THE FATHER OF SOLDIERS. How the Japanese General Kuroki Looks After the Comfort

of His Men.

That night we camped on the battlefield, and again I had occasion to witness the extraordinary care Gen. Ku-Toki bestows upon his prisoners. As It was impossible to procure European food for them, he sent the offitere to Amune There a Hussian. Zkit hen had been previously established. The men were told, with many apologies, that they must be content with rice and dried fish until they reached Vitju, where they would find "grub" to their fiking. Not satisfied with that, the general ordered that the huge portions of rice allowed each Muscovite prisoner be fried. "If they cannot have buckwheat cakes, I will give them something like it, at least," said the "Father of Soldiers." At the same time be announced that to-morrow would be a day of rest, writes Baron Gottberg, in Louisville Courier-

When I started out ment morning to once more ride over the battlefield, the part used for burial places looked not unlike a soldiers' cemetery at home on Easter day. The several hundred graves were strewn with field flowers and green twigs, some being literally covered with many-colored blossoms and leaves. And there were more and more of these every minute, for every man not detained by wounds or duty. came to visit the dead, and every visitor brought flowers or greens to stick into the ground with the expressed wish that they grow and flourishnot to die like the good friends. And then each grave brave man-grave in duty, but smiling in death-drew forth his notebook and jotted down the name and date on each headpiece. These he will report as soon as he comes home. Thus the official lists are constantly reenforced, and, if need be, corrected, and Japan loses the mame of none of her numerous he-

I was astonished to learn that the Japanese government has no intention to bring home the bodies of the fallen. For the burial ceremonies an empty casket, inscribed with the dead hero's " name, suffices," said a general staff officer whom I asked, in a matter-offact way.

With the same gentleman I talked long and earnestly on the sacrifice of mare that allowed itself to be drowned by the Russians, preferring death to surrender.

"When a body of troops is unable" to offer further resistance, it is no disgrace to surrender," I urged.

"The crew did well," replied the Jap, "and their example will be folsolowed by my countrymen a hundred times, if necessary. When a Jap cannot live for Dai Nippon, he might as well die." And he showed me a letser just received from Tokio. A. brother of his wrote that their uncle, bid Gen. Nogi: had very "properly relused the obsequies" anceaded to be held for his youngest son who died at

"Wait awhile," the general had said, "I have two more sons in the field, and , all premised to die for our country, if it must be. There may be more deaths, and then we can hold funeral services for all at one and the same

- A DINNER-TABLE MISHAP.

Unexperienced Servant Performs His Duty to the Letter of Instruction.

Marcel Prevoet, the French novelist, is a favorite in the American colony in Paris, says the Washington Star. Whenever I see an English bishop," said M. Prevost at an American

dinner party, "I laugh a little to myself, for the good man's stately presence reminds me of a terrible mishap that once befell me "I entertained a certain bishop last year at dinner. My butler, an olderly

man, had brought in from a friend's house an inexperienced lad to help him in the dining room, and it seems that this lad, during the laying of the cloth, annoyed the butler beyond endurance with questions as to his du-"'How shall I hold the plates?"

"Do I serve the dishes on the right or on the left side of the guests?" "'Must the bishop be served first or second? "So he continued interminably, and

at last the impatient outler said: "All you will need to do will be to stand behind the bishop's chair, and whenever his fordship puts down his glass you must reach over and wipe his mouth with a napkin

"That, as the butler expected, stlenced his assistant. But the young man actually took the butler's ironical remark for a serious order. As soon as dinner began he stationed himself behind the bishop, waited till his lordship had drunk and put down his glass, and then, as deliberately as his nervousness would permit, he opened out a large napkin and wiped the dignified old gentleman's mouth "Imagine my horror

Man's Food.

A man is a very broad, omniverous animal and needs a great variety of food, both mental and physical No. matter what element we omit in his bill of fare, there is a corresponding loss, omission or weakness in his life You cannot get a full, complete man on half a bill of fare. You cannot pourish his body and starve his soul, and expect him to be symmetrical, well-balanced, poised, nor can you starve his body and nourish his soul. and expect him to be a giant on the physical as well as on the spiritual plane. -- Success.

IN AN ANTARCTIC SQUALL

Not a Pleasant Experience with the Temperature at 72 Degrees of Frost.

