EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

In sea caves dark and rocks where hides. The restless wind that haunts the sea, Where murmaring waves and mouning tide Chant their unceasing melody: In meadows bright with fadeless spring.

Where dead men's bones the light defiles,
What were the songs they used to sing—

The sirens of this sunny isle? Soft breathed and tender, sweet and low, Across the waters dark and wild. The wanderer heard their numbers flow. And all his soul their charm beguied;

Swift through the breakers' snowy foam He drove his bark with panting breath, Forgetting wife and child and home, While strens sang him to his death.

We know their songs-they had but one-And madness seized Lacries' son, Who heard "The Flowers that Bloom in

Spring;"
And still unchanged in air or word, The sirens sing, with tireless breath, The same old song Ulysses heard. And with it still sing men to death.
-Robert J. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

PNEUMATIC GUNS.

An English Journal on the Great American Invention.

21 Admits That America Has Again Revolutionized the Science of War-Effect of Giant Dynamite Shells Upon "Invincible" Ironclads.

The problem of firing or, rather, propelling shells filled with high explosives may be said to have been satisfactorily solved by the Americans. Tentative experiments in that direction have been carried on for the last two years with powder guns by officers of the United States army. Early in 1885 trials were made with dynamite shells at Port Lobos, Cal., under the supervision of General Kelton, assisted by Lieutenant Quinan, of the Fourth United States Artillery. The piece of ordnance used was a condemned three-inch rifled wrought-iron gun. Mr. Quinan in person loaded the shells, each shell-an elongated three-inch rifle projectilebeing charged with seven ounces of dynamite. The first projecting charge was a quarter-pound of ordinary powder as used in the United States artillery, subsequently increased to half a pound and one pound. In the first and second discharges, the shells did just what was expected of them: they did not explode until they struck the target, a rock one hundred yards from the gun. When the third charge was fired, however, the explosion of the charge, the bursting of the shell and the shattering of the gun, appeared to be simultaneous, the piece of ordnance being torn into fragments. This may be said to have been just what was expected and intended, the object being to demonstrate how far a shell loaded with a high explosive may be fired from ordinary guns if the propelling charge is properly regulated.

Subsequently, trials were made on the Potomac, near Washington, by the United States Dynamite Projectile Company with Snider dynamite projectiles. Four six-inch shells, carrying elevenpound bursting charges of nitro-gelatine, were fired against a ledge of rock one thousand yards distant. The experiments were regarded as a success in every respect, and as a conclusive proof of the destructive power of six-nch shells, the latter exploding on striking the target, and doing good execution on the rock. But so far, all attempts to throw larger charges of high explosives out of powder guns have failed. At least four guns have been Surst at Sandy Hook; one recently. Having failed in the attempts to throw uncamphorated explosive gelatine, the very much less' sensitive camphorated explosive gelatine was resorted to. This is also less powerful than the unsamphorated, and requires very strong Initial detonation by fulminate of mercury and dynamite or gun-cotton to attain its fullast development of strength. In no case have the requisite detonators of fulminate of mercury been thrown, as these are very sensitive to explosion, by the shock which they receive in the powder gun. All the experiments made were instructive. but they were also destructive of the

The problem of propelling shells filled with high explosives, with safety to the guns and to those discharging them, was not sat sfactorily settled until Lieutenant Zal ski, of the Fifth United States Artillicey, brought forward his pneumatic gun, on the invention and improvement of which he had been engaged for sor;e time. This gun is in reality a tube sixty feet long, made of half-inch iron lined with one-sixteenth of an inch of brass, and having a bore of eight inches. The barrel is supported and stiffened by a light but strong iron frame, at the center of which is a pivot, about which the gun may be revolved, the breech end being provided with wheels, which run upon a circular track. The gun is elevated and depressed by means of a piston, the cylinder of which receives air from eight reservoirs each of which is twenty feet long, twelve inches outside diameter, and made of fron half an inch thick-placed upon the frame beneath the barrel, the air being supplied by a compressor. This piston presses upon the gun just forward of the trunnions to elevate the barrel. Upon the air being allowed to escape slowly, the barrel is lowered by gravity. To the pistons of two cylinders placed at the pivot are secured the ends of wire ropes, one of which is secured to the rear part of the frame, the other to the opposite side. The

gun may be rapidly turned in either direction by admitting air to either of the cylinders. An arm at the center of one of the trumions, through which the compressed air passes to the gun. operates an auxiliary valve, which in turn moves the main valve, opening the passage to an air-chamber behind the projectile. From the instant of THE SONG THE SIRENS SANG. opening the valve, the full pressure of the air in the reservoirs is exerted upon the projectile until it reaches the muzzle, when the valves are automatically closed. The eight reservoirs contain enough air at one thousand pounds pressure to discharge the gun six times; but as they can be continupressor, there need be no delay in firing.

