

WHAT BIG GIFT MEANS NUCLEUS FOR FAR MORE.

Mr. Rockefeller Starts Quarter Bill-ion Fund for Education.

According to Frederick T. Gates, chairman of the General Education Board, to which John D. Rockefeller gave \$2,000,000 on Thursday, the income of this and the \$11,000,000 which was previously given by him, to be used according to the principles laid down by the board, will be the cause of increasing in the next ten years the resources of various educational institutions in this country by from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000.

It is understood that the ideas of the elder Mr. Rockefeller are to make his future benevolences through John D. Rockefeller, Jr., his son, and that the work of the latter for some time to come will be largely connected with administering the benevolences of his father. An indication of this was the way in which the gift of Thursday was made, through a letter to the General Education Board from the younger Mr. Rockefeller.

One of the aims of the board is to stimulate local pride in and generosity toward educational institutions in various parts of the country. Its gifts are given usually on condition that a larger amount be raised by the recipient from other sources. This is what Mr. Gates referred to in saying that the gifts that would be made from the fund now in possession of the society would bring an additional \$200,000,000 or \$250,000,000.

An illustration of the working out of this idea came up yesterday, when President H. N. Snyder, of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., to which \$25,000 was given by the board a year ago on condition that an additional \$100,000 be raised from other sources, visited the offices of



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. Who will administer the big charitable and philanthropic enterprises of his father.

the board. President Snyder told Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the board, that he had succeeded in raising \$111,000, and said he did not want the \$25,000 turned over to him until he had raised \$19,000 more. It has also been found that the campaigns for funds of this kind stimulate an interest in the particular institution and in education in general, apart from the mere financial interest.

Speaking of the reasons for the large additional gift of Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Gates, who is the personal business representative of Mr. Rockefeller, as well as the chairman of the General Education Board, said: "It was made because Mr. Rockefeller knew that the board had found it could use a much larger sum than it had along the lines it had mapped out."

One of the specific things the board will do as a result of the large gift will be the extension of the agricultural demonstration work to all the Southern states. The gift of \$1,000,000 by Mr. Rockefeller in 1902 to further education in the South led to the formation of the General Education Board, the members of which were selected by Mr. Rockefeller or his friends.

It was learned that whereas the average farmer in Iowa, for example, got a yearly income of \$1,000 from his acres, the farmer of the South got only \$250. For this reason the latter was unable to support a school system such as Iowa had. As the board could not undertake, of course, to establish such a system throughout the South, it turned its attention to showing the farmer of the South how he could make his land more productive, so he might support better schools.

This is now being done in three or four Southern states with great success by means of what are known as demonstration farms. "We realize the great economic value of all this and that it will make the Southern farmer prosperous and contented," said Mr. Gates, "but we justify our work along these lines because it is laying a foundation for a future educational system."

At the last meeting of the board it was decided to extend the agricultural work into Virginia at once. When Mr. Gates was asked why Mr. Rockefeller had reserved the right to designate later certain purposes (within the objects of the board) to which two-thirds of the \$22,000,000 should go, he said:

"Mr. Rockefeller, in giving the first \$1,000,000, deemed that it should be spent for education in the South. His next gift of \$10,000,000 was accompanied by the provision that it should be used for higher education. Now he says that one-third of his latest gift, or the income from it, may be used by us to further the objects of the board in whatever way we see fit, but he feels that he may want to make some future designation of the remainder."

It is probable that Mr. Rockefeller has some ideas about the disposition of this money, but they have not apparently yet been formulated. If so, neither Mr. Gates nor Dr. Buttrick knows what they are. "The fact that Mr. Rockefeller gave the \$22,000,000 through his son," said Mr. Gates, "is only an exemplification of the fact that he has been out of active business affairs for many years. He has not been in his office for ten years. What he does in the way of benevolence is done through those who represent him. This does not mean, however, that he does not approve of what is done to carry out his benevolent ideas."

SAYS ROCKEFELLER HAS ONLY BEGUN.

Dr. Buckingham, president of the University of Vermont, told the New York Alumni last night that John D. Rockefeller had only begun to give money for education. "Mr. Rockefeller is a shrewd business man," said Dr. Buckingham, "and we may feel sure that he gave this enormous sum recently after he had given the subject great study. He wants the best for his money, and he evidently feels that this is the best way to invest a part of his great wealth."

