

NEW NATIONAL PARK

Congress Will Authorize Its Formation in Colorado.

Formerly Thickly Populated Cliff Dwellings with Their Prehistoric Belongings Will Be Included in the Park.

The first steps toward the preservation of the Colorado cliff dwellings on Mesa Verde to form a new national park will be taken during the coming session of congress, says the Chicago American.

The Colorado Cliff Dwellings association has the hearty support of Senator Teller and Representative Shafroth, in the effort to secure the Mesa Verde from depredations, and it is likely that the plans formulated will be adopted by act of congress.

These plans include, first, an act positively prohibiting all digging and carrying away of relics from the ruins. Mr. Wetherill, one of the members of the Cliff Dwellings association, states that if this were permitted much longer everything of interest in the ruins would disappear. The association will ask congress to pass a law absolutely cutting off the Mesa Verde from settlement until such time as the district can be converted into a national or state park.

The cliff dwellings are situated along Mancos canyon, in Navajo and Cliff canyons, in the southwestern part of Colorado, which enters Mancos canyon from the northwest, and in Johnson canyon, on the southeast. Over the greater part of the district comprising the western half of the mesa the association already holds a lease from the Indians for ten years, but this has been turned down by the commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington, as Indian lands can only be leased legally for grazing purposes, for a period of five years. Unless congress can be induced to pass a bill permitting a lease for other purposes the lease will have to be given up.

The district which it is hoped may be converted into a national park is about 20 miles square, two-thirds of which is on the Ute reservation.

The first ruins were discovered by the Hayden expedition to Mancos canyon in 1876. These, while interesting, are small and in poor preservation. In 1881 Mr. Albert Wetherill settled on the mesa, and in 1887 discovered the great cliff palace in Cliff canyon, and Spruce Tree house, at the head of Navajo canyons, while hunting for cattle.

Mr. Wetherill estimates the population of Mesa Verde in prehistoric times at more than 20,000.

"Judging from the houses of modern Pueblos, who live in probably the same manner," he said, "each circular room accommodated about 20 people. Cliff palace (which is 450 feet long alone contains 25 such ruins and beside other large houses and innumerable small ones. The top of the mesa is covered with great mounds, acres in extent which mark the site of former habitations. The ruins are probably 3,000 or 4,000 years old at the least.

"There is one thing named among the relics taken from Mesa Verde back to California by Dr. Cole which, I think, is strange. He speaks of finding tear bottles. Now, I consider it is odd that Dr. Cole should know the little clay jugs were used as tear bottles. We have never had any history of the cliff dwellers, and we therefore do not know that they used tear bottles. I suppose that the resemblance of the jugs to the tear bottles used by the ancient Egyptians has caused Dr. Cole to designate the jugs found by him as tear bottles in the absence of another name. Still the finding of the jugs brings us something new and I am glad to learn of it."

Iron Melted in Five Seconds.

A European inventor recently performed a remarkable experiment in the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison at Orange, N. J. He placed a cup half full of chemical in a crucible and covered it with a small quantity of powdered aluminum. He then placed an iron wrench about half an inch thick and six inches long in the crucible. Touching a match to the compound the mixture blazed furiously, and in five seconds the iron wrench was melted. It was estimated that the heat evolved in the process was 3,000 degrees centigrade, hitherto considered impossible to reach. The inventor keeps the nature of his chemical compound a secret.—Science.

Utilizing Swamp Lands.

A number of British cities lease for a long time or purchase outright hundreds of acres of bog land or other waste land for the use of the city. Glasgow has about 800 acres so employed. The city garbage is used for filling in and for fertilizing purposes. In the course of a few years many acres of land are reclaimed and made to blossom as the rose. Hay, oats, potatoes and other vegetables are raised and turned toward the support of the department. These municipal farms are located from 2 to 15 miles from the city. The transfer of the refuse to the farms is made by the railway.—N. Y. Times.

Visitors to the Nile.

According to a Cairo correspondent visitors to the Nile this winter will be somewhat disappointed in consequence of the Nile not being navigable for steamers near Assuan by reason of the extensive damming operations now being carried on. These works will not be completed for another two years.—Chicago Chronicle.

