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.44. DENTO[N] [DAY], DECEMBER 28, 1899. NO. 15.

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December. 1899

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...te's Attorney—William H. De...

...riff—Robert C. Rice.

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Denton Directory.

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...n Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F.—... H. Stewart; V. G., C. H. Whit...ary, W. K. Scotten; Treasur... Towers. Meets every Wed...evening at 7 o'clock in Masonic ...Hall.

...tank Conclave, No. 28, I. O. O. ...—Archon, H. R. Lewis; Provost, Z. ... Hutchinson; Secretary, J. A. Trazzare; ...easurer, B. H. Johnson. Meets every ...hursday evening at 7 o'clock in Ma...nic Hall.

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...Pride of Denton Council, No. 42, D. ...A. — Councilor, Miss May Roe; ...Vice Councilor, Miss Maggie Murry; ...ecretary, H. N. Clark; Treasurer, Miss ...dary Driggas. Meets every Friday eve...ing at 7:30 o'clock in Masonic Hall.

...Temple Lodge, No. 128, A.F. & A. M.— ...W. M., J. S. Barnhart; S. W.; A. G. ...Powers; J. W., M. B. Stephens; Secre...tary, James Swann; Treasurer, William ...Stevens. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of ...each month at 8 p. m., in Masonic Hall.

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...E. Church.—Rev. J. S. Wickline, ...r. Preaching services every Sun...at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Pray...rvice every W...nesday evening ...o'clock. Sabb...h School at 2:00 ...k p. m.

...Church.— Rev. J. M. Dickey, ... Preaching Services every Sun...00 p. m., Christian Endeavor ...:30. Prayer service every ...at 8:00 p. m. Sunday ...day at 2 p. m.

...al Bank.—Thomas W. ...; Ernest Downes, Vice...mas C. West, Cashier; ...s, Teller.

...nal Bank — Joseph H ...lent; Fred R. Owens ... Geo. L. Wallace, Cash...zare, Teller.

...ro Directory.

...h—Rev Geo F Beaven, ... services every Sunday ...:30 p m.

...Rev T A H O'Brien, ...g services every Sun...and 7:30 p m. Prayer ...une every Tuesday at ... Hillsboro every We...nesday at ...Sunday School every ...unday at ...

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Having had ten years' experience with skilled mechanics in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and ... estimates.

WITHOUT PRECEDENT

Greatest Power in Congress Confided to One State.

Speaker of the House and Leading Committeeman in the Senate Come from the City of Dubuque, Ia.

[Special Washington Letter.]

GEOGRAPHICAL conditions are always taken into consideration by the politicians of all political parties in their state and national conventions, and candidates for office are selected in many instances because they reside in a certain state or in a certain part of a state.

For example, when a legislature chooses a United States senator it takes into consideration the location of the homes of the aspirants for the honorable position. In Vermont the mountain range divides the state into eastern and western divisions, and the legislature always selects senators from those divisions. Other states are similarly divided by imaginary lines.

You may observe that the senators from Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and other states reside respectively in the eastern and western sections of those states. The Iowa senators are from the northern and southern sections of that state. So that, no matter how or when the custom originated, it obtains, and geographical conditions receive recognition.

When the state of Montana first selected its senators, both of them, Powers and Sanders, were chosen from the city of Helena; and that is said to be the only instance in which two senators were selected from the same city. Even Montana has reversed that order and has now two senators from different parts of the state.

During the coming year there will be national conventions of the great political parties to nominate candidates for the offices of president and vice president. Geographical condi-



DAVID B. HENDERSON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIV

tions have been recognized by national conventions for more than a generation. In 1896 the republicans nominated McKinley, of Ohio, and Hobart, of New Jersey, candidates from a western and an eastern state, although Ohio cannot much longer be classed as a western state. The democrats in 1896 nominated Bryan, of Nebraska, and Sewall, of Maine, candidates from a far western and a far eastern state. Thus were geographical conditions recognized by the great political parties in their last quadrennial conventions; thus those conditions have been recognized for many years, and thus will those conditions be taken into consideration in the year 1900.

It will be further observed that in forming their cabinets the incoming presidents always give recognition to the north, the south, the east and the west, often regardless of the superior fitness of the men selected to fill those positions. For example, it is easily within the memory of the writer that a president appointed a man to be attorney general who attended lectures in a law school after coming to the national capital.

