

An Expert's Views On Checks For Horses

By J. S. Bristol.



As to the check rein for horses, I will give you my opinion, based on an experience of about twenty years as an equine dentist; also as a humane agent.

First, there are very few horses that will attend to their work without a check of some sort to remind them that they are out for business when being used; and if they are very ambitious, and take a hold of the driving bit, they will lower their heads and choke themselves by so doing. Accordingly, we must check them up in some way, and the only check that will throw their nose out and give free passage for the air is an overdraw or top check.

If the horse doesn't bear on the driving bit and needs but a gentle reminder, the side check adjusted so as to bear gently against the first upper molars, is quite humane. If drawn too tightly, however, it will cause the horse to suffer by drawing the checks between the molars and causing them to become lacerated, unless the teeth are in the best possible shape. But the driving bit used with the side check usually is so much more brutal that the horse will forget the lesser trouble for the greater.

Now, the top or overdraw check is generally used with a plain humane bit, so that it is obvious that if the horse was suffering from the effects of the overdraw it would be a difficult matter to attract his attention to the driving bit, which must be done in order to guide him, particularly at speed.

Then, again, there are a great many horses being used that would be useless without checks. Some would only stumble, while others would lower their heads, kick up and run away, some just for fun and some because they are so much like some men, mean and vicious.

Now, if one cares to fit out which is the more humane, let him check one of his horses to a natural head with the side and the other with an overdraw, and he will find that the one with the overdraw can hold his head anyway but straight out and the check will be loose. I have seen a horse many times eating grass while being checked with an overdraw. He will find that with a side check there is no position the horse can change his head or neck that will relieve him.

Farm Training For Successful Business

By Rev. Frank Gunsaulus.

EARLY life on the farm implants in most boys the spirit of industry and energy that is indispensable in the struggle for supremacy in any line of activity in life. Together with his physical strength and more rugged constitution that is developed to withstand the strain of the struggle that is required to forge ahead against the strong competition that confronts the young man in any great city early developed energy forms a combination that is invincible.

Both brains and brawn have ever been producers of the farm, and with the great increase in good work that the agricultural colleges and public schools are accomplishing toward elevating the standard of intelligence of the American farmer of today, there is no fear that the farm will continue to hold its high position in the production of young men who shall prove a credit to their home and their nation wherever they may be found.

The foundation of a nation's prosperity rests upon the men who command the soil and feed its people. Unless this be wisely done the superstructure of a nation's business affairs rests upon a crumbling and unreliable foundation. Agricultural colleges of today are producing a class of professional men whose value to the future of this country is hardly paralleled by that of any other profession open to the young man.

Farms have been great producers of successful men for city life, and hereafter they will be still greater producers of successful men for the more enjoyable country life than ever before.

The Cold "Catches" Us

By Dr. Francis T. Bond, a London Expert.

HE really important question is, in what does predisposition consist? We talk of a man "catching a cold." But it would be more correct and equally graphic to say that the cold has "caught" the man. For it does catch him unawares, and often when he least anticipates it. But no cold ever caught any man unless he had first prepared the ground for it by a careful process of fertilization.

No amount of mere exposure to a low temperature alone will cause a "cold" in a perfectly healthy man, in whom the product of wear and tear of nerve and muscle, with adequate excretion of waste products, on the one side is evenly balanced by food supply and exercise on the other. Where this equilibrium does not exist, such exposure then operates as a "chill."

Now, who are the people who are liable to catch cold? Not those whose dietary is so carefully adjusted to the work they have to do that there is no opportunity for the accumulation of unused foodstuffs in their tissues; but those who, in the bettered ranks of society, eat and drink more than they need to meet the daily requirements of their bodily activity, and are thus continually storing up in their tissues and excreting organs material which if appropriately used would form valuable ammunition for the development of energy either of body or mind, but which when stored beyond a certain point has to be blown off in a "cold" or a "bilious attack," or in a more pronounced fit of gout.

What Art Really Is

By Count Leo Tolstoy.