Other speakers were Dr. J. H. Woodward, Professor Frederick Tupper and ex-Governor John G. McCullough of Vermont.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY-ATLANTIC CITY. Via New Jersey Central, W. 23d St., 9:30 a. m. Feb. 12, 9:30 p. m. Feb. 12, 1907. Return, special train, Feb. 12, 9:30 p. m. All 2-hour vestibule trains, buffet cars attached.—Adv.

PARADES IN VENEZUELA REVOLTS AGAINST CASTRO

Cable Dispatch Announces Landing of Expedition.

The long planned insurrection of General Antonio Paredes against President Castro of Venezuela has begun. Nicmar Bolot, the local representative of General Paredes, received a cable dispatch yesterday from the revolutionary agent at Port of Spain, Trinidad, which contained this one word, "Asigne," which, in the cipher code arranged between the two points, meant: "Antonio has landed at Federnales." The message bore yesterday's date, so the landing was effected probably on Wednesday.

On that one word there is a world of importance. It means that within two weeks nearly the entire republic of Venezuela probably will be in the throes of an insurrection, according to the friends of the general, General



GENERAL ANTONIO PAREDES. Who will lead an uprising against President Castro.

Paredes, who is known as a brave leader, is said to have abundant arms and ammunition to carry on a protracted campaign, and to have plenty of funds. Two steam vessels have also been fitted out. The preparations for the uprising were made in New York by the general himself.

General Paredes sailed from this port on December 22, on the steamer Maraval, for Trinidad. On his last visit here he remained only nine days, long enough to complete some details of his expedition. About a month ago, when he tried with sixty of his followers, officers who have seen service in Venezuela, to launch his expedition from Trinidad, he was intercepted by the British authorities. He thereupon went to a point in French Guiana. The general had picked out two places as favorable points to disembark, and before his arrival 2,000 rifles and 1,000,000 cartridges of the supply which he had obtained from Europe with funds contributed here and abroad were landed for distribution.

Federnales, where General Paredes landed, is a small town in the state of Maturin, in the eastern part of the country. He expects to rally to his standard an army of from five thousand to eight thousand men. General Paredes is about thirty-five years old, and served in the Venezuelan army in the administration of President Andrade. As commander of the fort at Puerto Cabello, he resisted the onslaught of the army of General Castro, who had just triumphed in his revolution. But General Paredes refused to recognize his authority, and with a force greatly inferior in numbers to the attacking party he defended the fort until his ammunition was spent. General Paredes was captured and imprisoned. He remained in prison at Maracaibo about three years, when he was released under an act of amnesty. He left Venezuela, however, and went to Trinidad, where he has remained in exile, always a consistent enemy of President Castro.

Mr. Bolot, the representative of General Paredes in this city, said yesterday:

"The general has kept his word. He said he would wait until January for Vice-President Gomez to exercise his rights under the constitution of assuming the presidency because of the incapacitation of President Castro by illness. He realizes that General Gomez is prevented from assuming these duties by the Castro clique, and has decided to put an end to the present regime by force of arms."

Mr. Bolot was secretary of the Venezuelan Legation at Washington while his father was the minister. He made public yesterday the following proclamation, left in his care by General Paredes, which explains his attitude and which will be distributed throughout Venezuela:

Antonio Paredes, leader of the Legalista Revolution in Venezuela, to the Venezuelans, whatever Fellow Patriots: Seven years ago Cipriano Castro, as a result of the incapacity, cowardice or treachery of you called to oppose him, obtained possession of the government of the republic, and presented in his own person all that quota of law and power according to which the existence of civilized society is regulated. Since then you have been in the hands of the most degrading of tyrannies.

At home you have been ruined, oppressed and humiliated. In foreign parts you have lost that respect which you should possess, even under former dictatorships which, by reason of the perils of the nation, accomplished the downfall of justice, while, on the other, the industries and the progress of the nation were in a flourishing condition. Liberty did not exist, but employment and wealth were not lacking. Under the Castro regime favoritism and monopolies, as well as the absolute absence of guarantees, have caused the country to revert to a condition inferior to that in which the nation were in the infancy of the national character.

