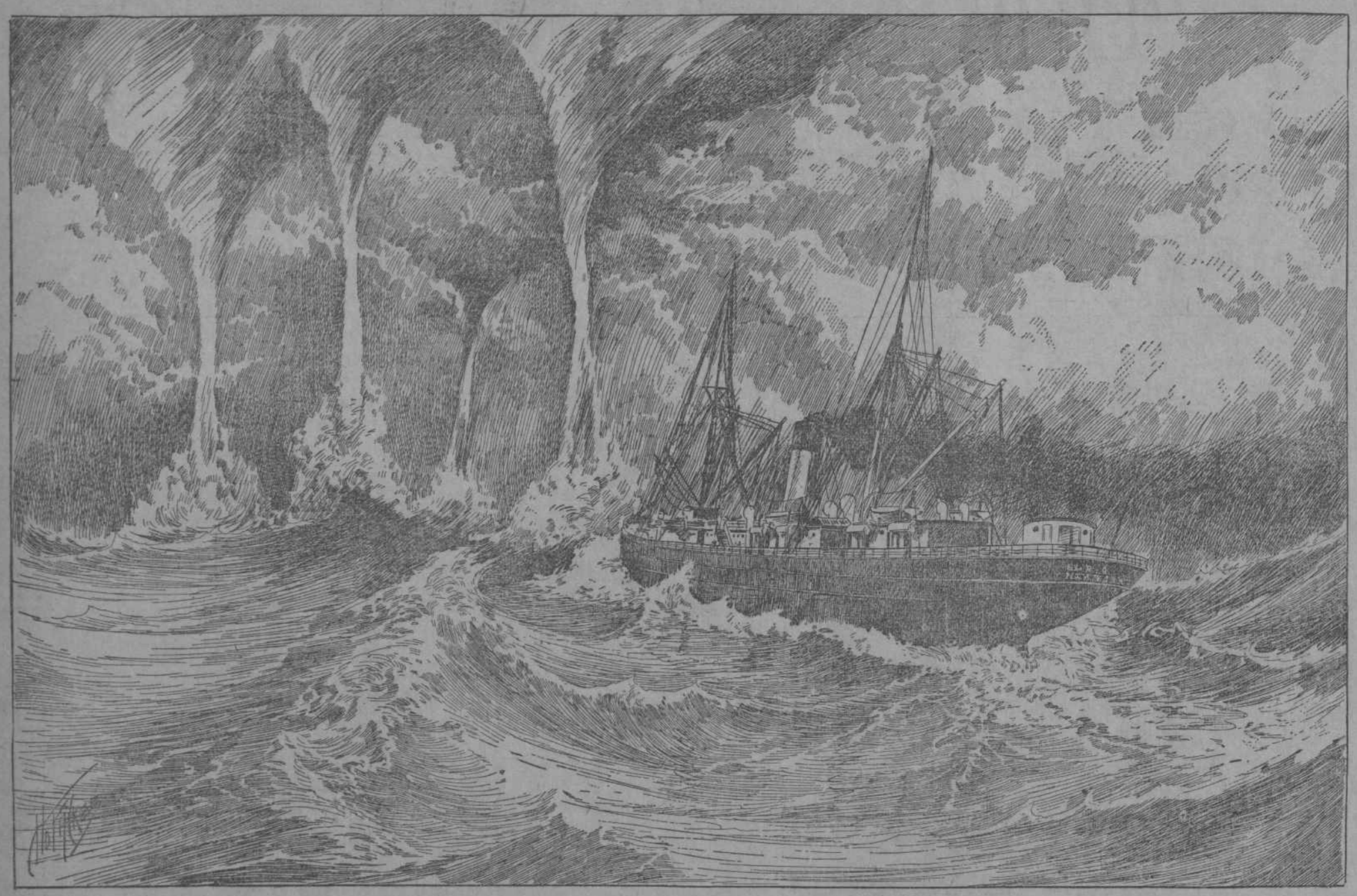


STEAMSHIP EL RIO CHASED BY WATERSPOUTS.