ART begins when one person, with the object of joining another or others to himself in one and the same feeling, expresses that feeling by certain external indications. The feelings with which the artist infects others may be most various—very strong or very weak; very important or very insignificant; very bad or very good; feelings of love of native land, self-devotion and submission to fate or to God expressed in a drama, raptures of lovers described in a novel, feelings of voluptuousness expressed in a picture, courage expressed in a triumphal march, merriment evoked by a dance, humors evoked by a lullaby, or the feeling of admiration evoked by a beautiful arabesque—it is all art.

If only the spectators or auditors are infected by the feelings which the author has felt, it is art.

To evoke in oneself a feeling one has once experienced, and having evoked it in oneself, then, by means of movements, lines, colors, sounds, or forms expressed in words, so to transmit that feeling—this is the activity of art.

Art is a human activity, consisting in this, that one may consciously, by means of certain external signs, hand on to others feelings he has lived through, and that other people are infected by these feelings, and also experience them.

Art is not, as the metaphysicians say, the manifestation of some mysterious idea of beauty or God; it is not as the aesthetical physiologists say, a game in which man lets off his excess of stored-up energy; it is not the expression of man's emotions by external signs; it is not the production of pleasing objects; and above all, it is not pleasure; but it is a means of union among men, joining them together in the same feelings, and indispensable for the life and progress towards well-being of individuals and of humanity.—From "What is Art?"

The betrothal of Baron Edward de Rothschild, only son and heir of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, to Miss Germaine Halphen, daughter of Emil Halphen, the sugar refiner, is announced, says a Paris dispatch. Baron Alphonse de Rothschild is the head of the famous Paris banking house of the Rothschilds. Baron Edward is 35 years old, a lieutenant of hussars in the French reserve and a member of the swell Rue Royale Club.

The Religious Education Convention began its regular sessions in Boston. The Kentucky Wesleyan College, the official school of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Winchester, Ky., was burned.

A conference of the officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad with a committee of firemen was held in New York, but without definite result.

The Chicago police begin to believe that Johann Hoch is "Jake" Hoffman, former janitor for H. H. Holmes, who was hanged for several murders.

NEW SOUTH CAROLINA LAWS

The Public Laws Enacted By the Recent Session of the Legislature.

The following is a classified list of the public bills that were enacted into laws, and they have been classified so that those interested may the better see what was done:

FINANCIAL AND TAXATION.

An Act to require the Secretary of State to make reports to the Comptroller General of certain fees and funds, and to fix the time of the payment thereof to the State Treasurer.

An Act to provide for a reappraisal and assessment for taxation of certain abandoned rice lands.

An Act to amend Section 1, 4, 5, 10 and 11 of an Act entitled "An Act to require the payment of annual license fees by corporations doing business in this State, and reports to the Comptroller General," approved 1st day of March, 1904, so as to correct errors. To provide that local corporations shall pay the license fee through the Comptroller General's office and railroads and other similar corporations shall pay directly to the Treasurer.

An Act to amend Section 1,115 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, Volume 1, 1902, fixing liabilities of stockholders in banks and banking institutions. This is to make the statute law comply with the constitutional liability as to banks.

A joint resolution to provide for the appointment of two members of the Senate and three members of the House to examine certain officials.

A bill to make appropriations to meet the ordinary expenses of the State Government for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1905.

An Act to amend Section 714 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, Volume 1, 1902, relating to the State Treasurer, so as to require duplicate instead of triplicate receipts.

An Act to make appropriation for the payment of the per diem, mileage and stationery certificates of the members of the General Assembly, the salaries of the subordinate officers and employees thereof, and other purposes herein named.

An Act in reference to the duties of chairman of local boards of assessors and their compensation.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for charter fees for domestic building and loan associations. This exempts increases of capital stock from charter fees."

An Act to raise supplies and make appropriations for the fiscal year commencing 1905. This fixes the State levy at 54 mills, an increase of 1/4 mill.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to examine into the terrapin, oyster and other shell fish interest, belonging to the State, and to report to the General Assembly suitable measures to adopt in order to develop said industry.

An Act to preserve the game fish, shell fish and terrapin in and on the public lands and waters of the State, and provide a revenue therefrom for the benefit of the citizens of the State.