Fellow patriots, hitherto the leaders of the popular uprisings—which, unfortunate as they are, have been necessary for the preservation of liberty—have made you beautiful promises which they never have fulfilled, thus providing new revolutions. I shall not imitate my predecessors. The best promise I can make to you is to present myself before you with a name which bears no blemish, and with my entire life consecrated to the cause of the nation. I am firmly and irrevocably convinced of the necessity of establishing peace in the exercise of the law and in the upholding of the national character.

By the memory of my forefathers, who ever were sincere patriots; by the God of Nations, who swear to you that, upon the triumph of the Legalista Revolution, you shall possess a fatherland of which you may be proud. Soldiers: Beneath the tricolor banner which entitles you to the name of Venezuelans, whatever may have been their opinions and political affiliations, may find place. You represent right and justice, and all our efforts for the good of the nation will aid your efforts, for they know that upon your triumph depends the welfare of the fatherland. The few supporters of tyranny will be powerless against the defenders of honor and the future of the nation.

Soldiers: Members of the law, you are called upon to observe exemplary conduct. Be advised that as I shall reward good behavior, so shall I punish with severity evil conduct and acts of insubordination. Your mission is to liberate Venezuela from its oppressors, and you shall accomplish it. Prepare to fight and to conquer.

IN THE LIMELIGHT OVER SIXTY YEARS

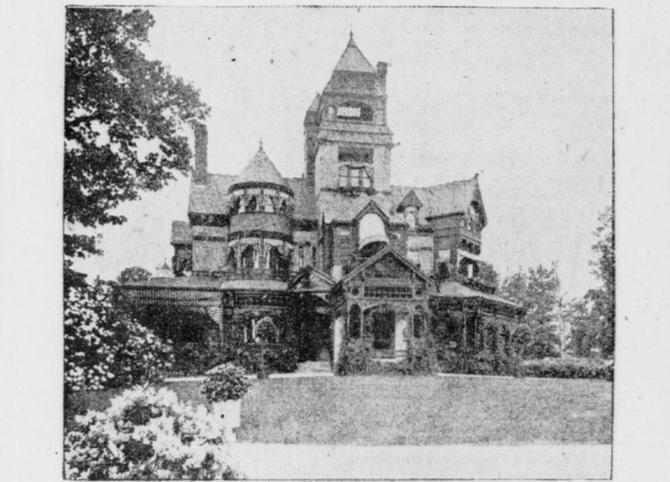
Acknowledged the standard of excellence. Accepted as authority for FERRIS BARS & BACON.—Adv.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

"Its purity has made it famous."—Adv.

JOHN WANAMAKER HOME, LYNDENHURST, OLD YORK ROAD, JENKINTOWN, PENN.

The magnificent and historic country home of the philanthropic merchant and ex-Postmaster-General was destroyed by fire yesterday. Over Washington Lane, at its north boundary, Washington marched his troops to and from the Battle of Germantown. The art gallery had Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate," "Christ on Calvary," etc.



BOMB BY EXPRESS. FATAL CENTRAL WRECK

Italian Justice of the Peace Killed in Paterson—Son Hurt. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Party in Private Car Safe.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 8.—Robert Cortese, a justice of the peace, was fatally, and his son, Robert, seventeen years old, seriously injured by the explosion of an internal machine in the office of the justice, at No. 23 Passaic street, to-night. The office was completely wrecked and buildings within two blocks were shaken. He died at 11:30 o'clock last night.

Cortese reached his office about 6:30 o'clock to-night, and his son called attention to a small package delivered by the Wells Fargo company. It had been shipped by the American Express Company from Newark. The American Express Company has no agent in Paterson, and its business here is done through Wells Fargo.

The package was a wooden box about a foot square, and when Cortese opened it he remarked to his son, "This must be a present from some of my friends."

The justice placed the package on a box near his desk and pried open one side with his knife. He found inside a package of thick paper, around which was a belt fastened with a buckle. Cortese pulled the strap, and as he did so the explosion came. He was hurled into a corner, and when Policeman William Fitzpatrick, who had been standing on the corner half a block away, arrived was completely buried under the wreckage.

At St. Joseph's Hospital it was discovered that the man was fatally injured. His left leg was almost torn from the socket and the right leg was frightfully injured. There is a deep gash in his neck, and the face is horribly disfigured. The boy's injuries consisted of a lacerated face and a fractured arm.

Cortese made an ante-mortem statement to Recorder Carroll while on the operating table at St. Joseph's Hospital, but the police are keeping it secret.