Mail Night School.

In Baltimore there have night schools in the city jail. Attendance is compulsory.

THE COUNTY MORGUE

A Growsome Place Visited by Many Morbid Curiosity Seekers.

Women Are in the Majority Among Those Who Daily Go to Gaze Upon the Faces of the Unidentified Dead.

Of all queer and objectionable show places on earth for taking children the morgue would seem to rank first, but little folks are constantly being taken over to the Cook county house for the unidentified dead and shown through the chamber of horrors, as if it were designed as a place for juvenile entertainment, says the Chicago Chronicle. Every day, from eight o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night, the morgue, just back of the county hospital, is open to the general public and anyone who so desires may roam through the big apartment where are kept the dead and gaze to his heart's content upon the ghastly sights.

Years ago the bodies were kept upon unprotected slabs covered only by a sheet. Upon a toe of each corpse was fastened a tag. This tag bore the name of the deceased if this was known, the date upon which the body was brought in and a number corresponding to the number of the register page upon which appeared all of the known details of the case. Visitors could walk about and lift the sheets whenever they desired to get a better view of the corpses. Often the bodies were crowded so thickly together that it was scarcely possible for a person to walk down an aisle without brushing against the feet or head of the dead.

All of this arrangement is now changed for a much improved one. The bodies are now placed each in a separate compartment with a glass cover, through which the corpse may be perfectly seen. A refrigerating plant in the building is employed to furnish the low temperature necessary for the preservation of the bodies. Pipes encircle each compartment, keeping the interior as cold or colder than it could be kept by the use of ice. Usually there are about a dozen or fifteen bodies in the morgue at a time, and this number is sufficient to draw a constant stream of visitors. A very small per cent. of the visitors comes because of any actual business there. Most of them are impelled by an idle or morbid curiosity to visit the place and look upon the distressing sights. Perhaps there are more of the morbid curiosity seekers than there are of the idle variety. The faces of the dead have a strange fascination for them and they are drawn to gaze at them as steel is drawn by a magnet. If the faces of the corpses have been mutilated or are badly distorted the attraction is so much the stronger, and before such a body the visitor will stop and stare twice or three times as long as before the unblemished corpse.

Women and children are by far the most numerous visitors at the dead-house. Numbers of men come in and wander up and down before the glass cases, but they are few and far between compared with the women. There are numbers of females who are regular visitors at the morgue. They go there just as regularly as they go to the grocery store, and exhibit the greatest anxiety not to let a corpse get into the morgue and out again before they have seen it. Sometimes certain of these women stop for a quarter of an hour or more at a time and wonder who the deceased is, whether or not he took his own life, and if they come to the conclusion that he was murdered, who committed the act, and how did he do it and what did he do for? It takes a long time for the morbid visitor to figure out all of these points to her satisfaction, and as she is engaged in the fascinating task she stands and gazes intently into the face of the dead.

Most pitiful of all visitors are the little children. In nearly every case the child is accompanied by its mother or some other woman who has brought it there for the purpose of shocking it, or, presumably, because she thinks it will entertain the little one to look at the distorted and horrible faces of the dead. Sight is presented to the children which, in many instances, they will not forget the rest of their lives. Time and again the children will see the sickening sights in their dreams as vividly and distinctly as they saw them in the morgue. Oftentimes the fear and sense of horror betrayed upon the face of the child when looking at a corpse is distressing in the extreme, but on the other hand they sometimes seem to be affected with only the same morbid curiosity manifested by the mother.

Like a Car Window.

George—Just look, father! Isn't our baby the finest in town?
Father—It may be, George, but I hope it won't turn out to be like a car window.

How is that, father?

"Hard to raise, and after you do raise it unmanageable."—Philadelphia Record.

Wouldn't Hold Much.

Mamma—Why are you so quiet, Robbie?
Robbie (aged six)—I was thinkin' how glad I am Christmas don't come in the summertime.

"Why?"
"Cause I wear such teeny-weeny little socks in the summertime."—Catholic Standard.

The Passion for Investigation.

