

NEWS OF THE WEEK

a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

An Anglo-Spanish alliance is likely the near future.

Governor Johnson has been renominated by Minnesota Democrats.

During August the national debt was increased a little more than \$3,000,000.

Illinois authorities want the government to send a warship after Stensland.

Thousands of strikebreakers are being sent to San Francisco to work on street cars.

Fletcher D. Proctor, son of Senator Proctor, has been elected governor of Vermont.

Bankrupt Stensland declares that Cashier Hering is responsible for his downfall.

Governor Chamberlain is being boomed for president of the National Irrigation congress.

George Gould is said to be seeking a route for the Denver & Rio Grande into Oregon and Portland.

General Stoessel and other Russian officers at Port Arthur when the fortress was surrendered to the Japanese may be given a new trial.

Lieutenant Edward H. Dunn, U. S. N., has been dismissed from service for scandalous conduct to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline.

Criminal charges are to be made against Philadelphia bank directors.

The emperor of China has proclaimed his intention of granting a constitution.

President Palma refuses to treat with the Cuban rebels and wants no American intervention.

The fight between Gans and Nelson at Goldfield, Nevada, was won by the former in the forty-second round on a foul.

The cruiser Boston went aground on Orcas island shortly after leaving Seattle. She was pulled off uninjured at high tide.

Two masked men held up the State bank of Rainier, Oregon, and after binding the cashier, escaped with between \$2,000 and \$2,500 in gold. Posses are in pursuit.

Reports from the provinces indicate that throughout Russia a general state of pillaging and incendiarism exists, fighting between the peasantry and police occurring at many points.

In the biennial election in Arkansas for state and county officials the Democrats elected practically everything. Of the 135 members of the legislature at least 125 of them will be Democrats.

China is adopting more measures against foreigners.

A bottle message set afloat in 1882 has just been picked up in Seattle harbor.

Trepoff has nervous prostration from the continual strain to which he is subjected.

Japan is getting considerably worked up over the killing of Japanese seafarers by Americans.

Train loads of Farley's strike breakers en route to San Francisco had to strike for better food.

The revolution in Cuba is spreading far and wide, and the government fears outside intervention, probably by the United States.

The officials of the United Railways of San Francisco have agreed to the arbitration of the street car strike provided the men return to work in the meantime.

Secretary Wilson, after inspecting the packing houses in several of the large cities, refuses to make concessions to the packers, and it appears that he did not find things as nice as they might be.

Five hundred lawyers are attending the meeting of the American Bar association in St. Paul.

San Francisco has contracted for the building of 4,000 small houses, to be finished in 12 weeks.

It is estimated by the Panama canal commission that \$25,000,000 worth of work can be done annually.

Chinese are planning to establish a chain of newspapers in Canada with which to combat the \$500 per capita tax.

The city scaler of Chicago has ordered suits begun against four of the largest packing houses in that city for selling short weight lard.

Four Greek laborers were killed and another fatally injured by being struck by a Baltimore & Ohio train.

President Roosevelt has cabled to King Frederick, through the American minister, his congratulations on the opening of the cable to Iceland.

If the Standard Oil company is required to give bonds for its appearance in all the indictments against it at the same rate that has been required in the first indictment, it will have to put up a bond of \$8,350,000.

PINCHOT ON FOREST RESERVES

Chief Forester Explains to Irrigationists Government's Scheme.

Boise, Sept. 4.—The policy of withdrawing vast areas of the public domain from entry under the land laws in order to create forest reserves or conserve the water supply for purpose of irrigation, which has been vigorously opposed by influential interests in the West, had its defenders and opponents at tonight's session of the National Irrigation congress.

United States Senator Carter, of Montana, the presiding officer, gave a brief outline of the legislation enacted by congress giving to the president of the United States the extraordinary authority to exercise his discretion in setting apart such reservations. He made the declaration that it could be set down as the definite purpose of the national congress not only to stop further destruction of the forests, but to set aside reserves on which new timber may grow and where the headwaters of the streams may be conserved.