(From the Verbal Description and Sketches of First Officer Jacobs.)

THE steamship El Rio, of the Morgan Line, which arrived in this port yesterday, reported a narrow escape from contact with four mammoth waterspouts on Tuesday afternoon.

The steamship was on its way to New York from New Orleans, which port it left on Thursday of last week, and it was when northeast of Cape Hatteras that the waterspouts were seen. The El Rio was then on the easterly edge of the Gulf Stream.

The day had been on the whole a calm one, although two light squalls had passed near by. Captain Quick was on the bridge, and beside him was First Mate Jacobs, when a heavy storm was seen gathering in the northward, and bearing down toward the steamship. No alarm was felt, however, as there was no sign that the storm would be of unusual severity.

The clouds were of the nimbus variety, and were riding high.

Suddenly a portentous funnel-shaped tower of water evolved itself from a mass of inky blackness, spinning like a huge top, and whirled its way toward the ship.

To the northward a second waterspout began to form, and then a third and fourth. With an ominous roar, unlike the rumble of thunder, the four monsters, each of great height, swept furiously over the sea.

All hands on the El Rio were piped to quarters, and preparations were made to meet any emergency. There were no passengers aboard, but officers and crew were alike awed by the peril that menaced them. For twenty-five minutes the spouts were in sight, now swirling madly toward the ship, then swerving in another direction, sometimes near together and again separating, each taking a different course. It was because of these erratic manoeuvres that the captain was uncertain in which direction to steer the ship in order to elude his strange pursuers. Finally the waterspouts all veered to the southward and held to that course until, to the great relief of the El Rio's crew, they disappeared in the black shadows of the storm clouds that gave them birth.

might, in one sense of the term, be described as "beneath her," for the Duke of Teck was the fruit of a morganatic marriage between Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg and a lady of noble, though not of royal, birth, the Countess Claudine Rhody. It was this morganatic marriage of his father which prevented the Duke of Teck from being King of Wurtemberg, for the laws of Wurtemberg declare that the son of a marriage between a prince of the royal family and a lady not of princely birth cannot inherit the crown.

Hence the Duke of Teck could not inherit the title or estates of his father, and he became, by courtesy only, "His Highness." This is the reason that Alexander is a "serene" instead of a "royal" highness, and this is the reason that if he should marry an American girl she would probably be known as "Her Serene Highness, the Princess Alexander of Teck."

To just what title, if any, the children of such a marriage could lay claim is a question not easily answered, but, at any rate, they would be descendants of an English King and they would be cousins to the children of the Duke of York, the eldest of whom will one day be King of England.

A Precedent in History.

The American girl, in marrying Alexander, would become the sister-in-law of the future King and Queen of England (the Duke and Duchess of York), and, taking all these things into consideration, an American girl in making this match would be setting a precedent in the history of American heiresses.

The next question is, could the American girl who married Prince Alexander of Teck ever, by any human possibility, become Queen of England, and could her children ever become heirs to the English throne? Such a contingency is exceedingly remote, to say the least, for there would have to be about two hundred deaths in the royal family before Prince Alexander could put in a claim. Between him and the throne there stand the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and his daughters, three daughters of the Prince of Wales and their children, all of the sons and daughters of the Queen, her grandchildren and her great-grandchildren, the Duke of Cambridge, uncle of Prince Alexander; Princess Mary Adelaide herself and her two elder sons, Prince Adolphus and Prince Francis and their children. There is not much probability that the American girl would ever be able to "queen it" over England.

LOW WILL ACCEPT TO-DAY.

Continued from First Page.

grams which he had received, some offering advice, but most of them merely conveying the congratulations of warm admirers. One of these, from a Wall Street man of prominence, was long enough to have cost $5.

Pleased About Andrews.

