Cuddled up in worm cotton at the foot of his mother's bed, on the top floor of the rear tenement on Eldridge street, lies the smallest baby in New York. The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Weissbeerst weighed one and three-quarter pounds when he was born, and from the crown of his head to his heel, the size of a thumb-nail, he measures only ten inches.

In less than a week recently 7,000,-000 pineapples reached New York. As fast steamers have reduced the voyage to three days, the fruit arrives green and is ripened in lofts, where the temperature is 110 degrees. Confectioners and candy-makers are among the largest purchasers, and it is estimated that at least 1,000,000 pineapples are used every year in this country to flavor

There are some people who assert that the mariner's compass was first listened to by half a million enthusiheard of from the famous traveler. Marco Polo, while others declare it to be of much later invention, but it was really invented centuries before the great traveler had been heard of. It is mentioned in the New Testament, "And from thence we fetched a compass and came to Rhegium" (Acts xxviii., 13.)

There appears to be a new field opening up for ambitious young men. It is the field of scientific forestry-one of the most important matters of the day. The young forester has prospects of a salary that equals that of the average college professor. To men of mental and physical vigor, who delight in nature and outdoor life, this would seem to be a congenial and lucrative occupation.

Not baffled by repeated precedents of failure, Paul Cienanth, of Buffalo. N. Y., has persevered for six years and has finally perfected what he claims plause and cheers.) to be a practicable piano typewriter, a machine which can be connected

of the oldest enlisted man has not yet been ascertained, there being several claimants of the honor. One of them, James Condon, enlisted in 1838 as a drummer boy, having then been ten years old.

The cowhide is mightier than the law according to the recent ruling of among the nations of the earth. a Virginia Judge who, after acquitting an aged minister brought before him on the charge of contempt of court left the bench and proceeded to deal out with his own hand the thirty and nine. The offense of which the minister stood accused was the publication of an editorial in which he questioned the Judge's motives in permitting the sale of liquor in a prohibition district.

German scientists are excessively elated over the prospective capture of a living aepyornis, the greatest bird that has ever existed and hitherto regarded as extinct. Prof. Gottlieb August Krause the distinguished has started out with a large expedition to explore the interior of Madagascar in search of this monstrous hird. A full grown aepyornis stands 16 feet high and has legs larger than those of an elephant.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, prince of Wales, who will become sovereign of the British empire in the event of the death of Edward VII., is the second son of the present king. He was born June 3, 1865, and has therefore lately passed his 37th birthday. Prince George is a sailor by training and many years' occupation. Even in his nursery days, it is said, he was fond of the sea, that ancient heritage of England and the scene of her greatest actions in world history.

Thousand-dollar and ten thousanddollar bills are the same size as \$1 and \$2 bills. Their design is different, of course, but a man who could not read would see little difference between them except the figures. The \$1,000 and \$10,000 bills do not often get outside the banks. The principal use that is made of \$1,000 bills, aside from keeping them in the vaults of national banks to represent the reserve required by law, is for making payments to people who do not want to take

After nearly seven years spent mainly in the wild regions of Borneo and Sumatra, John D. Gillinan, a mining engineer, arrived in New York a few days ago. Mr. Gillinan has become a convert to the Darwinian theory of evolution, for in his travels he saw many tailless black apes, many of whom, he says, have handsomer features than some human beings. They have, he says, a nomenclature of their own, which strongly resembles the dialects of some of the native tribes. The apes he claims, understand many things said to them.

Cooperstown Courier. THROUGH LONDON'S EYES

Celebration of American Independence Day Attracts a Great Deal of Attention.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH IS COMMENTED ON

Standard Thinks It Significant That He Should Sound Warning Against Powerful Trusts-Synopsis of the Speech in Question-President on His Way to Oyster Bay.

London, July 7.—The Standard, commenting upon President Roosevelt's speech at Pittsburg, says it thinks it is very significant that a statesman of his position and with his future should think it wise to deliver a serious warning to powerful trusts.

The London newspapers have unusually full reports of the Fourth of July banquets and speeches at Pittsburg, Pa., London, Paris, Berlin and elsewhere. Several of them publish editorial articles expressing keen satisfaction at the warmth and good will which the Americans expressed for Great Britain and King Edward.