Buddenly the mist lifted, and the temperature, which generally rose during a gale, by this time had fallen to 72 degrees of frost. The first squall brought drift snow, and we suffered greatly from frost bites, while securing our little camp, writes C. R. Bortherevikks, In "Antarctic Experiences," in Century. Our reindeer sleeping bags, which, while warm from previous use, had been packed on the sledge, where they became quite flat and frozen hard, so that when the gale surprised us we had to thaw ourselves gradually into the bags. Later on we used the dogs to thaw out the bags for us. They always liked to roll upon anything that was not snow or ice, even were it but a thrown away mitten; and they would turn round and round over it, imagining that they were warmer there than on the snow. When later we threw our frozen bags on the snow, the dogs generally clustered together on them at once, and soon after we could get into them

By this time the gale was over us in earnest, and we took refuge in our sleeping base in the tent, from which we were not able to extricate ourselves for the next three nights and days, in which time we expected the icy floor beneath us to break up at any moment. Our silk tent rapidly filled up with a dense fog. both from our breath and from the heat given out by the lantern; a thick layer of frost soon covered the inner walls of the tent, and beautiful snow crystals shone down on us through the ventilation hole in the bag. The drift snow buried the tent, and the snow pressure left us just enough space for our sleeping bags. The dark little spot which we formed on those vast white fields was blotted out. Mon. dogs and sledges all disappeared. and the antarctic gale as it raged over us found nothing but cold white solftude.

For three nights and three days we had to take turns in standing on all fours to prevent being smothered by the pressure of the snow. From time to time the Laps joined in melancholy native hymns, the monotony of which seemed in a remarkable degree to harmonize with the rage of the blizzard over our heads. We had brought a small aluminum cooking stove with us into the tent, and with difficulty we prepared a warm meal. But in the cold the metal stuck to our fingers. and if was not pleasant to have one turn at cooking. We reasted the heart of a seal, but other parts we atraw. The dogs were completely snowed under. Some of them had eaten the straps of their barness in order to free themselves; but they were still unable to move, being frozen to the fca.

SATURN'S SATELLITE.

Its Discovery in 1899 Has Only of Late Received Authentic Confirmation.

One of the most interesting recent astronomical discoveries is that of Phoebe, the ninth satellite of Saturn, announced in 1839 by Prof. William H Pickering, as having been found on photographs made at the Harvard university observatory, at Arequipa, in Peru The data, says Youth's Companion, were not then sufficient tofurnish a satisfactory determination of

her orbit. Confirmation of the discovery has been long detayed, probably because the planet has been crossing the region of the milky way, where stars are so numerous that its verification "would be difficult. Naturally astronomers had become somewhat skeptical as to Phoebe's real existence suspecting that some mistake might have been made in interpreting faint spots on the photographs.

But complete confirmation comes at last in a Harvard bulletin just issued. stating that the satellite has been found again upon numerous Arequipa places, 11 of which, made in and since last April, furnish the elements for a reasonably accurate prediction of its

The calculation of the orbit is well in hand, and the results will be given in a volume of the Harvard "Annals" soon to appear. The satellite is extremely small, probably too faint to be seen through any existing telescope but we can photograph what cannot be seen.

As to its orbit, all that can be said at present is that the distance from the planet must be between 7,500,000 and 8,000,000 miles, and the period of revolution about 17 months. For further and more precise information we must await the finished computations Of the six satellites discovered during the last century all but the satellife Neptune were found by American as ronomers—the seventh satellite of Saturn by Bond in 1849; the two satellites of Mars by Hull in 1977; Jupjter's satellite by Barnard in 1892, and B:rx Phoebe

Had Made a Change.

"Isn't there something in my policy." asked a caller at an insurance office the other day, "about my baving to report any change of residence?" "

"Yes, sir," said the man at the nearest tesk, picking up a pen. "Where have con moved to?"

"I haven't moved anywhere," rejoined the caller. "I have made a change in my esidence by painting it a light straw color and putting a chimney pot on the itchen chimney I think that's all. Good day!"-Stray Stories

Suspicious. Jasper-I often wonder why Jenkins

is not more popular, for he is the most polite man I know Jumpoppes. That is just the trouble. He is so confoundedly polite he leaves the impression that he wants to borrow money. Town Topics.