Cortese was perhaps the best known among the Italian residents of Paterson. He has helped the police in ferreting out crimes committed by Italians, and was known to be fearless. Several times within the last few years he has received threatening letters, but he paid no heed to them. He leaves a wife and eight children.

SEVERAL HURT IN WRECK.

Spreading Rails Throw Cars from Track Near Ithaca, N. Y.

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Spreading rails threw four cars of a Lehigh Valley passenger train from the track at a curve near Hutchins Crossings, ten miles from here, and into a ditch, where they were overturned, to-day. The locomotive and rear Pullman car remained on the rails.

Of the comparatively few passengers one was dangerously and others were less seriously injured. James P. Meagher, a travelling salesman, of Syracuse, sustained a broken shoulder, three broken ribs, and it is feared serious internal injuries. He was brought to a hospital here on a relief train, which carried physicians from this city.

Mrs. A. C. Weed, of West Danby, was hurled through a window and severely cut, besides receiving bad bruises. She was removed to the home of a relative near by.

Mr. Shipman, of Waverly, the conductor, who arose to pull the bellcord as he felt the wheels leave the rails, was doubled over the back of a seat and painfully hurt.

JOHNSON CRITICISES ROCKEFELLER.

Says Motive of \$2,000,000 Gift to Education Is Sordid—Tells Why.

Cleveland, Feb. 8.—John D. Rockefeller's motive in giving the General Education Board \$2,000,000 is regarded as sordid by Mayor Johnson. The Mayor said to-day that the gift was made merely as a bid for the perpetuation of the special privileges which Standard Oil enjoys. The Mayor also regards it as certain that no educational institution which pays any particular attention to political economy will receive a part of the gift. Nearly all the other gifts Rockefeller has made to schools and colleges are regarded in the same light by Mayor Johnson.

"What sort of a gift was it, anyway?" the Mayor asked. "Some day it will develop, perhaps, that the special privileges which these gifts great educational interests dependent upon the returns from these securities are being threatened. A condition will be presented that may have a protective effect for the corporations involved."

THE "ROYAL LIMITED"

Leaves New York for Baltimore and Washington daily at 4 P. M. The finest day train in the world, on which no extra fare is charged. The other Royal Blue trains leave New York "Every Even Hour" during the day. Reservations made at offices of Central Railroad of New Jersey or Baltimore and Ohio.—Adv.

LYNDENHURST BURNED WIFE ON STAND STILL. RARE PAINTINGS SAVED.

Wanamaker Country Home a Total Loss—Family Were Away.

Jenkintown, Penn., Feb. 8.—Lyndenhurst, the country home of John Wanamaker, was destroyed by fire this evening, only a few of the larger and more valuable paintings being saved. The loss will exceed \$500,000 and may reach \$1,500,000.

Mr. Wanamaker and his family are in Philadelphia spending the winter, and the country house was in charge of a caretaker.

The estate covers more than thirty acres on the old York road east of the line dividing Abington and Cheltenham townships. The house, partly English in architecture, was back about three hundred and fifty yards from the York road and was reached by wide driveways.

The fire was first seen about 7 o'clock, in the western wing of the building. The alarm was telephoned to Jenkintown and to Ogontz, but the fire, supposed to have started from a crossed or defective electric light wire, had then made considerable headway.

The Pioneer and Independent fire companies from Jenkintown were first on the scene, their apparatus being dragged through the deep snow or by trolley cars for more than a mile. The Old York Road Fire Company, of Elkins Park; the Ashbourne, of Ashbourne; two companies from Glenside and one from Branchtown also were rushed to the scene.

The water supply was frozen, and the flames practically were eating their way through the building. The frozen plugs finally were opened and several streams were turned on the fire, but it was too late.

When it was seen that the building was doomed efforts were made to save the paintings and statuary in the art gallery. The firemen and the members of the police forces of Cheltenham and Jenkintown repeatedly made their way into the burning house, and at great risk took many of the paintings from the walls and carried furniture, statuary, bric-a-brac, cut glass and art treasures from the house, piling them in the snow on the lawn.

The fire attracted thousands from Jenkintown, Wyncoke, Ogontz, Abington, Elkins Park and Oak Lane. The glare lit up the skies for miles. Many suburbanites in dinner and theatre attire gave up their engagements and rushed to the fire, standing in the snow until the work of destruction was completed. At 9 o'clock the fire was at its height, the flames pouring from every lofty tower and window and making a glare by which a newspaper could be read half a mile away.