Mr. Pinchot stated that the policy of President Roosevelt was "to give every part of the public lands their very best use." The problem he said, was one of the most difficult, and one in which the forest service "had made lots of mistakes." Probably it would continue to make mistakes, he said, but the effort was to study, in connection with the people, the question of method by which all parts of the public reserve can be put to the best use. These reserves to a certain extent control the stock business of the West, he said, for the chief summer range is in the reserve. The stockmen could not be kept off entirely at the demand of the irrigationists, nor could the service let them have free run of the reserves.

"So you see," said Mr. Pinchot, "that the forester stands in the middle and he gets it coming and going."

The speaker stated that some reserves were practically without trees and one in Kansas was without a single tree—facts which had been the subject of much criticism—but it was the purpose to put trees there and to restore the grass on the range. The service, he said, had the biggest job of tree planting on the face of the earth.

Mr. Pinchot gave the number of rangers in the service as 1,137 and the supervisors as numbering 105. Under the laws of Prussia, he said, the same reserves would be controlled by 110,000 rangers and 12,000 supervisors.

Senator Heyburn was called to the platform and immediately launched into a bitter attack on the administration's forestry policy. Some of the delegates were with Heyburn; a far larger element stood by Roosevelt and Pinchot. Once, when Heyburn made a particularly unjust criticism of the president, he was hissed from all parts of the convention hall and forced to suspend.

When the hissing began to subside, Heyburn, mad through and through, and waving his arms furiously, roared at the audience:

"Hiss, you geeese, hiss."

The hissing was renewed, and when it had again subsided, Heyburn shouted:

"Don't try that on me. I am too old a stager to be scared. You will listen to what say."

REVOLUTION CONTINUES.

Two Thirds of People Said to Sympathize With Insurgents.

Havana, Sept. 5.—As days and weeks pass with no appreciable diminution of the revolution, apprehension increases. The most conservative testimony from the country district of the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Santa Clara is to the effect that two-thirds of the people in the country and small towns of these three provinces are insurgents in sentiment if not in fact. It is generally believed that the government ultimately will subdue the insurrection, but in the meantime the crops cannot be developed, and it is a grave question whether the rebellious spirit even then can be actually quelled to the extent of restoring the country to a normal self governing status.

A realization of this is the cause of the renewal of efforts for the restoration of peace. General Mario Menocal, whom the people trust as one capable of bringing the warring factions together, if such a thing is possible, came to Havana today and held two conferences with President Palma. General Menocal after the conference absolutely refused to make any statement.

Root at Valparaiso.

Valparaiso, Sept. 5.—Elihu Root, secretary of state of the United States, and his family, accompanied by Senor Heuneos, the Chilean minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Hicks, the American minister to Chile, arrived here by special train this afternoon. Taking electric cars the party passed through the Almendral district, which was devastated by the recent earthquake. Arriving at the wharf the party proceeded directly on board the cruiser Charleston. A reception was tendered Secretary Root.

Bauer to Beat Down Revolt.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—The situation in the Shusha, Javenshir and other districts of Southwestern Caucasus, where Tartar-Armenian hostilities are in full sway, has grown so serious that the viceroy has suspended General Golochtkopoff, governor general of Elizabéthopol province, by General Bauer, whose name was coupled with that of General Alkhanoff in connection with the strong methods by which order was restored in the Caucasus.

Brazil's Generous Gift to Chile.

Santiago de Chile, Sept. 5.—The government of Brazil has appropriated \$300,000 toward the fund for the relief of the Chilean earthquake sufferers.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

BIG SHIPMENT OF LAMBS.

Polk County Stock Brings Top-notch Prices for Breeding.

Independence—There were loaded and shipped from Independence one day last week 700 buck lambs and 20 head of thoroughbred Angora goats. The buyer of this blooded stock was Alexander Donaldson, of Sheridan, Wyoming. The seller was W. W. Percival, of this place.