Mamma (in Boston)—We had a great deal of trouble with little Emerson last night. His nurse told him something about a bugaboo.
Friend—Was he frightened?
"Not at all; but he cried bitterly because she couldn't show him the bugaboo."—Puck.

HOME FOR BACHELORS

Novel Plans of an Actress for New York Apartment Building.

Will Introduce a Lot of New Wrinkles for the Ease and Comfort of Single Men—No More Buttonless Shirts.

May Irwin announces that she is going to encourage and foster bachelorhood by building a bachelor apartment house with a lot of new wrinkles for the ease and comfort of the tenants. To do this has been one of her pet schemes ever since she began to invest her surplus revenue in New York real estate several years ago.

She doesn't think that the bachelors of this city are properly cared for. Their trousers get frayed in spite of their incomes, she says, and regardless of the fact that they live in apartments with an alleged valet service thrown in with the hot and cold water and steam heat. There is to be a woman housekeeper, who will have charge of the laundry, mending, trouser-pressing and shoe polishing departments. She will study the needs and whims of all the tenants and then boss the valets, so that they will gratify the whims and supply the needs. She will inspect all the shirts before they are sent back from the laundry and mending-room to the suites of their wearers, and not a button shall be missing. Mrs. Irwin says that this care of the buttons is a scheme original with her, and that it will do more than anything else to make her bachelor apartments a success.

The rent will be high and the house will be exclusive, says the press agent. Miss Irwin is now working on some secret plans for an automatic button-ometer which she has invented.

This unique apartment building is to be at Nos. 154 and 156 West Forty-fourth street.

A BRILLIANT RECORD.

English Mill Hand Wins a Fellowship at Oxford in Face of Great Obstacles.

The gradual removal of the social barriers which formerly restricted English political and educational life was never better instanced than by the appointment just made of Mr. Joseph Owen to a fellowship at Oxford. Six years ago Mr. Owen was a mill hand at Oldham, helping to support his poor parents. He attended at night the university extension lectures, and so much ability did he show that the lecturers gave him a fund and sent him to the great university, where, with his wife, he settled down in a humble cottage. He knew no Greek and little Latin. His first success came when he won the Brackenbury history scholarship, to the surprise of many learned, aristocratic competitors. Four years of determined, uphill work passed and the final examinations drew near. On a position in these depended Mr. Owen's whole future. A few weeks before the ordeal his young wife died suddenly. Mr. Owen's friends thought it impossible for him to accomplish anything, but the mill hand's grit stood the strain and Mr. Owen gained the coveted first-class with the degree. His appointment as extension lecturer quickly followed, and Mr. Owen lectured where, six years previous, he had learned. The climax in his career came when Pembroke college elected Mr. Owen, out of all the Oxonians, to the lucrative and honored post of fellowship.

YOUNG WOMEN SEEK FREEDOM

Organize a Club at Binghamton, New York, to Advance the Social Welfare of the Sex.

A twentieth century club was formed at Binghamton, N. Y., the other day, embodying a score of society girls who have pledged themselves to advance the social interests of their sex in every way, and especially to aid in forming and following ideas of greater social freedom among women. It is held that the customs of the last century, especially those of courting, were not only foolish, but peculiarly detrimental to women. Each member of the club has pledged herself to seriously propose marriage to some unmarried eligible man within a year.

Sections of the by-laws forbid certain modes of dress, including the wearing of corsets, and the object of the club is stated to be not to make the coming women more masculine, but to make her more womanly. Girls of 18 or more are eligible for membership, and one of the obligations imposed is a pledge to do a certain amount of reading each day, the subjects to be selected quarterly by the board of directors of the club.

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

Another Miniature of the General Discovered in England—Undoubtedly Genuine.

There are few original pictures of Gen. Washington in England, hence the discovery of another miniature is interesting. It is by Sam Folwell and is dated 1791. Another by the same artist is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Philadelphia, dated 1796. The new find is supposed to be an excellent likeness. It represents Washington wearing a pig-tail.

A New Jersey Epitaph.

A visitor to a cemetery at South Vernon, N. H., will find the following upon a gravestone there:

O she went and am she gone
And left poor I here all alone
O cruel fate, to be so blind
To take she fore and leave I hind
Her can never come back to me,
But us must surely go to she.