John Wanamaker, at his city home to-night, said his loss would be fully \$1,500,000. His two finest paintings, "Christ Before Pilate" and "The Crucifixion," valued at \$100,000, were saved. They were cut from their frames by Rodman Wanamaker and Norman McLeod. Upon learning that these paintings had been saved, John Wanamaker retired, although the fire at Lyndenhurst was still burning.

EXPLOSION KILLS NINE.

Accident on Board the French Torpedo Boat No. 339.

Lorient, Feb. 8.—An explosion on board torpedo boat No. 339 this morning resulted in the death of nine men and the injury of two. The boat was launched only a short time ago, and at the time of the accident she was making her full power steam trial in the roadstead. A technical naval committee was on board at the time. The trial was successful, but as the boat was returning to her anchorage a safety tube forming part of the evaporation apparatus burst, and a mass of flame was forced into the stokehole, where the engineer, a quartermaster and nine stokers were at work.

The engineer and eight of the stokers were instantly burned to death. Their bodies were practically reduced to cinders. The other stoker was severely injured. The quartermaster escaped from the stokehole with slight burns.

It is said that the automatic doors which should have closed to prevent the return of the flames to the stokehole did not work.

HIGGINS HAS GOOD DAY.

His Physician Denies Forecasts of Immediate Death.

Olean, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Ex-Governor Higgins took a satisfactory amount of nourishment to-day, and to-night was somewhat better. Dr. Hibbard again requested the denial of reports that Mr. Higgins's death was a matter of only a few hours.

Dr. Hibbard reported this morning that Mr. Higgins passed a very comfortable night, but appeared to be weaker.

BUSSE MAY RUN FOR MAYOR.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Chicago politicians who have been in Washington say that the President has told the United States Senators from Illinois that if Postmaster Fred A. Busse decides to make the campaign for the Mayoralty he may do so and retain his place as postmaster. More than that, it is asserted, the President says that, while he considers Mr. Busse is the best postmaster this city has ever had, if for any reason he wishes to relinquish his official duties while making the campaign, he may resign, and in the improbable event of his defeat he will be reappointed postmaster for a four year term. Mr. Busse is expected to declare his intentions on Monday.

This information, coming almost simultaneously with the return of Mr. Busse from the national capital, was accepted by Republican leaders to-day as forecasting the formal entry of the postmaster into the Mayoralty race.

HOUSE MAKES A PENSION RECORD.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The House to-day in a little more than an hour and a half passed 725 private pension bills, the highest record attained in pension legislation, the next largest number of bills passed in a day being 620.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED-DAILY.

Electric lighted, Lv. N. Y. 12:35 noon. Ar. St. Aug. 2:30 p. m. Florida and Carolina resorts. Seaboard office, 118 Eddy or F. R. R. offices.—Adv.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH

that made the highball famous.—Adv.

Stories About White Kept Out—Provisions of Prisoner's Will.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw practically completed yesterday on the witness stand the alleged story of her life which she had begun the day before. Readers of the testimony should in justice remember that it was adroitly introduced in such a manner as to prevent, under the rules of law, any direct attempt at refutation in defense of Stanford White's character.

It is a part of the defense's case to deplete White in an unsavory light and to show that Thaw, hearing stories about the architect's supposed reputation, became so worried at Evelyn Nesbit's relations with him as to develop his potential insanity.

The floodgates of the stream of what District Attorney Jerome called "the idle and unfounded tattle of the Tenderloin" concerning Stanford White were kept closed, although it seems inevitable they must soon be opened.

Mr. Delmas asked Mrs. Thaw, who resumed her testimony yesterday, "Did Mr. White have any conversations with you in which he discussed the fate of other young girls who had met with similar treatment at his hands?"

Instantly Mr. Jerome objected. "If all the loose scandal, the idle and unfounded tattle of the Tenderloin is to be poured out here about a man who is dead and in whose defense nothing can be adduced," he said, "it is something that must give us pause."

Mr. Delmas declared that he had no more desire than the District Attorney to asperse the memory of the dead, but still stuck to his point that any testimony he could produce to show that Thaw was irrational when he killed White was admissible. That if the agitation produced in Thaw's mind by Evelyn Nesbit's confession to him in Paris was added to by information of White's character he had gathered from other sources, counsel had a perfect right to have witnesses tell of it in court.

