BRIDAL PREPARATIONS

ALL COMPLETED AT THE WHITE-HOUSE.

Departure of Miss Folsom for Washington—Gossip About Presidential Weddings.

NEW YORK, June 1.—It was late when Miss Folsom arose this morning and breakfasted with her mother. Two handsome boquets were sent in to her by Miss Whitney and Mrs. Endicott. Accompanied by her mother and cousin and the wives of the Cabinet officers still in the city, Miss Folsom left for Washington at 9 o'clock this evening.

AT WASHINGTON.

Everything in Readiness at the White-House for the Wedding.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Everything is in readiness at the White-House for the wedding to-morrow. Miss Folsom, accompanied by her mother, uncle and other relatives and friends, will arrive from New York in the morning, and the party will probably be the guests of Secretary Whitney until the hour for the ceremony. Miss Folsom is not a stranger to the White-House. She was, with her mother, the President's guest several weeks last year, and the duties of her new station were fully revealed to her in the afternoon receptions of Miss Cleveland, and the evening receptions in the private parlors disclosed to her what were the formal duties of the mistress of the White House. The President arrived from New York this morning and proceeded at once to business as soon as he arrived at the White House. He approved a number of bills, including the act authorizing the Kansas and Arkansas railway company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory. Many Senators, Representatives and other officials called during the forenoon and congratulated the President on his approaching marriage. He was in a very happy frame of mind and endured the chaffing pleasantries of his visitors on the subject of his wedding with the utmost good nature.

THE WEDDING PARLOR.

The Blue Parlor, in which the wedding ceremony will occur, was decorated by Tiffany of New York, and reopened in the winter of 1882-83. A robin's-egg blue is used for walls, furniture coverings and window-hangings; but it looks green by gaslight, which is the light always used on State occasions. The ceiling is silvered over in a beautiful design. Silver and crystal brackets on the walls have gas burners, which, as well as those in the handsome center chandelier of crystal, are always lighted at ceremonials. Although the East Room was used for Nellie Grant's wedding, the Blue Parlor is the room in which the most formal and ceremonious social events usually happen at the White House. There the New Year reception of the diplomatic corps and all the other formal receptions held by a President or the lady of the White House occur, and there on presentation of their letters accrediting them as envoys to this country the foreign ministers or Charges d'Affaires are first introduced by the Secretary of State to the President. The wedding of John Quincy Adams' son, in 1826, while his father was President, and of President Hayes' niece, Miss Platt, occurred in this room.

WHERE ENGAGEMENTS ARE MADE.

The Green Parlor, next to it, is said to have been the scene of the proposal of marriage of Gen. Hastings to Miss Platt and of her acceptance of him, and the late Mrs. James Brooks of Newport often told that it was in that room that Mr. Brooks courted her. She was then the Widow Randolph of Virginia and had come to the White House to visit her uncle, President Harrison, during the one month he survived his inauguration. The engagement of President Cleveland to Miss Folsom was finally concluded in this same apartment during the visit of the lady to her friend, Miss Cleveland. Perhaps there is a charm attached to the room like that belonging to the bell on the watch tower of the Alhambra. Every Andalusian maiden who rings that silver-tongued bell insures for herself a husband. With the splendid record which the Green Parlor now has it will become the future trysting place for all the timid lovers in this nation. The bell on the Moorish fortress is badly worn by much ringing, and the furniture in the Green Parlor will fray and fade when lovers learn the secret potency of that meeting place.

HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS.

The blue bedroom which the President has occupied whenever in the Executive Mansion since his inauguration is the same from which the last two brides whose weddings occurred in the White House descended to be married in the parlors below. It was Nellie Grant's bedchamber during the months preceding her wedding in the East Room, May 21, 1874; and it was the bedchamber occupied by Miss Platt, President Hayes's niece, during the time she spent in the White House before her wedding in the Blue Parlor, June 16, 1878. The room, however, now looks not at all as it did then, having been thoroughly refitted for President Arthur before he moved into the White House, in December, 1881. Then one of the President's sisters gave her special attention to that room and had all its woodwork—formerly white—painted blue and its walls decorated in a style to harmonize. President Arthur did not want all of this woodwork painted blue around the doors and windows, but Mrs. McElroy said it ought to be done, and then he yielded.

