

## MOTHERHOOD.

Come to my arms, my darling;  
Come, for the slightfall is near;  
Come, and thy mother shall send thee  
To dreamland with never a fear.

Come, and thy mother shall sing thee  
A lullaby softly and low—  
Sing thee to rest and to dreamland  
Ere darker the day doth grow.

And as thou sleepest, my dear one,  
Visions will come to her eyes—  
Visions of thee, strong in manhood,  
Noble and gentle and wise.

Her heart will glow at the picture,  
Thrilling with joy and with pride,  
Yet the tears sadly fall as she presses  
These close, little one, to her side.

And she knows that always at twilight,  
Wherever, wherever thou art,  
The same little lullaby, darling,  
She'll sing to thee down in her heart.  
—Boston Transcript.

## Janet's Candlestick.

66 N her day—mind you, I said  
In her day—the old lady was  
something of an oracle. In-  
fallible, sir, that's the word—absolutely  
infallible. In fact, to put it  
more plainly," said the colonel, "she  
was always right."

"I have no doubt of it, sir," I said,  
meekly. You see, I was in love with  
the colonel's daughter, and under  
those circumstances a father is not a  
being to be contradicted. More than  
that, the colonel was speaking of a  
matter of family history, and the col-  
onel's family goes back to the time a  
little before William the Norman  
made up his mind to come over to  
England.

"Her particular powers, my dear  
boy," went on the colonel, "lay with  
the romantic. I've heard it said that  
all the lovers from all the country  
'round used to come to her in their  
troubles and get good advice. That's  
what they say," added the colonel,  
with a wink; "but, between ourselves,  
Aunt Janet was probably a mischief-  
making, interfering old matchmaker.  
That is shown by the fact that she  
still troubles this earth when she  
should be reposing respectably some-  
where else. One has to put up with  
this sort of thing, you know—the  
colonel frowned and coughed and set-  
tled his neck into his shirt collar—  
"one must put up with it when one  
belongs to an ancient family. And,  
after all, the old lady is never really  
troublesome. Picturesque in a sense,  
and always keeps to the upper floors."

"And this," I said, pointing to a  
massive old silver candlestick on a  
sideboard—"this is Great-aunt Janet's  
candlestick, eh?"  
"Yes," said the colonel, frowning at  
it and shaking his head. "Perfectly  
ridiculous, of course; but it is said  
that whenever there is any love affair  
on hand the ghost of the old lady  
walks; that she carries the candle-  
stick with which for some three-  
quarters of a century she lighted her-  
self to bed, and that if one of the  
lovers meets her at that critical time  
she gives him such advice as lifts  
him, so to speak—the colonel made  
a movement with his hands as though  
dangling a large-sized infant awk-  
wardly—"lifts him into the lady's af-  
fections, or vice versa. But she is  
always accompanied by the candle-  
stick."

"It might be worth trying," I said,  
half to myself, and just at that mo-  
ment the door of the smoking room  
opened and she came in.

"Not a bad notion," said the col-  
onel, with a chuckle. "Here, Dora,  
our friend here thinks of trying to  
get a tip from Great-aunt Janet to-  
night, though what he wants to trou-  
ble her for I can't for the life of me  
imagine."

"I do assure you," I stammered, as  
she gave me her hand in saying good  
night, "I don't see what Great-aunt  
Janet could have to tell me, and, of  
course, I shouldn't think of doing any-  
thing."

"Of course not," she replied with  
demure eyes looking into mine. "But  
it's a pretty idea."

She kissed her father—oh! adorable  
lips pressed for a moment against the  
stern, white mustache—and went out  
of the room; and I found, quite un-  
expectedly, that I could not sleep.

