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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for generations. Some of these objects to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of those, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, or paying in advance, will have the benefit of the dollar rate. But if they do not pay for six months, the rate will be \$1.25 a year. Therefore we will not pay the paper to all responsible persons who order it, though they may not want the money, but we will not let them get the subscription account run over six months. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000



Graft is bred by the red tape worm.—Washington Post. Yes, and nursed by the civil service reform lumbago.

The demand for servant girls at Chicago now far exceeds the supply and Chicago is far from being alone.

Switzerland is one of the countries that does not worry about her navy, and that never talks of increasing it.

An exchange indicates that political activity is the result of action of a hot weather microbe. This may be true, and the microbe is doing deadly work in Oregon.

A Georgia girl's father used a hatchet on her lover. The young man was willing the hatchet should be buried, but objected to having his head used for the burying ground.

The Chicago strike is off at last. Now Mayor Dunne will have time to look after those street railway lines he was to get possession of for the municipality some time since.

The conscience of the American people is a doubtful quantity if the famous "conscience fund" of the government is a criterion. It was established in 1811 and has only reached the sum of \$400,000.

The fact that Nicaragua is the only Central American state having a coast line on the Gulf of Mexico, reported free from yellow fever should make those who opposed the Nicaraguan route for the canal think a little.

While other states are talking about their oil and gas fields, when will some enterprising man come along and begin a search for the light and heat giving fluid which we know is under old mother earth's surface near Salem?

All the standpat, thick-and-thin organs favor the convention scheme. It is more than an even chance that the people will sit down heavily on any convention-made ticket. Portland Journal. The "stand patters" believe more in the policies which have made this the greatest nation on earth than they do in any law ever adopted with a view to hamper party organization which is necessary to continue those policies in force. This condemnation from a Democratic newspaper should not scare Republicans. It should, on the contrary, show them more clearly their duty as Republicans.

Those who condemn two jurors for not seeing the case the same as the other ten forget that the jury is a collection of individuals, not a body. Each juror may decide for himself and is in no way bound to act in conjunction with his fellows unless he feels it his duty to do so. No juror is bound to find a verdict either by statute or by common law. If he thinks a man innocent, even if all the others find him guilty, the juror who does not abide by his own belief is unreliable, and unworthy. As a juror he is free to follow the dictates of his own conscience; not the other jurors'.

A great many people were heard to declare that they considered the sentence imposed on Senator Mitchell, especially that part fixing his imprisonment at six months, as excessively severe.

Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."
J. C. Baxter, Bridgwood, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair.

50¢ a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send me one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and get the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

vers. They contend that punishment is comparative. What would be required as a just and equitable punishment for a common thug becomes a severe and excessive punishment on a man of the position and character of Oregon's senior senator. No one denies that the minimum punishment permitted by the statute would have been fully adequate for Senator Mitchell, as all feel that if he has really been guilty of crime in the cases at issue, and the court has found him so, he was punished fully and adequately when the jury rendered its verdict. The fact that he will appeal the case to the supreme court does not affect the sentence.

GOVERNMENT MAY LEARN.

The writer has contended that Oregon and Washington have developed despite the land laws of the country, not because of them. It is therefore with feelings of pleasure that it notes that so able a paper as the San Francisco Call takes the same view of the subject.

The Call says: "By authority of congress the president appointed a commission, consisting of Land Commissioner Richards, Mr. Newell of the geological survey and Mr. Gifford Pinchot of the forestry bureau, to examine the land laws and report a plan for taking the best care and making the best use of the remaining public lands. Exclusive of Alaska the total area of the public lands is 1,441,436,160 acres, of which one-third or 473,836,402 acres is yet public domain and subject to some policy to determine its future.

"The commission reports that existing land laws do not fit the conditions of the remaining public lands, and it might have said, truthfully, that the laws were a misfit on a large part of the lands that do not remain. For forty years and more, ever since land hunters crossed the Missouri river, men with knowledge of the situation have said the same thing, only to be accused of criminal land grabbing intentions by theorists who do not know tillable land from an alkali smitten desert. The government has gone on, statutorily assuming that the land laws which fitted the prairie states east of the Missouri river were adapted to the vast region west of the 100th meridian. So we have had timber entry restricted by law to 160 acres, when everybody who is not dodging the fool killer knows that no man can handle with any profit that area of lumber forest. We have had also desert entry, under such regulations that honest compliance with them was impossible, and we have refused any further classification beyond agricultural, mineral, timber and desert lands, and have administered them all in the arid region, under the most idiotic misfit regulations and statutes.

