mixed	42
OATS—No. 1 White	38
No. 2 White	37
No. 3 White	36
Mixed	35
RYE—No. 1	46
No. 2 Western	45
FLOUR—Fancy winter pat	4.00
Fancy Spring patents	4.20
Fancy Straight winter	4.10
XXX Bakers' roll	4.00
Rye Flour	3.50
HAY—Baled No. 1 Timothy	10.00
Baled No. 2 Timothy	10.00
Mixed Clover	12.00
Timothy from country	10.00
STRAW—Wheat	2.50
Oats	2.50
FEEB—No. 1 W M	17.00
Brown Middlings	14.00
Brn. bulk	13.00

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER—Elgin Creamery	18
Fancy Creamery	17
Fancy country roll	16
Low grade & cooking	15
CHEESE—Ohio full make	14
New York Goshen	13
Wisconsin Swis	12
Limburch (Pa.) make	11

EGGS AND VEGETABLES.

FAIR TO CHOICE	2.50
Fair to choice, 8 lbs	2.50
BEANS—	
N Y & Minn	2.00
Lima Beans	1.50
POULTRY—	
Fancy chickens	2.25
Choice Hens	1.80
Sweet, per lb	1.50

POULTRY ETC.

DRESSED CHICKENS—	
Spring chickens 7 lbs	18
Dressed ducks 7 lbs	16
Dressed turkeys 7 lbs	15
LIVE CHICKENS—	
Spring chickens 7 lbs	18
Live chickens 7 lbs	16
Live Ducks 7 lbs	14
Live Turkeys 7 lbs	14
EGGS—Pa & Ohio fresh	14
Extra fine Green 7 lbs	13
No. 1 Extra fine green 7 lbs	12
Mixed	11

MISCELLANEOUS.

TALLOW—Country	4
SEEDS—Clover	8
Timothy prime	10
Fine grass	10
RAGS—Country mixed	1.40
DONEY—White clover	17
Buckwheat	10
MAPLE SYRUP, new crop	40
BUTTER—Country sweet 7 lbs	5.00
Blackberries	9
Raspberries black	10
red	13
Huckleberries	9
Gooseberries	7
Cherries	8

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	82
RYE—No. 2	36
CORN—Mixed	41
OATS	31
EGGS—	
BUTTER	17

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Patents	2.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	40
RYE—Western	45
CORN—No. 2	43
OATS—Mixed Western	31
BUTTER—Country	18
EGGS—State and Foreign	13

LIVE STOCK REPORT.

EAST LIBERTY, PITTSBURGH STOCK	
CATTLE	
Prime Steers	4 5/8
Good butcher	4 1/8
Corned beef	2 1/8
But and dry cow	5 1/8
Veal Calves	5 1/8
Fresh cows, per head	20 00/0