

The summer lemon crop of Sicily is about the average in yield; the quality is exceptionally good. The quantity for export will be about 140,000 boxes. Prices, \$1.93 to \$2.32 per box. Freight per box to New York, 30.4 cents.

The man who was largely responsible for the introduction of golf in this country, Robert Lockhart, died a few days ago in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was for years a linen importer in New York, and organized the first golf club in the United States, in Yonkers, N. Y., in 1858. It was known as the "Apple Tree Gang."

The manufacture of the oil Prunus armeniaca is an incident necessary to the subsequent extraction of the essence. While the oil is used not only for medicinal purposes, but as an illuminant, and even as a salad oil, the essence has a high commercial value, and is produced upon a large scale at Grasse, which is the world's center of perfume production.

The foreign trade of Jamaica for the fiscal year 1902-03, is valued at \$9,688,637 for goods imported, while her exports are \$11,155,648. The United States supplied 40.3 per cent, and the Great Britain 50.1 per cent. of Jamaica's imports, and the United States received 49.1 per cent, and Great Britain 18.7 per cent, of the goods exported by that island.

The Japanese advance in advertising is all in all here. Here is an illustration: "Our wrapping paper is as strong as the hide of an elephant. Goods forwarded in this manner are as safe as the cheeks of a pretty woman, as beautiful as the rainbow. Our parcels are packed with as much care as a young married woman takes of her husband."

The total mining production of Austria in 1880 was valued at \$17,181,200, against \$57,013,000 in 1901. The total production of the smelting works increased from \$9,289,000 in 1880 to \$19,300,600 in 1901. The mining production more than trebled, while the smelting production more than doubled during this period. The increase was primarily in the production of coal, crude oil and iron.

Certain it is that primitive races have a much keener sense of smell than the members of a highly civilized race. With civilization and the art of living in an artificial manner, man loses the senses of sight and smell because the sense of smell is very acute. The Japanese have not embraced civilization for so long a period as to lose the qualities of a people living in a state of nature. Their sense of smell is very acute.

Since a French engineer named Gamond planned a submarine tunnel, in 1857, various projects have been advanced for connecting England with the continent. The latest is the suggestion of Bunau-Varilla, who wants to build a tunnel to within three kilometers of England, and thence a bridge, which England (which has not favored a tunnel) could destroy at any time in case of danger of a foreign invasion, thus rendering the tunnel useless.

Japanese merchants are extending their efforts in the manufacture and export of teas, and it is possible that they may be done somewhat in the spirit of rivalry, but it must be conceded that without the aid of resident foreigners engaged in the tea trade Japanese teas would never have been introduced abroad to any considerable extent; neither would its present foreign export be maintained. The same may be said in the case of mattings and other Japanese exports.

A new equipment for the carrying of rations is now being experimented with at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by the United States troops. It is made of canvas and contains three pocket compartments. It is held by hooks to the belt and fitted to the soldier by shoulder straps designed to distribute the weight equally on the hips. There is a large pocket for cavalry and mounted officers which fits on one side of the saddle, and the two small ones on the other. The tins carry three days' ordinary rations and two extra emergency rations.

As a Bavarian electrician was experimenting on the drying of an insect mold in the ground by means of the electric current, he noticed that worms issued from the ground near by, writhing as if in pain and seeming in a great hurry to get away. Following this up, he has devised an apparatus to rid soil of worms and noxious insects, by means of which he has planted numerous brass electrodes in the earth at proper intervals, he has succeeded in driving all crawling things from a considerable space in a very brief time. These experiments are expected to result in much practical benefit.

The prefect of the Seine in Paris has fixed the rates for the hire of automobiles, which are furnished with cyclometers and also with Lora biometric machines. The price during the daytime, whether inside or outside the fortifications, is, for carriages with two places, one kilometer (about three-fifths of a mile), 25 cents; each following kilometer, 10 cents. So two persons can travel six places for \$1.25. Carriages with four places are permitted to charge 30 cents for the first kilometer and 12 cents for each following one.

