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work as the man who was getting \$100 It is considered quite a successful and praiseworthy feat. Moreover, Mr. Spoford was getting down to actual values. He knew that though government clerks may not receive princely salaries they receive for what they do far more than the same work would command elsewhere. In dividing the salaries and thereby getting double service he performed a great financial act, and deserves praise instead of rebuke.

AN EVADED ISSUE.

Last November the superintendent of the Marion county poor farm, located in Wayne township, took to the polls and voted about forty paupers, some of whom were persons of feeble mind and others termed "paralytics." Not a half dozen of them would have gone to the polls of their own volition, and not a dozen in the whole number could have voted without the permission of the steward of the poor house, who was an election officer. For the most part it was the voting of imbeciles by the officers of the poor farm—the same thing as conferring the right to vote forty times upon the superintendent of that institution. If a dozen of these votes could have been rejected Wayne township would have had a trustee the choice of its legal voters and taxpayers. By counting these votes that important office is conferred upon a man whom the majority of the real resident voters did not want.

Such are, in brief, the facts in the case which Judge Brown has just decided. His decision practically sustains the right of the superintendent of the county poor farm to vote imbeciles. It may be contended that Judge Brown did not pass upon the question of the right of imbeciles to vote. True; but he refused to permit that question to be raised under the pretext that the charge that such persons did vote was not in the averment of the contestant in the Wayne township case. That may have been a good point for a technical lawyer and judge, but the central issue in the case, or what should have been the central issue, was: "Have idiots, feeble-minded and insane men in the workhouses and asylums of Indiana a right to vote?"

It could have been proved, if Judge Brown had permitted it, that a large part of the persons taken to the polls by the workhouse officials were imbeciles who could scarcely articulate the word "rooster" when asked by the workhouse official acting as an election officer how they would vote—that some of them are persons who have not even the instincts of animals about caring for themselves. Unless the function of a court in this case is confined to the evasion of an investigation which would show the imbecility of the poorhouse inmates whose votes made the most potential official in Wayne township that was the question which Judge Brown should have considered, rather than the fact of their being paupers and their residence as such.

The question which the people would have settled is that involving the right of a thousand imbeciles in the poorhouses in Indiana being voted by the officers of those institutions. A large majority of the intelligent people of the State believe that such a right does not adhere to persons who are imbeciles. They claim that the voting of such persons tends to destroy popular respect for suffrage when everything should be done to elevate the franchise, making it, at least, the act of sane and fairly intelligent persons. Most States provide by constitution or laws that such persons shall not vote. Those who are not learned in the technicalities of the law have some vague idea that such questions should be decided upon the broad principles which underlie equity and justice, in a manner which will elevate the suffrage and strengthen popular government.

In this and another political decision, which Judge Brown has made, he has laid much stress upon Republican authorities. This is well; but his zeal in this direction should not so far carry him away as to quote as a legal opinion to be heeded the argument of the late Attorney-general Brewster as counsel in a contested election case before a committee of the National House, for if, by so doing, he should establish a precedent which would make the pleas of lawyers for clients opinions to be cited by judges in making decisions, what sort of law and decisions shall we have?

THE EMPLOYERS' STRIKE.

In nine-tenths of the cases where wages have been advanced during the past three months it has been the result of voluntary action on the part of the employers. In most cases the attention of employers had not been called to the low wages received by their employes during any period very near the time the advances were announced. In many instances the announcement of the advance was a surprise to the work people. In no case that the Journal has heard of has any of the recent advances resulted from a strike.

This is a very remarkable action, particularly if one has been led to believe the stories of agitators and alleged friends of the laborer regarding the culpability of those who employ labor in the larger industries of the country. Such persons have been telling us that wages were forced down in 1893 by a conspiracy of employers and that they would keep them at the lowest figure until labor should rebel, and the courts and the militia, being the tools of the employers, labor was bound hand and foot, and consequently in a condition little or no better than slavery. Anarchism has been the only remedy these mischief-makers have suggested. Now, to have these men who have been stigmatized as robbers, voluntarily advance the wages of a million of men is not only a surprise but it is evidence that employers are not blind to the welfare of the men whom they employ. This action certainly shows that they are not the oppressors of labor.

When the Cleveland sears paralyzing the industry of the country, closing many factories, shops and mines, and compelling a reduction of production in other manufacturing industries, the situation that they employ and many promised advances of wages as soon as the condition of trade should warrant. It was for the interest of these men to retain employes whose services, in ordinary times, were valuable; consequently they held out the inducement contained in the indefinite promise to

advance wages. The employes, in time, regardless of the inflammatory oratory of those who thrive by labor troubles, submitted to reduction, trusting not a little to the good faith of employers who held out the inducement of better wages with better times. Thousands of employes have kept faith with their men and have advanced wages in many cases rather upon the promise of better times than upon the realization.