The lambs were principally from Polk county, although there were a few in the shipment from Yamhill, Benton, and Marion. The goats were raised by Mr. Percival. It required seven single-decked cars to carry the shipment. The lambs are Lincolnshire and Cotswold breeds, for which Polk county is becoming famous. A few carloads were shipped to Wyoming by Mr. Percival last year, and this year he received an order for double the amount.

For breeding purposes the Polk county lambs bring fancy prices, which the butchers cannot pay, and owners of sheep are naturally turning their attention more to the raising of thoroughbred stock. The shipment included lambs from the J. B. Stump and William Riddell farms, already known among Eastern stockmen as producers of high grade sheep and goats.

One lamb from the Riddell farm, one year old, sheared 23 pounds, and weighed 270 pounds. The fleece at 28 cents brought \$6.44. At the market price of lamb, it would have brought \$10.80, which, together with the fleece amounts to \$17.24. For breeding purposes the lamb sold for more.

There were a number of lambs in the shipment which shear 21 to 23 pounds.

GOOD FRUIT NOT COSTLY.

Small Outlay Will Eradicate Codlin Moth and Other Pests.

Milwaukie—J. H. Reid, of this place, who has made a close study of sprays for codlin moth and fruit pests, believes that wormy apples are not necessary, and that it is possible for all who raise fruit to keep it free from codlin moth or other pests. Contrary to the supposition that the cost of spraying is excessive, Mr. Reid gives some figures to show that spraying is not expensive.

Mr. Reid cites the apple orchard of Mark Levy, at Milwaukie, who had a total of 300 boxes of apples and pears. Each time he sprayed it took 18 hours. There were two men employed at a cost of \$9, one team at \$6, and cost of material was \$10, making the total cost \$25. This was less than 8 1/4 cents per box. A great many of Mr. Levy's trees are young and not in full bearing, and for that reason the cost for spraying was larger than it would have been had the trees been in full bearing.

"In a large orchard like that of Millard O. Lowsdale, in Yamhill county," said Mr. Reid, "the cost would not be more than 4 to 6 cents per box for spraying. When the spraying is properly done the grower does not have more than eight or ten per cent loss from worms."

Salem Has New Industry.

Salem—The only sienna paint factory on the Pacific coast and one of the few in the United States, is now in operation in Salem. A complete outfit of grinding, sifting and mixing machinery has been installed, but the demand for the product already indicates that the plant will have to be duplicated. The factory is being operated on material shipped from the sienna deposits discovered a year or two ago south of Eugene, in Lane county. As the deposits cover an area of 62 acres to a depth of 50 feet, there is plenty of material to supply the factory for a number of years.

Tests have proved that the Lane county deposits are of as high grade as the Italian sienna and it has been demonstrated that the Oregon material can be placed upon the market in competition with the imported article.

Epidemic of Hog Cholera.

Seaside—E. K. Willard, who runs a dairy on the Wahman, reports an epidemic of hog cholera throughout his neighborhood. Willard had eight fine porkers that he intended to slaughter within a few days, but the cholera beat him to them. Mr. Thompson, a neighbor, who is also in the dairying business, has lost all his hogs, and Mr. Dawson, who lives on the Clatsop plains, has lost his entire herd from the disease.

Record-breaking Prune Crop.

Oregon City—William X. Davis, who owns a 20-acre prune orchard near Carns, reports that he will have a record-breaking crop of exceptional quality this year. He says his trees are loaded to their capacity. Mr. Davis' trees are all of the Italian variety, he having planted with the Italians which he finds more profitable.

Large Crop of Cabbages.

LaGrande—Harvey Clark, from a 20-acre tract of mountain land, located four miles south of town, will harvest 500 sacks of potatoes and 16,000 heads of cabbage, weighing from two to five pounds. His potatoes will bring \$400, and the cabbages \$800, or a total return of \$1,200 from 20 acres.