The courtyard of the Savoy hotel, in London, which is part of a recent addition to the establishment, has been paved with rubber, at a cost of \$9,733. The courtyard measures 70 by 60 feet. The contractors gave the following information about the pavement to United States Consul General Vevry: "The amount of rubber used for the Savoy courtyard is 2,915 square feet two inches thick, and the weight of the rubber is 15 1/2 pounds a square foot. It is laid on a concrete foundation, finished with cement peating to make it smooth."

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and primates of all England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D., K. C. V. O., has arrived in America. Higher education lessens the probability of a young woman marrying, declares a northwestern university professor.

It was reported that W. J. Bryan has been promised the treasury portfolio for his unequalled support of Parker. Industrial dividend for September this year will be \$9,500,000, as compared with \$17,278,403 for last September.

THE EAST. Heart failure has caused the death of Maj. T. E. Merritt, U. S. A., retired, at New York city. He entered the army during the civil war as a private in the Thirtieth New York volunteer infantry and served in the regular army until 1879.

The lockout and strike of 12,000 plumbers in Brooklyn has been settled by an agreement. The retired leader of the New York building unionists, President Weinselmer, resigned under fire.

William Weightman, of Philadelphia, who recently died, left his entire estate, valued at \$60,000, to his daughter, Mrs. Anna M. Walker.

The bodies of two murdered men were found on the farm of Gershon Marx, near Colchester, Conn.

To avoid paying his employees, a Connecticut farmer drugged them and beat out their brains.

After a night's debauch, Frank Dipold, aged 28, returned to his home in Heidelberg, Pa., and chopped his eight-year-old son to pieces with an ax.

A 12-year-old lad, Alexander Dickson, was driven into the Bronx river in New York city and drowned by a swarm of hornets, which he, with other boys, had stoned from their nest.

The United Irish League of America held their second national convention in New York city.

WEST AND SOUTH. Aeronaut Tomlinson was forced to land on a proposed flight from St. Louis to Washington by lack of provisions.

Vice Presidential Candidate Fairbanks made his first speech of the campaign at White River Junction, Vt.

At Laramie, Wyo., a mob lynched a negro "trusty" who had attacked white girls in the prison kitchen.

Dennis Meldam and Anna Buss were drowned by the capsizing of the boat in which they were rowing on the Fox river at Potato Point, Wis.

A saloonkeeper of Madison, Wis., George Benkewitz, fatally shot his wife and then killed himself.

A pioneer hardware merchant of Wisconsin, C. F. Scharf, was found dead in bed. He was 68 years old.

In the first day's events in the Louisiana Purchase exposition revival of the famous athletic games, the Olympic records were broken, three Olympic records lowered and one Olympic record was equalled.

Near Portal, Ga., Sebastian McBride, a negro, was taken out of his house by a mob of five men, carried to the woods, whipped severely and then shot, from the effects of which he died soon afterward.

The packers refused an application made by the stockyard strikers for a conference for the purpose of bringing about peace in the industrial conflict waged at Packingtown.

The vice president of the Banner Publishing company and news editor of the Evening Banner, of Nashville, Tenn., E. C. Stahlman, was drowned in the Cumberland river.

In Chicago, the biennial school census shows a total population under 21 years of age of 680,692, of which 342,927 are girls and 337,665 boys.

Minnesota democrats nominated Editor John A. Johnson, of St. Paul, for governor.

State treasurer of Wisconsin, John J. Kempf, has been ousted by Gov. L. Follett in favor of the state money.

The 25-mile Marathon race at St. Louis was won by Thomas Hicks, of Cambridge, Mass.

At Chicago the butcher workmen decided to continue the strike at the stockyards and ordered live stock handlers to quit; will cut off supply of stock from independent plants; may cause meat famine in city.

After a 36-hour battle with Lake Michigan, the yacht Charlotte R. with a party of ten, was rescued by a tug.

Democrats of the Fourth congressional district of Wisconsin, nominated Peter J. Somers, of Milwaukee, for congress.

A negro, Joseph Bumpass, who attempted to assault Miss Topsy Clay, aged 15, a white girl, near Hickman, Ky., was captured by a posse and lodged in jail. Later he was taken from jail by a mob and lynched and his body thrown into the river.

One of the first and best known Missouri clubwomen, Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Allen, is dead at St. Louis.