It may be doubted if such a general advance of wages was ever made in any other country without solicitation or to avert troubles that which has just been witnessed. Nor would it be right to make a selfish interest of employers or employes the sole motive. While it is true that most employers in this country desire that the men and women they employ shall live comfortably, and while they would sacrifice something to insure it, at the same time their intelligence and experience tell them that they can secure better results when the men they employ are as well paid as the conditions of their business will warrant—that the best results can be secured when employes feel that they are treated with consideration.

It is not too much to hope that this unsolicited advance of wages marks the beginning of a new era in the relations existing between the employer and the employe—that each will appreciate the worth and the rights of the other, and that conciliatory methods and reason will take the place of contention, strikes and passion. It is encouraging to note that the efforts of the heads of the more influential labor organizations are directed to peaceful adjustments. The weakness of the agitator was shown in the attempt to censure President McBride, of the Federation of Labor, because, in order to prevent the laying off of thousands of miners, he became a mediator between a coal-carrying railroad company and a person sent to the locality to organize a strike which would have shut down the mines by stopping transportation. The assault upon Mr. McBride miserably failed because it was evident that he was working for the interests of the men whom he was chosen to represent.

EX-CONSUL WALLER'S CASE.

Ex-Senator Martin, of Kansas, has been to Washington to learn the exact status of the investigation into the case of Mr. Waller, ex-consul to Madagascar, and who is now in a French prison on what seem to be trumped-up charges. Mr. Adee, acting Secretary of State, told Mr. Martin that after the papers in this country printed the story of Waller's treatment at the hands of a French court-martial in Madagascar the State Department wired the present consul to send particulars. He forwarded a copy of the charges and a copy of the sentence. He was then directed to send a copy of the evidence against Waller, as the testimony was the most important part. To this came the reply that all the records in the case had been sent to France. When this was learned Ambassador Eustis was wired to see Waller personally, get a statement from him of his case, and also send any documents bearing on the matter. Ambassador Eustis stated in a communication to the department that he had tried to see Waller, but that the French authorities had denied him this privilege, and also refused to give him a copy of the evidence upon which he had been convicted. On receiving this information Mr. Eustis was cabled to make another effort to see Waller and also to secure a copy of the evidence. So far nothing has been heard from the ambassador. This is a complete statement of the efforts and failure of the department in the Waller case. It does not appear that any further steps are to be taken toward protecting the rights of this American citizen. In fact, Mr. Martin discovered a disposition on the part of certain officials of the department to ignore the whole matter. Doubtless this will be done, and the case will add another to the long list of those in which this administration has failed to do its duty by its citizens abroad. Waller will probably lie in the French prison until such time as a more patriotic and less weak-kneed administration is in power.

THE GIRL WHO KILLED HER BETRAYER.

The proverbial uncertainty of a jury finding was exemplified anew in the recent verdict of a New York jury in the case of Maria Barberi, a young Italian girl, who killed her betrayer and was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Her ruin was accomplished, according to all accounts, in a peculiarly deliberate and heartless way by one of her own countrymen and under promise of marriage. The girl was very young, very ignorant, and of only moderate intelligence, but she had the instinct of virtue and valued her good name, so she implored her lover from day to day to marry her and he as often put her off with promises. Meanwhile he treated her with great brutality, but this did not seem to chill her affection for him, and it was not until he finally told her roughly and in terms of insult that he would never marry her that she realized the situation and was roused to fury. She left him where he was seated with companions at a card table, went to her room, got a knife, and, returning, stabbed him to death.

Now, murder is murder, and if law is literally observed, must be punished by the taking of the murderer's life. The Journal does not undertake to say that this girl does not deserve the penalty, or to discuss the question of degrees of guilt; it merely wishes to point out that the administration of justice in such cases is most irregular and uncertain. As a matter of fact, the law as found in the statute books is seldom strictly followed in trials of this kind. The jury which decides upon the culpability of the accused is swayed by prejudice, power of custom and personal sentiment rather than by abstract legal enactments. It is next to impossible, for example, to secure the conviction of a husband who kills the destroyer of his domestic peace, of a father who shoots the betrayer of his daughter, or of a wife who, with insane jealousy, kills her rival in her husband's affections. Conventional and so-called chivalric sentiment lead courts and juries to disregard the letter of the law in such cases and to let the murderous assaults go free. The public complacently acquiesces in such decisions on the tacit theory that crimes incited by wrongs of this character are in a measure excusable and must be condoned. Moreover,

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mlle. Paulina, of Holland, is probably the tiniest woman on the planet. She is eighteen years old, weighs less than nine pounds and lacks four inches of being as high as a two-foot man.

S. R. Crockett, the Scottish novelist, worked his way through Edinburgh University on less than \$2 a week. He is a farmer's son, and was accustomed to "roughing it" in his youth.