Mr. Low was not inclined to discuss the subject of his nomination. His face lighted perceptibly when I conveyed to him the news of the action of the Trustees of Brown University, requesting President Andrews to withdraw his resignation.

"I am very much gratified to hear that," he said. "I signed the petition which was sent to the trustees, urging that action. It places the record right so far as President Andrews is concerned and ought to be a source of congratulation to his large circle of admirers."

Mr. Low does not consider the action of the Brooklyn delegates as unfriendly to him. He said as much to-day, adding that their dissent was offered merely because they regarded the present course of the Citizens' Union as inexpedient in the accomplishment of the best anti-Tammany organization.

His College Presidency.

The question of resigning the presidency of Columbia University has troubled Mr. Low not a little. He considers that, in itself, an honor to be highly prized, and only a demand of his fellow citizens for a service involving a wider scope would induce him, he says, to give up the work he is now engaged in.

Bishop Doane reached Northeast Harbor to-night, coming on the same train which brought Secretary Clark. He was wearing a Low button and was quite enthusiastic in his advocacy of the claims of Columbia's president for the Mayoralty of Greater New York. President Low did not tell Secretary Clark whether he would accept the nomination or not. After the conference Mr. Clark said:

"The formal notification will be made tomorrow morning. I merely informed Mr. Low in an unofficial manner to-night of his nomination and he gave me no answer. I only hope he will not turn me down tomorrow."

NO WORD YET FROM LOW.

The Citizens' Union, However, Makes Public the Notice of Nomination Sent to the Doctor.

The expected dispatch indicating Seth Low's acceptance of the Mayoralty nomination, tendered by the Citizens' Union, was not received at the Citizens' Union headquarters last night, but the veil of secrecy which has hung over the operations of the prime movers in forcing Mr. Low's nomination was lifted late last evening, when Chairman Reynolds emerged from the room in which half a dozen of the Executive Committee had been in session, and handed out the following copy of the letter sent to Mr. Low by the Joint Nominating Committee through Secretary Clark:

New York, Sept. 1, 1897.

Hon. Seth Low,
North East Harbor, Me.

Dear Sir—In accordance with the wishes of a large body of voters of the City of New York who desire that the Chief Magistrate of the city may be free from all partisan obligations, and who seek to maintain the principle embodied in the constitutional provision separating national and State from local elections, with the object stated in the offical address of the Constitutional Convention, "that the business affairs of our great municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by national and State politics," we have the honor on behalf of these voters, numbering upward of 127,000, and including residents of all the boroughs comprising the city, to tender you the nomination of Mayor of the City of New York.

Very respectfully,
The Citizens' Union of the Borough of Manhattan.
JOSEPH LAROCQUE, EDWARD A. DRAKE,
JOEL B. ERHARDT, W. B. HORNBLOWER,
JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
The Citizens' Union of the Borough of the Bronx.
JOHN E. EUSTIS, W. SHILLABER, JR.,
JAMES C. COOLEY, CHARLES B. MEYER.
F. L. MARSHALL,
Citizens' Committees of the Borough of Queens.
JAS. E. RENWICK, GUSTAV BOEHM,
JOS. SILVERSTONE, ALRICK H. MAN.
JOHN W. WEED,
The Citizens' Union of the Borough of Richmond.
RUSSELL BLEECKER, RALPH M'KEE,
J. S. DAVENPORT, F. W. JANSSEN,
C. H. INGALLS.

The following letter accompanied the nomination:

Hon. Seth Low, North East Harbor, Maine.

Dear Sir: In May last a committee of the Citizens' Union expressed to you our belief that there was a popular demand that you should become a candidate for the office of Mayor, and asked your acceptance of a nomination for that office if rendered by the Citizens' Union. In your reply you stated that you required more evidence of the popular desire to make it seem to you to be a public duty to become a candidate; but that if you were convinced that there was such a popular desire and that your candidacy would prove a unifying force among the friends of good government in the city, you would not hesitate to accept your nomination, and at the same time you expressed yourself as being heartily in sympathy with the purposes of the Citizens' Union as you understood them.