CHILDREN'S SMALL DECEITS Signs of Depravity in Little Ones

That Bode Ili for Thear Future. Natural depravity of the youthful

mind was fully shown in a North side confectionery store, when three little girls entered the shop in Indian file and made a beeling for the candy CAURLET IN THE PARTY THE PROPERTY OF as expression of injured inaccence, says the Chicago Tibune.

"Well, what do you want now?" the old woman who was proprietor of the place inquired.

"Oh," said the eidest girl, barely seven years old, jerking her elbow expressively in the direction of one of her small companions, "she gave you a nickel instead of a cent." The old woman went behind the counter and took out a tin box containing a number of coppers. She peered into the box, she shook it, to make sure there was no nickel turking among the other coins, and then held it under the moses of the little girls, exclaiming sharply: "There, now! Do you see any mickel there?"

Without replying the girls filed out of the shop, each face clouded by an expression of hopeless disappoint-

ment "You wouldn't believe it," said the old woman, bitterly. "I wouldn't believe it myself if I didn't stand here all day and see it with my own eyes The deceits of children are almost enough to drive me crazy. They look you right in the face with angel eyes and lie to you as easily as if their tongues were oiled. Many a penny I lost because I could not believe that mere babes were trying to swindle me. When I catch them at it they run out just as those girls did without saving anything. That does not keep them, from coming back here again, though,

"The boys around here are just as bad as the girls. Half a dozen boys were in here getting candy one day, and they had got their candy and hadn't paid for it, when a boy stuck his head in the door and shouted; 'Say, missus, your sign has tumbled down! His eyes bulged out as if he was scared, and my heart gave such a jump that I could sear ely get out to the sidewalk. The sign was all right The boys left the store by a rear door while I was looking for the boy. Afterwards they declared that they paid for the candy when they got it. It is dreadful to think what men and women these boys and girls will be when they grow up."

THE STORY OF RAISSULI.

Capture of the Arab Brigand by the Basha of Tangier Described by Himself.

The Brigand Raissuli, who captured Perdicaris, tells his own story in Leslie's Monthly Magazine.

"Now, some eight years ago, Abder-Rahman Abd-el-Saduk, then the bashs of Tangier," said Raissali, "finding that he rould not subdue the resistance of our party by the troops at his disposition, made overtures of peace, and, sending me a safe conduct, invited me to ome and discuss s friendly solution of our difficulties. I went to his official residence, alone and unarmed and, while we sat at a table filterally-about a tray-) i was sadienly seited, bound, hurried to prison and heavily froned, an iron band was riveted about my neck, handcuffs with intervening bars so that I could not bring my two hands together were fastened on my wrists. and similar fetters were also rivered about my ankles. Then I was sent to Mogador and there confined with the lowest criminals, who recked of filth and who swarmed with insects-these latter cut into my flesh as old also my irons. Thus I remained four long years, chained to the walls so that I could not lie down, until at last the meck band and handcuffs were removed. After that I passed still another whole year in that horrible prison. Do you now wonder " he asked, "at the oath I swore to be revenged upon so treacherous an enemy? You know," he continued, "of the column of government troops lately sent against us. They remained in the valley yonder capturing defenseless peasants at the plow and violating their daughters, of whom 18, amongst them children of six years old, have been thus dishonored. Then came the treacherous capture of the M'sorra. deputation who went at Hadj Abd-er-Selam Abd-el-Saduk's summons, bearing, not arms, but presents in their hands. Then I determined to seize upon some European and to hold him till these men should be released and until the Abd-el-Saduks make restitution for the wrongs we have suffered at their hands."

Dog Massage. Queer professions are many and various, but there can be few more queer than one which is now being advertised in Paris -that, namely, of professor of massage for dogs. It appears that there is an establishment in which dogs may be subjected to treatment at the following rates: For changing the form of the muzzle, 40 trancs; putting wrinkles on a bull-dog's face, 80 francs; making a straight tail curly, 20 france; removing superfluous bair, five francs an hour; changing color of coat, 30 france; changing drosping ears to erect, and vice versa, 20 francs; making a buildog's fore paws crooked, 100

Alarming Symptom. "What's the occasion of all this talk shout having a conservator appointed

or old Muntoburn?" "I think it originated with his lawers. He wants to tear up his will and fivide his property among his heirs while he is still alive."-Chicago TribCRISP BANK NOTES.