DELMAS WITHHOLDS TESTIMONY.

Mr. Delmas's contention was conceded by both the District Attorney and Justice Fitzgerald, but, agreeing to an expression of the court's opinion, Mr. Delmas said he would withhold such testimony until the alleged insanity of Thaw had been more clearly proved.

There was a lively tiff between Mr. Jerome and Mr. Delmas at the afternoon session over the admission of Thaw's will and codicil, which had been executed on April 4, 1905, the day he married Evelyn Nesbit. Mr. Jerome objected to their acceptance on the ground that there were so many interlineations it was almost impossible to prove they were in the same condition as when signed. The court sustained him. Mr. Delmas, unsuccessful in getting the documents in, was, as usual, tried to have them accepted in part, but again the District Attorney's objections followed him.

The will consists of nine long pages and the codicil of four. They were witnessed by Miss Frances E. Pearce, who was called yesterday to identify Thaw's signatures; F. C. Perkins and Annie M. Connor. In reading the will for his own information Mr. Jerome, perhaps unwittingly, let out that there was a mention of Stanford White in it, the reference reading: "Should the said Stanford White," etc.

FEAR OF ASSASSINATION IN WILL.

According to common report last night, the will contained these clauses:

(1) That a sum of \$50,000 should be set aside by the trustees mentioned in the will, to be used in prosecuting the man who might assassinate Thaw, or cause him to be assassinated; a further sum of \$75,000, to be used as a trust fund for the care of certain chorus girls, whose names were mentioned, who had sustained from Stanford White similar treatment to that alleged to have been sustained at his hands by Evelyn Nesbit; (2) a trust fund for the education of Howard Nesbit, brother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw; (4) a fixed life income for Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's mother; (5) the annual income of the rest of Thaw's estate to be paid to his wife for life.

It was developed according to the testimony given by the prisoner's wife yesterday that when she was sent to school in Pompton, N. J., by Stanford White, it was not, as had been generally supposed, to get her out of the way of Harry Thaw, but because of the attentions of "Jack" Barrymore, the actor. While she was playing in "The Wild Rose" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, she testified, she met Barrymore at a dinner given by White. Their friendship grew until one day while she, Barrymore and White were together in the latter's apartments in the Madison Square Garden tower Barrymore suddenly said to her: "Evy, will you marry me?" White was so cross, she said, that he grew purple in the face. The story was told to Mrs. Nesbit and after a time the girl was sent to school.

The story of the affidavit, which was said to have been made in "Abe" Hummel's office in which Evelyn Nesbit charged that Thaw had beaten and otherwise ill treated her in Paris was told in a new light yesterday. White had met her after her return from Paris, she said, and told her stories reflecting on Thaw. Among others that he took morphine.

WENT TO HUMMEL'S OFFICE.

After much persuasion, she said, she went with White to Hummel's office. She told Hummel certain things about Thaw, but refused to accede to his suggestion to bring suit for breach of promise, or to sign any paper. She acknowledged signing some papers, she didn't know what they contained, at White's apartments. Then she met Thaw again, and told him what she had done. He told her Hummel was a "shyster" and a "blackmailer," and she went to Hummel's office, where she saw a document with her signature to it. This document was burned in her presence. It is understood that the prosecution has a photographic copy of Mrs. Thaw's affidavit.

According to the testimony yesterday Stanford White had an unfortunate experience with Hummel. "I had come to me one day and asked me what I had told Hummel," Mrs. Thaw said. "I said I had told him nothing, and he said that Hummel had 'squeezed' him for \$1,000, and might 'squeeze' him for more."

That White had attempted to meet her after her marriage to Thaw was part of the former chorus girl's testimony yesterday. She said on one occasion White had followed her in a hansom to a doctor's, but did not say that he tried to speak to her.

Mrs. Thaw was the same bright, intelligent, self-possessed witness as on the previous day. Her memory for details of dates and places was wonderful, so wonderful that it seemed as if she must have rehearsed her story over and over again in the long months her husband has been in the Tombs. Nothing seemed to disturb her poise, and she never hesitated in answering a question. Incidents that might naturally escape the memory of the average individual in the course of a year or two were readily recalled by her, even when they happened six or six years ago. It was an unusual exhibition.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH

that made the highball famous.—Adv.