Proceeding upon the basis of your letter, the Union instituted a personal canvass as the fairest means of ascertaining the extent of the popular desire for your nomination. The results of this canvass afford what we regard as conclusive evidence that there is a very strong and general desire for your nomination, justifying the belief that as a candidate, representing solely the issue of good city government, you will unite voters of all parties and of all political opinions to a number sufficient to insure your election. A blank in the following form was printed and widely distributed by the Union:

FOR MAYOR—SETH LOW. The undersigned voters of the City of New York desire the nomination and election of the Hon. Seth Low as Mayor, with a request that signatures be returned to the Citizens' Union. Up to the present time, 102,593 voters, including residents of all the boroughs, have signified their preference, by signing and returning these ballots. In addition to the above, the enrolled membership of the Citizen's Union, comprising voters of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, who have expressed their approval of the principles of the Union an dauthorized our Committee or Organization to make nominations, now numbers 25,326.

Our enrollment and the results of the canvass have been classified and arranged, and are open to your inspection or to that of any one whom you may designate to examine them. The canvass, which has resulted in the figures above stated, has been conducted with absolute fairness and impartiality, and with a degree of care which we believe renders the results as nearly free from error as is possible under the circumstances. The canvass has extended over so large a portion of th city as to render it a fair test of public opinion in all localities and among all classes of the population.

While no systematic effort has been made to secure signatures in Brooklyn or elsewhere, outside the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, we have, nevertheless, received upward of 12,000 signatures from Brooklyn voters, and a considerable number from voters in Queens and Richmond. The total number of voters, who, by signing the enrollment blanks and ballots of the Citizens' Union, have expressed to the union their wishes as to your nomination, is 127,903. These voters represent every phase of political opinion on national issues, but are united in their desire to have you named as the first Mayor of the Greater New York, satisfied that under your administration the office will be used solely in the interest of the city at large, and not for the benefit of any political organization.

Acting on behalf of this body of voters we have united with representatives of citizens of the other boroughs in tendering you the nomination for the Mayoralty, and we ask the favor of an early reply. A copy of our Declaration of Principles and Objects is herewith inclosed. Very respectfully,

JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Chairman Reynolds explained that the meeting had been called to receive any communication which might come from Bar Harbor and to discuss the situation. He said the members of the Committee did not expect to hear from Mr. Low last night, but thought that Secretary Clark might send some word.

"Did you discuss the question of the remaining municipal candidates?" Mr. Reynolds was asked after the meeting.

"No; we did not."