WILL BE SUPPLANTED BY SOFT AND VELVETY BILLS.

Now Process to Be Employed by Government Printing Bureau-Some Interesting Par-

ticulars. The days of the crisp bank-note arnumbered. Instead of being crisp; the money which the government bureau of engraving and printing will hereafter turn out will be soft and velvery, if important experiments which are now being conducted in the presence of treasury officials for the purpose of demonstrating the advantages of a novel chemical treatment for paper provesatisfactory. The result of the adoption of the new secret process, says Geyer's Stationer, will be to revolutionize a portion of the work connected with the printing of the paper money of the linited States. Under the new process it will takes just 60 days' less time to manufacture a bank-note than -under the present method. The chemical solution not only renders the paper soft and velvety, but it also makes it nonshrinkable. By applying it to a Japanese napkin that article breomes as soft and pliable as a lissue of silk. The chemical preparation acts as an antisoptic and preservative. When applied to old documents it seems to knit the fiber together and prevent further decay. Under the present process of printing paper money the paper has to be thoroughly soaked in water. While it is in this worked condition, one side of the paper is printed. The sheet ils then placed in a steam-room and kept under a high temperature for 30 days, the time necessary for the ink to dry. The sheet is again souled as in the first instance and the reverse side of the bill printed. The 30-day drying process then has to be repeated. In cases where a third impression on the bil is necessary which is required when the printing is done in two colors the wetting and drying process has to be repeated for a third rime, and another month is thus consumed in its production. Besides the delay of this process. the wetting and drying for the fiber of the paper, and although it is "carebed" to give it the crisp apprarance, the starch soon wears out and the bill hecomes limp and worn. In printing bills The paper that has be new process no werring is necessary of

SMOOTHLY RUNNING WHEEL

hours after the printing is done.

The ink loses none of its inster when ap-

plied to the paper, as implem the old

process, and is thoroughly der within 44

It Went Around All Right Until the Visitor Scraped His Heel on the Floor.

"Yes," said the manager, as they stood in awe before the great machine "It's perfect. See how smooth! runs, and remember the weight of that fly-wheel, will you?" The great wheel, 20 feet in diameter, revolved noiselessly, the belt flapping, with amorrasional jerk, as the joint came in sight.

says the Dallas (Tex.) Nows. An oily person in bine cottonade acowied at the visitors and contanged to pour off into the firm glass cups. thick, yellow oil that seemed a most satisfactory lubricant. As the party turned one scratched his heel on the iron-covered floor, and a weird somek rent the air The person in blue leaped in the air with his hoir bristling. The party, including the manager made for the door. The only brave one was the man who had carned the trouble He was interested.

The engineer poked his head into the whirling belts and began to scatter oil "Cre-e-e-e-ak!" the visitor ran his

foot across the floor again. The engineer dodged back with affrighted face and around the machine where he peeped into every crevice. "Come out!" called the manager. "Something's about to break."

"Cre-e-e-e-ak!" Again the engineer fore around the great machine, dripping oil all over it. The machine gave another creak, this time a hollow grown, for the visitor had miscalculated the force, and with a howl the engineer threw off the belt,

and the ponderous wheel slowly halt-"Well," said the engineer, "I'll be hanged if I know what it is, but I got

"Maybe it was my foot scraping the floor," said the visitor, feeling a pity for him.

"Foot nothin"," said the engineer, rudely. "Th' machine's busted If people would only ten' to their business they d get along better."

Then the visitor left, and the engineer began to unscrew all the nuts and bolts, swearing enthusiastically under his breath until such time as the manager should be out of hearing.

Bejected Foods.

Cows' milk is said to be abhorred by the Japanese and rabbits are never saten by the Abyssinians, who explain that rabbits are too much like big eats. The natives of the Sandwich islands would not take caviar for a gift. Cheese in Mexico is simply curds desiccated and pressed in pancake shape, and even then it is patronized only by the Caucasion colonists. The half-breeds accept it with hesitation and a two-ounce slice of Limburger would stampede a tribe of mountain Indians. They resent it as a practical loke in questionable taste. But why the Koreans eschew ice cream as a traveler reports is the case, is less easy to explain. Perhaps they share the Japanese prejudice against dairy products or the Chinese predilection for superheated tidbits.—Chicago Daily

TO WIN SOCIAL SUCCESS.