Vandals Cut Hop Vines.

Salem—Unknown marauders entered the hop yard of Hing Quong, near this city, and cut all the hop vines on about an acre of ground. The hops will be of little value.

FORTUNES IN DAIRYING.

Prominent Willamette Valley Dairyman Says "Buy Cows."

Independence—That the cow is the best of money makers for the farmer, is the assertion of K. C. Eldridge, of this place, owner of creameries at Independence, Dayton, Jefferson, Eugene and Junction City, and one of the largest buyers of cream in the Willamette valley.

"A large part of the prosperity of the Willamette valley has come from the milk cow," he said. "Dairying beats wheat raising out of sight. And three or four years of dairying on wheat land will double the wheat growing capacity of the soil. A number of farmers in Polk are raising more than 30 bushels of wheat to the acre on such land, which several years ago would not produce more than 12 to 15 bushels."

"A farmer with say 50 cows, although that's a rather big herd, and with hogs and chickens as accessories, can make more money than do many of the country banks—that is, if he uses brains as well as hands. It's a bonanza for him, sure enough. Farmers are fast coming into realization of this; in fact, many of them realize it already. Dairy products always can find a market without hunting for it, at high prices. But dairying requires constant attention every day in the year, and for this reason some farmers are unwilling to take up with it."

"One man of my acquaintance who, six years ago, owned 30 acres of land and was in debt, by going into the dairying business paid his debt, bought 70 acres more for \$3,850, and has paid \$2,500 of this price already. The other day he sold 14 six-months old hogs for \$217."

Construct Eagle Valley Line.

Baker City—David Eccles has decided to take in hand the construction of the Eagle Valley railroad, a project which has long been looked forward to by the people of this place as of great importance. Mr. Eccles has himself announced that he will build the line and has called upon the people of Baker City to assist by raising a stock subscription of \$100,000. This work has already been taken up and good progress made.

Seaside Bath House Burned.

Seaside—The large bath house owned by E. N. Zeller, located on the beach near the Butterfield cottages, was totally destroyed by fire a few days ago. There was no wind, or the surrounding cottages would have been destroyed. Adjoining cottages were protected by the bucket brigade. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Dry Rust in Valley Hop Yards.

Woodburn—Dry rust has appeared in hop yards in the vicinity of Mount Angel, where there is considerable complaint, and an immense amount of damage is liable to be done. This is the first appearance of dry rust in this section. It has a musty smell and absolutely destroys the flavor of the hop.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Clab, 65c; bluestem, 69c; valley, 69@70c; red, 63c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$22@22.50; gray, \$20@21.

Barley—Feed, \$20@21 per ton; brewing, \$21.50@22.50; rolled, \$23.

Rye—\$1.30 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, \$26; cracked, \$27 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12@14; clover, \$7@7.50; cheat, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common, 50@75c per box; fancy, \$1.25@2; grapes, 75c@1.50 per crate; peaches, 70c@1.00; pears, \$1.25; plums, fancy, 50@75c per box; common, 50@75c; blackberries, 5@6c per pound; crab apples, \$1@1.50 per box.

Melons—Cantaloupes, 10c@1.25 per crate; watermelons, 1@1 1/2c per pound; casabas, \$3.25@3.50.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c; celery, 85c@1 per dozen; corn, 15@20c per dozen; cucumbers, 25c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 12 1/2@15c; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, 25@50c per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, 1 1/2@1 1/2c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 70 1/2@80c; sweet potatoes, 4@4 1/2c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 23 1/2@27 1/2c per pound; Eggs—Oregon ranch, 24c@25c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13 1/2@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; spring, 14@15c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 17@20c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22 1/2c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 13@15c.

Hops—1906 contracts, 17 1/2@20c per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15@19c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8c per pound. Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8 1/2c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

REVOLT GROWING RAPIDLY.

Santiago in Rebellion—Insurgents Control Santa Clara Province.