Like conditions prevail in congressional districts. For example, where there are six counties in a congressional district, each one of those counties will claim the right to name a candidate for congress, in due course of time. Thus it happens that ambitious young lawyers and others engaged in politics push forward the claims of their respective counties until recognition is received; and thus it happens that congressmen are constantly being changed, greatly to the detriment of the public service.

At the beginnig of the Fifty-fourth congress Col. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, was the senior republican member of the house committee on appropriations, and he naturally desired and expected to be appointed chairman of the committee on appropriations. But Speaker Reed refused to make the appointment, on the ground that Senator Allison of Iowa was chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, and that it would not be politic to have the two committees on appropriations under the chairmanships of men from the same state. It would be placing too much national power in the grasp of men from one state, who, however honorable, might be tempted to use that power to the advantage of their own people and to the disadvantage of the people of other sovereign states. Therefore Col. Henderson was disappointed.

There is an old saying that "exceptions prove the rule," and it is well known that there are exceptions to almost every rule of human action. Thus it happens that an exception has arisen and this custom of geographical consideration has been swept aside completely by strange circumstances, and the greatest power in the congress has been confided to one state, to two men in that state, who reside in the same city, and are near neighbors.

When Speaker Reed announced last June that he would not continue to ...e in congress there began at once ... canvass for the selection of his ...cessor, and, early in August, it was ...

At the same time, Senator Allison is chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, chairman of the republican caucus and chairman of the republican steering committee, thus being virtually as controlling a factor in the senate as Speaker Henderson is in the house of representatives. And these statesmen live in Iowa, in Dubuque county, and the city of Dubuque. They have been close friends and neighbors for more than 30 years.

In 1893 there came to Washington for a New York newspaper a young man who wrote and published a criticism of the vice president for appointing certain chairmen of senate committees; when, as a matter of fact, the vice president has absolutely nothing to do with the appointment of committee chairmen. In the senate the caucuses of the democratic and republican parties have meetings, in separate places, and they decide upon the membership of the senate committees, including the chairmen. Representatives of those caucuses then meet, and all arrangements are quietly completed. Then, in open senate, the party leaders introduce resolutions providing that certain committee assignments be made; and the resolutions are adopted by unanimous vote of senators of both parties. Thus it is that the senate appoints its own committees and its own committee chairmen.

In the national house of representatives that power is committed to the man who is chosen for the speakership; and it is power second only to that wielded by the president. The speaker appoints all of the chairmen of committees, and also all of the members of the committees, and they must serve exactly where he places them. To the credit of our republic it must be said that this tremendous power has never been abused.

After the speaker shall have announced the committee assignmen... the 356 members of the house of representatives, he will rule the house through a special committee called "the committee on rules." Whenever the speaker wants a certain bill passed, instead of autocratically announcing it as his will, which the house must obey, he veils his power by calling together his committee on rules. Under his bidding that committee provides a rule that, on a certain day, a vote shall be taken on the pending bill; and this independent rule is adopted by the majority of the house. Thus it would seem that the house is dominating its own affairs; but, as a matter of fact, through the committee on rules, the speaker is dominating affairs. This condition has been particularly brought about by the methods of the late Speaker Reed, whose capacity for ruling was equal to his passion for power.

Moreover, before certain older members are appointed to certain chairmanships, they are informed by the speaker what he desires to be done, and what left undone, by their committees. Thus, even when the speaker is not known or seen in the matter, he is quietly dominating every committee.

Col. David B. Henderson, who has been thus honored by the representatives of the people, was born in Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840, and is therefore almost 60 years of age. Having been born abroad, he is ineligible for the presidency, and hence he cannot aspire to that office. His parents brought him to this country when he was only six years old, and hence he is thoroughly an American, having knowledge of no other country except superficially, while he knows this country through and through, and loves it. When he was only 20 years of age he enlisted in the federal army, was engaged in many battles, and lost a leg on the battlefield of Iuka.

...SMITH D. FRY

Coined Words.

Coined words! I have made a little study of them myself, always with disappointing results. I always run across them, after discovering them, somewhere about 100 years before the birth of the inventor. I once coined a name, away back in 1876, for one of my so-called humorous characters — Bilderback. I put the Bilderback family in jocus print for several years. One night, about 1887, I lectured in Salem, N. J., and told one of my Bilderback stories. The audience was convulsed with more mirth than the story called for. After the lecture I was introduced to about a dozen Bilderbacks, who enjoyed my story more than anyone else.—Robert J. Burdette, in Chautauquan.