It Is Necessary to Become a Good Listener and Show Emotion Over Small Talk.

Dae of the first qualifications for a man or woman who aims at being a social success; is the ability to talk and listen to twaddle in such a way that the face shall express all the depths of pett up emotions, while the ears drink in the trivialities or the tongue school the gossip of scandal of

the hour.' This sentiment was uttered with much unction by a man of uncertain ago, whose face and figure have for years been familiar in the clubs, in the ballrooms, and other places of social resort in Chicago. His hearer was a much younger man, whom by precept and by example he was trying to initiate into the mysteries of social life, says the Tribune

The two men were at a theater largely attended by the men and women who collectively constitute the mysterious entity, Chicago society, and they were watching a rouple seated in one of the boxes. "Now warch the young man and woman closely," continued the mentor, "and tell me what you think they are talking about. You see that they are both young, both handsome. I cam tell you that they are both rich and of high social standing If you don't know them yet you must make their acquaintance at oace. for no one can be in society without knowing them. Their conversation seems to be interesting, doesn't it"

"What are the words," continued the elder man, "of which that pretty picture is the accompaniment. "Is he telling her one of those fairy tales which all maids love to hear, of respectful admiration and changeless affections? Are those arched, sidelong little glances exclamation points

by which the maiden signifies her delight at the picture which the young man's imagination has painted? can rell you just what the subject is You know that a seandalous story about two well-known prople, began to circulate yesterday. That young man knows all about it, for he has excellent sources of information His companion knows something about it and is anxious to know more. He is satisfying her curiosity, and they are both gloating over the charming little bit of scandal. But, my boy, they are pourself to play your part as well as they. The next time that you have

occasion to tell a gir' how many thousand dollars are involved in the latest engagement transaction you must do H with the same caressing grace in vour gestures that this young follow brings into play. Then as a reward for making a fool of yourself, the afri will perhaps reply by one of those half emiles which you seem to admire

90 much " HOSPITALITY IS OVERDONE.

forth Dakota Eleve Custom Bulnous to Digestion.

One of the most striking customs of the past that are preserved by the Indians of to-day is found among the tribes on the Devil's Lake reservation in North Dakora, Supervisor Wright, of the indian service, gives the followour account of this peculiar practice. From time immemorial the Devilla. blo as oldered to as old custom in regard to the freatment of a gues . As ending to their oriquette, it to the bounder duty of the host to supply his guest with all the fond he may desire, and, as a rule, the apportionment set before the risking Indfan is much in excess of the capa try of a single man. But by the same custom the guest is obliged to eat all that is placed before him, else he grossly insults his entertainer. It was found that this practice would work a hardship, but instead of despensing with the justom, the Indian method of measoning was applied and what is known as the professional easer was brought

to the front "While the guest is supposed to ear all that is placed before him it serves the same purpose if his neighbor assists in devouring the bountiful repast. the main object being to have the plate clean when the meal is finished. It is not always practicable to depend upon a neighbor at table to assist in getting away with a large disner, and in order to insure the final comsumption of the allotted portion visiting Indians all upon these professional eaters, whose duty it is to sit beside them through a meal and eat what the quest leaves. The professional eaters are never looked upon in the light of guesta, but more as traveling companions with a particular data to perform. These eaters receive from one to two dollars, and even three dollars for each meal where they assist."

Greek Sailors. Bailors of the Grecian archipelago.

often equip trading a hooners on a plan of profit-sharing, after the cuatom of New England whalers, and if their venture proves anything like a success they cannot easily be induced to take a berth in the merchant marine of the western nations. They detest subordination, but a chief cause of their preference for home enterprise is the difference of the night-watch system. For a week or two a Greek sailor will watch all day and sleep all night-emergencies, of course, excepted then take his turn at night-work ing and day-sleeping. English, French and German captains would dismiss him to his hammock for four hours and then rout him out in the mider of his sweetest sleep. In wages there may be no great difference, but his experience has convinced him that, in the long run, the long-term plan can best be resconciled with perfect health.