Havana, Sept. 4.—The situation here is far darker than at any previous time since the insurrection broke out. News of an uprising in Santiago province, while not yet published here, is spreading about the city and causing the gravest concern. When Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires here, was told the contents of an Associated Press Santiago dispatch, he endeavored to verify it through the State department, but was told it was absolutely untrue. Subsequently it was verified from private newspaper sources. The extent of the rising in Santiago is not known, but it is the opinion here that the worst calamity of all to the Palma government would be an insurrection in Eastern Cuba.

The Associated Press was informed tonight by two reliable eyewitnesses that Cardenas, which hitherto has been considered a perfectly peaceful city, was the scene yesterday of desultory fighting between police and rural guards on one side and roving insurgents on the other.

The only province remaining perfectly peaceful is Puerto Principe.

The Associated Press correspondent at Cienfuegos telegraphed tonight that there are 3,000 armed insurgents in that vicinity and that all the small towns in Santa Clara province are controlled by insurgents, who attack and loot trains and seize the property of foreigners as well as that of Cubans. Trinidad is surrounded by insurgents, and the government appears powerless to protect the property of Americans and other foreigners. Railway trains are held up at will, and passengers searched. The Cuban Central railroad has declined to assume responsibility for the safety of passengers or freight.

Recruiting for government forces is making good progress here. The government continues to make fine headway wherever there is open fighting.

The troops in the western part of Pinar del Rio have not yet come up with Pino Guerrero, and, according to the Associated Press correspondent with the troops, there is no present likelihood of their doing so, as the troops might march for ten years and all the while Guerrero would be just ahead of them in the hills. There are thousands of mount air trails with which the insurgents are familiar and which lead in all directions. If Guerrero cared to harass the government, its troops could be killed off by sharpshooters. The government has no cavalry in Pinar del Rio, and the only real soldiers are the artillerymen, but, as they are on foot, they cannot cope with the well mounted veterans on the insurgent side.

FREEZE OUT FOREIGNERS.

American and British Merchants Fear Enmity of China.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 4.—Advice received from Peking by the steamer Tartar tell of increasing anti-foreign machinations. The correspondent of the Tokio Mainichi reports that Tung Saoyi, vice minister of foreign affairs, is taking advantage of his growing influence in the government to strengthen the powers of Chinese who have been appointed directors of customs, having the support of the an i-foreign element among the Chinese.

The correspondent says American and British communities are much incensed at the Chinese attitude. Americans in particular feeling great anxiety as to the future course of events in China. The Peking police have instructed Chinese that no premises of any kind must be rented to foreigners. The same correspondent says that the Chinese commissioners who have returned from travel abroad have had a conference with the emperor and empress dowager and the decision was reached to formulate a constitution for China.

The Asahi's correspondent says drastic changes in the central and provincial administrations are contemplated. At Peking there will be a premier and two general secretaries to control the eight state departments and in each vice royalty the administration will be divided into seven sections. Chitung Chou Fuh is quoted to the effect that the constitutional government in China will be established in the course of from 10 to 15 years.

Insurgent Office in New York.

New York, Sept. 4.—In an office building at Pine and Water streets the Cuban junta established offices today. Colonel Aguirre, Major Joseph A Castellancy and Senor Nordose, who will be the official representatives of the revolutionary movement in this country, were present. There were no ceremonies. Colonel Aguirre said that the junta in New York is not to be used for the purpose of revolution. Its efforts, he said will be directed solely to keeping the American people informed as to the true course of the movement.

Navy Yard Men in Union.

New York, Sept. 4.—Employees in navy yards, naval stations, arsenal and gun factories, today formed a national organization here and elected officers. The declaration of principles contains: "Adopt and put into operation an effective plan for keeping the employees more steadily employed by having the men in the different crafts join hands, in order that the best interests of the government and the employee can be served."

Warning of More Bombs.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The woman who assassinated General Min still refuses to disclose her identity, but she admits that her passport is false and has warned her jailers that St. Petersburg is on the eve of a series of acts of terrorism.