Floyd Hilton, of Halsey, Ky., shot and killed Will and Flem Bray, of Mud creek, Ky., and dangerously wounded their father while on their way home from attending a circus.

RUSSIANS ROUTED; JAPS IN PURSUIT

KUROPATKIN'S RIGHT AND CENTER, DEFENDING LIAO-YANG, SEATTERED.

KUROKI THREATENS THE ENEMY'S REAR

Crosses Taitse River with Large Force Causing Russians to Fall Back—Desperate Fighting Around City Continues.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

Thursdays' dispatches indicate that the tide of battle around Liaoyang has turned appreciably in favor of the Japanese. With a tremendous and sustained assault on his right and center and threatened in his rear by a heavy force which has crossed the Taitse river, Kuropatkin has been forced to fall back from his first line of battle to the fortified position he had established in the town of Liaoyang and its immediate environs.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says this order was given Wednesday night after the Russians had withdrawn an artillery and infantry attack from dawn to midnight, but that the Japanese pressure was too great to permit of its being executed. Kuropatkin probably fearing that a retrograde movement at that time might result in a rout. A dispatch from Tokio, however, bringing the action up to Thursday afternoon, says that the Russian right column is now falling back pursued by the Japanese.

Russian official advices say that Gen. Kuroki, who was reported Wednesday as moving northward on the Russian left, has thrown pontoons over the Taitse river and has crossed with one division, while others are following. Kuroki's object obviously is to intercept the forces between Liaoyang, the Russian base, and the north. Movement, which, if successful, would cut Kuropatkin's rear and command the railroad leading from Liaoyang to Mukden.

The withdrawal of the Russian right and center probably will involve a similar movement of the troops holding the extreme left of the line and result in a concentration of Kuropatkin's army in the position he has established in Liaoyang. This is seen to be a superiorly fortified with rifle pits, entrenchments and barbed wire entanglements.

Rumor of City's Capture. Tokio, Sept. 2.—There was a report current here at five p. m. Thursday that the Japanese had captured Liaoyang. It is quite without confirmation.

Russians Retreat. Tokio, Sept. 2.—The Russian right and center, during Liaoyang southward are retreating this (Thursday) afternoon. The Japanese are pursuing the Russian line according to previous advices, occupying a semi-circle several miles to the southward of the town of Liaoyang, it is evident that the movement above alluded to is a retreat into the fortified positions of the town and its environs and not from Liaoyang itself northward.

Victory Still in the Balance. Tokio, Sept. 2.—The united Manchurian armies of Japan have engaged in a desperate attack upon Liaoyang, where Gen. Kuropatkin has concentrated every available Russian soldier. Victory was in the balance and the battle was a draw when the weary soldiers bivouacked Wednesday night. The Japanese are attacking from the south and east. The right wing of the column attack from the south (Thursday) afternoon. The Japanese are pursuing the Russian line according to previous advices, occupying a semi-circle several miles to the southward of the town of Liaoyang, it is evident that the movement above alluded to is a retreat into the fortified positions of the town and its environs and not from Liaoyang itself northward.

A Desperate Battle. St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—According to official advices from the front the battle at Liaoyang had not been resumed as of 6 o'clock Thursday morning. The battle Wednesday night was of a desperate character. It raged continuously from dawn until midnight and the slaughter must have been immense. At eight o'clock in the evening, after holding his outer positions all day in the face of the most desperate charges, Gen. Kuropatkin gave the order to retire upon the main works about the city. The Japanese assaults during the night had been directed principally against the Russian center, a little east of Maletung Hill, near the railroad and three miles southwest of Liaoyang. Nothing approaching the severity of the infantry, and artillery fire here had been heretofore experienced in this war. Gen. Kondratyev's division bore the brunt and suffered the most. Bayonet charges succeeded each other in rapid succession, the artillery duel never ceased for a moment.