MILITARY.

An Act to reorganize the military forces of this State; to adopt and make of force a military code, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, and to repeal all laws referring to the military forces not herein re-enacted.

An Act to authorize the Governor to enter into a contract with the representatives of soldiers to collect whatever pay is due soldiers for services rendered in the Spanish-American war.

An Act to empower the Adjutant and Inspector General or the clerk of the historical commission to add names to the Confederate rolls, upon proper proof.

An Act to provide for the establishment and building of a State armory appropriate \$5,750.

RAILROADS.

A joint resolution authorizing the Georgetown and Western Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Sampit River, in Georgetown county.

An Act to require railroad companies to construct, maintain and operate industrial tracks.

An Act to punish the wilful and malicious taking, removing, etc., of brasses, etc., out of any journal, box or boxes of any locomotive, etc.

An Act to regulate the transportation of passengers on electric railways. This provides for the separation of the cars on suburban trolley cars.

An Act to fix and declare the liabilities of any corporation, firm or individual operating a relief department.

An Act to amend Sections 204 and 205, of the Criminal Code of Laws of South Carolina, prohibiting issuing and using of free passes. The commissioners of agriculture is permitted to accept a pass under this Act.

An Act to make it a misdemeanor to place any explosive substance whatever upon the rail of any railroad in this State by any unauthorized persons.

INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.

An Act to enable municipal corporations or other corporations in this State engaged or about to engage in the business of supplying water for fire, sanitary or domestic purposes, to condemn land, water rights and water privileges, and other property for the purpose of establishing, maintaining or extending water-works system, or for the purpose of securing a greater or better supply of water, or for the purpose of protecting the water sheds from contamination or any conditions which may be a menace to the health of the community.

An Act to require the Secretary of State to collect at least \$5 for all charters.

CRIMINAL LAWS.

An Act to amend Section 163 of the Criminal Code of South Carolina, so as to make it a crime to break into any vessel.

An Act to declare the seduction of any woman under promise of marriage a crime and fixing the punishment therefor.

An Act to punish the corrupt giving, offering, promising and receiving of gifts and gratuities.

JUDICIAL.

An Act to amend Section 2,941, of Vol. 1, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1902, by striking out said section and enacting in lieu thereof another, to be known as Section 2,941.

An Act to divide the State into ten judicial circuits, and provide for the selection and assignment of two additional judges.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of Municipal Courts in cities having a population of not less than 4,000 inhabitants and not more than 20,000 inhabitants."

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An

Act relating to the selection, drawing, and summoning of jurors in the Circuit Courts of the State," approved the 7th day of February, A. D. 1902, by adding thereto a section to be known as Section 18a, to provide against an omission in preparing the jury list and boxes.

An Act to assign the present circuit solicitors to the proper circuits in order to conform to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to divide the State into ten judicial circuits, and arrange the same, and to provide for the election of solicitors for the 1st and 9th circuits."

An Act to amend Section 2,727 Civil Code, 1902, relating to salary of Chief Justice and associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

An Act to amend Section 1,847, Civil Code of South Carolina, relating to issuance of certificates of stock.

An Act to amend Section 2,735, Volume 1, Code of Laws, 1902.

An Act to amend Section 2,859, of Volume 1, Code of Laws, of 1902, relating to the survival or right of action.

GAME LAWS.

One game warden is to be appointed in each county within the limits of the State. An Act to provide for the protection of birds and their nests and eggs, and to provide for the punishment of violation thereof.

An Act to further regulate the hunting of deer in this State.

MUNICIPAL.

An Act to amend Section 224, Volume 1, Code of Laws 1902, relating to the forwarding of election returns.

An Act to amend Section 1,296, Code of Laws of South Carolina, Volume 1, 1902, relating to laying out streets and incorporated towns.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide corporations of towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants, etc."

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

An Act to encourage the building of school houses. This bill gives a portion of the county school funds where the home people raise money for school buildings.

An Act to amend Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the various statutes and the laws as to school districts embracing the towns of Marion, Mullins, Latta and Dillon, in Marion county," approved the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1903, by making its provisions apply to Fork School District No. 26.