UNCLE SAM IN LEAD.

Exports of This Country Exceed Those of Any Other Nation.

A Comparison of the Commerce of the Principal Countries of World Shows Wonderful Development of Our Own.

Commercial conditions throughout the world in the closing months of 1900 are pictured in a table presented in the last number of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. The table shows the imports and exports of the principal countries of the world during such parts of the calendar year 1900 as can be shown from the latest available data, and compares the same with the corresponding month of the preceding year, thus presenting a picture of the growth of the world's commerce in the present year as compared with that of the preceding year. The table which thus presents the latest available data for the current year necessarily includes only those countries which publish monthly or quarterly statements of their commerce.

A comparison of the commerce of the principal countries of the world with that of the United States in 1900 and of the growth or reduction of their commerce with our own development during the year presents some facts of especial interest in considering the wonderful development of our own commerce in the year and century just closed.

Taking the countries in their alphabetical order as arranged in the table, the facts presented are as follows:

CANADA: The imports of three months ending with September, 1900, are \$47,738,000, against \$43,859,000 in the corresponding months of last year. The exports of three months ending with September, 1900, are \$53,023,000, against \$49,994,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

FRANCE: The imports of ten months ending with October, 1900, are \$703,883,000, against \$716,102,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of ten months ending with October, 1900, are \$647,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

GERMANY: The imports of nine months ending with September, 1900, are \$52,012,000, against \$52,914,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of nine months ending with September, 1900, are \$714,000,000, against \$714,022,000 in the corresponding months of last year. In the case of Germany alone specie and bullion are included in this statement.

BRITISH INDIA: The imports of five months ending with August, 1900, are \$2,018,000, against \$3,324,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of five months ending with August, 1900, are \$126,888,000, against \$144,006,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

ITALY: The imports of ten months ending with October, 1900, are \$248,169,000, against \$239,331,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of ten months ending with October, 1900, are \$210,857,000, against \$222,109,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

MEXICO: The imports of two months ending with August, 1900, are \$2,458,000, against \$2,458,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of two months ending with August, 1900, are \$11,022,000, against \$10,422,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

RUSSIA: The imports of six months ending with June, 1900, are \$144,411,000, against \$148,349,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of six months ending with June, 1900, are \$146,995,000, against \$134,286,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

SPAIN: The imports of nine months ending with September, 1900, are \$119,485,000, against \$124,572,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of nine months ending with September, 1900, are \$88,031,000, against \$102,183,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

SWITZERLAND: The imports of nine months ending with September, 1900, are \$157,107,000, against \$161,465,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of nine months ending with September, 1900, are \$117,705,000, against \$111,037,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

UNITED KINGDOM: The imports of 11 months ending with November, 1900, are \$2,225,930,900, against \$2,182,377,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and the domestic exports of 11 months ending with November, 1900, are \$1,808,440,900, against \$1,792,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

UNITED STATES: The imports of 11 months ending with November, 1900, are \$790,451,507, against \$728,283,577 in the corresponding months of last year, and the exports of domestic merchandise of 11 months ending with November, 1900, are \$1,308,329,350, against \$1,131,537,910 in the corresponding months of last year.

STUDENTS TURN BEGGARS.

Play the Part of Mendicants at Hartford City, Ind., and Get Arrested.

Police officers at Hartford City, Ind., the other night arrested as suspicious characters two young men who were begging on the streets. A number of complaints had been made to the officers by persons who had been accosted in remote parts of the city. After a watch had been kept on the men until a late hour they were arrested. They proved to be students at Taylor university at Upland, seven miles west of Hartford City, and explained their actions by stating they were out on a lark. Being strangers here they decided to try the experience of street begging. They begged piteously to be released, and after proving their identity, were allowed to return to the college.

Want to Be Doctors.

There are 23,778 young men in the medical colleges of the United States, less than half as many—11,374—in the law schools, and only about one-third as man—8,261—in the theological seminaries.

Italian Prisoners Liberated. Nearly 13,000 prisoners were liberated on the occasion of the new king of Italy's birthday. Forty thousand others were granted reductions in their sentences.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

Story of Profligacy, Bad Debt, and Renewed Faith in Mankind.