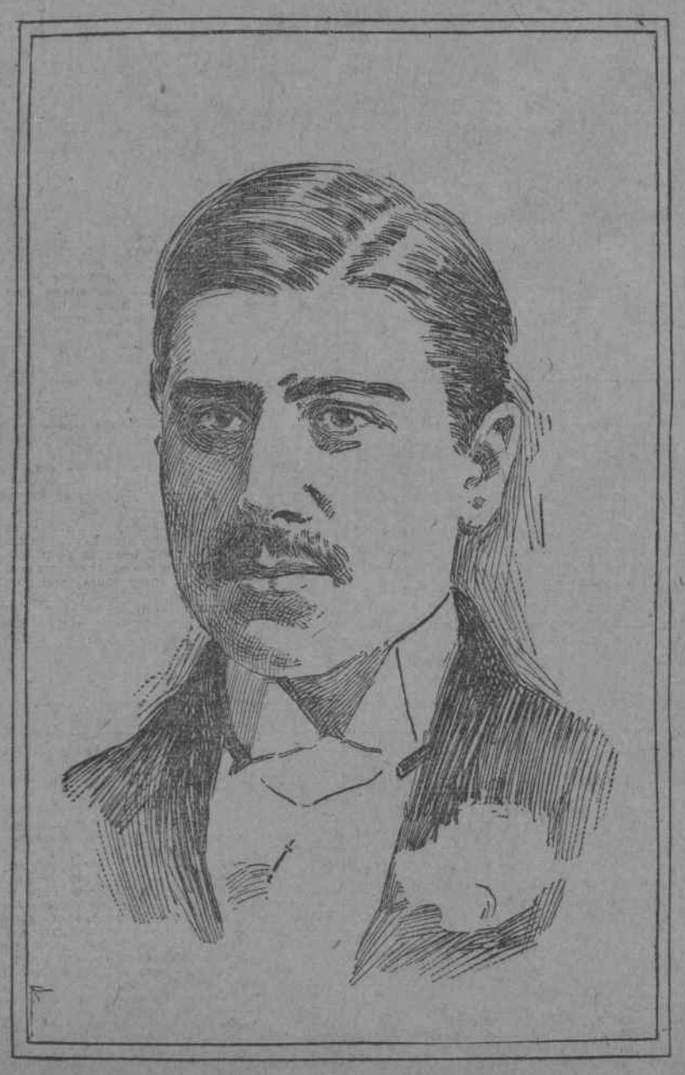
"How do you regard the present situation?"

"We are thoroughly satisfied, and believe Mr. Low's nomination by the Republicans is certain. They are making a good many threats and indulging in strong language, but in our judgment they will come around in due time. From now on they may be expected to take up candidates for a week or so at a time.

"Mr. Olcott, it appears, is being boomed now. Some one else will be brought out next.

The Republicans cannot get a single man of any prominence who will permit himself to be used against Mr. Low. They tried both Mayor Strong and Secretary Bliss, and failed. We shall continue the campaign with increased vigor, and we are going to win."

It was announced later in the evening that no special meeting of the Executive Committee would be called to act upon Mr. Low's reply.



Prince Alexander George, of Teck.

SYMPTOMS OF A BOLT.

All Is Not Harmony in the Low Camp and Explanations Are the Order of the Day.

I am a Republican first, and if that party nominates a first-class man I shall feel in duty bound to support him as against Low, notwithstanding the fact that I was a delegate to the Citizens' Union conference of Wednesday that placed Low in nomination.—J. C. COOLEY, Borough of the Bronx.

There was no particular secrecy about the nomination of Seth Low, except that our meetings were not open to reporters. It was not a nominating convention; all that has to be done afterward, by petition, and so forth.—JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Borough of Manhattan.

When a political deal is about to be consummated the people in charge of it should not divulge their intentions. But, so far as I know, there was no particular secrecy about the proceedings.—RALPH McKEE, Borough of Richmond.

In June we asked Mr. Low to be our candidate. Going through the form of nominating him Wednesday was simply an action intended to accelerate his decision.—JOHN E. EUSTIS, Borough of the Bronx.

Another conference would have implied that there was a possibility of another candidate being considered. It meant, too, if we delayed our nomination that the Citizens' Union would have been swallowed up by the Republican party.—CHARLES B. MEYER, Borough of the Bronx.

Uproar followed, if it did not accompany, the secret nomination of Seth Low for Mayor by the eighteen conferees of the Citizens' Union. The borough representatives of that body, who put the Columbia president formally in the field as a candidate, were asked a multitude of questions yesterday by their candidate's constituents. They replied to them with varying degrees of frankness. The severe criticism of their action is considered in some quarters as a pemonitory symptom of a bolt, which would mean the complete disintegration of the Union if Low is not nominated by the Republicans.

A Disunited Union.

It is known that the Union radicals were solicited to make the nomination openly. But the appeal was of minor importance as compared to that of the Brooklyn committee, which did not want the nomination made at all. The result of the precipitancy and secrecy of the radicals has been to stir up an internal strife in the organization which the Platt men, alert for tokens of the kind, hope to see develop greatly before the Republican convention is held.