Prof. Huxley was buried, as probably he would have liked to be, in a bed of bowlder clay, a fitting sepulture for a paleontologist. In the earth about his coffin are relics of prehistoric era when all Scotland and England as far as the Thames were covered with a vast sheet of ice.

Mr. Hill, who was long watch observer at New York and investigated forty Western torpedoes for the government, lived on the outskirts of Woodhaven, L. I., which was swept a few days ago by tornado. He lay on a vacant lot and saw it all without being hurt.

It is Mr. Gladstone's latest statement that the older man in good health becomes the greater his mental activity ought to be. He declares that the mind grows stronger and

clearer as the body's vitality dwindles, and he does not see how anything, except disordered habits of life, could impede the progress from childhood almost to the end of a man's life.

Americans who go to Italy to be educated in music have a great advantage; they master the Italian language and study its melodies. Otherwise they have none. The whole secret of the musical nature of the Italian people lies in the musical nature of the Italian language. One can speak it habitually without becoming unconsciously educated in the laws of melody which underlie all music.

John Burroughs, the essayist and naturalist, says that the golden orioles bother him a great deal. These birds are regular topers in their love for grape juice. They take holiday by day and night, suck up the juice, and three or four birds are able to ruin several tons of grapes in a short time. Burroughs says that Burroughs's twenty acres are devoted to grape culture this is a serious matter.

The Davis Monument Association, of Richmond, Va., has issued an appeal for funds to build a monument to Jefferson Davis at Richmond, which shall be "worthy of the soldier statesman who led us, worthy of the cause of constitutional freedom, for which we fought, worthy of the patriotic survivors of the great struggle, and worthy of the children of the Confederacy." The battle-field of the Confederacy.

On midsummer's day at Copenhagen the court musicians, from a balcony of the royal palace, play airs on the "Lura," the prehistoric Scandinavian metal horns kept in the museum. They are found in the moors, always in pairs, one in tune with the other. They are generally seven feet long, and are believed to be at least two thousand years old. A few years ago it was found that they could still be played on.

At Chicago, Ill., and not in London, \$17,000 was given for a beautiful silver gilt water-er, thirteen inches high, with figures of Venus seated on a dolphin and a Triton blowing a conch shell in an oval of white enamel, the work of Nuremberg goldsmith of the beginning of the seventeenth century.

PERFUME OF HER VIOLETS.

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—Detroit Tribune.

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HOW THE GOVERNMENT BONDS WERE DELIVERED IN LONDON.

Story of the Transfer of Paper Representing \$31,157,700 to the Syndicate at London—Hard Work.

Washington Correspondence Chicago Post. The skeleton details of the formal transfer of the Rothschilds' allotment of those government bonds to the syndicate vaults in London have been given, but there is more to the story than the mere announcement that "the bonds were taken to London by agents of the government and delivered to the Rothschilds in compliance with the terms of the contract." Readers of the Evening Post want to know more of the romance of the journey, and will not be content to let the subject be dismissed with a recital as bloodless as a paragraph from a South West-street market bulletin. A bale of cotton or a carcass of a pig might weigh as much as a certain standpoint that twelve boxes containing the \$31,157,700 in bonds that were carried across the Atlantic in the good liner City of Paris, but it will hardly be held that the consignments are of equal importance or that the same degree of popular interest attaches to the transportation of the allotment of one as to the other kind of property.

One is inattentive matter—dead; the other is pregnant with all sorts of wonderful possibilities and Aladdin-like achievements. Chief Clerk Logan Carlie, L. O. Murray Messervy and William Murray, the latter representatives who took the vast sum to London, have completed their task and are back at their posts performing their accustomed duties with as much sang-froid as though they had only been across the street on the daily lunch, instead of traversing the sea with the effect of a king in their charge. And they really do seem to think they have been engaged in a perfectly ordinary business transaction. As though it were nothing to lug \$31,000,000 in money three thousand miles.

The twelve boxes were packed in bannocks much as William H. English's money package started—through the mails. The arrangement was that the boxes should be transported by sea, but Secretary Carlie knew of no safer way of getting the money to London than by the route through the agency of the postal service. Accordingly, the bonds were packed into twelve boxes, each containing a certain amount of wood around each, and the whole lot assigned to the leader of a picked crew of postal clerks, who delivered them safely into the keeping of the treasury on board the good liner City of Paris. That was May 29. Eleven of the twelve boxes contained 3,000 bonds each, and the twelfth, which was the largest, contained 3,490, having a face value of \$1,157,700. They were divided into consignments as follows: 2,877 bonds at \$1,000, \$2,877,000; 4,188 at \$500, \$2,094,000; 1,877 at \$100, \$187,700.

