First notice if he sit alone, And meditates or writes a lot, Or talks or writes in an abstracted tone, Or walks about at night a lot, Observe if he delights to wade Through multitudes of "spooney" verse And if he hints a certain maid Is peerless in the universe.

And also note if he awaits The postman's coming eagerly, And if he often vows the fates Are smiling on him meagerly. Observe if he appears to pine, As though affairs were grieving him; And if he's disinclined to dine, And appetite seems leaving him.

If ever and anon he groans With sobs and sighs mysterious. And mutters in abstracted tones, Be sure his state is serious. And if he raves of some "sweet dove," And gazes on a carte at times, You'll know he's suffering from love, Which much affects the heart at times.

Your treatment must at first be mild-Don't rashly mar his "mooniness;" A man's as helpless as a child When suffering from "spooniness." Love's patient's ne'er like being chaffed, Although they show insanity; Just give him wedlock, that's the draught To bring him back to sanity.

#### "Je Mourrai Seul."

The silent chariot standeth at the door. The house is hushed and still from roof to floor None heard the sounds of its mysterious wheels Yet each its presence feels

No champing bit, nor tramp of pawing feet, All dark and silent up and down the street, And yet thou may'st not keep it waiting there For one last kiss or prayer.

Thy words, with some strange Other inter-Strike cold across us like loved eyes estranged, With things that are not fraught; or things that

Fade like a sun-struck star.

And thou too weak and agonized to lift The cup to quench thy dying thirst, or shift Thy pillow, now without our help must rise, Nor wait our ministries.

Thou, loved and cherished, must go forth alone

None sees thee fondly to the door, not one; No head is turned to see thee go; we stay Where thou art not and pray. No panel bars thy white resistless feet, Our walls are mist to thee; out in the street

It waits, it waits for thee, for thee alone: "Arise, let us begone!" Alone, alone upon thine awful way! Do any show thee kindness? Any stay Thy heart? Or does the silent charioteer

Whisper, "Be of good cheer?" We know not. None may follow thee afar, None hear the sound of thy departing car.

Only vast silence like a strong, black sea Rolls in twixt us and thee.

### A Hungry Woman's Free Feed.

Among the passengers who went away Saturday night was a woman. She was poorly yet neatly dressed, her face wore an expression of anxiety and care, her thin features and shrunken hands made her look as if she hadn't tasted a morsel of food in two months. Trouble was plainly depicted on her countenance. It took every cent she had to buy a ticket in order to reach her destination. She was hungry, but she had no means wherewith to purchase food. She gave a look into the gate tender's benevolent face that quickly touched his sympathetic heart. He devined her thoughts. He went with her to the dining-room, and told one of the waiters to give the woman something to eat at his expense, and the gate-tender succeeded each time in bringing the halfreturned to his post and punched tickets and answered questions. After his labors for the day were over he went to the eating house and enquired the amount of his bill. The meek response was \$1.30. For a ing the salt water. At last, on the 21st, moment the gate-tender felt weak; his legs shortly before midnight, a light was seen seemed likely to give way. At last, in a husky voice, he asked, "What did that woman eat?" The waiters handed him the following statement: Spring chicken, strawberry shortcake, three boiled eggs, two cups of tea, four bisouits, two bananas. The attract his attention .- Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

# When Men Kiss Rach Other.

An effusiveness pervades all classes of society in Germany, and one sees old men and boys saluting each other, if he haunts came to Captain Esposito, and he made the railroad stations and watches the departures and arrivals. In America kissing of friends and acquaintances is left to be monopolized almost entirely by ladies, but in Germany the men take their share | dered and despair seized the hearts of the of the good thing-if good thing it may be men whose lives depended upon the success called-and kiss and hug each other on of their experiment. occasion in a way that is truly affecting. You will see two friends standing on the | was seen, which gradually developed, and platform at the railway station, one of them going off on a journey of perhaps six | eager eyes the wearied men watched the hours' duration. They stand there, hand rescuing vessel for an answering signal. It in hand, talking very rapidly and regretting came five minutes after their fire had the stern necessity that compels them to part. The conductor calls, "All aboard!" hausted, gave way with a feetle shout of into each other's arms, kiss each other first on one cheek, and then on the other; pat each other on the back; kiss again; give each other a bear-like hug and resounding smack, and tear themselves apart-one to sides of the boat. The weather was take his station at the car-window, wave exceedingly cold, and our hands were his handkerchief and strain his eyes for numbed in conveying the unconscious one last look, and the other to stand on the platform and do the same .- San Francisco Chronicle.