"The result is that one of the most valuable potencies of land in that region has been nearly destroyed. It is a characteristic upon which other uses of intermingling lands must depend for profit in their cultivation. This potency was the capacity of the land for grazing and for nothing else. The government, that wise and strong agency in all matters properly belonging to it, flinched and turned booby whenever it was pointed out that the grazing lands should be classified and some provision made for their use in sufficiently large tracts for that business, and for the protection of the natural forage which alone made them valuable.

It would be a good thing if the government would turn a little of the attention it is now devoting to retarding the growth of the west by tying up the lands, to a liberalizing of the land laws in such a manner as to make it possible to exploit them. This talk about keeping the timber and other lands for the poor man is all bosh under present laws. The poor man can do nothing with 160 acres or any quantity of timber land, nor can he find any land to homestead that he can support life on without outside aid. If the government will let a man take up a homestead and live off it to make money enough to support the land, there would be some reason in hoping for development by the aid of the poor man. As it is there is none, as even the poor man has desires and necessities which no raw government land yet undeveloped will give him with less than two or three years of hard work, and some expenditure.

DISFIGURED WITH ECZEMA
Under Physicians Five Months. Went from Bad to Worse.
CURED BY CUTICURA
Wonderful Change in One Night. In a Month Face Was Clean as Ever.

"I was troubled with eczema on the face for five months, during which time I was in the care of physicians. My face was in such a condition that I could not go out. It was going from bad to worse and I gave up all hope, when a friend of mine highly recommended Cuticura remedies. The first night after I washed my face with Cuticura Soap and used Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent it changed wonderfully, and continuing the treatment it removed all scales and scabs. From that day I was able to go out, and in a month my face was as clean as ever."
THOMAS J. SOTH, 317 Stagg St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE AGONIZING Itching and Burning of the Skin
As in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worried parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures of the civilized world. Absolutely pure.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Cuticura Cream, 25c. per bottle of 40). Ointment, 50c. Soap, 25c. Dose: 10 pills 3 or 4 times a day. Cuticura Soap, 25c. per box. Cuticura Pills, 25c. per box. Cuticura Cream, 25c. per box. Cuticura Soap, 25c. per box. Cuticura Pills, 25c. per box. Cuticura Cream, 25c. per box.

gested. The question then arises, how to secure them.

The principal feeder for this town, the most important one, is that leading from Independence to Salem, thus connecting this city with the entire western half of the Willamette valley, a connection which is now in such an utterly roundabout way that its value to Salem is nil. A line from Salem to Independence, and thence by way of Dallas and Falls City to Newport would give this city deep sea connection, and would also bring it into touch with one of the wealthiest districts of Western Oregon, a country yet undeveloped but rapidly developing.

Another line needed by this city would connect it with Silverton, while another still would bring in the trade of Shaw, Stayton and the upper Santiam country.

A great many capitalists are looking toward this district about Salem. Many of them would put their money in here if they were satisfied that the people of Salem would back their efforts and would assist them. We do not care who builds these lines and whether they are built by the Harriman interests, by the interests that control the Corvallis & Eastern, by those back of the Citizens' Light & Traction Company or who it may be. What we want is to see these lines constructed. That they will pay is undoubted. That they will pay the city of Salem is beyond a peradventure.

The city of Salem can well agree to give a bonus consisting of right of way, terminal facilities and perhaps considerable sums of money to any company undertaking the construction of these lines. Will she do it? The Statesman has confidence in the business sagacity of Salem capitalists and thinks without a doubt they will rise to the assistance of any proposition. What really ought to be done, and what really would be the wisest thing to do, is to raise a bonus and hang it up where all can see it, to be given to the first comer who will construct and build either one of these lines.

Come, let us reason together. Let us counsel one with the other. Let us work together and pull together and we will accomplish these things on which Salem's future largely depends.

A report comes from upper Mill creek that the Wicks reservoir, through which our water supply passes, is being used as a bathing place by "our best families" and that even young ladies are known to have discovered the delights of a plunge in the sparkling water. We rejoice in our aristocracy, but we prefer not to drink their bath water. We suggest that the water commission investigate.—The Dallas Chronicle.