All the movements of the gun are controlled from the platform at the breech. The cartridge launched forth from the tube consists of two partsa wooden tailpiece fifty-one inches long. which guides the projectile in its flight; and a head. The forward portion or head is a brass eylinder forty forty inches long. In the tube are placed one hundred pounds of explosive extends a core of dynamite; and in the center of the dynamite, again, is an from which a rod leads to the point of the cap. As soon as the latter strikes an object, the charge explodes. In order that the charge may be exploded, in case of failure of the above arrangement, a dry battery, placed in a little recess in the tailpiece of the cartridge. is connected with the fulminate exploder. The battery begins to work upon being brought into contact with water, and the gelatine is then ex-

For it is for naval warfare, in the first place, that the pneumatic gun of Lieutenant Zalinski is intended. And it must be admitted that, while the United States are still without the rough needed ships, fortifications and heavy guns, which would place the country on a level with other naval powers, these pneumatic guns will form very efficient defensive weapons. Besides mounting them on points along the coast liable to attack by a hostile fleet, they are to be employed in a more decisive way. It is admitted that the range of puenmatic guns is limited as compared with powder guns. An enemy's fleet might lie beyond the rang - f pneumatic guns, and bombard American ports and cities with impunity. But it is suggested, and appears perfectly feasible, to mount pneumatic guns on fast sea-going torpedo-boats. With such boats, aggres sive action of a very decided and decisive character would be possible. Boats have been designed two hundred and ten feet long by twenty-six feet beam, carrying from one to three of these guns, of calibers of from ten and a half to twelve and a half inches. The speeds of torpedo-boats so armed are to be from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour. The shells are to be thrown at least one mile, and to contain from two hundred to five hundred pounds of explosive gelatine, the rapidity of firing em being from one to two shells every two minutes.

The effect of such shells upon even

he strongest ironelads would be irrresistible. If dropped upon the deck of an enemy's ironelad, they would certainly crush it, for their action would not be confined to a simple local perforation, but the crushing in would ensue over a considerable breadth. Besides the direct breaking action at the point of impact, there would be a very reat transmitted shock, which would seek out and break up the ship at all weak points in the vicinity. The decks even of the most heavily armored vessels have less than six inches of armor, and they present by far the greater portion of the target fired at. Moreover, the most heavily armored shipleaving out of account their decks, have but a small proportion of the entire surface covered with heavy armor. Should the shell strike the portions of the armoring too thick for perforation the tremendous blow, as stated above, would seek out the neighboring weak points by the transmitted shock. It might be assumed as most certain that the effect of exploding a large quantity of dynamite or explosive gelatine upon the turret or the casemate of a ship would be such as to render the erew inside incapable for further action, even if the armor were not penetrated. Supposing, also, that the shell should fail to hit the vessel, if it exploded near enough, even if its explosion were not sufficient to disrupt the hull, it would certainly affect the motive power and the steering apparatus and thus practically paralyze the ship. Whilst twelve and a half luches is a present the limit of caliber, there i nothing to hinder the construction of a gun of sixteen and a half inch caliber. and such a gun ee ld throw a charge of one thousand . ands of explosive gelatine. The effect of such a fearful missile exploding board a ship had better be left to the agination; but it is well to bear in and that throwing uch charges long distances has become perfectly practicable by the introduction of the pneurotic gun. - Cham-

There is something half humorous in the paragraph which occasionally appears in one of our contemporaries, that "owing to the illness of Mr. we are unable to present his 'Hints on Health' in this issue."-Salt Lake Her-

bers' Journal.

-The Weekly Occidental is a San Francisco newspaper printed wholly in the Chinese language. - Cincinnati Times.