# A Long and Dangerous Walk.

George Ernest Morrison has just completed a walk across the continent of Australia, a distance of 2,000 miles, in 120 days. Passing through uninhabitated wastes, where sometimes intervals of over one hundred miles were intervened between human habitations, he had to carry a swag, with provisions and apparatus for cooking, and this, of course, materially impeded his rate of traveling. He had to carry a supply of water in some parts of his route, borough. It is one of the three oldest in the area, when the game proceeded as lessly hunted down by the remote settlers, as far on either side as a man standing cretionary power. Each passage of the show little mercy to any white man who in a boat in a mid river can throw " a 71b. ball between the goals at the end of the comes in their way .- Pittsburg Despatch.

Royal Irish Constabulary at Kilmeedy, County Limerick, was recently taken off its | which were beaten to summon the com- of the other, the talley-chiefs were allowed enthusiasm.—Emerson. hinges and carried away by some persons monalty to see the immersion of these to check or curtail their count in proporunknown, and the police have thus far been ladies. unable to find it, or any trace of its purlomers. The unhappy constabulary force of nature nothing is lest. The inside of an of thirty, while their opponents had numare by no means certain that the rough orange may refresh one man, while the bered but fifteen, the tallies men, at their hour is not the critical, decisive hour. gloom there must be either bad air, unhumorists in their vicinity might not take outside of the same fruit may serve as a discretion and by consent of each other, them too if they were wanted.

#### MID-OCEAN. RESCUED

Thirteen Men Found Unconscious

in a Leaky Boat. A New York despatch says: A tale of misery and suffering such as has not been recorded in the history of sea life for several months past came to light yesterday by the arrival of the Italian barque Samuele, from Palermo, with Captain Esposito and a crew of twelve men of the Italian barque Umberto Galatola, which foundered at sea June 19th. The wrecked mariners are all natives of Italy and cannot speak English, but their haggard features and

The barque Omberto Gaiatola left Torravena, Spain, early in April last with a cargo of salt, bound for this city. Fair they had deposited and retired to their winds were experienced and good time was own country on the upper waters of the made up to June 16th last at 10 o'clock a. m., when in latitude 28.12, longitude of the Alleghanies. About three weeks 55.37 a terrible squall struck the vessel, subsequent to the occurrence a Seneca washing everything moveable from her decks and causing her to leak badly. Two men were kept at the pumps night and day, but the water gained on them. The storm Esposito still stood by his ship, believing that he could repair the damage as soon as the sea became calm. Several ineffectual attempts were made, but still the gallant captain and his crew would not abandon sage was returned to the Senecas propostheir vessel.

In the meantime the water was slowly but surely filling the ship. It flooded the hold and washed the salt forward, so that the stern of the vessel was almost above and of course without bloodshed. the water. On the 19th, at 11 o'clock at The Senecas, anxious to avoid hostilities night, while the men were at the pumps, the vessel suddenly gave a lurch forward, raised almost perpendicularly, and sank head foremost into the sea.

The men, who had been ready at any moment to take to the boats, had scrambled into one boat and were just ready to row away when the stern of the vessel struck them as it disappeared beneath the waves, nearly causing the boat to capsize and almost filling it with water. Two of the thirteen men set to work to bail out, but it was found that the small boat had also been damaged and was leaking.

At this discovery a cry of despair went up, and as many as could do so frantically began to bail out with their hats, shoes and hands; but they only succeeded in keeping the boat from filling up, and did

not gain an inch on the water. There was not a mouthful of fcod on board, and only a small canteen of drinking-water with which one thoughtful seaman had provided bimself. The supply. however, was hardly sufficient for one man. For two whole days the party drifted

about at the mercy of the waves without any nourishment whatever. Four men were kept bailing out until exhausted, when four more would take their place. Had they discontinued bailing for even an hour the little craft would surely have filled and sank. On the first day the sufferings of the men were not so great, but on the second day a feeling of exhaustion came over the party, and several times the seamen wished to lay down and meet their doom, which they considered inevitable.