What's this? The editor of the Chronicle is very ungallant. It is true that second-class postage rates is a dangerous thing to monkey with. Chairman Overstreet of the committee on postoffice streets of proposing the increase of second-class postage rates. Some way newspaper readers appreciate cheap literature too much to like that. The proposition to raise the tax on beer or place a tax on coffee, while also fraught with dangers, is apt to be less so than an attempt to increase postage rates.

Wouldn't you have liked to be the ice man these past few days?

Europe now has two sick men. The Czar and the Sultan can now lie down on the hospital cot together.

Tom Lawson has a remedy for the ills of the world under his hat. He ought to use a little of it on his own brain. It is rather muddled, or perhaps addled.

Railroads is what Salem needs, wants and must have. It is time the matter was taken up, and it is time they were being built. Let's get together and start them going.

A man who is an automobilist and a gentleman at the same time is the noblest work of God in this century. He takes the place heretofore held by the honest man.

Portland's new mayor has found that the grafters' synonym for "screened gravel" is "selected gravel." Other places have found the same terms used synonymously at various times.

If high salaries meant freedom from dishonesty, there would have been no scandal like that of the Equitable Life. Unfortunately high-salaried men are occasionally as dishonest as men of lower wages.

What with typhoid germs lurking in the bowels of the succulent oyster, and the spring chicken strutting about with incipient tuberculosis in its gizzard, where are we to look for a perfectly healthy delicacy?

The Democratic mayor of Chicago is now, as to municipal ownership, where his defeated Republican opponent was before the election. This beats the Democratic record in catching up.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The proposal to assess realty at a higher valuation, and to place a lighter assessment on improvements may have some merit, but all properties should be assessed more nearly at their value, and thus reduce the rate of taxation, which is misleading to newcomers.

T. W. Lawson says that if the Democratic party will nominate Governor Johnson of Minnesota for president in 1908, he will be landed in the White House with a "Rooseveltian majority." What has Col. Bryan to say to this?

Cuba has decided that if one loan of \$350,000,000 brought good times, another loan of an equal amount can re-establish them, now that the first are gone. Cuba does not seem to realize that there must be a day of reckoning.

The persons to be blamed for the explosion on the Bennington will not be found in the "foe" camp of either the Bennington or the navy department. They will likely be found imbedded in the meshes of the departmental red tape.

Senator Mitchell has been about the most accommodating official Oregon ever had at Washington, but that has nothing to do with his conviction and sentence.—Albany Democrat. Favors done for one are easily forgotten. We never forget those we do others.

The Oregonian suggests that the action of the proposed Republican convention might be negative in its character, in relation to candidates, that is, that it might eliminate a number of candidates from the field, just as though the idea was original with that paper. The Oregonian's originality is wonderful at times.

With all due deference to such Republicans as listen to the bunco talk of the free trader, the so-called tariff revisionists or reciprocity advocates, to the arguments of the man who wants to sell his products at home and buy his supplies abroad, this paper feels safe in saying that the man selected for congressman from the First congressional

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and one dollar bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

RHEUMATISM COMMON IN SUMMER

The time to get rid of Rheumatism is in Summer while the blood is endeavoring to purge itself of all poisons and impurities, and the skin is active, with all the pores and glands open and able, in this way, to assist in the elimination.

Columbus, O., 1855 Mt. Vernon, Ave. Six years ago I had a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism, and the doctors I had did me no good. They changed medicine every week and nothing they prescribed seemed to help me. Finally I left off their medicine and began the use of S. S. S. My knee and elbow joints were swollen terribly, and at one time my hands were so swollen and painful that I could not close them when opened. I was getting discouraged, you may be sure, when I began S. S. S., but as I saw it was helping me I continued it, and today I am a sound, well man and have never had a return of the disease.
R. H. CHAPMAN.

The inactivity of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels causes the refuse matter to remain in the system, which, coming in contact with the different acids of the body, forms uric acid to be absorbed by the blood and distributed to the different joints and muscles, producing the pains, inflammation and other distressing symptoms of Rheumatism. The wandering pains of the disease remind the sufferer that the poison is still in the blood and he should lose no time in getting it out. S. S. S. neutralizes the acid and makes the blood rich and pure. It tones up every organ and cures the disease permanently. S. S. S. contains no harmful minerals to disagreeably affect the system, but while curing the disease, builds up the body.