A MASTERLY STYLE

The Indescribable Charm Which Literature

Gautier is one of the writers who

prove how largely the form of expres-

sion gives literature its charm and ideas

their interest. When the French say that the style is all important, they come very much nearer the truth than a class of English writers who regard it as unimportant. Gautier was critic of much delicacy and justness of feeling, but he had no new ideas to bring into the realm of art or thought. No man had less claim to be regarded as a philosopher or a sage. His views of life were often intended to be amusonsly resupplied with air by the com- ing, and when not so intended they usually furnish amusement for their nairete and their simplicity. They please us by the ignorance of life which they display. Gautier looked at life with the glance of a child, who finds in it much that is pretty and is wholly unconcerned as to whether there is aught to existence but picking flowers by direct contact with iron; press on whose ideas are vague are apt to be and chasing butterflies. But the style inches long, having a conical cap charm. He said of himself that his was ounce of rock ammonia to a wine bottle his little stock of words to express his a style of adjectives. He thought that of water; or liquid household am- dim notions than did either Shakesgelatine, through the center of which manded a supple and complex mode of used. Black cashmeres may be washed ideas. The words of the wise are few expression, that should seek words in in borax water, and as indeed may and well chosen; every utterance shows all directions, colors from all palettes, navy blue. It should be rubbed only that they would rather meditate than exploder of fulminate of mercury, harmonies from all lyres; his should between the hands, not on a board, speak. Hence their sayings are often be like the light of the setting and the water only pressed, not twisted, oracular, and if they err it is on the clouds its varied hues. Few men knew smoothly as possible, and run through too much. or used so many words. He had the the wringer, then opened and hung contents of the dictionaries from up to dry, is the best way. Cash-widens, but lames; activity narrows, A to Z. With an eye that saw all things meres so treated, if it is of good but quickens," will bear pages of exand a command of words that few could quality, will look like new. Pongee pansion. When the cask is full, the equal, he excelled in a gorgeous rich-silk is supposed by many never to look finid rans in jets from the spigot; when ness of description. The things which so well after washing; but if properly it is nearly empty, the liquid comes the eye could see, he saw more clearly, treated, it may be made up again with freely. Yet to use too few words is a he described more vividly, than any new added, and the difference can not greater error than to use too many. other writer of this day. Of the things be seen. But as usually washed, it is Superfluous words may be removed, not visible to the eye, the whole world several shades darker, and sometimes but missing words can not always be could show no one else so oblivious, has a stiffness to it, although it may supplied. His power of perception was the more not have been starched; this change of intense, because he had no conception color and stiffness is due to its being concise, and as thousands err in being of the things which were beyond his ironed wet. Again, a pongee dress too diffuse, we must notice the error of observation. He never dealt with the will come from the laundress covered thoughts of men, their inner life, their with dark spots; this is where it has words. In the discourse of a colored mental or moral development, with the mental or moral development of the mental or moral develop future. For him such questions had no shows. The remedy is simply to put it serious reflection I have arrived at the existence. But all things in life, of which again in water, dry it, and iron it when deliberate conclusion, that in those the impression could strike the optic quite dry. Pongee requires no aerve, were to him things of joy. Span- more care in washing than a there is a greater number of men, ish muleteers singing over the passes of white garment; it will bear hard women and children, than in those the Pyrences, Russian Princes wrapped rubbing if necessary, but it must not in sables amid the snows that enveloped be boiled or scalded. Treat it about Here a fact so apparent that it needs far rolling steppes, the minarets of St. as you would flannel; let it get quite Sophia, the sun setting over the lagoons dry, and if you use a quite hot iron, of the Adriatic, where the cry of the not hot enough to singe, of course, all gondolier breaks upon the traveler the creases will come out and the silk needless amplification is too often the standing in the shadow of St. Mark's- will look like new. The reason it fault of the elergy; and many a bubble such things be could describe with vivid- darkens it to iron it wet is this: If it of conceited utterance might be blown ness and richness which no one else were put into boiling water the silk into a drop by a breath of common could equal. He possessed also the two would darken as flannel would. If sense. qualities which are found in almost all you put a hot iron on the damp silk iterature that can hope to sarvive its you convert what water remains in it author, imagination and humor. His into boiling water; it is thus scalded. imagination was a pictorial imagination, A silk which has changed color in the one that was excited by subtle resem- wash may be partly restored by washblances of form more than of feeling; ing again. Parenthetically, I may rebut it gave life to every line he wrote, mark that this ironing them wet is the from a poem on love to a government reason gentlemen's white silk handkerreport. Men like to be amused, and chiefs become yellow with washing .wit, more than thought, keeps books Catherine Owen, in Good Housekeeping. dive. Gautier's writings have not the vit of the great works, which are read orever because they forever entertain. but he had the humor which delights in the delicate congruities and incongruities of words and things-the humor that always pleases and never pierces. -Allantic Monthly,