An Act to provide enrollment in public night schools.

An Act to amend the laws as to the Act to encourage the establishment of libraries in the public schools of the rural districts," approved the 18th day of February, 1904.

ELECTIONS.

An Act to amend Section 255, 256 and 257 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1902, relating to primary elections.

An Act to amend Section 265, 266, 272, 273 and 274, of Criminal Code of South Carolina, so as to apply to the provisions of the primary elections.

An Act making certain offenses in primary elections misdemeanors, and prescribing penalties therefor.

An Act to require clerks of Courts to keep a record of the names of all persons elected to any office within their jurisdiction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Act to amend Section 1,731, Volume 1, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1902, so as to reduce tobacco warehouse charges," approved first day of March, 1894," approved first day of March, 1904.

An Act to amend Section 1,079, Volume 1, Code of Laws, 1902, as to compensation of State board of pensioners.

An Act to further provide for creation and continuance, and to define the duties and powers of the historical commission of the State, now existing under the terms of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a historical commission of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of collecting and preserving all matters relating to the history of the State," approved the 27th day of February, A. D. 1904.

An Act to regulate the running of automobiles and motor vehicles.

A joint resolution relating to the purchasing of a portrait of Chief Justice John Belton O'Neal.

An Act to regulate the trade in seed cotton and unpecked cotton.

An Act to regulate the age and time in which road duty shall be performed in this State, and to provide for and fix the amount of commutation tax in lieu thereof.

An Act to amend section 1, 786, Code of Laws of South Carolina, Volume 1, relating to foreign corporations.

An Act to regulate the running of motor vehicles upon the public highways of the State, and fixing a penalty for the violation thereof.

An Act to amend Section 1,796, of the Code of Laws of 1902, Vol. 1, by adding a proviso at the end of said section relating to "live stock insurance."

CONSTITUTIONAL.

An Act to define and prescribe the manner of showing compliance with the requirements of the Constitution to the Governor prior to his ordering an election as to the creation of a new county.

An Act to ratify the amendment of Section 7, Article VIII, of the Constitution of 1895, relating to municipal bonded indebtedness.

An Act to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of 1895, whereby Subdivisions II and IX, of Section 34, Article III, thereof is repealed.

An Act to ratify the amendment of the Constitution of 1895, whereby a new article thereof is added, relating to roads, highways and drainage.

MEDICAL.

An Act authorizing the passage of ordinances by incorporated cities and towns, as to the promulgation of rules and regulations by the State board of health to enforce and compel the vaccination and revaccination of citizens and residents of the State of South Carolina, and prescribing the duties of certain officials and persons for that end, and providing certain penalties for failure, refusal or neglect to comply with the provisions of the same.

An Act to regulate the fees of physicians in this State testifying as experts in any of the Courts.

An Act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

A joint resolution to authorize State board of health of South Carolina to regulate with the United States Government about quarantine stations. This looks to the transfer of the quarantine stations to the Federal Government.

DISPENSARY.

An Act to amend section of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the regulation of the appointment and pay of State clerks by striking out Section 661, in Volume 1, Code of Laws, 1902, page 171, and insert a section in lieu thereof," approved 18th February, A. D. 1903, so as to increase the pay of State constables to \$2.50 per day.

An Act to amend section 522, Criminal Code, Volume 2, 1902, relating to appointment of county dispensary.

An Act to amend Section 305 of Code of Laws, Volume 2, South Carolina, relating to appointment of county dispensary.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Many Newsy Items Gathered From all Sections.

General Cotton Market.

February 7.20@7.23
March 7.23@7.25
April 7.24@7.26
May 7.26@7.27
June 7.28@7.29
July 7.31
August 7.33@7.35
September 7.36@7.38
October 7.38@7.41
November 7.41@7.43
December 7.43@7.45
Futures closed steady; middling 7 1/2; spots steady, unchanged; sales 2,800; arrive 500; F. O. B. 100.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

Good middling 7.80
Strict middling 7.34
Middling 7.12
Tinges and stains 6 & 7 1/4
Steady.