J. B. Cooley, one of the delegates from the Bronx who voted to nominate Low, made a declaration yesterday that will startle his associates in the Union when they read it this morning in the Journal. He declared that if the Republican party nominated a first-class man he would feel in duty bound to support him as against Low, despite the fact that he participated in the secret Citizens' Union convention as a delegate. Mr. Cooley's attitude was said yesterday to be the attitude of a very large proportion of the voters who are enrolled on the Low petition. Mr. Cooley stated his position in this way:

Cooley May Bolt Low.

"I am a Republican first, and if that party nominates a first-class man I shall feel in duty bound to support him as against Low, notwithstanding that I was a delegate to the Citizens' Union conference of Wednesday that placed Low in nomination. I am an enthusiastic admirer of Seth Low, however, and want to see him elected Mayor of Greater New York above all men.

"I suppose this was the reason I was asked to act as a delegate to the Citizens' Union conference. I joined the movement because I have supposed it was organized to advance his cause. I sincerely hope that neither the fact that the nomination has been tendered by the Citizens' Union, nor the manner in which it was made will keep the Republican party from nominating him. If I supposed that the Citizens' Union movement was calculated to destroy the organization of the Republican party I certainly should not have attended the conference.

"I am not a politician, and do not understand why there should have been any secrecy about the proceedings of the conference. I got there rather late, just when Mr. Orr, of the Brooklyn delegation, was presenting the resolution from the Committee of Fifty. It seemed to be taken in good part and there was no discussion to speak of. We all voted for Low and that was all there was to it."

Secrecy a Mistake.

"The same persons who have been curious to know something definite about the Low enrolment of 127,000 names, now in the union's safe, are curious to know why Mr. Low's nomination should have been secret. Many faithful members of the Citizens' Union declare that a great mistake was made in placing Mr. Low before the people without the publicity which traditionally attends the work of nominating conventions."

The cry of the Republicans that the nomination of Mr. Low was a coup in machine politics such as even they would not dare attempt was echoed in the mind of many a Low adherent yesterday. It made such an impression on Chairman Reynolds that he hastened to say that Mr. Low would be nominated again in mass convention on September 15, the very date the Journal exclusively announced ten days ago.

Other members of the nominating body said curious things about the secret meeting to the Journal yesterday with a view to setting aside the wide-spread criticism.

PLATTITES ANGRY AT LOW

Loud in Their Demands for a Straight-Out Republican Candidate.

The Republican organization abounded in angry men yesterday. The nomination of Seth Low by the Citizens' Union, at the very moment when the Republican machine was on its knees appealing for delay, provoked general and bitter denunciation. Mr. Low himself was criticised pitilessly by all hands, though the criticism was somewhat furtively made in view of the fact that Mr. Low had not accepted the nomination.

Senator Platt and his principal lieutenants would not commit themselves in their anger by talking to the newspapers, but under the spur of their private advice a wave of bitter anti-Low feeling swept through the Republican organization. To district leaders and unofficial advisers of the party both Senator Platt and Chairman Quigg said that Low would not be named by the Republican Convention if he accepted the Citizens' Union nomination. And nearly all Republican organization men repeated it until, in the usual haunts of Republican politicians last night, Low's rejection was accepted as a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Low, although not a politician, is charged by the Republicans with two political offences. They say that through his counsel, Jackson Wallace, he intrigued for the support of the Republican machine, and that while in the very act of dealing with Mr. Quigg he encouraged his nomination by the Citizens' Union, with all the humiliation and embarrassment that it brought to the Republicans. It was generally believed by the Republican leaders that Mr. Low would accept, and try from this time on to overwhelm the Platt machine in its own convention.

Is This Platt's Scheme?

Senator Platt's scheme is believed to be to bring out a candidate at once—presumably District-Attorney Olcott—and make a vigorous fight for him until Low finds he is not a "unifying force," and withdraws on his own motion from the race. This would involve the nomination of a Republican candidate and the continuance of the fight well on toward election day.