SSS PURELY VEGETABLE.

up every part of the body by its fine tonic effect. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice desired without charge. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

district will declare himself in strict accord with the Republican party principle of protection for the home producer and home manufacturer. He will not favor a revision of the tariff looking to lower tariff duties on either manufactured goods or raw material. The Oregon hop grower, fruit grower, wool grower, farmer and lumberman all know what a tariff has done for them and what it is doing. It protects them in the possession of the best home market in the world, and gives them the sale of all their surplus product at a profit. They also remember what happened in 1892-4 when the tariff was revised before, and reduction of duties took place.

The howl of the free traders and so-called reciprocityites that we can't continue to sell to, and not buy from foreign countries, loses its force when it is observed that we bought last year \$1,117,507,100, and at the same time sold \$1,518,462,833 worth. The difference, amounting to over \$400,000,000 means our profit. If we remove the Dingley tariff we can easily reverse the order and give the profit to the other fellows.

A cavalry first lieutenant resigning from the army because he could not support his family on the "meager" pay allowed him, is rather an interesting case. Sixteen hundred and seventy-five dollars per year, rations and servant, which is the usual pay of men of this rank, is considered fairly good. Many will think, however, that the detail of Lieut. Otis to the Philippines for service was the hump he could not climb over.

RESULT OF A POLICY.

There is a lesson in the following comparison of imports and exports during the years since the Dingley tariff was adopted, and those who are talking for revision should study the following table before declaring tariff revision a necessity.

It appears from a summary statement just issued by the government bureau of statistics that the foreign trade of the past fiscal year was the largest in the history of the country. Both exports and imports exceeded all previous records. A comparison of aggregates follows, extended back to and including 1896, the year before the enactment of the Dingley tariff law:

Fiscal Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1905.....	\$1,518,462,833	\$1,117,507,100
1904.....	\$1,408,827,271	\$991,087,371
1903.....	\$1,420,141,679	\$1,023,716,237
1902.....	\$1,381,719,401	\$903,330,948
1901.....	\$1,487,764,091	\$823,172,165
1900.....	\$1,394,483,082	\$848,941,184
1899.....	\$1,287,023,307	\$697,148,489
1898.....	\$1,231,482,330	\$618,040,634
1897.....	\$1,050,403,556	\$764,730,412
1896.....	\$882,606,638	\$779,724,674

The total trade last fiscal year was \$2,635,970,333; in 1896 it was \$1,662,331,612; the increase from the latter year being nearly 60 per cent. The increase in exports has been over 70 per cent; of imports, 40 per cent. There has accordingly been a large increase in excess of exports, but the present excess of over \$400,000,000, large as it is, has been exceeded six times in the ten years.

Since 1898, however, imports have increased over 80 per cent, and exports only a little over 20 per cent. If therefore imports have increased at this rate, why should the tariff be lowered so as to further increase the importation of foreign goods? It is a remarkably peculiar foreign

trade situation which is presented, and our merchandise export trade keeps up the great pace. If one line of staple exports fails us for a season, another comes in to make the loss good. Early last fiscal year the noteworthy falling off in wheat exports promised to bring about a marked reduction in the total export trade, but a great cotton crop then came forward and not only saved the day, but sent total exports to a higher figure than ever. No less than 8,333,793 bales of cotton were exported last fiscal year, against a highest previous total of 7,564,847 bales in 1898; while the value of the cotton shipped also reached an unparalleled figure, \$379,747,454. The country has certainly been playing in good luck, the free trade Springfield Republican is led to say, and can no doubt afford the great expenditures being made by its people for travel and recreation abroad.

This idea, however, is not just. It is not luck so much as the carrying out of a well defined policy that has brought this condition to the United States. This policy must be maintained. Its maintenance means a continuance of this condition; its reversal will come with changing the policy.

ALL TAKE LOOK

HOP DEALERS KEEPING CLOSE WATCH UPON EFFECT OF VERMIN ON GROWING CROP.

With Few Exceptions Yards in Fair Condition, Say Some, Others Think Worse—No Accounting for Situation and All Agree Forecast Is Impossible.

The hop dealers of this city and even Portland have been scurrying about through the yards of the different sections of the valley to keep in close touch with the conditions of the growing crop and to note the effect of the lice and honeydew each day. There is none but will admit the conditions are as bad and worse than they have ever seen before, with the exception of the bottom district near Independence, and, while some say that it will be an utter impossibility to save even a portion of the crop in many yards, others, the more conservative, view the situation from a more optimistic standpoint, and say that there is yet plenty of chance to save the greater portion of the crop with the possible exception of a few yards north and east of this city.