Hundreds of Guns Used. No attempt was made in the official advices to estimate the number of guns the Japanese used, except that they had many hundreds. Each gun carried 150 charges and these must have been expended many times, as several hundred thousand shots were fired between sunrise and sunset. Gen. Kuropatkin's order to fall back on the fortifications was probably due to the receipt of information that the Japanese had succeeded in crossing the Taitse river, north of Liaoyang, although Gen. Rennenkamper's and Handartlet's divisions had been especially placed in position in this direction, to checkmate such a move. The Japanese crossed at a point called Sakankwanwan, 20 miles east and somewhat above Liaoyang, and marched in force directly westward, with the river in their bottoms. The pits were artfully concealed among the high Chinese corn. When the Japanese charged after the Russians they fell into the pits in hundreds and were engulfed and impaled on the stakes, and their lines were thrown into confusion. When the Russians

ROYAL ELOPEMENT STARTLES EUROPE

PRINCESS LOUISE OF COBURG, DAUGHTER OF KING OF BELGIUM, DISAPPEARS.

FORMER ARMY OFFICER SAID TO BE PARTNER

Story of Abduction Reads Like a Chapter from a Modern Novel—Officials Watching Borders of Saxony for Truant Couple.

Vienna, Sept. 2.—The romantic elopement of Princess Louise of Coburg, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, has thrown all Europe into excitement. The princess' companion in flight is said to have been Lieut. Gen. Matschek-Kogelich, formerly an officer in the Austrian army, with whom her royal highness attempted to flee some time ago. The liaison between the princess and the lieutenant has long been notorious, but he has been tolerated by European society owing to Louise's social position as daughter of a king.

Abduction Is Romantic. The abduction of the princess from a hotel at Elster in Saxony has all the romantic features of such an episode from a modern novel. Ladurers, lanterns and an automobile figured prominently in the abduction. In the morning the window of the princess' room was found open, and a ladder by which she had descended was still in place. The princess, with all her jewels, the latter worth a fortune, was missing. So was an automobile belonging to the hostelry from which the eloping couple made their flight.

Women and Man Join Her. When the princess left the hotel she was joined under the trees by two women and a man. They entered a big automobile which was standing outside and puffed swiftly away toward Munich. A man named W. Gratz, who was stopping at the hotel has not appeared since Monday. It is supposed that he provided the means for her flight, and that he was an agent of Lieut. Matschek-Kogelich, formerly an officer in the Austrian army, with whom her royal highness attempted to flee some time ago. The liaison between the princess and the lieutenant has long been notorious, but he has been tolerated by European society owing to Louise's social position as daughter of a king.

Extravagance Marks Wedlock. The career of Princess Louise has been a most romantic and sensational one from the first. She is now at the marriage age of 48, but her beauty has deteriorated little from the effects of age or the exactions of her social life. The princess is the eldest child of King Leopold, and in youth was married to Prince Philipp, who, after a brief period of happiness became estranged from her. The princess is said to have been revolted by his wife's extravagance. She spent the most inordinate sums for her wardrobe and for jewels, and seriously impaired her husband's credit with jewelers and modistes throughout Europe. A recent instance of her excesses in this direction was the purchase of several hundred pairs of the finest shoes and slippers—more than, with diligence, she could have worn out in a lifetime.

Fire in Dallas. Dallas, Tex., Sept. 2.—Fire Thursday partly destroyed the smoke house of the Armstrong packing plant, in this city. The building was damaged \$10,000 and the stock \$5,000.

Condition Unchanged. Worcester, Mass., Sept. 2.—Senator George F. Hoar's condition was unchanged Thursday. He sleeps well, and although his heart is no weaker, he does not gain strength.

Twenty-Five Excursionists Drown. Athens, Greece, Sept. 2.—An excursion boat filled with people was caught in a gale near Volo Thursday and capsized. Twenty-five people were drowned.

An Impression. "Do you think that music is of any practical benefit in life?" "Well," answered Miss Cayenne, "judging from the photographs of eminent violinists, it must keep the hair from falling out."—Washington Star.

Not a Sure Test. Mamma—I am sure, Miranda, that Harold thinks as much of you as ever. He still eats your cooking, doesn't he?" "Yes, but I'm afraid, mamma, he does it now from a sense of duty."—Chicago Tribune.

MANY FOREIGNERS COMING TO ATTEND PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE AT ST. LOUIS.