Another Invention Needed.

As she paused for breath he reached for his hat and started for the door.

"Where are you going?" she asked.

"I am going to telegraph to Marconi," he replied, "and tell him that after he has perfected his wirless telegraphy there is another field of much the same nature for him to invade."

"What is it?" she demanded.

"I want him to devote his intellect to the invention of a voiceless curtain lecture."—Chicago Post.

STANLEY ON KRUGER

The Great Explorer Does Not Like the Boer President

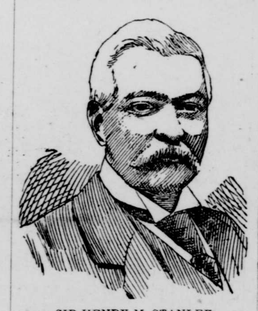
Calls Him Dense and Impenetrable and an Enemy of Everything English—Predicted Present War Two Years Ago.

Sir Henry M. Stanley, African explorer and authority upon questions concerning the Dark Continent, visited the South African republic in 1897. He prophesied in letters to the South African that the questions at issue between the Boer republic and the uitlanders could not be settled amicably while "Oom Paul" remained in power.

Said he, referring to President Kruger: "This is the man whom the Johannesburgers hope to weary with their prayers and petitions, but they never will do it. Nor will they convince him by their arguments, for he is too dense and impenetrable. This is the man our new high commissioner hopes to soften with his cultured letters and amicable allusions to the possibilities of restoring concord in South Africa. I feel a reluctance to say it, but his labor will be in vain. This is the man to whom the accomplished and lovable British agent at Pretoria has been sent with a view to obliterate the memory of Jameson's raid and smooth the way to a kindly and humane consideration of his countrymen's grievances, but he cannot make any impression upon an unimpressionable nature like Kruger's.

"I wish I could share in buoyant feeling, but the spirit of the Boers as it has impressed itself on my mind since I crossed the Vaal forbids me to believe that while Kruger lives there can be any amelioration in the condition of the Johannesburger. The Boers have endowed Kruger with almost absolute power, and if up to 72 years of age Kruger has been the incarnation of hostility to England it would be a miracle indeed if in his extreme old age he should be converted.

In his description of a visit to the hero of the Boers Sir Henry outlined his impressions of Mr. Kruger's character and



SIR HENRY M. STANLEY.
(How the Great African Explorer Looks at the Present Time.)

brought out in bold relief the personality of the man.

...is good morning in English slipped ...m him unconsciously, and after a ...lake hands he led the way to a spacious saloon, wherein the first thing that attracted my attention was a large and coarse oil painting of him.

"It happened that the seat shown to me placed Mr. Kruger and his picture directly in line, in front of me, and I was thus forced to compare the original with the copy. This small fact proved to be the A, B, C of my study of the man of destiny of South Africa. It was clear that neither Kruger nor his friends knew anything of art, for the picture was an exaggerated reproduction of every defect in the president's homely features—the low, narrow, unintellectual brow over small eyes, and heavy, massive expanse of face beneath.

"Presently the president spoke—a mouthful of strange guttural words—in a voice that was like a large gurgle, and as the great jaws and cheeks and mouth heaved and opened I stole a glance at the picture, and it did not seem to me as if the painter had libeled the man.

"In appearance he is only a sullen, brutal looking concierge, dressed in old-fashioned, ill-made black clothes. He appears to know nothing outside of burgherdom. He has neither manners nor taste. His literature seems to be limited to the Bible and a few treaties and documents about the republic. He has no intrinsic excellence of character that should appeal to the admiration of the public, but what he does know he knows well. He knows the simplicity of his rude and bearded brethren of the veldt. He can play upon their fears and their creed with perfect effect, and it is in the nature of his ill-conditioned personality to say 'No!' All the rest has fallen to him because he is so stubborn, so unyielding, and others so vacillating and so pitifully weak. He is preeminently a Boer of Boers in character, in intellect and in disposition. That is one reason why he has such absolute control over his people. His obstinacy his people call strength. Age and its infirmities have intensified it. His reserve—born of self-pride, consciousness of force, limited ambitions and self-reliance—they call a diplomatic gift. His disposition, morose from birth, breeding, isolation fastened by contact with his kind, is unyielding and selfish, and has been hardened by contempt of the verbose weaklings who have measured themselves against him.