MESSRS. CARLISLE, MESSERVY AND MURRAY.

Messrs. Carlisle, Messervy and Murray were on hand to receive the mail that "Uncle Sam" had for them and when the twelve wooden boxes marked "Logan Carlie, City of Paris," were delivered the packages were placed in the steamer's baggage box and carried to the personal baggage of the Secretary's son and representative.

THE PARTY HAD A DELIGHTFUL VOYAGE.

The party had a delightful voyage. On arrival at Southampton, June 5, the custodians of the treasure were met at the wharf by William H. English, assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who had preceded them. Mr. Curtis was accompanied by L. Murray Messervy, and the three men of the United States Treasury in Europe. The next morning the twelve boxes were transported to the steamer's baggage van of the railroad train. Two of the Rothschilds' detectives were locked in the baggage van, and the three men were guarded from the station to the City of Paris. The boxes were conveyed under guard to the station at St. Swithin's lane in a City omnibus specially designed for the transportation of the treasury. They were deposited in a special vault in the great repository, and the receipt taken for them. It may be stated in this connection that, although infinite care had been taken for their protection, they were in their then state as a matter of fact, and were not in the least damaged. They were still in complete and absolutely non-damaged condition. Washington to give the documents the financial backing of the Rothschilds, converted them from pretty unproductive into lovely bonds worth good, hard gold of \$31,157,700.

THE LOWER LEFT-HAND CORNER OF THE BONDS.

In the lower left-hand corner of the bonds were three blanks, into which the initials of the three treasury officials were written in ink before they were finished and before they became obligations of the government. When they were shipped from the Treasury Building, in Washington, two of the blanks in the bonds had been filled, but the third had not. It was only remained for the Registrar of the Treasury, and William Messervy, were authorized to perform this duty. Every day the Registrar of the Treasury, and William Messervy, were authorized to perform this duty. Every day the Registrar of the Treasury, and William Messervy, were authorized to perform this duty. Every day the Registrar of the Treasury, and William Messervy, were authorized to perform this duty.

BARBER HORSEWHIPPED BY HIS WIFE.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 18.—Edward Larue, a barber, was whipped last night by his angry wife in the presence of a large crowd of on-lookers. The woman, who was known in newspaper circles in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, as well as in London, was in the city on a visit to her brother-in-law of the late Minister Isaac P. Gray and leaves a widow and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Harry Birt, of Chicago.

OTHER DEATHS.

BOSTON, July 18.—John T. Ellis, a newspaper correspondent, who fell on the steps of Hotel Torrey, Tuesday, fracturing his skull, died last night. He was well known in newspaper circles in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, as well as in London.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, July 18.—Charles Emanuel Schenk, the distinguished Swiss politician, died last night from a runaway accident.

PLATE-GLASS JOBBERS.

NEW YORK, July 18.—At the annual meeting of the National Plate-glass Jobbers' Association, held at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, the principal question discussed was the proposed change in the changes in the tariff, which altered materially the cost. It was voted that a new selling price be adopted at once, to take effect on the 1st of August. The following officers were re-elected: President, W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Halley, St. Louis.

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SUSPENDED OPERATIONS.

Messrs. Carlisle and Messervy would have completed their pen and ink business June 25 but for the fact that Messrs. Rothschild's banking house was closed on Saturdays, the Jewish Sabbath, which cut out the working days down to five in a week. Lord Rothschild, besides shutting down on them Saturdays, cut them off another to go to the Ascot races. All London goes to the great Ascot races, and as there was no life and death rush about that bond decoration the treasury emissaries felt that they could take holiday by day and night, and so the party at Windsor and they were driven twelve miles through Windsor Park racetrack, where they were met by the prince and princess and greeted by H. R. H., the Prince of Wales and the Princess, who were accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Devonshire.

The last of the bonds passed into the possession of the syndicate June 25, and the Rothschild's bank was closed on Saturdays, the Jewish Sabbath, which cut out the working days down to five in a week. Lord Rothschild, besides shutting down on them Saturdays, cut them off another to go to the Ascot races. All London goes to the great Ascot races, and as there was no life and death rush about that bond decoration the treasury emissaries felt that they could take holiday by day and night, and so the party at Windsor and they were driven twelve miles through Windsor Park racetrack, where they were met by the prince and princess and greeted by H. R. H., the Prince of Wales and the Princess, who were accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Devonshire.

For ballast on the return voyage the treasury trio were given a set of canceled coupons on the entire \$31,157,000 to be taken back to the Treasurer of the United States. This package was safely delivered to the Treasury on June 25. The package was given for a beautiful silver gilt water-er, thirteen inches high, with figures of Venus seated on a dolphin and a Triton blowing a conch shell in an oval of white enamel, the work of Nuremberg goldsmith of the beginning of the seventeenth century.

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