New Yorker Surprised and Pleased by a Soldier in the Philippines Keeping an Off-Repeated Pledge to Repay Loan.

Former Judge W. M. K. Olcott, of New York, has received a letter from Puliun, Philippine Islands, that nearly took his breath away. It was from a soldier who borrowed \$100 two years ago, and Mr. Olcott never expected to get his money. "That just shows that there is something, after all, in the old saw about bread cast upon the waters returning after many days," said Mr. Olcott. "I'm going to hand that check down to my children as a sort of reminder that it pays never to give up confidence in your fellow man."

"Two years ago an old schoolmate came to me and said he wanted to join the army. I needn't dwell on the history of the man further than to say that he was pretty near what is styled a 'bum.'
"Can you stand another?" he asked me one day just before the beginning of the Spanish war.
"Certainly," I said. "How much?"
"Oh, a hundred," said he.
"I gave him the money. He served creditably in Cuba and got a nasty wound in the leg. When he got back from Cuba he wanted to go to the Philippines. I went to Gov. Roosevelt, who was about to go to Washington on business, and prevailed on him to get my n'er do well a commission. The governor got it and my old friend went to the front again. He had assured me once or twice that he would pay back the \$100, but I remembered his many weaknesses and forgot about his owing."

"That's why his letter to-day, containing a draft for \$100, makes me feel like a boy just let out of school. It strikes me that my old schoolmate is going to be a man after all. His father served brilliantly in the civil war and one of his ancestors fought in the war for independence. Just as like as not after all these years he will take root in the Philippines and grow straight. He writes me a rollicking letter, and says: 'The festive insurgent is busy all about us, and we don't lack for action and excitement.'"

INCREASED USE OF PENNIES.

The Little Copper Pieces Now in Demand on the Pacific Coast.

"Our reports show," said Mr. Roberts, director of the mint, "that the demand for pennies this year has been greater than ever before in the history of the government, and the demand during the last two years has been greater than at any corresponding period. I attribute it to the great increase in trade and the general prosperity of the country.
"We now are receiving orders from the Pacific coast for pennies for use in the department stores there, in shipments of 1,000 and 5,000, in great number, proving that the merchants out there are marking their goods at 39 and 49 cents instead of 40 and 50 cents, respectively, etc., as formerly. For years the only places on the coast where you saw the penny were in post offices, and they were refused, I understand, by the merchants and the circulation compelled their acceptance.
"During the last two months the Philadelphia mint has struck on an average of about \$6,000 worth of pennies, or 600,000 pieces a day. While the demand is supplied in any quantity we put them up in bags containing \$500. One press will turn out about 5,000 pennies a day, and pennies, dimes and nickels are struck at the rate of from 100 to 120 a minute per press. The eastern retail dry goods stores in the large cities distribute millions of these small coins among the people annually."

Arithmetic 2,000 Years Ago.

Probably the oldest book for home lessons in arithmetic was recently unearthed in Egypt. The papyrus, which was in excellent condition, dates from about 1700 B. C.—that is, about 100 years before the time of Moses. It proves that the Egyptians had a thorough knowledge of the elementary mathematics almost to the extent of our own. The papyrus has a long heading, "Direction How to Attain the Knowledge of All Dark Things," etc. Numerous examples show that their principal operations with entire units and fractions were made by means of addition and multiplication. Subtraction and divisions were not known in their present form, but correct results were obtained, nevertheless. Equations were also found in the papyrus.

Work in the German Army.

An important part of the work of the general staff of the German army is that of instruction in the Kriegs akademie, an institution that dates from the time of Gen. Scharnhorst and the reorganization in 1806. It is a school for the higher instruction of officers. No student is admitted until he has served from three to five years in command of troops, and then only after he has passed a thorough and searching examination as to mental and moral qualifications. The course of study lasts three years, and graduates either go back to active service or may at once be received as members of the general staff.

Electric Traction in Cuba.

Matanzas, Cuba, is advertising for electric street railway bids.

GOOD FOR UGLY MEN.

Holland's Queen Selects a Plain Looking Husband.