Captain Esposito, however, talked with them in a hopeful, assuring manner, and starved and almost lifeless seamen to their right senses. The men attempted to eat their garments, but the brave captain prevented this and also kept them from drinkin the distance, and with a shout of joy the men sank unconscious in the boat, all save Captain Esposito and one man.

These two fully realizing their position, out of sight of land, in an open and leaky boat, with eleven helpless men, with almost warm-hearted gate-tender paid the bill. superhuman strength began to bail out, For two months to come it will be useless and after a few minutes one or two of the for hungry-looking women to attempt to exhausted seamen regained consciousness and a consultation was held as to how to attract the attention of the approaching vessel.

One seaman suggested that he had a dry match, but the question was, what could they burn? Suddenly a bright thought them take off their clothes. This was done, and everything that was partially dry was piled up forward and set on fire. For a moment the mass of clothing smoul-Slowly, however, a little flicker of fire

soon a fierce flame sprang upwards. With started, and every man, faint and extwo friends throw themselves joy and sank, half dead, in their leaky boat "And this was how we found them," continued the informant. "Thirteen naked bodies laying as if dead, in four feet of water, which was rapidly reaching the of bringing the breath of life back to some

of them, but geveral glasses of brandy were forced down their throats and slowly one by one they came to and realized that the great destroyer had once more been cheated of his prey. But how they ate and drank! We were compelled to use force with some of them, for fear that they would gorge themselves to death. It was over a week before the poor men were able to walk about without assistance, but from that time they rapidly improved."

Fordwich is an interesting English back by hand toward or into the centre of taper axe." The Guildhall is of the most play-ground counted one, so long as the ncien t description ; there is also a ducking contest was nearly equal ; but for the pur-The great iron gate of the barracks of the chair for scolds, and two drums with the pose of protracting the game, whenever divines the truth.-Calderon. borough arms emblazoned upon them, one party became considerably in advance

A philosopher says: " In the economy leading party had run up a regular count medium for breaking another man's leg." | though unknown to the players, would the best day in the year .- Emerson.

LACROSSE.

The Game as Played by the Indians a Century Ago.

A game of lacrosse was commenced on one occasion, in the year 1794, between the Mohawk and Seneca tribes of Indians, which was well nigh attended with serious consequences. The Mohawks were the challengers. After the game had proceeded for a considerable time one of the Mohawks, in a struggle with a Seneca for a stroke at the ball, struck his antagonist a sharp blow with his crosse. The occurrence having been observed by the players, the Senecas dropped their bats instantly, to a wild-staring eyes told the story of their man, and retired to their posts with silent hardships more strongly than words, though evident resentment. Without speaking a word, but with bosoms heaving with indignation, they took up the stakes Genesee River, towards the northern spur messenger arrived at the Mohawk village, despatched thither by Chiefs Red Jacket, Complanter and others, complaining of the insult, demanding satisfaction for the moderated somewhat and Captain affront and denouncing war in case of refusal. The Mohawks, feeling that they were in the wrong, were somewhat troubled at the message. Brant convened a council of his chiefs, and after consultation a mesing an amicable meeting of the chiefs of both nations to confer upon the subjectmatter of complaint, with a view of healing the wound by compromise and explanation, with a tribe with which they had been in alliance so long, acceeded to the pacific proposition, and a joint council was the consequence. Red Jacket, however, all he could to prevent a reconciliation. He delivered an inflammatory speech, laboring with all his art and eloquence to aggravate the insult, and urging his tribe to avenge the insult by an appeal to arms But Captain O'Bail and some others of the older Seneca chiefs were for the adoption of a more conciliatory course. They were little moved by the exciting philippic of Red Jacket and desired nothing more o the Mohawks than a reasonable and honor able atonement for the wrong done to their young warrior by the party offending. The proposition was met with equal magnanimity on the part of the Mohawks, and the result of the council was an adjustment of the difficulty. The calumet was smoked, and the chiefs-save the disappointed demagogue, Red Jacket-separated upon the most amicable terms.