The Pittsburg Speech.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 7.—The speech of President Roosevelt in this city was astic but attentive people. A summary of his speech follows:

In opening his address the president paid an eloquent tribute to the founders of the republic, and said the Declaration of Independence "stands as a symbol of hope for the peoples of all the world because its promise was made good, because its words were supplemented by deeds, because after the men who signed it and upheld it had done their work, the men who come again after them, generation by generation, did their work in turn." He referred briefly to the civil war and said: In opening his address the president paid

Tasks of Later Years, "We have had our tasks to do in the last four years, or, rather, we have had, as every generation must have, many tasks to do, tasks affecting us abroad, and one of those tasks being done as it has been has signaled our entry into a larger world. And it is most appropriate that on this Fourth of July, this anniversary of the birth of the nation, it should be our good fortune to have promulgated the declaration establishing peace in the Philippines and the acknowledgment to the army of the praise acknowledgment to the army of the praise so richly due, our fellow Americans who wear the uniform of the United States, for

Cuba a Republic.

with a piano and made to transcribe in common musical characters any composition rendered upon the forte. The machine is intricate, having 3,000 more parts than a typewriter.

A bill now before congress provides that "the oldest enlisted man on the rolls of the army" be promoted to a second lieutenancy in order that he may retire with higher pay than he would otherwise receive. The name of the oldest enlisted man has not yet. "We said Cuba should become a free rethe healthiest cities of the civilized world. We introduced a system of orderly justice to succeed one of irresponsible and arbitrative despotism. So that any man, rich or poor, weak or strong, could appeal to courts and know that he would receive his rights. And then, when in the fullness of time we felt they could walk alone, we turned over the government to them, and now the beautiful queen of the Antilles has started on her course as a first

Must Have Reciprocity. But there is one thing-our policy toward Cuba has not yet met with its entire fruition. It will meet with it. The course of the last few years has made more evident than ever before that this nation must in time to come have pecuniary interests on the isthmus connecting the two Americas and in the waters and among the islands adjacent thereto. Nationally we cannot occupy the position toward these regions that we did toward others where our interests are far less, and this is doubly true now that congress with great wisdom has provided for the building of an interoceanic canal. Cuba must occupy a pe-culiar relation to us in the field of interna-tional politics. She must in the larger sense be a part of the general political system in international affairs in which this renaturalist of the University of Berlin, public stands as the head. She has assented has started out with a large expedit to that view and in return this nation is bound to give her special economic privi-leges not given to other nations. I regret that a measure of reciprocity with Caba is not already embodied in statute or in treaty, but it will be, as sure as fate. (Loud applause.)

The Philippines.

"And now a word as to the Philippines. There are yet troubles in the Moro country, the country of the Mohammedan tribes, but in the Philippines among the Filipinos, among the people who have been in insurrection, peace now reigns. It may be, I think unlikely, but it is possible, that here and there some seeming dead coal of in-surrection may be for the moment fanned into a live plece of ember, and burst into a fifful flame. If so, that flame will be stamped out. (Loud applause.) But speaking broadly and generally, peace has come Our army has received its reward. And what was the reward of our army? The reward of the consciousness of duty well done. Our solders have fought, have tolled, have struggled, have rolled, so that when victory came they might turn over the government to the civil authorities. Victory came. To-day the proclamation of peace and amnesty has been promulgated and at the same time our generals have been notified that the civil government is su-preme in the islands. (Applause.)

Problems at Home to Face. "And now, my fellow-citizens, I spoke of the past, which has culminated thus in Cuba and the Philippines as being one of the tasks which this generation had to face. It is only one. We have great of the tasks which this generation had to face. It is only one. We have great problems at home to face. I am speaking in one of the great industrial centers, not merely of America, but of the world. A million people stand grouped in a small radius around the spot where we now are. The growth of your cities within this radius has been one of the most striking phenomena of this day, and here, therefore, you are brought face to face with those problems which affected our entire civilization at the opening of this new century. The tremendous rush of our industrial development which has brought in its train velopment which has brought in its train so much that is good and also of necessity brought somewhat its evil, the very intensity of the progress that has been made has meant that is new and infinitely dif-ficult problems has arisen which we must strive to solve as best we may. Under our form of government, with its great decentralization of power, some of those problems must be solved through the work of private individuals working by themselves; others by the association into organized bodies of groups of private citi-

ganized bodies of groups of private citi-

sens, and others yet through the various

and nation. Especially great, especially difficult are the problems caused by the growth and concentration of great individual, and above all, great corporate for-