Built by Washington. The mill that Washington built stands in a ravine about half a mile east of Perryopolis, Fayette County. It is still in operation and propelled, as he designed, by a stream flowing down a rugged run called after the founder of the mill. The latter is, as might be expected, a rude structure. Originally it consisted of but one story, and the lines where Washington left off and the improvements, such as they were, begun are plainly discernible. The name of the present proprietor is Samuel Smith, who takes pride out of the fact that it has been kept in the Smith family since it passed from the possession of the illustrious founder. To the east of this is to be seen two of the block houses in which Washington's slaves were housed-the only ones remaining through the years since their occupany. Still further east on the elevation stands the house of Mr. Hersey, one of the original owners of that portion of the grant to Washington upon which Perryopolis was built .-Pittsburgh Leader.

Capabilities of Wells. Various attempts are in progress te get from artesian wells not only water, but power and heat as well. Machinery is already driven by the pressure, in France, and experience shows that the heat may be increased by adding to the depth of the well. At Grenelle a well 1802 feet deep, and yielding daily 500,000 gallons, has a pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch, and the water is so hot that it is employed for heating hospitals in the vicinity. The deepest well in the world is being sunk at Pesth, Hungary, to supply hot water for public baths. It now yields daily 176,000 gallons heated to 158 degrees, and the boring is to be continued until the temperature is raised to 176 degrees. Arkansaw Traveler.

Not a Fair Show.

Magistrate (to prisoner)-You are

RENOVATING CLOTHES.

How to Clean Black and Pongee Silks,

Black silk may be sponged with a decoction of soap bark and water, if very dirty, and hung out to dry; or, if only creased and needing to be freshened, weak bornx water or alcohol, and, where possible, it is better pressed by laying pieces smoothly and passing them through the clothes-wringer, screwed very tight. If you must iron, do it after the silk is dry, between two damp pieces of muslin; the upper one may better be Swiss, that you may see; what you are doing through it. This is before we can express them in words. a little more trouble than ironing the Language can only be a Delphie oracle wrong side of silk, but you will be re- for vagueness. In an ideal sentence, paid; the hot iron gives the silk a pa- there is an exact balance between the per-like feeling; above all, never iron thought and the expression, so that silk wet, or even very damp.

AFTER DECAPITATION.

Actions of the Head of an Animal After Its Separation from the Body. At a recent meeting of the Academy

of Sciences, M. Hayem, of the medical noticed in the head of an animal after head is separated from the body the eyes move convulsively and a look of wonder and anxiety is noticeable on the face. The jaws separate with force, and the tongue seems to be in a tetanic state. There appears to be some consciousness of what is going on, but this does not last more than three or four seconds. The eyes then shrink into the head, and some spasmodic efforts at breathing are made; the nostrils expand, the mouth opens, the tongue is retracted toward the fauces. This respiratory effort is repeated three or four times, but the senses seam to be inactive, and the will is lost. These minutes, and the head then becomes atterly inert. If preparations have previously been made. so that the head after separation continues to receive a fresh supply of blood, the voluntary manifestations persist as long as the blood supply is sufficient-that is, for half an hour or more. When a blood supply is furnished after the head has become entirely motionless, the phenomena are as follows: Some contractions, very weak and feeble, take place, especially in the muscles of the lips; then some respiratory efforts; reflex actions of the eye, first weak, then well marked, but the eyelids remain drooping; the senses are quite asleep, and no will is manifested. Of course the longer the period between decapitation and the restoration of blood supply, the longer the time before these phenomena are apparent. In conclusion, it may be assumed that decapitation does not produce instantancons death. Conscious life and feeling continue for a few seconds. Whether or not pain is felt during this brief period can not be ascertained, most likely not, owing to the rapid death of nervous elements, with which alone sensation is concerned.-Paris Cor. Science.