Three years afterwards in the summer of 1797, another match of lacrosse was played between the two tribes. The Senecas were this time the challengers, but the game was played at the Mohawk village on the Grand River (two miles from Brantford) and was commenced during the visit to Capt. Brant by Judge Woodruff, of Connecticut, to whom Cap. Brant had related the particulars of the foregoing unpleasant occurrence. It was in fact the conversation naturally following from the pending match which led the Chief to speak of the incidents connected with the former. The playing was to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the invita-

tion to the excess. For instance if the

tion of Capt. Brant to see amusement was accepted by his guest. The place selected for the trial of strength, agility and skill was a broad and beautiful green of perhaps one hundred acres, perfeetly level and smooth as a carpet, without tree or shrub or stone to encumber it. On one side of the green the Senecas had collected in a sort of irregular encampment men, women and children-to the number of more than a thousand. On the other side the Mohawks were actively assembling in yet greater numbers. The stakes deposited the eternity of the sea. The wealthier by each party were laid upon the ground in | Hindoos are more formal in the disposal of heaps, consisting of ritles, tomahawks, swords, belts, knives, blankets, wampum, watches, beads, brooches, furs and a variety scarlet, or saffron-colored material; some- a bottle. When only two or three days old of other articles of Indian utility and taste, times even covered with cloth of gold or amounting in the whole, according to the silver; some vermillion paint, symbolizing estimate of Capt. Brant, to upwards of a the blood of sprinkling, is then thrown over thousand dollars a side. By the side of the it, and the body is laid upon the pyre. stakes were seated a group of the aged After adding some sweet grass, precious oil, attar. chiefs-"grave and reverend seigniors" whose heads had been silvered by the frosts of many winters, and whose visages gave evidence of the toils of war and the chase. The combatants numbered about six hundred upon a side, young and middle-aged men-nimble of foot, athletic and muscular. the ashes are gathered up, and the Garges the romantic stories of the East: Moore-Their countenances beamed with animation | bears them away. In Japan cremation is and high hope. In order to the free and unfettered use of their sinewy limbs, their house in the corner of the country cemepersons were naked, with the exception of tery, with mud walls and earthen floor, a single garment like an apron or kilt inside of which are seven or eight low stone festened around the waist and descending inclosures, serves as a crematory. The nearly to the knee. The area of the play: body, in a sitting attitude, is placed on a ground was designated by two pairs of heap of dry fagots in one of the inclosures, "byes" placed at about thirty rods distant and when, after six or eight hours, the fire is from each other, and the goals of each pair | burned out, nothing is left but a few white about thirty feet apart. The combatants ashes; those are put into an earthenware ranged themselves in parallel lines on each urn and buried with or without religious side of the area, facing inwards, and leaving rites. The burning of the bodies is not in the city?" I asked at the tax commisa space between them of about ten rods in compulsory in Japan, but Buddhists of the breadth. Their crosses were three feet six | Monto sect are nearly without exception | largest. He paid tax on \$1,300,000 of perinches in length, curved at the lower end cremated. The town crematories only differ sonal property without grumbling, and his somewhat in the form of a ladle, the broad from those in the country by their tall widow now pays the same, On the other men to our ship. At first we despaired part for striking the ball being formed of chimneys, by which unpleasant odors are hand, W. H. Vanderbilt came here last notwork, woven with thongs of untanned kept from becoming troublesome to the year and swore off every dollar, but soon deer-skin, strained to the tension neighborhood. There is also a small room after came back, and said that as the of tight elasticity. The ball, large kept separate for the wealthier people, in papers and the public were raising such a as a middling sized apple, was which they have their dead burned apart. h-1 of a row, he would pay tax on \$1,000,also composed of elastic materials. For the use of this private apartment they 000. Jay Gould only pays tax on \$100,000, On one side of the area, near the centre of pay 20s., while those who prefer to be and Mrs. A. T. Stewart on \$500,000. Mrs. the line and in a conspicuous place, were burned in company payabout the fifth part | Catharine Wolfe pays on \$400,000. The seated a body of elderly sachems, of each of this sum. The fuel only costs about 1s. Lenox estate pays on \$1,000,000, the late tribe, with knives and talley-sticks to score From 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. the fires burn on the ex Gov. E. D. Morgan's widow on \$1,000,the game. The rules governing the game were somewhat intricate. None of the players were allowed to touch the ball hearths the ashes are gathered and put ment under one name. The number of with hand or foot, until driven beyond the separately into an urn. There is no smell taxpayers is steadily and rapidly decreas-"byes" or landmarks. It was then thrown to annoy any one, and no nuisance. Ter- ing. Last year there were 11,666 personal where water could only be found at very the Kingdom. It was incorporated by before. Their mode of counting the game than that which has its slow course in the decreasing at a like rate."—New York Letter. long intervals. Part of the way led charter granted by King Edward the Con- was peculiar, the tallies men not being in deep, narrow bed in which the flowerthrough a district inhabited by hostile fessor, in the eleventh century. The juris all cases bound by arbitrary rules, but left covered coffin is lowered from our sight. blacks, who, in revenge for being so merci- diction extends twelve miles down the river, to the exercise of a certain degree of dis- Pall Mall Gazette.