"It is immensely for the interests of the country that there should be such individual and corporate wealth as long as it is used right, and when not used right then to becomes a serious menace and danger. The instruments and methods with which The instruments and methods with which we are to meet these new problems must in many cases, themselves, be new, but the purpose lying behind the use of these methods of those instruments must, if we are to succeed, be now, as in the past, simply in accord with the immutable laws of order, of justice and of right. We may need, and in my belief will need, new legislation, conceived in no radical or revolutionary spirit, but in a spirit of common sense, common honesty and a resolute desire to face facts as they are. We will need, then, new legislation, but while laws are important it is infinitely more important that they should be administered in accordance with the principles that have marked honest administration from the beginning of recorded history. ginning of recorded history.

Character Is Needed. "Oh, my fellow countrymen, as we face these infinitely difficult problems let us ever keep in mind that though we need the highest qualities of the intellect in order to work out practical schemes for their so-lution, yet we need a thousand times more, what counts for many many times more, what counts for many, many times as much as intellect—we need character. Charac-ter, that compound of honesty and courage, ter, that compound of honesty and courage, and common sense, will avail us more in the long run than any brilliancy on the stump or any advising legislative means and methods. The brilliancy is good. We need the intellect; we need the best intelligence, but we need the best intelligence, but we need more still, character. We need common sense, common honesty and resolute courage. We need the character that will refuse to be hurried into any unwise or precipitate movement by any clamor, whether hysterical or demagogic, and on the other hand, the character that will refuse to be frightened out of the movement which he thinks it right to undertake, by any pressure, still less by any threat, expressed or implied.

Must Be Solved by Degrees.

Must Be Solved by Degrees. "Gentlemen, we have great problems.
We can only solve them by degrees. We can only solve them by degrees. We can only solve them by doing well each particuair bit of work as it comes up for solution. Much can be done along the lines of supervision and regulation of the great industrial combinations which have become so marked a feature in our civilization, but if we recklessly try without proper thought, without proper caution, to do too much we shall do nothing or else we shall work a ruin that will be felt most shall work a ruin that will be felt most acutely among those of our citizens who are most helpless. It is no easy task to deal with great industrial tendencies. To deal with them in a spirit of presumptious and rash folly, and above all to deal with them rash folly, and above all to deal with them in a spirit of envy and hatred and malice would be to invite disaster, a disaster which would be so widespread that this country would relik its foundations. The Mississippi sometimes causes immense damage by flood. If you cannot dam it and stop the floods, you can regulate them and control them by levees. You can regulate and control the current; you can eliminiate its destructive features, but you can do it only by studying what a current is and what your own powers are. It is just exactly so in dealing with the great tendencies of our in dealing with the great tendencies of our industrial civilization. We cannot turn back the wheels of progress. If we could it would mean the absolute destruction of just such industrial centers as this. We will either do nothing or we will do damage if we strive ignorantly to achieve the im-

possible.

But that fact does not excuse us for fail-But that fact does not excuse us for failure to strive to do what is possible. Special legislation is needed, some of that legislation must come through municipalities, some through states, some through the national government, but above and beyond all legislation we need honest and fearless administration of the laws as they are on the statute books. Honest and fearless administration of those laws in the interest neither of the rich man as such nor of the neither of the rich man as such, nor of the poor man as such, but in the interest of exact and equal justice to all alike."

President on Way to Oyster Bay. Harrisburg, Pa., July 7.-A special train carrying President Roosevelt and party from Pittsburg reached Harrisburg at 9:35 Saturday morning, en route to Oyster Bay, L. I. During the ten minutes' wait at the Union station to change engines and crew the president and Attorney General Knox walked constantly up and down the platform. A large crowd of railroad men and spectators gathered and to these the president smiled and lifted

A party of secret service men was with the president and carefully guarded him and Mr. Knox from the time they left the train until it started on its journey east. Mr. Knox left the party here, and after a wait of 50 minutes started for Washington.

Philadelphia, July 7.—President Roosevelt left here at 12:46. He is due in Jersey City at 2:40.

Oyster Bay Plans Salute.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 7.-Uncertainty as to the time of President Roosevelt's arrival here has spoiled the plan to give him a formal reception on his return home. A national salute will be fired on his arrival, but there will be no public demonstration or formal reception.