B. O. Schucking of the firm of B. O. Schucking & Co. made a trip through the yards in the near vicinity to Salem on Tuesday. Mr. Schucking says that he does not remember of having seen such conditions before, especially at this season of the year, as pertains to lice and honeydew, but he does not think, either, that there is really any cause for alarm, as many of the so-called ruined yards are far from being in that condition and many could be wholly or at least partially saved if the growers would turn out and spray thoroughly and judiciously. Two or three yards, he said, were in practically a ruined condition now and beyond redemption, while, on the other hand, there are some of as fine yards as he has ever seen.

Louis Lachmund of the firm of Louis Lachmund & Co. also took an especial trip out to their yard, east of the city and adjoining tract of J. A. Pooler, whose yard was reported in a deplorable condition and the blossoms dropping off by the thousands. Mr. Lachmund says that while there is still a plenty of lice and honeydew in his yard, which he is spraying to overcome, it is not nearly in as bad condition as that of Mr. Pooler and he feels certain that he will realize a fair crop.

He says there is not a year but that the hop blossoms drop off the vines more or less and that, notwithstanding this condition, when harvest time comes the yield always turns out better than was expected. He entertains no fears of losing his crop, even if the lice are worse and the honeydew thicker than he has ever seen before in his experience.

H. J. Ottenheimer of the firm of L. Jenthal & Co. claims to have one of the finest yards that has ever been seen in this section of the hop producing district. He has sprayed his yard well, and, while the lice appeared in great numbers early in the season, he has been able to keep them under control and will not be bothered nor lose anything from this source. The great majority of the yards in that section are similar in condition to that of Mr. Ottenheimer and there promises to be little suffering from lice or mould there this season.

Says They Are Not so Bad.

T. A. Livesley, of the firm of T. A. Livesley & Company, of this city, made a tour of inspection of the hop yards situated immediately north and south of this city and stated yesterday that, in his opinion, with few exceptions, all of the yards appeared to be in fairly good condition. The exception to which he referred he gave as the Pooler and Collins yards, east of the city, the latter of which he regards as completely ruined from lice and honeydew, while the former is in an exceedingly bad condition, but not altogether hopeless, although he does not think Mr. Pooler has much show of saving his crop. Mr. Pooler has already sprayed his yard thoroughly and is making preparations, or was, up to a few days ago, to give it the second treatment of quassia and whale oil solution.

While all dealers concede that the conditions are bad generally there is none who will attempt to account for it as similar conditions have never occurred before, so early in the season. Neither will anyone venture a prediction upon the probable yield of the state for the reason that it would be an utter impossibility under the circumstances, for there is no precedent upon which a comparison can be drawn. Two years ago was an exceedingly bad year for the hop, moulded in some hop sections, but it came on later in the season and the weather conditions at that time were accountable. This year, however, the weather has been almost ideal and there is no accounting for the early appearance of the vermin.

Conditions in Lane County.

Owing to the conflicting reports which are being circulated, it is said, regarding the hop crop conditions in Lane county, Emmett Howard, a prominent grower of near Eugene, sends the following communication, which is self-explanatory and needs no comment: "I want to state to you the actual condition existing in the yards around Eugene.

"There are 90 per cent of the growers who concede that their yards, with the best of weather conditions, and to pick every hop, regardless of lice and mould, which is bound to follow, they will not have more than three-fourths of last year's crop.

"The lice and honeydew are worse than ever before with all the spraying. I've been through yards that were well sprayed ten days ago and the lice all killed, that today are just as full of lice as those that have not been sprayed. There is only going to be a top crop; that is, the lower arms are not going to bear at all. That is the complaint everywhere in this section. This hot weather is beginning to tell upon the upland yards and especially the young yards that are shallow rooted. If the hot weather continues through blooming time the conditions will be even worse."

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR ECZEMA

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if FAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50 cents. If your druggist hasn't it send 50 cents in stamps and it will be forwarded postpaid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the Health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, 11 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CUT THIS OUT

To the Northwest Poultry Journal, Salem, Or:

Enclosed please find 10 cents for a three month's trial subscription to the Northwest Poultry Journal. If I do not stop it at that time you may continue to send it and I will pay 50 cents within six months for a year's subscription. If not paid till the end of the year the price will be 80 cents.

Name _____
City _____
State _____