THE DOVECOTE.

The furniture is all of pale blue satin, and includes a lounge, also covered with that delicate color of satin. The white marble mantel is covered with a hand-embroidered blue lambrequin. The hangings at the two large windows are of blue satin. The bed in the apartment has its head to the west; above is a canopy of lace, over blue satin. An eider down quilt, one side of which is blue and the other pink silk (the blue side worked with Kate Greenaway figures in colors), is thrown across the foot of the bed. There are three doors in the large, square room, which is on the north side of the building. One door opens into a bath-room, and opposite is one opening into the corner room, which adjoins the bed-room. This corner room is about half the size of the other, and was fitted up at the same time the large one was for President Arthur, and used by him and his successor as a private study. Into the large room (the bed chamber) President Arthur used to have the ladies shown after a State dinner, when the gentlemen were enjoying cigars downstairs. The married Presidents never used the bed-room Arthur and Cleveland chose to occupy. Presidents Grant, Hayes and Garfield, with their wives, used the opposite room, which faces the south and looks out on the large grounds on that side of the mansion.

AN APPEAL TO DREAMLAND.

Superstition has had not a little to do with this wedding. It is a secret, treasured among a few confidents who have kept it closely, that President Cleveland slept, the night before his inauguration, with a piece of wedding cake under his pillow. This traditional charm was tried at the Arlington Hotel, and the inspiring genius was a prominent society lady long resident in Washington. The White-House is always more jolly, she said to her inmates, when the President has a wife. Why not turn the bachelor's thoughts in that direction? she mentally reasoned. Why not a bride in the Executive Mansion?

In January, 1885, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, the daughter of Representative Wharton Green of North Carolina, who had been married a few weeks previously, was asked for some of her wedding cake to be used as a "charm." Good Democratic wedding cake was wanted. Mrs Jones kindly gave the cake. It was white cake with white icing, and it was safely put aside by the provident lady until the morning of May 3, 1885, when she handed it, enclosed in a small box, to Mr. Roessle, the hotel keeper, who promised to see that the cake was put under the President's pillow.

CONJURING WITH THE NAMES.

On a slip of paper placed in the box were the initials of the names of the ladies reported to have been engaged to the then President-elect during the campaign and subsequently. They were Miss L. (meaning Miss Love), Miss H. (meaning Miss Humphreys), Miss Anna Van V. (meaning Miss Van Vechten), Miss F. (meaning Miss Folsom) and Miss P. (meaning Miss Pruyn). The box and its contents were taken by Mr. Roessle, the hotel keeper, to the President's own man servant, and the box was opened in his presence to show that it did not contain dynamite. It was closed again and put under the bachelor pillow of the President-elect.

THE CHARM WORKED.

On the evening of March 5th the lady who caused this to be done met Col. Dan. Lockwood of Buffalo, the man who has nominated Mr. Cleveland for each of the offices to which he has been elected. Being well acquainted with Mr. Lockwood, she said: "Now, I don't want any office for myself or friends but I do want to know what were the President's dreams on the night before he was inaugurated."

Then she told him the story of the wedding cake, and he answered solemnly:

"Now, don't you try to marry off Grover Cleveland, for I can tell you it won't succeed. I have tried it, and I know."

Col. Lockwood will receive a letter on Monday recalling his declaration and showing him his mistake. She will tell him, she laughingly says, that he has been beaten by a woman who never saw a nominating convention or addressed a primary meeting. A few weeks after the inauguration the same lady asked Col. Lamont if the President knew anything about the box of wedding cake, and he answered, laughing good humoredly:

"Oh, yes; he knows all about it, but he isn't married yet."

A few of the President's closest friends have joked about the wedding cake on which he slept during the night of March 3, 1885; but they will joke no more.