TEDDY JR., HURT.

Patriotic Scion of the President Has Fourth of July Disaster.

New York, July 7.-Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., had his forehead cut open by a piece of flying glass while celebrating Independence day at Oyster Bay. He had placed a firecracker in an old bottle, and after the explosion found his forehead bleeding from a deep gash. Bystanders rushed to his assistance, but he walked to his mother, who sat on the veranda, and asked her to bandage the wound. He soon resumed his merrymaking. Tuan's Hand Is Seen.

London, July 7 .- The Standard Sat-

urday morning published a dispatch from its Tien-Tsin correspondent, who says it is reported that Prince Tuan, who was connected with the Boxer crimes, and who is now a fugitive, is in frequent communication with the imperial government at Peking, and that his son has been secretly appointed deputy lieutenant general of the Chinese forces at Peking.

Money for Crop Movement.

New York, July 7.-The subtreasury Saturday telegraphed \$500,000 in currency to Chicago, presumably on account of the crop movement.

Carnegie Buys Library. London, July 7.—The Times says it hears that Andrew Carnegie has Lord Acton.

Twelve Persons Killed and Thirty-Three Injured in Wrecked Trolley Cars.

COACHES TELESCOPE ON STEEP GRADE.

Wrecked Cars Jump Track Crushing Passengers Underneath the Debris -At Boulder, Col., Trolley Train Rushes Down Hill and Is Wrecked, Killing One and Injuring Twenty.

Gloversville, N. Y., July 7 .- A wreck which occurred on the Mountain Lake railroad caused the almost instant death of ten persons and and the scenes about the wreck were by a combination baggage and passenger car getting away from the motorfused to work and at the end of the there. grade the heavy car crushed into a loaded open car also descending the mountain. The latter was hurled from the track and turned on its side and over 50 per cent. of the passengers were injured. Those who were pinned di-

stantly; others died from their wounds mmediately afterward.

City Recorder Frank C. Wood was held under the car for two hours between two dead women with both legs Investigation Ordered.

Albany, N. Y., July 7.-The state board of railroad commissioners Saturday ordered a strict investigation of the wreck near Gloversville Fri-

day night.

ACCIDENT AT BOULDER, COL. Trolley Car Runs Away Down Grade One Killed and Twenty Injured.

Denver, Col., July 7 .- A special to the News from Boulder, Col, says: "In an accident on the Chautauqua street car line one woman was killed and 20 persons injured. The cars were heavily loaded and the chain brakes used on the trailers failed to hold the train. It rushed down the hill with tremendous velocity, the train overturning at a two victims died in the hospital bend in the track at the Sisters of St. here early on Saturday. It is be-lieved that several other victims will of about four city blocks from the succumb to their injuries. The bodies | Chautauqua grounds. The motor car of many of the victims were crushed was badly wrecked, and it was in this and maimed almost beyond recognition and upon the platforms of other cars that most of the serious accidents ochorrifying. The accident was caused curred. Of the 200 passengers on the train 20 were badly injured, one fatally, others escaping with severe cuts. man and rushing down the mountain- The academy was turned into a hosside at terrific speed. The brake re- pital, the seriously injured being taken

Mrs. Jennie Richards died soon after being taken from the wreck.

This Feature of the Coronation Celebration Is Carried Out Successfully.

HALF MILLION ENJOY ROYAL BOUNTY.

Message from Edward and His Queen Read to His Humble and Appreciative Guests-Doctors Now Positively Declare the King to Be Out of Danger.

London, July 7.—Half a million of London's slum dwellers were King Edward's guests Saturday afternoon. They were scattered in about 400 halls, schools and parks in varying numbers, the great number of the royal beneficiaries being at Stepney, where no less than 45,000 enjoyed a dinner such as they seldom partake of. At every gathering was read a message from the king, signed by his private secre-tary, to the poor, sent through the lord mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, as follows:

"Buckingham Palace, 11:20 a. m.
"I am commanded by the king to inform your lordship that his majesty and the queen had intended visiting some of his coronation dinners to-day, and he deeply regrets that his illness prevents their do-ing so. The king has deputed members of his family to represent him at as many of these dinners as possible. I am further commanded by the king to express his hope that his guests are enjoying themselves and passing a happy day.