Many Instances of the Choice of Ordinary Looking Consorts by Women in Possession of Rank and Beauty.

Queen Wilhelmina's selection of a husband is the least handsome of the brothers Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Gossips whisper that the duke was taken by surprise, and yet it was not the first time, in spite of being a good deal of a detriment, that he has been admired by royal ladies. Everybody knows that when pretty Princess Helens of Russia suddenly broke her engagement with Max of Baden it was because she hoped to persuade her parents to let her marry the stout blonde young dukeling whom Wilhelmina has selected, and the youngest daughter of the duke of Edinburgh has loved the young duke in vain. In short, Heinrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is a good deal of a lady killer, and he knows it. Fat and plain of face, and for a royal person, distinctly poverty stricken, he has a fascination for womankind. The sort of fascination that there is no use trying to explain, because it is not perceptible to any but the persons fascinated, says the Chicago Chronicle.

One of the men who possessed this faculty to a most surprising degree was Napoleon Bonaparte's rival in the affections of Marie Louise, the infamous and all powerful Neipperg. He was an ugly creature, with small abilities and yet smaller fortune, and he had broken many hearts about the Austrian court before Marie Louise saw and felt furiously in love with him. With everything to lose and nothing to gain by her encouragement of the man, she left no stone unturned until she was able to make herself Neipperg's wife. In the eyes of the world it was a terrible degradation for the widow of the French emperor to become the wife of an Austrian count, but she cared not a whit what the world said, as was the case with the women who ran after the ugly spendthrift, Wilkes, and the mad Duc De Richelieu.

Wilkes was famous in his day all over England, not only as lord mayor and chamberlain and a very loud talking patriot, but as the ugliest man of his time and the most admired by women. He flouted and ill treated all of them with the exception of his daughter, but it had not the desired effect of cooling their affections. As to Duc De Richelieu, though men could not tolerate him, when he was shut up in the bastille crowds of women, old and young and rich and poor, used to collect every day at the hour when he took his exercise on the parapets and adore him from a distance and deplore the incarceration of so charming a person.

Theodore Hook was another ugly man who was irresistible to the softer sex, for it is proven clearly that when a man is agreeable to women they care not the least what his personal appearance may be. List proved this when an old man with a hard, ugly face, women begged permission to kiss his ugly hands, and raved and sentimentalized over him as though he were Adonis' self. Dozens of school girls and courtesans who worshiped at his shrine cared not a pin for his music, nor understood a note of it, but were keenly alive to the charm of his personality, which no woman so far as we know was ever able or willing to withstand.

BAD TIGER A MUSIC LOVER.

Strains of the Violin Have a Soothing Effect Upon an Angry Beast.

A student of animal habits made some experiments with music at the London zoo. Here is his account of the effect on a tiger:

"The violin player approached a sleeping tiger, which was lying on its side, with feet stretched touching the cage bars. He played so softly that the opening notes were scarcely audible. As the sound rose the tiger awoke, and, raising his head without moving his body, looked for some time with fixed attention at the player. It remained for some time in a very fine attitude, listening to the music, and then making the curious sound that, in tiger language, does duty for 'purring,' it lay down again and dozed. The soft music was played on, while the great beast lay as if lulled to sleep.

"The violin was then put aside for the piccolo. Judge of our surprise, when, at the first notes of the new instrument, the tiger sprang to his feet and rushed up and down the cage, shaking its head and ears and lashing its tail from side to side. As the notes became still louder and more piercing, the tiger bounded across the cage, reared on its hind legs and exhibited the most ludicrous contrast to the calm dignity and repose with which it had listened to the violin.

"Then came the final and most successful experiment. The piccolo was stopped and a very soft air played upon the flute. The difference in effect was seen at once. The tiger ceased to 'rampage,' and the leaps subsided to a gentle walk, until the animal came to the bars, and, standing still and quiet once more, listened with pleasure to the music.

"There are many men," the student remarks, on summing up his experiments in music at the zoo, "there are perhaps many races of men, who could not detect a discord and would be alike indifferent to harmony and its opposite. Yet among the brutes on which the experiments were tried the sudden start of displeasure at a discord was general from the snakes to the African elephant."