-The quantity of sugar beets worked charged with being drank and disor. in Germany and France in 1885-6 was derly and assaulting a Dutchman, 19,514,000 tons. Thirteen years ago What have you to say for yourself? the amount was 10,349,000 tons. But Prisoner-The policeman arrested during that time the German consumpme too soon, your Honor. If he had tion of sugar beets more than doubled given me time for two more drigks under the influence of the export rewould have thrown my arms around bate, while the French consumption that Dutchman's neck an' called him was reduced more than one-half. - N. "brother." - N. Y. Sam. Y. Examiner.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

The Advisability of Condensing Sentences

At its best, language is inadequate to express thought. Thought is of the spirit, and language is of the body; thought is infinite, language, finite. A far-reaching truth is rendered in the beautiful lines of the Laureate;

Break, break, break On thy cold gray stones, O sen! And I would that Ly tongue could titer The thoughts that drise in me. On account of this incapacity of lan-

guage our thoughts must be definite, there are just enough words to express Satin may be cleaned by sponging the thought. Writers whose vocabulengthwise-never across the width, lary is ample and whose ideas are with benzine, if greasy, or alcohol or comprehensive, strive to keep this balborax water; this will not be injured ance of thought and language. Those the wrong side. Black cloth may be lavish of words. The English rustic made every page that he wrote full of sponged with ammonia and water, an relatively makes a greater draft upon the complications of modern life de- monia, diluted very much, may be peare or Milton to utter their grand sun, that reflects through burning out. Each width folded in four as side of speaking too little rather than

The sentence of Goethe, "Thought But as few are wise enough to be too

verbosity, or that of using too many cities where the population is targe, cities where the population is less.' no statement is amplified so that on the minds of the hearers its nothingness would not be impressed. This

A serviceable rule for such writers would be: Scan every sentence; then condense your sentences into clauses; your clauses into phrases; your phrases into words; and if you do not really need the words blot them out. A verbose writer, above all others, needs the unsparing hand of kindly criticism. Circumlocation or indirectness is not

always a fault. Sometimes it is better to suggest an idea than it is to express it. Chaucer did not wish to tell his readers that the sea captain drowned his captives, so he said he sent them home by water. In act first, scene fourth of "King Lear." Goneril takes school, read a paper on the phenomena fourteen lines to utter what the Fool couches in two lines. When the gravedecapitation, with or without transfu- digger said to the miser, who hesitated sion of fresh blood. As soon as the about paying for the burial of his deceased wife, "Down with your dust, or up she comes!" he afforded a marked instance of the desirability of circumlocation.

In cases where it is not needed, it is a grave full of style. In Dickens' sketch, "The Steam Excursion," he thus describes one of the characters: "Mr. Hardy was observed, some hours afterward, in an attitude which induced his friends to suppose that he was busily engaged in contemplating the beauties of the deep; they only regretted that his taste for the pietaresque should lead him to remain so long in a position, very injurious at all phenomena last one, or at most two times, but especially so to an individual laboring under a tendency of blood to the head." The fact was, Mr. Harsy was sen-sick; but when the author takes sixty-seven words to tell what can be told in three, it is a question whether he is not carrying the joke too far. - Prof. T. W. Bancroft, in Chantanguan.

Don't Wake in a Hurry.

Never spring out of bed the moment you awake if it is possible to avoid it. and never disturb a sleeping child by lifting it suddenly out of bed before it is fully roused. Fifteen minutes spent in gradually waking up, after the eyes are partly open, turning over and stretching the limbs, set the blood in motion by degrees and equalize the circulation which during sleep becomes somewhat stagnant, and bouncing up a child when asleep sends the blood in an overwhelming quantity to the heart. Of course, some professions, such as the soldiers', the doctors' or the nurses', require rising at once; but unless it is necessary, take your "beauty sleep," as the French call the gradual waking up of a morning. - Detroit Tribune.

A Drawing Feature.