Poor Drink to King's Health, Saturday morning's bulletin that King Edward was out of danger was also circulated, so that half a million poor folks drank his majesty's health in no restrained enjoyment out of the coronation cups presented to each of them as a souvenir of the occasion. The prince and princess of Wales traversed the metropolis from end to end in semi-state, the carriages being escorted by a detachment of the Horse guards, and appeared at central gatherings in several districts.

The principal dinner was at Fulham, where Sir Thomas Lipton, who organized the whole feast, did the honors of the day to 14,000 of the poor, aided by a host of titled and untitled volunteers including Timothy L. Woodruff, lieutenant governor of New York state; Vice Commodore Bourne, of the New York Yacht club, and other Americans, who handed around plates of beef and pudding or filled beer mugs with an enthusiasm emblematic of the whole spirit of the occasion. The prince and princess of Wales paid their first visit to Fulham. Before leaving the prince of Wales expressed to the bishop of London, the Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Ingram, and Sir Thomas Lipton, his great satisfaction at the completeness of the arrangements and emphasized his regret at the fact that the king was unable to be present.

This was a sample of all the other dinners, which were followed in every case by variety shows, upwards 1,500 operatic, theatrical and music hall artists and 418 pianists giving their services for the occasion. During the course of the afternoon

a second message from the king was read at the various gatherings, saying his majesty was very glad to feel that they were his guests and hoping that they would all be happy and comfortable and spend a pleasant afternoon.

Accompanying the prince princess of Wales were the duke and duchess of Connaught, the duke and duchess of Fife, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, the duke and duchess of Argyle, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the duchess of Albany.

Now Out of All Danger.

London, July 7.—The following bulletin regarding King Edward's condition was posted at Buckingham palace at ten o'clock Saturday morning:

"His majesty had another excellent night, and he is cheerful and feels much stronger. We are glad to be able to state that we consider the king now out of dan-ger. The evening bulletins will, therefore, ger. The evening be discontinued. (Signed) "TREVES.

"BARLOW." Salisbury to Retire.

London, July 7 .- At the earliest possible moment Lord Salisbury contemplates retiring from public life. But that severance from the affairs of the empire which he has so long administered is not likely to come until after the coronation and it may possibly be still further delayed by now unseen reasons of state politics. During the last few months the premier has more and more detached himself from the cares of office. With increasing age his dislike of publicity and dread of details which high office holding involves has been strengthened into an antipathy so strong as to render even the conservative leaders less importunate in their demands that he remain

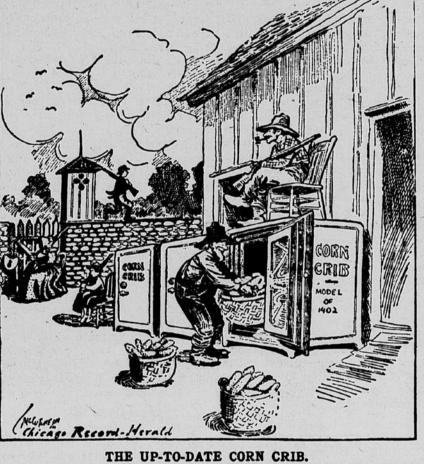
Search for Train Bandits.

premier.

Chicago, July 7 .- A small army of detectives and farmers is searching the country between Blue Island and Lemont in a hunt for two robbers, who held up the "Big Five" express train of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway Thursday night near Dupont and shot John E. Kain, an express messenger.

Found Dead in Bed.

Madison, Wis., July 7.-Willet S. Main, former state senator, and brother-in-law of Senator John C. Spooner, was found dead in bed. It is supposed he died from heart disease.



rectly under the car were crushed to 60, crushed internally, serious; Theodore death and in some instances terribly mutilated. The combination car also left the track and turned on its side. As the scene of the accident is remote

from the city it was two hours before appliances to raise the open car and release the victims were secured. THE DEAD, all of Gloversville: Mrs. Edward J. Baird, aged 68. Miss Electa Baird, 32.

Miss Margaret Main, 32. Mrs. Ornan Eastman. Edward L. Trevitt. Joseph Saloy.

Mrs. Joseph Saloy.

Isadore Rothberg.

Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Saloy.

Mrs. Maria Annabel, of Northville.

Fred Cronin.