EFFECT ON WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Very gravely indeed do some persons who have been in Washington long enough to know better discuss "a revolution in Washington society" which will be brought about when the President takes unto himself a wife. One would think that we had never before had a President with a wife, instead of unmarried Presidents having been the exception. Comparatively few now living in Washington and still going into gay society have known any unmarried President before the accession of Arthur, and those few who knew Buchanan, with but three or four exceptions, were not here when Tyler, the last unmarried President prior to Buchanan, was in the White House. Tyler, however, was a widower not quite two years, his first wife dying in September, 1842, and he bringing her successor to the White House in June, 1844.

One of the few things in connection with Washington etiquette which is fixed absolutely and never questioned is the place of a President's wife in society, and most of the duties expected of her are quite clearly defined. There can be no further question after next Wednesday, during this administration, as to who is "the first lady," unless death should remove the President or his wife. But what President Arthur said in October, 1881, only a month after he became President, as to the social privileges of his office, is even more than true of a President's wife. He said:

"A President is a sort of a State prisoner. It is difficult to tell what he may or may not do."

THE LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

As to a President's wife, she is expected to hold afternoon receptions during the winter season and to assist her husband at his evening receptions and to sit opposite him at state dinners. As to her entertainments at other times, such as giving luncheons to ladies or receiving visitors informally, she must decide for herself what she will do in that way. The wives of the last three married Presidents—Grant, Hayes and Garfield—saw visitors informally in the evenings. Mrs. Hayes received all who sent their cards to her when at home. Mrs. Grant saw most of those with whom she was even slightly acquainted who called on her between 8 and 10 o'clock p.m., and Mrs. Garfield declined to see any but her intimate friends at any time and excluded any one she pleased, though known to be at home, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Mrs. McElroy, President Arthur's sister, and Miss Cleveland each fixed hours of the day when ladies might call upon them.

RULES OF COURT.

Miss Folsom, when she becomes Mrs. Grover Cleveland, may follow any of these precedents or none of them, as she and her husband decide to be best. She cannot expect a gay time in society, however, for she is not to make calls or accept invitations except from those in the same circle from whom President Cleveland has accepted dinner invitations, which means from the members of the Cabinet and their families only. Young company outside the White House she cannot enjoy. She can have her young friends come to visit her there, fill up the few spare chambers with those she wishes to stay with her, and can give luncheons to others, but otherwise her social life must be very formal, and will rarely bring her in contact with any ladies of her own age.

THE MRS. MONROE DOCTRINE.

It was Mrs. Monroe who, after her husband had been President nearly two years, first established the precedent of not returning the visits of any one. Before that a President's wife had returned calls in person. The following is from the diary of John Quincy Adams, written in December, 1818, he then being Secretary of State in President Monroe's administration. It shows what a stir this course on Mrs. Monroe's part made in Washington society. Adams had gone to see the President's wife to talk over with her some much vexed questions of etiquette, which had also been formally discussed at a Cabinet meeting by the President and the heads of departments. Said Mr. Adams:

Mrs. Monroe made some remarks about her own determination not to go to the French Minister's ball and about the multitude of questions concerning first visits, which are as numerous as there are individuals. Among the rest she told me that the ladies of some Senators did not visit her because she had adopted the rule of not returning visits, but they accepted invitations to her house.

Another extract also from Mr. Adams' diary, of the same date as the above, will serve to illustrate what vexed questions of etiquette may come up to perplex Miss Cleveland after her brother's marriage. As the presiding lady of the White House, she has been conceded the same privileges and also immunities that a President's wife has had, but there cannot be two first ladies, and there is no rule in the recognized code of etiquette as to the place in society a President's sister can claim, when he has a wife. President Arthur's sister, Mrs. McElroy, did accept invitations to balls at the homes even of foreign ministers, but this Miss Cleveland has not done.

TO GO OR NOT TO GO.