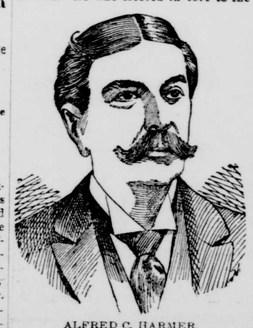
"I was told by the introducer after the interview was over that the president had already read a chapter in the Bible, and that it is a custom to do so every morning before appearing in public."

FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

Congressman Harmer, of Pennsylvania, Holds This Honor and All That Goes with It.

To the member of the house of representatives who has had the longest continuous service belongs the honor of administering the oath of office to the speaker-elect. He is the "father of the house," and before the drawing for the seats begins he is accorded the right of selecting any place that suits him.

Representative Alfred C. Harmer, of Philadelphia, is the dean of the co... session. He was elected in 1871 to the



ALFRED C. HARMER.
(Pennsylvania Congressman Known as the Father of the House.)

Forty-second congress, and has been in continuous service since, with the exception of 1875 and 1877, when his seat in the Forty-fourth congress was held by John Robbins. Mr. Harmer was re-elected to the Forty-fifth congress, and has been a member of the house continuously for 24 years.

The next member in seniority of service is Gen. Bingham, who is also from Philadelphia. He has served since the Forty-sixth congress met on March 4, 1879. There are other members of the house whose entry there antedates his, but no one has served so long without a break.

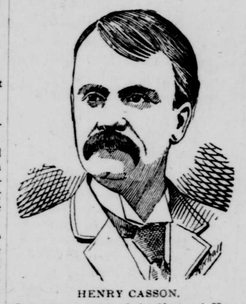
Pennsylvania seems to cling to a monopoly of this congressional distinction. The famous "Pig Iron" Kelley and Charles O'Neill were Mr. Harmer's immediate predecessors, so that the state can claim the honor of supplying the member longest in continuous service since March 4, 1875. Prior to that date Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, was the "father of the house."

SECURES FAT OFFICE.

Henry Casson, of Wisconsin, Elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

Henry Casson, who has just been elected sergeant-at-arms of the national house of representatives, was formerly secretary of state of Wisconsin, and has for years played quite an important part in Badger state politics. When President McKinley was inaugurated Mr. Casson aspired to succeed Claude M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, and still later was a candidate for director of the twelfth census. To placate him, temporarily at least, he was appointed post office inspector of rural free delivery, but not until now has his ambition been satisfied.

Mr. Casson has seen a good bit of public life. He was private secretary



HENRY CASSON.
(Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives.)

of Govs. Hoard and Rusk. When Mr. Rusk became secretary of agriculture Mr. Casson went with him to Washington as his private secretary. In 1892 he was made chief clerk of the department of agriculture, and in 1893 became private secretary to Congressman Babcock. In 1894 he went into the office of secretary of state of Wisconsin on the republican tidal wave, and was reelected. He is regarded as a political power in Wisconsin.

Responsibility of Riches.

No sovereign is so rich as the czar, and no sovereign has such heavy calls upon his purse. The grand dukes Michael, Vladimir, Alexis, Serge and Paul Alexandrovitch, as the sons of emperors of Russia, receive from the head of the house an annual sum of 185,000 roubles (£26,200) each, which, added to private means, makes them very rich. The wives and widows of Russian grand dukes receive 40,000 roubles each; their sons 150,000 roubles. It was the Czar Alexander III. who decreed that every member of the imperial family must spend a part of the year in Russia, or else lose a third of his or her allowance.

Cost of Wives in Africa.

Wives in Tanganyika are considered a luxury, and even in Zululand they cost from $150 to $800, but on the Tanganyika Plateau one can be had for five or six goats. One goat equals 15 to 20 cents, therefore one wife equals $1.20.

Debts and Debts.

The King was deeply angered with the Prince, his son.

"Do you propose ever to pay your debts?" thundered his majesty, his brow lowering.

"When you pay yours!" the Prince replied.

"Mine?" said the King, in a fury.

"Yes; that debt to nature, don't you know," quoth the Prince, wittily.—Puck.

Changed His Views.

"Who was that girl Sommerbee married?"