But Platt is credited with the belief that by a blare of trumpets and an assault all along the line on Low and the Citizens' Union he will be able to force Low's retirement before the Republican convention is held.

If this scheme succeeds, it is said to be his purpose to abandon Olcott and try again to prevail on Secretary C. N. Bliss to enter the field as a fusion candidate. With Low out of the race, it is believed that Bliss would run; but if he would not, there would remain General B. F. Tracy, whose refusals up to this time have not been unconditional.

Senator Platt had a most exasperating day. From the moment he reached his office at No. 49 Broadway, he was overwhelmed with visits from machine politicians and others who either deplored or resented the nomination of Low. To all about the spoils. Plans for placing in the newspaper men who asked for his views as to a straight Republican ticket, his invariable reply was:

"Let us wait and see if Mr. Low accepts the Citizens' Union nomination. If he does I may have something to say."

Planning a Republican Ticket.

To his lieutenants Senator Platt talked very freely, and to them he confirmed the accuracy of the Journal story that Low could not and would not be indorsed by the Republican machine unless the Citizens' Union candidate was willing to dicker field a Republican straightout ticket were resumed.

Among those who talked with the Senator about this were National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs, who once made the race for the Mayoralty; Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Collector George R. Bidwell, Quarantine Commissioners Palmer and Paterson, Internal Revenue Collector Eidman, General C. H. T. Collis and Superintendent of Insurance Lou F. Payn. There was no formal conference, but each of these leaders as he came in gave his individual views as to the course to be pursued.

Senator Platt's visitors all declared that it would be suicidal to consider Low further as any other than an assistant Tammany candidate. Superintendent Payn was vociferous in his argument that the indorsement of Low now would demoralize the Republicans throughout the State, and that meant the loss of the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Appeals and the Assembly this year and the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and the United States Senatorship a year hence. He had no candidate for Mayor to suggest, but demanded in the name of the rural Republicans that only a straightout be named.

In reply to the suggestion that Mr. Quigg might be the candidate, Mr. Payn remarked:

"What! That little mushroom? Why he will wither before Winter sets in."

As announced exclusively in yesterday's Journal, the favorite Mayoralty candidate is William M. K. Olcott. His name was on the tongue of nearly every leader who called upon Senator Platt yesterday, and the compliments paid were by no means disagreeable to him. Postmaster Van Cott, who had been classed as a Low man, but who had, on the previous night, ordered a Lincoln Club resolution indorsing Low smothered, spoke nice things of Olcott. So did Commissioner Patterson and a majority of Senator Platt's visitors.

District-Attorney Olcott said yesterday regarding his proposed candidacy:

"I am not a candiate for the Mayoralty. I am a candidate for District-Attorney. I could not say what I would do were the Mayoralty nomination offered to me."

The Republican leaders are worried over the attitude of the Manhattan Democracy, of which the Steckler brothers and ex-Congressman Thomas J. Creamer are the leaders. They have not yet taken their position in the fight. They declined to participate in Chairman Quigg's anti-Tammany conference.

William Brookfield—It has been erroneously stated that the organization of which I am a member is "anxious to get in out of the wet," and desires to press General Collis as a candidate for Mayor. I cannot too emphatically deny this statement. Our organization has for two months worked for Mr. Low. It is irrevocably committed to Mr. Low. It will support no one else.

The Republican organization is going to indorse Mr. Low's nomination. It can't help itself. This talk of a third ticket is pure bluff and nonsense. I doubt very much if Mr. Platt's organization cares to go before the Republicans of the country has having voluntarily assisted in installing Tammany in power.

IN COUNCIL TO SETTLE THE STRIKE

Miners and Operators Approaching an Agreement at Columbus.

TO HOLD FOR A YEAR.

Both Sides Anxious to Avoid Any More Trouble for a Twelvemonth.