The following gives Mr. Adams' account of the discussion as to whether or not President and Mrs. Monroe could go to a ball given by the French Minister, and what a complication there was when the question was discussed as to whether or not the President's married daughter, Mrs. Hay, could claim the same exemption from social duties outside the White House conceded to her mother. Secretary Adams wrote December 10, 1818:

"I mentioned to the President Mr Hyde de Neuville's extreme desire to have him and Mrs. Monroe attend his ball next Monday. The President was disposed to gratify him, if there had been an example since the existence of the present constitution of a President going to the house of a foreign minister. He said he would send to ask Maj. Jackson, who had been President Washington's private secretary, what his practice had been, and he would consult the gentlemen of this administration concerning it, for which he appointed a meeting at 1 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. de Neuville came to the office in high anxiety about it, and I appointed to see him to-morrow at 3 o'clock. On the 11th the President told the Cabinet that Maj. Jackson said President Washington had never been at the house of any foreign minister nor had any other President. He determined, therefore, not to break through the established usage.

A GRAVE CASE.

"With regard to Mrs. Monroe, it was left to her own decisions, but when the President went from the Cabinet meeting and consulted her, she said she did not think it proper for her to go any place where it was not proper for her husband to go. The President said he would request his daughter, Mrs. Hay, to go. On returning to the office I sent for Mr. de Neuville and gave him the information. He was apparently much mortified at it, but suppressed his feelings within bounds of decency. The flightiness of his head often amounts to absolute mental derangement. And he is always a tempting to manage political affairs by the aid of women. This is the way in which he has been endeavoring to intrigue with Mrs. Hay. But among the numberless questions of etiquette and prudence here, which the want of all established rule has occasioned, one has arisen between the ladies of the foreign ministers and Mrs. Hay, the consequence of which is that now they do not visit."

On the 12th he received a note from Mrs. Hay requesting him to call upon her before seeing Mr. de Neuville today. He went and found her with her mother, Mrs. Monroe. Mrs. Hay told him to inform Mr. de Neuville that she would, at the request of her father (though much against her own inclination) go to the ball next Monday, but upon conditions. First, that it should leave her position with the ladies of the foreign ministers precisely where it was, that she would afterward neither visit them nor receive visits from them, nor accept of any invitations to their parties. Second, that no rank or station should be assigned to her at the ball—no pretense of distinguishing her as the President's daughter; that at supper she would find her place somewhere among the Commodores' wives, but she must have no distinction shown her. Third, that Mr. de Neuville might write to his own government whatever he pleased upon the subject, but if an account of the ball was to be published in the newspapers here her name should not be mentioned as having been present.

Mr. Adams noted the same day having told De Neuville of Mrs. Hay's conditions upon which she would go to his ball, and added, "He put up with them more coolly than I expected."

What nonsense all this seems nowadays!

RAIN BADLY NEEDED

Throughout Texas and Louisiana—Effects of the Drouth.

SHREVEPORT, LA., June 1.—Drouth still prevails here, and complaints are coming in of its prevalence in all quarters of the surrounding country. In the back lands of the rivers the soil is cracked to an extent that it is impossible to plow or work the crops, which really need cultivation. The cotton crop in this locality is in excess of that of last year, but much depends upon early rain. Planters from the hill country report the soil badly baked and vegetation of all kinds burning up. Under the most favorable circumstances the corn crop in this section will reach only something over half of last year's yield, and the oat crop about one-fourth.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, etc. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

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JAY GOULD, THE WRECKER

HIS DESIGNS ON THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Scheme by Which He Is Trying to Absorb the Entire System.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The *World* this morning says: It happened that at the very moment that the receiver of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company is proceeding against Jay Gould and his Western Union Company for wrecking a rival system, the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific railroad are charging Jay Gould with wrecking that company in the interest of the Missouri Pacific. The road was placed in the receivers' hands last December, and Judge Pardee appointed John C. Brown and ex-Gov. Sheldon as the receivers. The former is one of the Gould officers of the road and solicitor of Gould's southwestern system. Ex-Gov. Sheldon appears to have some ideas of his own about running a railroad, and is entirely satisfactory to the stockholders. Last month Isaac J. Wistar, Lewis May, C. E. Satterlee, B. F. Newcomer, John Markoe, W. D. Minsor, John L. Welsh and J. N. Hutchinson were appointed a committee "to represent all interests," and they issued the plan of reorganization of April 27th. This plan was not satisfactory to the shareholders, and a week or two ago the latter met and appointed M. Burr, Jr., P. J. Goodhard and John Bloodgood as a committee to represent them. The holders of the income and land grant bonds have also appointed a committee, consisting of Simon J. Drake, Christopher Meyer, W. C. Hall and Wm. Strauss. Five of the eight members of the first or "Philadelphia Committee," as it is called, are directors of the road, and it is freely charged by the stockholders that the Philadelphia Committee simply represents the desires of Jay Gould in regard to the reorganization.