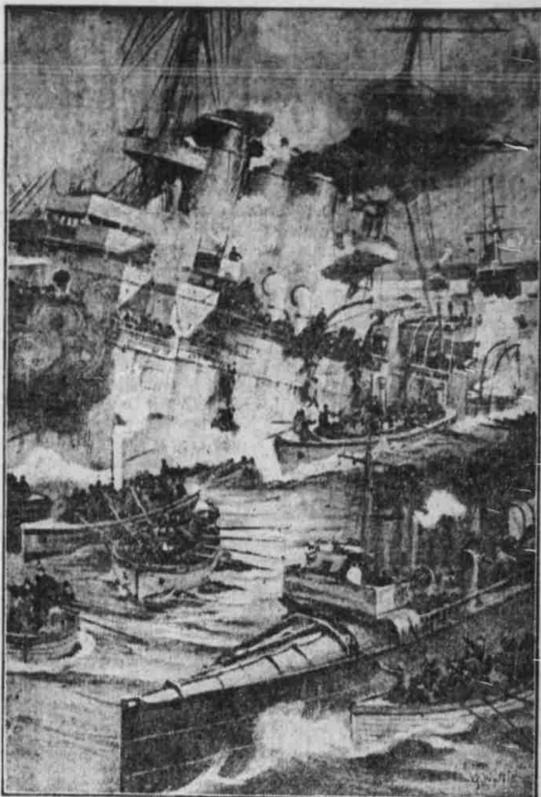
I discovered, too, that I had left my  
cigarette case in the smoking room,  
and I had a dim notion that a cigar-  
ette might soothe me, and might drive  
out of my head certain vain dreams  
and fancies. For who was I that I  
should think that blue-eyed Dora  
should ever care twopence about me?

I went down softly through the  
darkened house to the smoking room,  
and switched on the light there and  
looked about for my cigarette case.  
I found it, and had just slipped it  
into my pocket, when the remem-  
brance of what the colonel had said  
brought to my mind the heavy silver  
candlestick. I glanced toward the  
spot where it had stood, and I saw  
to my astonishment that it was no  
longer there. In a flash I glanced  
quickly around the small room and  
realized that the thing was gone. And  
I knew, of course, in a moment what  
that meant.

The ghost of Great-aunt Janet had  
chosen that night for walking!

Why? Was she such a sympathetic  
old creature that she had guessed my  
secret? And could she give me any  
help or any advice? I remembered  
distinctly what the colonel had said;  
how he had suggested that, the old  
lady came only when she was able  
to help a lover. That was my des-

## JAPAN'S GREATEST DISASTER.



HOW THE BATTLESHIP HATSUSE WAS LOST.

The destruction of the Hatsuse by a mine ten miles off Port Arthur is the only great disaster that has overtaken the Japanese, and at that it is an accident rather than a piece of naval strategy. The Hatsuse was a battleship of 15,000 tons displacement. She was launched in 1896 at Elswick at the cost of over a million. The destruction of the vessel has been the occasion of strong protests from naval authorities at the action of Russia in straying the high seas with mines. The revised figures show that sixty-one non-commissioned officers and 378 bluejackets were killed or drowned on board the Hatsuse, while twelve bluejackets were seriously, and fifty slightly, injured. Seven officers and thirteen non-commissioned officers were slightly injured.

perate case; and on an impulse I de-  
termined that I would seek her and  
take ghostly counsel from her. I re-  
membered that she haunted the upper  
floors.

I went up beyond the floor on which  
my room was situated and found my-  
self in darkness. Then, suddenly,  
even as I tried to muffle my footsteps,  
I saw a dim light in the distance—  
the light of a candle. Down the  
length of the corridor there advanced  
toward me the stately small figure of  
Great-aunt Janet; so real that she  
might have stepped straight out of  
her frame downstairs. She held the  
candle high, and I thought, looking at  
her as she advanced, what a present-  
able old lady she was.

It took me a moment or two to find  
my tongue, and then, fearing that she  
might disappear before I had had time  
to state my errand, I clasped my  
hands and blurted out what I had to  
say.