"I don't know her name, but I know she was Irish."

"Oh, that accounts for it."

"Accounts for what?"

"The sudden cessation of his talk about the Anglo-Saxon race being destined to rule the world."—Indianapolis Journal.

On the Right Side.

In Jewish marriages the bride is always placed to the right of the bridegroom. With every other ...ion of ...



PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN.

AGAIN the tides that flow from time into eternity have borne to the world the blessed anniversary which marked the dawn of hope for humanity, the day when man saw the ultimate victory over death and the triumph of the immortal over the mortal. Through the darkness the watchers underneath the midnight skies saw the rising of a glorious star, and its light is still shining upon the world to be a beacon amid the storm, to lead generations yet unborn to the humble manger sanctified by infinite love and compassion, and made holy by the birth of a hope that should lift the lowliest man to the divine heights where he could look unafraid upon the face of his God.

"Peace on earth, good-will to men," sang the heavenly hosts, and the war-vexed world thrilled to the anthem, for it was heard that Harry's breathing was still too regular to be trusted and we must wait to hang the stockings. I said I'd wait up and do it—I'm a poor sleeper, anyhow. Why, I never close my eyes until I've made Mr. Spilkins get up and investigate the smell of gas in the room!"

"Yes, isn't it odd that it only smells after all the jets are turned off! I never used to smell gas until after I was married, but now, I—"

"Smell it every night? So do I. Mr. Spilkins said he'd get up and hang the stockings, said he could wake at any moment he chose. It seemed a pity that he never chooses to wake at the regular hour for getting up, but I said nothing—at least very little. Ethel wasn't sleepy and wanted to hang them, but her father said she'd be thinking of young Fizzleton and forget to notice whether the children were asleep or not. Why, she makes enough noise after he leaves at night to wake the dead!"

"Yes, the worst thing about Love's young dream is the fact that it forgets that other people need sleep!"

"M'hm. Well, I knew I'd have to hang those stockings, so when it was time I crept down to get them. We had left them on the dining table, but they were gone!"

"Mercy, burglars!"

"I knew that and flew upstairs. As I reached the head of the stairs, I heard some one creeping along the hall. In a second I was in the bedroom, with the door locked, but Mr. Spilkins wasn't there!"

"Gracious, had they—"

"Then came the most awful groans from the yard below and I knew that they had killed him and thrown him out of the window! I remembered then that I had borrowed his best necktie, the day before, without remembering to ask his consent, and now I was a lone widow, who could never ask forgiveness for the ink I had spilled on it! I flew to the window, calling, 'Police!

A CHRISTMAS COMEDY.

Rather Exciting, But All Concerned Are Expected to Recover.

"WELL, how did Christmas go off at your house?" Mrs. Talkmuch asked, after she had told Mrs. Spilkins exactly how much each of her own gifts had cost and what she had exchanged them for afterwards.

"Oh-h, pretty well. We hope to be fully recovered from the effects of it in a week or two. You see, on Christmas Eve the children were so excited about the coming of Santa Claus that they couldn't get to sleep. Young Mr. Fizzleton stayed pretty late, too, at least it seemed so to Mr. Spilkins and myself, though Ethel didn't agree with us. After he left, we found that Harry's breathing was still too regular to be trusted and we must wait to hang the stockings. I said I'd wait up and do it—I'm a poor sleeper, anyhow. Why, I never close my eyes until I've made Mr. Spilkins get up and investigate the smell of gas in the room!"

"Yes, isn't it odd that it only smells after all the jets are turned off! I never used to smell gas until after I was married, but now, I—"

"Smell it every night? So do I. Mr. Spilkins said he'd get up and hang the stockings, said he could wake at any moment he chose. It seemed a pity that he never chooses to wake at the regular hour for getting up, but I said nothing—at least very little. Ethel wasn't sleepy and wanted to hang them, but her father said she'd be thinking of young Fizzleton and forget to notice whether the children were asleep or not. Why, she makes enough noise after he leaves at night to wake the dead!"

"Yes, the worst thing about Love's young dream is the fact that it forgets that other people need sleep!"

"M'hm. Well, I knew I'd have to hang those stockings, so when it was time I crept down to get them. We had left them on the dining table, but they were gone!"

"Mercy, burglars!"

"I knew that and flew upstairs. As I reached the head of the stairs, I heard some one creeping along the hall. In a second I was in the bedroom, with the door locked, but Mr. Spilkins wasn't there!"