Campaign Likely to Interfere with Attendance of United States Representatives.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Arrangements have been practically completed for the reception and entertainment of the distinguished body of foreigners who will come to this country to attend the twelfth inter-parliamentary conference for the promotion of international arbitration to be held at St. Louis this month, but recent developments have indicated that there is grave danger, owing to the political campaign, of a very inadequate representation of the American congress at the conference. Between 200 and 225 members of the various parliaments of Europe will attend the conference, and Representative Barthold, of Missouri, who was chiefly instrumental in having congress invite the delegates to meet in this country and provide an appropriation of \$50,000 for their entertainment, has made vigorous efforts to have a large representation of members of the senate and house. Recently he wrote a circular letter to all the senators and representatives requesting their presence at the conference, and he has received many discouraging responses to the effect that campaign matters would prevent attendance of the writers.

Speaking of the situation, Representative Barthold, who represents the American congressional committee and is chairman of the entertainment committee, said: "There is great danger the American congress will not be well represented at the conference. I sent out a circular letter two weeks ago and many members of congress have responded that on account of the campaign they could not be present at St. Louis. In my judgment it would be, after having invited here distinguished members of all European parliaments, a national disgrace if congress be not well represented at the conference and the foreign delegates would be sure to feel the matter keenly as a slight to themselves. They will have intended thousands of miles in response to the resolution passed by congress and come not to see the exposition, but to meet and discuss international arbitration with members of the American congress. They wish to discuss with them the world's politics, national disarmament, future world's arbitration congresses and measures looking to peace all over the world. Members of congress I trust will realize the need that they sacrifice something to attend the conference."

Attempts Suicide. Washington, Sept. 2.—Rosa Stern, daughter of Rabbi Lewis Stern, of the Eighth street Hebrew temple, attempted to take her life Thursday by cutting her throat and wrist with a razor. The arteries of the neck were not cut, but the blade penetrated the windpipe. The doctors said that, while the case was critical, the young woman was doing well. Miss Stern is 23 years old, and was to have been married in about two months. Members of the family attribute her act to a recent illness.

Reunion of Smith Family. New York, Sept. 2.—Three thousand or more Smiths have gathered at Peapack to celebrate the annual reunion of that famous family in New Jersey. Every county in the state was represented and there were visiting Smiths present from many other states. The custom of holding the family reunions was inaugurated in 1800.

Ball Fixed at \$30,000. New York, Sept. 2.—Ball for the release of Nan Patterson, indicted for the murder of Caesar Young, was fixed Thursday at \$20,000 by Justice Amend in the supreme court. It was said that the necessary amount would be furnished.

King Approves Appointment. London, Sept. 2.—King Edward has approved the appointment of Earl Grey as governor general of Canada, in succession to the earl of Minto.

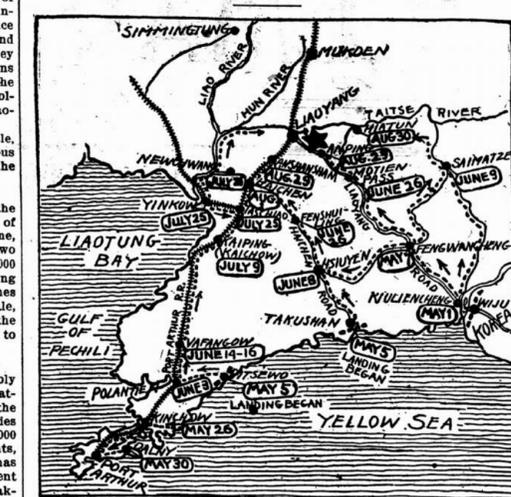
Fatal Street Duel. Florida, Ala., Sept. 2.—In a street duel Thursday A. B. Hammonds, marshal, shot and killed Bud Tucker and seriously wounded Jim Tucker and Jacobs, a by-stander. All are prominent.

A proposition to organize the school-teachers of the country, along trade union lines, created considerable discussion at the recent meeting of the National Educational association.

The czar receiving nearly \$1,000,000 per annum. His salary is paid in monthly installments of \$20,000 each, which are sent to him by check on the National Bank of Russia.

English nobility and gentry do not seem to be taking kindly to King Edward's new style in trouser creations.

MAP SHOWING PROGRESS OF THE JAPANESE ARMIES IN MANCHURIA AND CENTER OF FIGHTING NEAR LIAOYANG.