"Great-aunt Janet! Sweet Great-  
aunt Janet! Have mercy upon me and  
help me! I love the dearest girl in  
all the world—and her name is Dora  
—and I haven't dared to tell her so  
before. If you can show me the  
way—"

"Jack, dear, if you would hold the  
candlestick—"

I caught the candlestick—and Dora.  
After a breathless interval, during  
which the lovely little face had been  
pressed close to mine again and  
again, and I had seen, even by that  
dim candle light, a look in the blue  
eyes I had never hoped to see, she  
gave—or explanation.

"I was in love myself, Jack, and I  
thought there might be some other  
unhappy lover who wanted advice or  
—or consolation. So I thought I  
would be Great-aunt Janet—and I dressed  
in these things—and I came out—  
just in case—"—Indianapolis Sun.

## OUR SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

Always Wondering What Our Neigh-  
bors Are Thinking.

Thoreau characteristically says:  
"If you want to know a man's faults,  
ask his friends. They will not tell  
you, but they know." It is because  
we believe so thoroughly in America  
and Americans that we interest our-  
selves in trying to find out our faults.  
One such occurs to us to which it  
seems worth while to call attention.  
This is our self-consciousness—a thing  
which does a vast deal toward hin-  
dering the freedom of the individual.  
It is this continual consciousness of  
self that makes us Americans so fear-  
ful of what our neighbors think of  
us, that makes us less able to act as  
our right reasoning would dictate. The  
Englishman, for instance, sails along,  
calmly ignoring the whole world. This  
attitude is provocative of much hu-  
mor at his expense, but does he not  
do better by himself than the man  
who is continually looking from right  
to left to see what people about think  
of him? The latter is so busy that  
he has no time to realize himself.  
"Mind your own business and endeavor  
to be what you are made," says the  
quotable Thoreau.

That is what we need to have drum-  
med into us from day to day. How  
people take our jokes, how they like  
the cut of our frocks or our coats,  
what they think of our sitting in the  
second balcony instead of the orches-  
tra of a theater, whether they think  
we are affected because we acknowl-

edge a liking for Browning—these are  
minor matters indeed; but it is over  
just such trifles that many of us waste  
precious moments and more precious  
brain matter. Let the man and the  
woman shake himself or herself free  
from the coils of what "they say" or  
"how it looks." Let them be big  
enough not to bother about such little  
things. Let them think less about  
their own persons and more how to  
enjoy and profit by and be good in the  
big, interesting world of people and  
things which is all about them.—Home  
Companion.

## SIZE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Increased Over Fifty Per Cent During  
Quarter of a Century.

The average length of ships has in-  
creased some 50 to 60 per cent during  
the last quarter of a century. The  
455 feet of the Britannic of 1874 seem  
almost insignificant compared with the  
702 feet of the latest White Star liner  
Cedric and the 760 feet of the project-  
ed Cunarders. The 1,000-foot vessel will  
assuredly not be long in coming.  
Berths are even now devised to accord  
with this standard, and entrance locks  
and graving docks are also being  
lengthened. A few years back 500 feet  
were considered an extreme dimension,  
nowadays this is deemed very moder-  
ate. The length of an entrance lock  
does not, of course, absolutely limit  
the size of vessels.

The beam of ships has increased  
more rapidly than the length. The  
beam of the Britannic was 45 feet and  
a ratio between length and breadth of  
about 10 to 1 was maintained fairly  
well until ten years ago, when the  
Campania was built with a breadth of  
65 feet to a length of 600 feet. At  
present the dimensions exhibited in the  
Cedric and Celtic, length 680 feet,  
breadth 75 feet; the Walmer Castle,  
length 570 feet, breadth 64 feet, and  
other recent vessels indicate a decid-  
ed tendency toward the establishment  
of a ratio of 9 to 1. The maximum  
beam does not yet exceed 78 feet,  
which is amply covered by entrance  
locks and passages 80 to 100 feet in  
width, constructed fifty years ago un-  
der the regime of paddle steamers.