WEALTH FROM COWS.

OVER TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR REALIZED.

Facts and Figures of Interest to the Farming and Stock-Raising

People of the United

"Did you ever ast down and figure," said the man with a pencil, reports the New York Sun, "just how big a swith the humble dairy cow cuts in the world, or, more properly speaking, in threcountry? If you haven't, you will doubtless be surprised to know that abe adds \$205,000,000 a year to our wealth.

"There are about \$1,000,000 dairy cows in the United States, which are yielding about 1.175.000 500 pounds of butter a year At 15 cents a pound this foots up over \$200,000,000

The average annual yield of butter to the cow is 125 pounds, and if the farmer knew how to feed his cattle properly he could bring this average, to, 300. pounds, or about the cost of the cow in the first place

"Most farmers who have sever inventigated or studied the matter imagine that all that is necessary to feed a row is about what he thinks she ought to have. The fact is that every cow must first have enough food for body maintenance, then whatever she gets over and above that goes into milk or meat-which depends upon the breed

"If a cow is bred along dairy linesthat is, if her sire is a full-blooded dairy animal -she will not have the usual narural tendency to convert into mest her exceens of feed, but will turn it out to milk. If she is fed from the time she drops her calf, is regularly milked and made comfortable quiet and contented. the more feed she gats the more milk she gives. There's a good bit in keeping any animal contented and happy. pecially if she is a good milker

"Some may think that such an enormore yield of butter as would result from proper feeding of all these mws would bring ruis to the industry. This would happen only where feed is expensive but the real result would be that American butter would find a big market in Europe, where we could underself all home competition

"For instance, in Denmark it costs in round numbers, shout twice what it does in the northwest to produce butter. In Germany the cour is but little .ess than in Denmark, and so it runs through all the countries that offer us a market

"In fact, there is a lot of butter now being exported by the big creameries, and they find it easy to average 30 or 35 cents a pound. The price abroad at present prohibits butter from general use but with a production double what we now have we rould afford to offer it abroad at a figure that would will give us plenty of margin.

"It will take a good many years, though, to bring the average up to even 200 pounds to the row, since much of the stock is poor and proper feeding as an idea that the dairy associations find It difficult to propagate. Present prices are satisfactory, however, and the good-"DW one that is properly managed will net its owner from \$30 to \$40 a year

"The burrer business is rapidly drifting into the hansa of the big creamers. companies, of which there are a large number especially in the west and northwest. They have not only been raising the standard of butter, but they oave been gradically putting up the

"They have stations seattered all over the country easy of screen to the farmer The owner of a dairy herd buys a parent separator that turns out the butter fat and the creameries pay him a maximum. of 22 cents a proper for this. The swimmalk he feeds to his plus, and every month the creamers's little check for about \$2.50 or three dollars a cow comes in very bandy "

Thieving Bluejays.

Greenieaf Davis, the hermit of Mount Karabdin, tells of a binejay's nest that contained the shells of morethan 250 eggs, which the jays had stolen from the nests of song Sirfs and taken home for their young to tend on Hidden in one side of the aest was a gold watch which a hunter from Worcester had lost the previous autumn and had accused his guide of stealing. The warch had been hung on the limb of a lean-to-camp at night. and when the hunter awoke in the morning the timepiece was missing.

Charms of Possil Hunting. One of the charms of the fossil hunter's life is the variety, the element of certainty combined with the gambling element of chance. Like the prospector for gold, the fossil huster may pass suddenly from the extreme of dejection to the extreme of elation Luck comes, in a great variety of ways; semetimes as the result of prolonged and deliberate scientific search in a region which is known to be fire. sillferous; sometimes in such a prosair manner as the digging of a well -- (entury.

Cure of Idiney.

Cretinism, which is one form of ishocy, is curable, according to rest won Wagner, of Vienna. He has freated 52 cases with thyroid gland and finds improvement in body and mind in all cases, even when the patients had passed the age of growth All improved in their power of speech and some of the children were made fit to attend school.

One of the Others Clara Did the newspapers notice your father at the great banquet? Johnny --- Yea.

"Well, mamma said she could not see his name in the list."

"No: but the list ends up with and others' That means papa. They always meation him that way. Tit-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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