THE DE ARMITTS GIVE UP.

They Have Signed the Uniform Agreement That Will Be the Basis of the Arbitration.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 2.—The consultation between the miners and the operators here, looking to a settlement of the strike, have all been in secret. The general impression prvails to-night that the leaders of the workingmen will tentatively accept their employers' proposition, based upon the suggestion made by Manager Young for Senator Hanna, and will then refer to a national miners' convention for ratification or rejection.

The coal operators who were to meet the coal miners Executive Committee today met them at 9:30 a. m., with closed doors. The miners' officers declined to foreshadow any proposed movement in case of a refusal to accept the operators' proposition to open the mines at 64 cents per ton pending arbitration. They were willing to talk of general conditions and nothing else, except that they want the agreement, if any, to hold good for a year.

Operators All Hopeful.

On the other hand, the operators feel very hopeful; in fact, very confident, that the miners' officials will accept, and refer the 64 cents rate to their constitutents. The operators are willing to make reasonable concessions, which may cover a period of twelve months.

The miners' officers at 11:20 o'clock this morning, having held a secret conference, adjourned to hold a joint secret conference with the special committee of operators representing substantially all of the operators of Pittsburg. The committee of operators consisted of J. B. Zerbe, M. Osborn and T. F. Young, of Cleveland, and Messrs. Dysart, Schlenderberg, Andrew O'Neil and Bonner, of Pittsburg. J. B. Zerbe was made chairman and W. C. Pearce, of the miners, secretary of the joint meeting.

The consultation began at once and lasted the greater portion of the afternoon and evening.

Pittsburg Prepares for Work.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 2.—The Pittsburg coal operators were convinced to-day that a settlement of the strike was in sight when inquiries for coal began to come in from Cleveland. Prices were asked and several contracts were made at 20 cents above the price for mining, whatever the rate might be. Cleveland is the headquarters of the big shippers, and these people hold the key to the situation. The cause of the flood of inquiries was therefore attributed to the fact that shippers believed that the strike would terminate. Colonel Rend gave his ultimatum to a committe of his miners to-day. He told them that if the proposal now under consideration at Columbus was rejected he would start his mines at once. He had an offer, he said, of 500 colored men from the South, who would work and could not be frightened away.

W. P. De Armitt, president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, last evening attached the signature of his company to the uniformity agreement. Those having in charge the securing of signatures now feel confident that the uniformity plan will soon be an assured fact.

The Executive Committee of the big lake shippers held a meeting yesterday, and it is said it was decided to move at once toward opening their mines. The mines were selected, but their location was not made public.

CASINO SUIT NOT ENDED.

Judgment Creditors Will Carry Their Litigation to the Court of Appeals.

Franklin Bien, the receiver for the Casino Company, denied yesterday that the order issued by Civil Justice Stiner, in the Eighth District Court, would have the effect of terminating the Casino litigation. When seen at his office, No. 317 Broadway, he said that Rudolph Aronson had no standing in the litigation.

"If any one gets possession of the Casino," he said, "it will be the receiver, who was appointed at the instance of the judgment creditors, and also on behalf of the bondholders in the foreclosure suit instituted by the State Trust Company to foreclose the mortgage on the lease."

Mr. Bien said that he had been instructed by the judgment creditors to appeal from the judgment of the Appellate Division to the Court of Appeals. He will take the necessary proceedings to obtain a stay of the sale until the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels, and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

"QUO VADIS" TELLS OF THEM.

The Most Cruel Monarch, the Most Beautiful Woman, who lived at the time of Christ.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

30 CENTS, DAILY OR SUNDAY, OR $2 BY THE WEEK.

For a two-line "want" advertisement under

Lost, Found and Rewards.

LOST—Yorkshire terrier (Gip); long hair and ears, short tail; reward if returned. 367 8th ave.

If you don't advertise in the Journal, you don't get results.