Consequently the increase in beam has  
not had so perceptible an effect on  
dock construction as the increase in  
length.  
Only in depth has the progress of  
naval construction been less marked.  
The draught of the Campana, 25 feet,  
in 1893 was no greater than that of  
some vessels twenty years before. The  
latest German types have a loaded  
draught of only 29 feet, while the most  
modern British vessels attain to 32  
feet, but in neither case is the increase  
proportional to that of the other dimen-  
sions. This discrepancy is due to the  
difficulty of obtaining adequate depth  
of water in approaching channels and  
over the sills of existing docks.—Cas-  
sier's Magazine.

Why She Is Happy.  
Bessie—Kitty is going to be married  
and she tells me she is the happiest  
woman in all the world.  
Aunt Jane—Must be going to have  
a model husband.  
Bessie—Don't know. She didn't say  
anything about him. But you should  
see what a daisy engagement ring she  
has.—Boston Transcript.

Many a man goes broke because of  
the winning ways of women and gam-  
blers.

## JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

A statute prohibiting employers  
from combining for the purpose of in-  
terfering with or preventing any per-  
son, either by threats, promises, or  
black listing from procuring employ-  
ment, is held in State ex rel. Scheffer  
vs. Justus (Minn.), 55 L. R. A. 757, not  
to be unconstitutional.

An engineer operating a blowoff  
cock designed to clean the boiler, for  
the purpose of frightening children, is  
held, in Aisever vs. Minneapolis &  
St. L. R. Co. (Iowa), 55 L. R. A. 748,  
not to depart from his employment so  
as to relieve his employer from lia-  
bility for injuries caused by his act.

An injunction against a boycott of  
a manufacturer by inducing mer-  
chants not to deal with him pending  
trouble with his employees is held in  
Marx & Jeans Clothing Company vs.  
Watson (Mo.), 55 L. R. A. 951, to be in  
violation of a constitutional guarantee  
of free speech and of the right to pub-  
lish whatever one may choose, being  
responsible for the abuse of that right.

The question whether or not a per-  
son in pursuit of a cow which has es-  
caped from his control acts as an or-  
dinary prudent man would act un-  
der the circumstances, in not looking  
and listening before attempting to  
cross a railroad track so as not to be  
chargeable with contributory negli-  
gence in case he is injured by a train  
is held, in Lorenz vs. Burlington, C.  
R. & N. R. Co. (Iowa), 55 L. R. A. 752,  
to be for the jury.

A judgment of the courts of a state  
where a note is sent for collection,  
holding it barred by the statute of  
limitations, is held, in Brand vs.  
Brand (Ky.), 63 L. R. A. 206, not to  
bar a suit upon the note in another  
State, where the action is not barred,  
if, by the laws of the State where  
the judgment was rendered, the cause  
of action was not extinguished by the  
judgment, which operates exclusively  
upon the remedy.

The rule that a drawee is presumed  
to know his drawer's signature and  
hence cannot recover back money paid  
through a mistake of fact upon a bill  
to which the drawer's signature was  
forged, is held in Woods & Malone vs.  
Colony Bank of Ga., 55 L. R. A. 920,  
not to be available in favor of a holder  
who, by his own negligence, contrib-  
uted to the success of the fraud prac-  
ticed and whose conduct had a ten-  
dency to mislead the drawee, who was  
himself free from fault.

If a conveyance by a husband to his  
wife to secure the principal of money  
of her separate estate taken and used  
by him is attacked by his creditors as  
voluntary or fraudulent, it is held in  
Adone vs. Spencer (N. J. Err. and  
App.), 55 L. R. A. 817, that the bur-  
den is on the wife to establish that  
her husband took and used her separate  
estate, but that when that fact is  
established the burden shifts and those  
claiming that such taking and use  
were by gift of the wife are held to  
have the burden of establishing such  
gift.