credit the winning party with only two notches for three passages of the ballvarying from time to time according to the Roses in History, and How the Famous state of the game. The object of this course was to protract the game and to increase the amusement, while despondency upon either side was prevented and the chance of ultimate victory increased. Frequently by this discretionary mode of counting the game was continued for three or four days. The game on this occasion was commenced by about sixty players on each side, who advanced from their reinto the centre of the play-ground. Of this number about twenty were stationed at the end landmarks, to guard the passage of the ball. The players who were to begin were apparently mingled promiscuously together. All things being thus ready, a with the shouts of the whole multitude of spectators, and the play began; while the bright-eyed maiden danced back and joined lightning, it was sped through the air, play of agility and muscular strength was so great were the exertions of the players, enough to bathe in the " wine of rose." that each set was relieved by fresh hands every fifteen or twenty minutes; thus but not unmixed with sorrow from others. alternating and allowing every player of It typifies an artist and is the emblem of pastime that he had ever beheld. The

### Cremation in the Far East.

head of the Confederacy.

New cemeteries are still opened year by year, and funeral processions daily wend their way toward the last resting-place in which for long centuries it has been the custom to bury the dead. The first stir about cremation has died away and would be forgotten by many did not some eccentric old lady or half-crazed idealist occasionally leave a will deciding that their remains shall be consumed by fire. But for all the present indifference or even revolt against the incineration in the west, Miss C. F. Gordon-Cumming's account in the Contemporary Review of the custom of cremation in its original home in the east will be read with considerable interest. Among the Hindoos, as every one knows, the process of cremation is common, and at Benares its practice may be observed at any hour, alike beneath the burning rays of the noonday sun and by the light of the pale moon. Many a poor sufferer strains his last efforts to reach the shore of the Ganges, there to die on hallowed ground. The expense of wood for the funeral pyre being too great to secure the burning of the whole body, it is partly charred, and then sent to float down the holy stream into their dead. After bathing the body in the and more wood, the chief mourner bears a torch three or nine times round the body, several other places, and in a very short time the body is consumed by the flame, not so publicly performed. A plain looking granite supports which are laid on the 000, and the Astor family, all put together, earthen floor, and from each of these on \$3,000,000, which is the largest assessrible as cremation may appear to some, the taxpayers, and this year there will not be

Weather report-A clap of thunder.

The heart is an astrologer that always Nothing great was ever achieved without

The only kind of cake children don't cry for-A cake of soap.

One of the illusions is that the present

THE FLORAL QUEEN.

Attar is Minde.

A Turk can by no means andure to see the leaves of roses fall to the ground, because some believe that the first rose was made from a drop of Venus' blood, and others that it first came from the sweat of Mohammed. The Ghebers believe that when Abraham, their great prophet, was thrown into the fire by order of Nimrod, the flames turned into a bed of roses upon which spective lines with crosses in their hands the child slumbered sweetly. This is alluded to in "Lalla Rookh," by the lines:

When pitying heaven to roses turned The death flames that beneath him burned.