The dates of important battles are shown in inclosed spaces near points at which they occurred—The dotted lines and arrows indicate the general direction taken by various Japanese columns—The star indicates point at which the Japanese forces are making their attack upon Gen. Kuropatkin's army.

WILL TRY TO SPREAD STRIKE

UNION LEADERS DETERMINE TO INVOLVE ALL BRANCHES OF PACKING INDUSTRY.

ASKS FEDERATION OF LABOR TO TAKE ACTION

Donnelly Modifies Order Regarding Proposed Strike of Independent Plants—Serious Riot Occurs in East St. Louis.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—With an announced determination to spread the stock yards strike to every branch of the packing industry, President Michael Donnelly, of the butcher workmen, said Thursday he would issue a call for help from all unions allied to that of the butcher workmen's. This was to follow sending of a telegram to President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, asking him to call a special meeting in Chicago of the executive board to take action on the strike.

Donnelly Modifies Order. The strike of employes of independent packing plants is not as extensive as was expected. Instead of calling out employes of all plants throughout the country, President Donnelly says he has modified the order to effect only three plants in Chicago and possibly two in St. Louis.

The independent packing houses of Boyd, Lunham & Co., where 35 men quit work Thursday; Robert Oakes, where the same number of men walked out, and H. Boore & Co., where 35 men gave up their positions, are the only ones affected in Chicago.

Switchmen Refuse to Go Out. At the meeting the switchmen employed in the stock yards refused to join the strike. Three hundred and fifty men employed in Armour & Co.'s printing plant agreed to take under advisement Donnelly's appeal to them to quit. No reply has been received from the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, but a representative of that organization said they had no grievance, and therefore had no excuse for failing to keep their contracts with the companies.

Riot at East St. Louis. East St. Louis, Ill., Sept. 2.—Several persons were seriously injured Thursday in a riot that was precipitated by the arrival at the Vandalla crossing of the first street car bound for the stock yards with non-union men aboard. While the car was waiting at the crossing for the conductor to run ahead and see that no train was approaching the passengers were attacked by a crowd of 500 men, most of whom were armed with clubs and stones. The crowd surrounded the car and began assaulting the passengers, who fled for their lives in every direction. James Johnson, one of the passengers, was struck on the head with a stone and his skull was fractured. He was taken to a hospital.

"Doc" Murphy, a negro, was badly beaten by members of the mob, his left ear being almost torn off. Another negro was knocked senseless and several more passengers were badly beaten before they got away.

Several of the non-union men were pursued, and a pistol battle ensued. Three men were arrested as a result of the riot. None of them is a member of the union, according to their statements.

Will Not Go Out. Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2.—President Shearer, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said Thursday when asked if any more teamsters would be called out on account of the Chicago meat strike: "I don't think we could do any good by calling out the teamsters on the independent packers, and we do not propose to do it. Under existing conditions, all teamsters are out that will be."

LOOMIS TRAGEDY RECALLED C. E. Spahr, a New York Magazine Editor, Also Mysteriously Disappears from Steamer.

London, Sept. 2.—C. B. Spahr, of Kingsbridge, New York city, editor of two magazines, of New York, either fell or jumped overboard from the steamer Prince Albert, midway between Ostend and Dover at about five o'clock in the evening of August 30. His mysterious disappearance has attracted the attention of Frederick Kent Loomis, was reported on the arrival of the steamer at Dover to the American consul, Mr. Prescott, by E. W. Ordway, of 1093 Dean street, Brooklyn, in whose company Mr. Spahr was making a tour of Europe for the benefit of his health. Mr. Spahr seemed to have been much improved by his trip, and his companion said he never for a moment suspected that he would attempt to commit suicide. Mr. Spahr left behind him a small bag, but Mr. Ordway reported to Mr. Prescott that there was nothing of any value in it, nor any letters or papers throwing light on his sudden disappearance.

New York, Sept. 2.—C. B. Spahr occupied a prominent place in literary circles in this city. For many years he was associate editor of the Outlook, and at the time of his disappearance he was the editor of Current Literature. He had written many books on economic subjects, and had been prominently identified with university settlement work in this city.

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DEFECTIVE RACE

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