## Riches in Cotton Stalks.

A new source of wealth for resi-  
dents of the Southern States has been  
discovered. Some months ago M. W.  
Marsden, of Philadelphia, and Joseph  
Wile, of Kentucky, had a lot of cotton  
stalks shipped to Philadelphia to  
have them analyzed, to find if there  
was something valuable in them. They  
returned to Gonzales, Texas, recently  
with samples of what was found in  
them and exhibited them to a meet-  
ing of citizens.

The stalks were found to contain  
from \$2 to \$4 worth of sugar to the  
ton, to make fine samples of paper  
superior to wood pulp, two pieces of  
material resembling celluloid, smoke-  
less powder composition, alcohol and  
a valuable fertilizer.

Mr. Marsden thought that an acre  
of average stalks would amount to  
about three tons and that in the South  
70,000,000 tons of stalks were going  
to waste that were capable of pro-  
ducing that many hundred million dol-  
lars.

These gentlemen show their faith in  
their investigations by offering to erect  
a plant at Gonzales for the conver-  
sion of the stalks into the various ar-  
ticles shown at a cost of \$75,000, with  
a possible increase to \$250,000 if the  
citizens would take \$25,000 preferred  
stock. There is no such plant or in-  
dustry yet in operation.

## Railways in Japan.

Y. Shima, of Tokio, who was sent  
by his government to inspect the roll-  
ing stock of American and German  
railways, said to a Washington Post  
reporter:

"The future of railway building in  
our empire is bright. Though we have  
now only five thousand miles of steam  
roads, it will be only a short while be-  
fore the country is gridironed with  
them as thickly as in the United  
States. Japan at this time has scarce-  
ly any shops for turning out locomo-  
tive engines. One small one in Asa-  
ka is too insignificant to count. The  
indications are that before long the  
present repair shops will be enlarged  
and the matter of building engines,  
cars and other equipment taken up by  
the imperial government."

## Eleven Feet of 'Em.

Pike County, says a Kansas news-  
paper, glories in the distinction of  
having the most luxurious crop of  
whiskers in the United States. The  
crop adorns the fertile chin of Vol.  
Tapley, a farmer, and is more than  
eleven feet in length. When Tapley  
wants to exhibit his hirsute appen-  
dage in all its glory he takes it from  
his vest, where he commonly keeps it,  
attaches the loose end of it to the  
hinge of a door, and then backs off  
until it becomes taut.



## Presbyterian Missions.

Presbyterians are going to enter  
Panama. A political straw is the fact  
that they select their home and not  
their foreign organization to lead, in-  
dicating that they regard Panama as  
practically home territory. This same  
body decided, at its assembly in Buf-  
falo, to enlarge and continue its evan-  
gelistic work. The enlargement decid-  
ed upon was along the development of  
the pastor into an evangelist, and the  
discouraging of the scheme of hiring  
the professional evangelist. The Rev.  
Dr. Chapman will continue his work  
and will, it is said, take up various  
cities in the Middle West, after a cam-  
paign on the Pacific coast. An effort  
is to be made this year by the Pres-  
byterians to raise \$1,500,000 for foreign  
missions and \$900,000 for home mis-  
sions. These sums will be advances  
of \$300,000 and \$100,000, respectively.  
These increases are backed by the  
Presbyterian church itself, and are not  
merely the plans of missionary secre-  
taries. There are to be sent to the  
foreign field about eighty-five new  
workers, a number slightly below the  
number sent out last year.