"It has got to be quite the thing for shows to have lightning erayon artists among their attractions," remarked one variety manager to another.

"Yes, and I am inclined to think that it's a very good thing."

"In what particular respect?" .Why, these artists are pretty sare to draw well."-Merchant Traveler.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATION

The colleges of this country a tain eighteen thousand female state The trustees of Harvard will-

lish an astronomical station is Southern Hemisphere. The play-room of the children play-house shortly to be built in Francisco, and for which & Sharon left \$50,000, will be then

hundred feet square. Dr. Matthew B. Riddle, of Ha ford Congregational Seminary, has cepted the chair of New Testan Literature and Exegesis made us at Allegheny by Prof. Warfield's

to Princeton. Methodists in England propa raising the sum of \$125,000 as a m jubilee offering, the same to be desto the education and sheltering of titute children in connection with Stevenson's homes.

-Thirteen members of a Ray Juvenile Missionary Society in Halife England, whose subscription is limit to a halfpenny, must have been lad trious last year, as they color £22 5s. 6d., equal 10,692 balfpenabe. United Presbyterian. -The capital of the New Yes

branch of the Methodist Book Come now amounts to \$1,500,000, and sales last year were over \$1,00,00 The Western branch has a capital \$500,000, and its sales last year on \$870,000, -N. Y. Examines. -Senator Stanford has decided upo

his plans for his California universit The buildings will be grouped in quadrangle, will be constructed of the ifornia sandstone, and will be Moois in design. Work upon seven of a buildings will be begun this summer. -All the training schools for new

in Philadelphia are free. This is on profession for women that is not one erowded, and where women can good wages. The chief qualification are good health, good temper, general intelligence and a fair common selection education.

-Princess Sarah Winnemucen is st successfully running her school g Lovelock, Nev. The Piute children said to be apt scholars. The sciss-house is on the ranch of Chief Nachet and the little boys are to be taught bor to cultivate the soil. The main spirit in these educational projects the princess. She has loug been steel ily striving for the advancement of is-

-The stories of elergymen who p through the service for one auditoral to mind a case in Eastern Connection The one auditor in this case way young lady, a member of the clery man's family. He not only we through the entire service for her se benefit, but read to her a notice of change in the time for meeting of the young women's guild which she h herself handed to him. - Boston Globe

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Persistent industry is the bests tylot for temptation. - Louisville Jan

The cockroach is always was when it attempts to argue with chicken. - Hartford Sunday Journal -Many a man who thinks he is going to set the world afire, finds, to his so

row, that somebody has turned theles on him. - N. Y. Ledger. - Degrees in excellence are often

marked by degrees in effort than by grees in talent, and the recognition of this touth is the basis of much that best. - Uni'ed Presbyteriar. -The fact that a man has not he

his hair out for ten or twelve yes need not necessarily imply that her eccentric. He may be bald .- If (Penn.) Dispatch. -"Don't see so much of you lately

as we used to, Dick." "No, nor fad is. I reckon you don't see quite so mike of me; you see I've been a little short this month."-Brooklyn Eagle. -Fond Mother-Well, Bessie, 1006

that you have seen your cousin Walter. what do you think of him? Did h leave a pleasant impression? Bessie-Oh, yes, mamma! he kissed me-Lowell Citizen.

To Regulate

FAVORITE HOME REMEDY warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious sentence, but is purely vegetable.

It will Cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach.

If your Liver is out of order, then your whole system is deranged. The blood is amount, the breath offensive; you have headache, feel languid, dispirited and nervous. To prevent a more serious condition, take at once Simmons

REGULATOR. If you lead a sedentary life, or suffer with stimulants and take Simmons Liver Regulars Sure to relieve. If you have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals or sicepless at night, take a dose and you will feel relieved and sleep pleasantly.

If you are a miserable sufferer with Constipation, Dyspepsia and Billiousness, seek relief at once in Simmons Liver Regulator. It does no require continual dosing, and costs but a trifle. It will care you. If you wake up in the morning with bitter, bad taste in your mouth,

Children often need some steem Tonic to avert appeaching steem is Liver Regulator will raileve Cola, He ck Stomach, Indigestion, Dysentery, aplaints incident so Childhood.

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphie, Pa-- PRICE, \$1.00.