IRRIGATIONIST MEET

Fourteenth Annual Session Convenes at Boise.

FAIRBANKS THE GUEST OF HONOR

Vice President of United States Given Cordial Reception—Delegates From Many States.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 3.—Boise is filled with people and filled with enthusiasm. The city gates have been thrown open and hosts of visitors from all parts of the West have poured in by the trainload to attend the 14th annual session of the National Irrigation congress and have a good time. Notwithstanding the big crowd, the biggest Boise ever saw, the citizens are happy, for their congress bids fair to be the most successful ever held.

The first day of the congress passed off according to schedule. Speeches, numerous but brief, all dealt with the subject uppermost in the minds of the people—irrigation and home building in the arid West. President Roosevelt's letter, read by Gifford Pinchot, was the keynote, and the talk of Vice President Fairbanks followed along the lines of that letter.

Fairbanks was the star attraction at the congress. He was greeted by hundreds prior to and after the meetings, and at the public reception tonight was tendered a typical Western welcome. His speech this morning made a decided hit, demonstrating to the congress that the vice president, like the president, had given an ear to the demands of the people of the West and stands ready to lend them a helping hand at every turn.

It is the intention of a certain element to push the \$100,000,000 idea at the subsequent sessions of the congress. Fred J. Keisel, of Salt Lake, is the principal promoter of this idea, but there is little likelihood the congress will support him. President Roosevelt in his letter very clearly expresses his disapproval of the scheme, stating in plain language that there must be no direct appropriation for the construction of government irrigation works until the present national irrigation law has been proven a success and money invested has been returned to the Federal treasury.

GREAT FLEET IN REVIEW.

President Roosevelt Sees America's Naval Strength.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 4.—Under skies that broke brilliantly blue before a whistling westerly wind which swept down Long Island sound and blew out to sea the sullen clouds and tempestuous rains which threatened immeasurably to mar the spectacle, President Roosevelt yesterday, within halting distance of his summer home, reviewed the most magnificent naval fleet ever assembled under the American flag. Forty-five of the most splendid types of fighting vessels afloat lay at anchor in three long columns as the naval yards Mayflower, which just a year ago was written into history as the meeting ground of Russia and Japan, passed up and down the lines, the president an applauding spectator on the bridge. The Mayflower's journey was made amid a continuous boom of saluting cannons, and gun after gun spoke the navy's honor to the commander in chief of all America's military forces.

The 45 vessels are all within range of Sagamore and could train 1,178 guns on the summer residence of the president. Indeed, they roared out to him a tremendous salute as he came among them on the Mayflower and last night they painted the hieroglyphics of peace on the sky with their searchlights for his edification.

The fleet reviewed by the president consisted of 12 battleships, four armored cruisers, five monitors and unprotected cruisers, six torpedo boat destroyers, six torpedo boats and two submarine boats.

Rebels Search All Trains.

Havana, Sept. 4.—The Cuban Central Railway company today made public announcement that it would no longer accept freight or merchandise for transfer over its lines except at owner's risk. It is stated that this is necessary because nearly all of its trains are held up and their cargoes inspected by armed bands of insurgents. Late tonight the government learned that 400 insurgents had entered the town of Calabazar, in Santa Clara province, had confiscated a quantity of arms and taken many head of horses.

Plotting Against Mexico.

Tucson, Ariz., Sept. 4.—Collis Huntington, a Frenchman, and Leonardo Vilarreal and Bruno Trevino, Mexicans, were arrested early today at Mowry and Patagonia, mining camps, where many miners are employed. The arrests were made by Immigration Inspector Murphy and Rangers Olds and Clark. It is charged that the men are agents who are attempting to organize a force of Mexican miners to attack Nogales, Sonora.

No Hope for the Sheridan.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Dispatches received today at the War department from Honolulu indicate that the transport Sheridan cannot be saved. She is nearly filled with water and her engines are flooded and useless.