## Praising God.

The bird praises God by singing; the  
flower pays its tribute in fragrant in-  
cense as its center swings in the  
breeze; the tree shakes down fruit  
from its bending bows; the stars pour  
out their silver beams to gladden the  
earth; the clouds give their blessings  
in gentle rain; yet all, with equal  
faithfulness, fulfill their mission! So  
among Christ's redeemed servants,  
one serves by incessant toil in the  
home, caring for a large family; an-  
other by silent example as a sufferer,  
patient and uncomplaining; another  
with the pen, sending forth words that  
inspire, help, cheer and bless; another  
by the living voice, whose eloquence  
moves men and starts impulses to bet-  
ter, grander living; another by the  
ministry of sweet song; another by  
sitting in quiet peace at Jesus' feet,  
drinking in his spirit and then shining  
as a gentle and silent light, or pour-  
ing out the fragrance of love like a  
lowly and unconscious flower; yet  
each and all of these may be serving  
Christ acceptably, hearing at the close  
of each day the whispered word,  
"Well done."—Our Young Folks.

## Baptists in Cuba.

Efforts of Baptists in Western Cuba,  
and especially in Havana, have known  
troubled times for many years. Sup-  
port has been had from Baptists of the  
South, and the trouble has been the  
double dealing of Spaniards who have  
professed Christian loyalty and are  
charged with being something quite  
different. Assisted by the Baptists of  
the North, a general effort is now to be  
made, both in Cuba and Porto Rico.  
Fully a dozen new men will be sent  
out at once, and it is the purpose to  
erect at least four new churches on  
each island during the year. Besides,  
two new schools will be established in  
Porto Rico and three in Cuba, and half  
a dozen new fields will be tentatively  
occupied. The Rev. H. L. Morehouse,  
who has just passed his twenty-fifth  
year in the service of Baptist missions,  
and who received an ovation at the an-  
niversaries in Cleveland, returned from  
Porto Rico and Cuba in April and re-  
ports extraordinary progress through-  
out both islands of Protestant propa-  
ganda of almost all kinds.

## Faith in God.

Faith in God gives sight into human  
life. We cannot understand humanity  
until we have some real thought of  
course exhaustive knowledge of the  
Deity. Faith has rare optical powers,  
and while it is not an all-seeing eye,  
it is a much-seeing and a far-seeing  
one. It not only looks off afar into  
heaven, but also reveals to the believ-  
ing soul many fair beauties of earth.  
A believing heart gives a truly esthetic  
view of life, for since it finds God in  
everything it finds everything beauti-  
ful in its time and way.

## Weakness Is Wickedness.

In such a world as this, with such  
hearts as ours, weakness is wicked-  
ness in the long run. Whoever lets  
himself be shaped and guided by any-  
thing lower than an inflexible will,  
fixed in obedience to God, will in the  
end be shaped into a deformity and  
guided to wreck and ruin.—Alexander  
McLaren.

## Methodist Consolidation.

Methodists in the East are surprised  
at the celebrity with which their gen-  
eral conference disposed of the matter  
of consolidation of their benevolences.  
In place of the missionary society,  
which does home and foreign work,  
their educational societies and the rest,  
there are created three great boards  
for home, foreign and educational  
work. The radical changes here or-  
dered cannot, it is said, be effected  
within two years, and may not be in

complete working order within four  
years. The old secretaries, in their  
old positions, have therefore been re-  
tained until such time as the new or-  
ganizations can be put into working  
shape. Committees of transfer, to have  
charge of the enormous interests, and  
the even more enormous detail, are the  
most that has been effected at this  
time in the direction of accomplish-  
ment of the fundamental departure.

## Helpful Words.

Just a word in kindness spoken,  
To a brother bowed with care;  
Coming like a heavenly token,  
Helping him his load to share.

Just a word! Who cannot give it,  
As we pass along the way?  
Speak it out! Our Lord would say it  
If He were on earth to-day.  
—George D. Gelwick.

## A Help to Others.

It is right to love and be kind to our  
friends when they are kind and loving  
to us; but it is still better to love and  
be kind to them even when they are  
cross and unkind to us. We can help  
others by learning to love one another  
and being very patient and kind.—J. C.  
B. Stivers.