"Gracious, had they—"

"Then came the most awful groans from the yard below and I knew that they had killed him and thrown him out of the window! I remembered then that I had borrowed his best necktie, the day before, without remembering to ask his consent, and now I was a lone widow, who could never ask forgiveness for the ink I had spilled on it! I flew to the window, calling, 'Police!



WHEN HE HEARD WIFEY CALL FOR THE POLICE.

Murder!' Then, I heard some one trying my door!"

"The burglars, of course. Oh, you poor heroine!"

"Yes, and then came awful screams from Ethel, her voice sounding as it does when her little brother brings a mouse into the room. Seizing my umbrella, I went to her rescue. In the hall I ran into the arms of a man and must have fainted, for the next thing I knew Mr. Spilkins was telling Ethel to burn the ostrich feathers on my new bonnet and see if that would not bring me to!"

"It did, I'm sure! But I thought Mr. Spilkins was murdered and—"

"Well, he wasn't. He had gotten the stockings and hung them, when he heard me call for the police and—"

"But the groans and Ethel's screams?"

"The groaning noise was young Mr. Fizzleton, singing a serenade of Christmas hymns under her window. She slept through that, being roused by her father rattling at my door, and thinking I was murdered!"

"Gracious! I hope that was the end of it!"

"It wasn't. The police came and seeing young Fizzleton in the yard, they brought him in to be identified as the burglar! It took half an hour to induce them to let him go, and then they were still suspicious. While we were thus engaged, the children woke up and ate all the candy in their stockings. I spent the rest of the night between ministering to them and comforting Ethel, who feared that Mr. Fizzleton would blame her for his sufferings. Yes, it was rather an exciting Christmas, but, as I said, we hope to be fully recovered from its effects in a week or two." ELISA ARMSTRONG.

Between the Lines.

My dear Miss Bonds, your eyes pray lift
(If this don't win her I am lost!)
And deign to view my humble gift;
(I hate to think about its cost!)
May it find favor in your sight,
(And bring about the end I seek!)
Although its value is but slight.
(I'll have to fast at least a week!)
—N. Y. World.

Easily Answered.

Hojack—I often see the Christmas goose mentioned in Christmas stories. What is the Christmas goose?

Tomdik—The Christmas goose is the man who spends more money for presents than he can afford.—Judge.

A Query.

The question comes on each Christmas morn,
To interrupt men's gentler mirth;
"How can the blowing of a horn
Assist in bringing peace to earth?"
—Washington Star.

All It Would Hold.

Dog-Faced Boy—Did yer get yer stockin' full o' good things Christmas?

Living Skeleton—Yes, indeed.

Dog-Faced Boy—What'd yer get?

Living Skeleton—A cigarette. — Town Topics.

As Good a Theory as Any.

Tommy—What are all the men trying to get to the north pole for?

Willie (scornfully)—What, don't you know, goosey? Why, Santa Claus lives there.—Brooklyn Life.

Caught in the Act.

"Mr. Bond," whispered the office boy, "I just saw the bookkeeper kiss the typewriter, and she is pressing his hand."

"Letter press!" shouted the old man, "and take copy."—Chicago Evening News.

A Financial Question.

Could you learn to love me?
How much are you willing on my education?—N. Y.

The Bachelor.

He admits with a smile that is mocking,
That Christmas no longer consoles;
He hasn't a single stocking
That isn't full of holes.
—Judge.

AN AWFUL DEATH.



He—I understand Miss Goodgirl, the Sunday-school teacher, is dead. What was the trouble?

She—Suicide. She ate some of the candy that was hung on the Christmas tree.—St. Louis Globe-Democart.

A Clear Field.

She sung a Christmas carol—
A lovely thing—it said:
"Meet me under the mistletoe
When papa's safe in bed."
—Chicago Record.

That Is All.

"What is the use of this article?" asked a shopper.

"I really don't know," replied the clerk; "I think it is intended to be sold for a Christmas present."—Puck.

A Ban on Dogs.

The board of agriculture of England has promulgated an order forbidding the landing of dogs from Ireland in Great Britain, under a penalty of £20. This is done to prevent the spread of rabies, which is common in Ireland just now.—Albany Argus.

Sure of Them.

"Jimm... ...sing ... a ..."

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