"Jay Gould has simply wrecked this road," said Henry Clews, who presided at the stockholders' meeting yesterday. "The plan is to reorganize the road through foreclosure, which makes forfeiture of its present United States charter. A State charter is to be substituted therefor, which admits of the road being gobbled up at a bankrupt price by a few individuals and leased to the Missouri Pacific in perpetuity. This action is prohibited by its present charter. My position in this matter was fully set forth in the remarks at the stockholders' meeting. I said then, and I must say now, that I have very little confidence in the Philadelphia committee. It is quite apparent that they are not only ready but willing to sacrifice your property for the benefit of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. The management heretofore has been attended with the suspicion of unfairness toward stockholders, as the road was run for all it was worth solely in the interests of the Missouri Pacific Company, and its present deplorable condition is an evidence that the treatment it has received has been unjust, to say the least. Before the road was placed in the hands of a receiver its running expenses were 87½ per cent. of the gross earnings. Since then they have been reduced to 75 per cent., and after being put in a fairly good condition the road can be run at 60, which would not only provide for fixed charges but would admit of a dividend on the stock besides. This is the estimate of those who are good judges of property. The only safety is to retain the management in the hands of the receivers."

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Season Opens June 23d. No Flies, No Mosquitoes, No Hay Fever, No Malaria.

Deer Park and Oakland, the one being but six miles distant from the other—with the most charming drives connecting them—will be under the management of Mr. W. J. WALKER, who, in his three seasons' management, has made many enthusiastic friends of the glorious resorts. All communications should be addressed to W. J. Walker, Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., up to June 15th. After that date, either Deer Park or Oakland, Md.

RATES—$60, $75 and $90 per month, according to locations.

The B. and O. Company has spared no expense in rendering Deer Park and Oakland the leading Mountain Resorts of the East, and for the season of 1886 the attractions will be of a character not hitherto equaled, and the cuisine of both houses unexcelled.

First-class Laundry. Fine Livery. Elegant new Bathing Pools.

The finest place for Children in the land.

Mississippi & Tennessee R.R. Co.

Stockholders' Meeting.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 12, 1886.

THE President and Directors of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, in accordance with section 15 of the charter of said Company, hereby call a general meeting of the stockholders in this Company, to be held in the office of the Company, in Memphis, Tenn., on **Wednesday, the 30th day of June, 1886**, for the purpose of considering and acting on the contracts authorized by the Board on the 11th day of May, 1886: As to a Union Passenger Depot, as to Track on River Front in Memphis, as to Gravel and use of Terminal Facilities of this Company.

By order of the President and Board of Directors.

S. H. LAMB, Secretary.

Administrator's Notice.

Office Public Administrator, Shelby county Courthouse, Memphis, Tenn., May 3, 1886.

THE undersigned having been appointed and qualified administrator of the estate of J. H. Nuttall, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and to those to whom said estate is indebted, a file their claims with me, duly probated, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be forever barred.

JOHN LOAGUE,
Public Administrator.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS RELIEVES pain, aids digestion, and gives up the system. Mrs. W. A. Smith, No. 560 Shelby street, Memphis, Tenn., says her husband was cured of rheumatism after trying many other remedies without aid.

A TRIAL BY JURY.