## DANGER IN TRADES.

Calling of Farmer Found to Be Most  
Healthful and Safe.

That very many trades and occupa-  
tions have some specific danger to  
health has been shown by the mor-  
tality tables of various European coun-  
tries. On this side of the water, un-  
fortunately, the question has never  
been satisfactorily investigated,  
though in the 1903 bulletin of the  
United States bureau of labor one may  
find figures according to which the  
average life of the factory worker in  
Massachusetts is only 36.3 years, as  
compared with 65.3 years as the aver-  
age life of a Massachusetts farmer. The  
cause of this startling disparity  
lies altogether in the different occu-  
pations; in other words, the farmer's  
life is the safest and most healthful,  
while all other nonprofessional occu-  
pations are less so in varying de-  
grees.

Trades in which there is the great-  
est liability to accident play the most  
obvious part in making these mortality  
tables; but there are many occupa-  
tions in which, although there is prac-  
tically nothing to be feared from sud-  
den accident, there is, nevertheless, a  
serious and usually preventable tax  
on the vitality of the worker. And  
this danger lies often in the excessive  
dust of the factory, laden with par-  
ticles of steel, stone, cloth, or miscella-  
neous what not, and constantly taken  
into the lungs of operatives.

In England, where the matter has  
been carefully investigated, over thirty-  
eight varieties of injurious dust have  
been cited, and it has been  
shown that in nineteen different  
"dusty" industries the death rate  
from tuberculosis and other diseases  
of the respiratory organs is more than  
that of farmers. Such investigations  
have practically compelled legislative  
action abroad that has greatly im-  
proved conditions and is looking to-  
ward even greater improvement.

Dust, in fact, has been found the  
most assiduous foe of the workman's  
health, though, of course, temperature  
and moisture are important, and  
again often remediable, factors in  
making certain employments "neces-  
sarily unhealthy." Another series  
of internal disorders arises from the  
chemicals handled in making many  
commodities, lead poisoning and mer-  
cury poisoning being common exam-  
ples of so-called "occupation" dis-  
eases.

Finally, there are the diseases, such  
as anthrax, that may be "taken" by a  
workman handling some trade mate-  
rial that has not been thoroughly dis-  
infected.

## WHEN WELLS ARE POLLUTED.

Arguments of Purity of Deep Water  
Wells—Tests Suggested.

"The Pollution of Deep Wells" was  
the subject of a paper before a sci-  
entific society, in which was described  
an interesting experiment conducted  
by the United States geographical sur-  
vey and the geological survey of Geor-  
gia, acting in co-operation to determine  
the liability of contamination of the  
deep wells and springs in the vicinity  
of Quitman, Ga., by the proposed ac-  
tion of that city in turning the public  
sewage into an underground stream  
through a bore hole. To test the mat-  
ter, the surveys mentioned inserted  
two tons of salt into the well into  
which it was proposed to turn the se-  
wage. Samples of water were taken be-  
fore the experiment to determine the  
normal chlorine of the waters, and at  
short intervals during and for some  
time after the experiment. The report  
concludes that "on analyzing the sam-  
ples it was shown that the salt had  
entered all of the deep wells in town,  
thereby demonstrating that the inser-  
tion of sewage would have contam-  
inated all of the wells, and possibly  
led to a dangerous epidemic." Un-  
doubtedly the water of wells is often  
polluted by drainage, and the experi-  
ment verifies the danger, which should  
help health officers in their work. One  
wonders, however, if there is not a  
slight fallacy in the conclusion intro-  
duced by the doubt if micro-organisms  
might not be prevented from passing  
by the earth filtration, while a solution  
of salt would be able to permeate the  
medium. Why not use pathogenic bac-  
cilli themselves for a more convincing  
test?—American Medicine.

Old poem: "More rain falls on the  
just than on the unjust fellows, be-  
cause the unjust have the just's um-  
brellas."

Conceit may be only exaggerated hu-  
mility.