THE INJURED: Recorder, Frank Wood legs broken, condition serious; Mrs. Wil-marth, serious internal injuries; Mrs. Her-bert Maxsen, badly cut about head; Mrs. E. L. Heacock, face badly cut; James Heacock, fracture of leg, bruise on hip; Miss Lucy Heacock, leg broken; Robert Butler, cut about head and internal injuries; Miss Ruby Hines, shock and bruises; Miss Louise Chapman, severe shock and internal injuries: Arthur Perkins, motorman shoulder dislocated; Herbert Maxson, clerk, knee crushed; Benjamin Rice, scalp clerk, knee crushed; Benjamin Rice, scalp wounds, legs broken; Orrin Eastman, internal injuries; Nathan Johnson, both legs severely bruised; George Fisher, head bruised and internal injuries; William Dodge, motorman, legs broken, condition serious; William Brown, Kingsboro, leg broken in two places; Charles Brown, compound fracture of leg; Robert Saloy, cut about face and bruised; Edward Schell, leg broken, terribly injured about abdomen and hips, condition serious; Mrs. George

Fisher, leg broken. After a Day of Pleasure,

The accident happened at a sharp curve where the track turns to make the climb up the steep mountain-side. The wreck occurred at the end of a day of pleasure at the resort at the top of the mountain and the cars were loaded with excursionists. The car on which the dead and injured persons were ridng was an open one in charge of Motorman Arthur Perkins and Conductor James Cameron, and the car which was responsible for the wreck was in charge of Motorman William Dodge. According to Conductor James Cameron, of the open car, the closed car ran away while coming down the grade above the curve and collided with the open car as the latter was rounding the curve. Both cars then went down the grade at lightning speed. At the foot of the hill the cars came together again.

Just before the rear car had reached the one ahead the lights in the first | west of Paris, was visited by a very car went out and added darkness to severe fire as a result of a skyrocket the horror. The heavy double car struck the other with such force that it | That building along with other buildraised the rear end of the first car into the air and over the right embankment on the side. Both cars were derailed night. The loss is large, considering purchased the library of the late and the passengers were thrown in the size of the town, partially covered every direction. Many were killed in- by insurance.

Stawn, aged 25, leg broken, back bruised wounded scalp; Mrs. F. A. Hunter, aged 55, bruised; Mrs. J. O. Miller, aged 30, arm broken, otherwise bruised; Miss Neta Davis, leg broken, bruised; Nannie Gummeson, knee injured; Mrs. S. J. Gardiner, injured about head, taken to hospital; condition serious, but thought she will recover; Henry Meyring, aged 22, miner of Salida, seriously injured in groin; Earl Dillinger, Loveland, bruised: Miss Sweet, Central City, injured about back; N. D. McKenzie Railroad Disaster in Michigan.

Elk Rapids, Mich., July 7.- Engineer Pickett, of Traverse City, was killed and Fireman Edward Dwer, of Grand Rapids, fatally injured in a wreck on the Pere Marquette railroad at Williamsburg late at night. They were on engine 71 which was hauling a special excursion train. They had switched the cars onto a side track and the engine itself was just passing from the main track to the side track when the Petoskey Flyer, running 45 miles an hour, crashed into it. The special engine's tender was thrown off the track, crushing the engine cab and killing Engineer Pickett. Fireman Dwyer jumped and sustained fatal injuries. In some way the throttle of the special train's engine was opened and with the dead body of the engineer aboard the boiler and wheels shot forward and ran three and one-half miles to Bates before thes team gave out.

GIDEONS MEET.

Christian Association of Traveling Men Gathers at Cedar Rapids, la. -Gratifying Growth Shown.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., July 7 .- Nearly 200 traveling men, representing many states, were present when President S. E. Hill, of Beloit, Wis., called the national convention of Gideons to order. The morning session was devoted to reports of officers and committees. which shows a gratifying growth of the order, which is an association of Christian traveling men.

Thereport of Secretary J. H. Nicholson, of Janesville, Wis., gave the total membership as 2,166 in 28 states. There are 27 local camps. Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana have state organizations. Ilinois leads in the number of members, having 443.

Bad Fire at Oakland, Ill. Paris, Ill., July 7 .- Oakland, Ill., town of 2,000 inhabitants, located falling on the Tibbs furniture store. ings on the east side of the square were destroyed, the fire burning all