POLK ODOM ACQUITTED OF HEMBREE'S MURDER.

Trial Lasted Nearly Whole Day and Verdict Was Reached in About Two Hours.

Spartanburg, Special.—The trial of Polk Odom for the murder of H. H. Hembree resulted in the acquittal of the defendant, and occupied almost the entire day of court. The jury in the case was empaneled Friday, afternoon, and at the convening of court this morning the case was promptly begun.

The state submitted four witnesses and the defense five. An important point brought out in the state's testimony was the fact that the load of shot that inflicted the death wound of H. H. Hembree came from a cut shell. A portion of the shell was taken out of the wound in the thigh of the dead man, along with the bullets.

The defendant, a young man of about 30 years, was a calm, expressionless, but intelligent man of all the proceedings today. He is of medium build, with a sparse mustache, black hair and eyes, and dressed as the ordinary countryman of the northwestern section of the country. By his side during the day sat his father, a man of solid, substantial appearance, with long, wavy black whiskers and coal-black hair and eyes. Directly behind the prisoner sat his aged mother, neatly but unpretentiously dressed, and beside her, with an infant cradling and crowing on her knees, was the young wife of Thomas Hembree, for whom the deceased and his sons were hunting when the tragedy occurred.

To Return Confederate Flags.

Great interest has been manifested among Southerners in the Senate's action in adopting a resolution for the return of all the Confederate flags to the States to which they belong.

Here are the South Carolina flags to be returned:

Flag, number of regiment unknown, by Thirty-Ninth New York, at Antietam.

Flag, number of regiment unknown, by Eighty-Second Pennsylvania, at Malvern Hill.

Eleventh South Carolina, inscribed "Port Royal, Cedar Creek, Swift Creek, Petersburg, June 24, Weldon railroad."

Sixteenth South Carolina, by One Hundredth and Fifty-Seventh Pennsylvania, at Five Forks.

Twenty-Seventh South Carolina, by Eighteenth Massachusetts.

Eighth South Carolina, captured by General Sheridan's forces.

South Carolina State flag, history unknown.

Flag of Sumner's Flying artillery, by Custer cavalry at Appomattox.

Sumter Heavy artillery, by First New York Lincoln Volunteer cavalry, at Sailor's Creek.

Arrested at Cheraw.

Cheraw, Special.—A man believed to be Gus DeFord, the escaped federal prisoner, was arrested in Cheraw Friday night at the instance of postoffice department officials. He is the same man who was in Florence Wednesday and asked for work at the Times office.

He walked into Cheraw Wednesday about 1 o'clock. He applied for work at the office of the Carolina Citizen. He had a union card with him and said he was from Waycross, Ga. He was given work at the Citizen office. He gives his name as Val Evans and is about 30 years old; weight 130; height 5 feet 6 inches; dark brown hair; dark brown eyes; florid complexion; large nose and prominent cheek bones; clean shaven, with two days beard; two upper front teeth are missing and upper front teeth are filled with gold. The fellow is well dressed; dark suit, black overcoat, black derby hat; size 6 shoes.

South Carolina Items.

Gov. Heyward is in receipt of a letter from ex-Senator A. H. Dean of Greenville, in which is made an urgent appeal for executive clemency in the case of Alexander Bowers, who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' servitude. Bowers is said to have labored under great provocation, having killed a man who had insulted his wife. Mr. Dean writes that Bowers has already served two years of his term and has made a trustworthy man on the county chain-gang, and that the judge, solicitor and some of the jurors have recommended a commutation of sentence.

Camden, Special.

The South Carolina Lumbermen's Association met here last week at the Hotel Kirkwood. There were 23 members present and quite a lot of business was transacted. The meeting adjourned early in the afternoon in order to enable certain members from the southern part of the state to get away on the afternoon train. A great many members remained over night to attend the polo game in the afternoon.

The Pendleton Dispensary.