Herodotus writes of roses in the garden of Midas, the son of Gordius, in Phrygia, that had sixty leaves, growing with little beautiful maiden, richly dressed in trouble, and more fragrant than all the the native costume of the people, rest. Lucullus, the Roman general, spent wearing a red tiara, plumed with fabulous sums in order to be able to eagle's feathers and glittering with brace. have them at all seasons; and in the lets and other ornaments of silver, came time of the Roman Republic the bounding like a gazelle into the area with people used not to be satisfied unless their the ball, which she placed upon the ground cups of Falernian wine were swimming in the centre. Instantly the welkin rang with roses. At the regatts of Baix the whole surface of the Lucrine Sea used to be strewn with this flower. At the grand banquets which Nero gave he caused her own circle among the surrounding showers of roses to be rained down on his throng. The match was begun by the two guests from apertures in the ceiling. Helioopposing players, who advanced to the ball gobalus carried this to such an insane and with their united crosses raised it from length as to cause the sufficiation of several the ground to such an elevation as gave a of his guests, who could not extricate chance for a fair stroke; when, quick as themselves from the heap of flowers. And Antiochus, even in winter, slept in a tent almost with the swiftness of a bullet. Much of gold and silk and on a bed of roses. depends upon the first stroke, and great Cleopatra, when she entertained Anthony, skill is exerted to obtain it. The match covered the floor of the banqueting room to was played with great spirit, and the dis- the depth of an ell, and Heliogobalus was not content with drinking a certain kind sarprising. Every nerve was strung; and of wine made of roses, but was extravagant To dream of roses denotes happy love,

the whole number to perform his part until love. The rose as a symbol of silence gave the game was finished. The scene was full rise to the phrase, "Under the rose," of excitement and animation. The principal from the circumstance of the Pope's pre-Chief entered fully into the enjoyment, and senting consecrated roses which were placed by his explanations to his guest heightened over confessionals to denote secrecy. It is its interest, which of itself, the latter also said that the phrase is of Greek origin, declared to have afforded him a greater originating from the old custom of susdegree of satisfaction than any game or pending a rose over the guest table as an emblem that the conversations should not contest was continued three days, at the be repeated elsewhere. Cultivated roses end of which, after a severe struggle, the were first planted in England in 1522, the Senecas were proclaimed the victors, damask rose being introduced from the sweeping the stakes, to the great mortifica- south of France some time prior to A. D. tion of the proud-spirited Mohawks-the 1753, the moss rose in 1724, and the China rose about 1787. There are four ways of writing it, Attur, Attar, Uttur and Otto of Roses. The last is the least correct. In Indfa, where there are immense rose farms and where most of the attar comes from, the rose harvest commences on the 1st of March, and lasts to the end of April. Early in the morning men, women and children swarm about the rose trees like a colony of bees, plucking the flowers and carrying them in bags to the contractors. The "still" is of the simplest and rudest construction. Its boiler will hold from eight to twelve gallons, into this are cast from 12,000 to 16,000 roses; about fifteen to twenty quarts of water are added, and the result will be about one quart of rose water from each thousand roses. After distillation the rose water is placed in a glass carboy and exposed to the sun for several days to ripen or mix well the floating attar with

the water. This is the pure, unadulterated rose water. When adulteration is necessary, oil of sandal-wood is used. To secure attar the rose water is transferred to a large metal basin, and tied over with wet muslin to keep out the insects; the vessel is then let down into a hole in the ground about two feet deep, and allowed to stand quiet all night, for the attar is always made early in the season, when the nights are cool. In the morning a little film of attar has risen to the surface of the rose water; this is river it is swathed in a shroud of white, skimmed off with a feather and placed in it is of a pale greenish hue, but in a few weeks' time it subsides into a pale yellow color. It requires the product of 1,000 rose trees to obtain a tolak, or 180 grains of

The attar obtained in the Indian bazaars is always adulterated, as not even the richtouches the dead lips with the holy flame, est native will give the price for pure attar, and lights the pyre. Then it is kindled in which is sold only to Europeans and costs from \$65 to \$105 per ounce. The origin of jehan Begum, the favorite wife of Jehan Geer, was once walking in her garden, through which ran a canal of rose water, when she remarked some oily particles floating on the surface. These were collected, and there aroma found to be sodelicious that means were devised to produce the precious essence.

# New York's Big Taxpayers.

"Who are the largest personal taxpayers sioner's. "The late Moses Taylor was the

It is a curious fact that so firm in texture is the paper of a genuine Bank of England note that burning alone can hardly destroy it. The authorities have in a little glazed frame the remnants of the note which was in the great fire of Chicago. Though completely charred and black, the paper holds together and the note is sufficiently legible

to establish its genuineness and to be cashed. Cheerfulness is just as natural to the heart of man in strong health as color to the cheeks; and whenever there is habitual Write it on your heart that every day is wholesome food, improperly severe labor, or erring habits.