A fundamental principle of free government is the right of all men under the law to trial by a jury of their peers, surrounded by all safeguards which eminent counsel and the laws of the land afford to presumed innocence. In theory this principle of justice is indorsed by the press and public, as a protection alike of rights in property and safety to life. In practice, at times, a trial by jury has proved of doubtful benefit. In some notable cases of late, it has seemed a farce. The business man and day laborer are alike averse to a service which interferes with their daily duties and becomes a financial burden to them, while benefiting the public. As a result, the selection in larger communities has to a large degree fallen upon the professional juror. Men with no occupation or business to be interfered with, keep their names on the list from which the juries are filled. Deplorable as this is, it is the outgrowth of the active, nervous, busy life of cities and metropolitan centers, the hurried bustling strife for gain which looks at delay or interference with disfavor. This hurried, excited scramble for place and position in this world, brings to many, the sufferings from an overworked brain and wornout body. Are you among this number? Then give a trial to Brown's Iron Bitters, and strengthen the body and give the brain rest. We ask a trial by thoughtful candid men, to whom relief and renewed strength means ability to continue their vocations, to provide for their families, to again enter the field of labor from which they strive to gain a competency. The source of a large number of diseases is found in the impurities of blood that is weak and lacking in vital force. Brown's Iron Bitters purifies and enriches the blood, furnishing strength and vital power. The active business man and the hard worked laborer should use it. It will restore and preserve their health.

THE EVIDENCE

of thousands who have found themselves exhausted, tired out, their nerves prostrated, body weak, who have suffered from general debility and been cured is of vital importance to the sufferer. Evidence to be of value in a case like this must be of a positive and complete nature. The witness on the stand is sworn to tell the whole truth but it is seldom that the lawyers on either side will allow him to do this. What they consider has a legal bearing upon the case is all they want to hear. But the man who has suffered, and been cured by Brown's Iron Bitters is prevented by no quibbles, is held to no strict line of evidence. He tells in his own words and manner, prompted by gratitude for his recovery and a desire to benefit others, what it has done for him. One dollar spent for a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters has laid the foundation of some fortunes, by promoting health and giving strength to continue the pursuit of a definite aim, which without its aid would have been relinquished from lack of bodily health and mental vigor. There is another line of evidence you must not neglect. If your head aches or you suffer from constipation that is positive evidence that your stomach is disordered, that the condition of your blood needs attention. So also are Dyspepsia and Indigestion proofs that cannot be doubted. If you neglect these evidences, give no attention to your diet, are not careful of what you eat and drink, and do not take Brown's Iron Bitters to remove these conditions

THE VERDICT

will be "Guilty." Trifling with Health is a crime. He who neglects indications of disease until it becomes chronic is a criminal. He not only injures himself but does a wrong to his family. By the use of Brown's Iron Bitters a healthy action is given to the torpid liver, the blood is sent coursing through its various channels, is there relieved of its impurities and it imparts strength and tone to the other organs. This medicine is unlike all other iron preparations known, in that it does not injure or discolor the teeth and will not cause Headache or Constipation. There are many imitations. You will be urged to try them, but remember that Brown's Iron Bitters is the only sure cure, and do not listen to prejudiced advice and get an inferior article which pays the dealer a better profit, but which will utterly fail to benefit you. The genuine has the trade-mark and crossed red lines on the wrapper.

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Non-Resident Notice.

No. 6991, R. D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tenn.—Henrietta C. Dougherty vs. John C. Dougherty.

It appearing from bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendant, John C. Dougherty, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the courthouse of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in June, 1886, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This 4th day of May, 1886. A copy attest:

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By J. M. Bradley, Deputy C. and M.
T. A. Ryan, Sol. for compl'nt. wed

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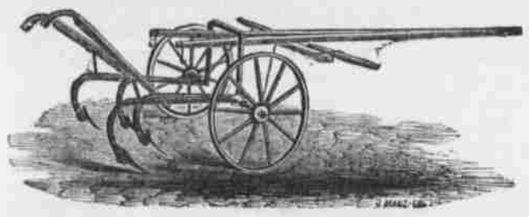

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