Anderson, Special.—The county board of dispensary control has ordered the reopening of the dispensary at Pendleton. After the dispensary was burned a petition protesting against its reestablishment was numerous signed, particularly by members of Clemson College, who were strongly opposed to its institution on account of its nearness to the college. Pendleton levies no town tax and the revenue from the dispensary is sufficient to meet the expenses of the town government. The people there favor it. Dispenser L. A. Hunnicutt will again be in charge.

WORK OF CONGRESS

The Senate and House Regularly at Work—What They are Doing.

Mr. Webb's Fight For Free Cotton.

Congressman Webb Tuesday made a strenuous and all but successful effort to amend the Philippine tariff bill as to remove the duty on cotton.

On the first vote, the majority lined up in support of the North Carolina member, but Mr. Scott, of Kansas, who was in the chair, rescued the situation for the committee having charge of the bill by announcing that a second vote would be taken, owing to the fact that there had been so much confusion in the chamber. The amendment was then voted down by the small majority of 99 to 95, and motion to recommit the bill, made by Mr. Cooper, ranking minority member of the ways and means committee, failed to effect any material change in the Republican majority. When Mr. Webb was advocating the adoption of his amendment, Mr. Payne took issue with him, whereupon the North Carolina member asked the Republican floor leader if he did not know that removal of duty on cotton would aid the Republican mill owners of Fall River.

Mr. Payne said he did not know that it would, to which Mr. Webb replied that it was the duty of the chairman of the ways and means committee to know a fact so potent.

Rate Bill to Go Over.

The Senate Tuesday passed the Military Academy appropriation bill and began consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Early in the day, in response to a question, Mr. Elkins, chairman of the committee of inter-State commerce, expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to secure railroad rate legislation during the present session of Congress. The Senate took up the isthmian canal bill and agreed to meet an hour earlier tomorrow in order to advance the bill.

Ex-Senator Higgins finished his preliminary statement in opening the defense for Judge Swayne, and one witness for Judge Swayne was examined.

Mr. Elkins, in his statement, regarding the railway rate bill, said: "No decision as to an effort to pass the bill this session has been reached, but it would seem that there is very little prospect of that result before adjournment, with only ten days of the session left and with much other imperative business to be performed. It would hardly seem probable that the most important economic question of the day could be disposed of in so short a time, and especially in view of the fact that only one side of the question has so far been presented to the committee."

Mr. Carmack, a member of the committee on inter-State commerce, excused himself from speaking for the committee, on the ground that "such joyous harmony exists there as to obliterate party lines." He said he could assure the Senate that all of the committee are actuated by a keen desire to execute the promises made by the President of the United States, and through the medium of the Democratic platform, and to add that it is the intention of the whole committee to be guided in this matter by the President. Indeed," he added, "I may go further, and say, and the chairman of the committee will correct me if I am wrong, that I am authorized to inform the Senate that all the members recognize in the President the foremost disciple and ablest lieutenant of William J. Bryan." The statement caused a general burst of laughter, and the incident closed.

When the hearing in the Swayne impeachment trial was resumed, Mr. Hale presented an order for a vote in the Swayne case at 4 p. m. Saturday, and asked that it go into effect. He said he would insist on the liberal enforcement of the rule governing the closing arguments in the case.

Mr. Palmer replied that the House managers would desire at least six hours for the presentation of the case for the prosecution. He said that each of the managers would desire to be heard.

Senate Gets Busy.

The Senate Wednesday considered at some length the bill providing a civil government for the Panama Canal Zone. The question of the government's ownership of the Panama Railroad and its relationship to the general question of government ownership of railroads was debated freely.

A number of witnesses were examined on behalf of Judge Swayne in the impeachment proceeding against him. Washington's Farewell was read by Mr. Perkins at the beginning of the session.

Mr. Hale re-introduced in somewhat different form his resolution to bring the Swayne impeachment trial to a close next Saturday, saying that he hoped, in view of information received, he would not be compelled to again call it up. This information, he said, was to the effect that an arrangement was being perfected whereby the trial might be terminated by the end of the present week. He added that unless such an arrangement could be consummated he would find some way of bringing the matter to the attention of the Senate so as to get a vote. He said that in order to get action upon the appropriation bills it was absolutely necessary to promptly dispose of the trial.