

CARING FOR THE VICTIMS.

An Accession to the Washington Disaster's Death List.

RIGID INVESTIGATOR TO BE HELD.

Colonel Ainsworth Asks for an Official Examination of His Part in the Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Until late last night workmen were employed in removing tons of loose brick and the broken timbers from Ford's Theatre building, and this morning the old brick looked less hideous than when scores of dead and broken bodies were yesterday being carried from it. A hundred or more broken desks and tables were piled in the rear on each floor, and the litter of papers and books had been gathered up, and such as were of any value were taken to a place of safe keeping. Broken and twisted gas pipes protruded from every part of the wrecked section of the building, and by 5 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, the old clerks began to arrive



THE OLD FORD'S THEATRE.

at the building and every newcomer was greeted with effusive welcomes by his comrades, and then they told the tales of their marvelous escapes, and each was again and again questioned as to where he was at that awful moment. Tears filled many eyes as each told of his experiences and how he had seen one whom they all loved dashed down to death. Many of the clerks, with a view to not losing any time, knocked on the door of the annex building, adjoining the ruined theatre, and to the officials within reported for duty, but no suitable building has yet been secured, and it will probably be some days before the force is again put to work.

The coroner's inquiry will commence Monday. The jury-empowered this morning consists of practical business men of high character. An investigation by the War Department will also be had. The stories of suffering and distress growing out of this calamity are being retold. The death roll received another accession at 6:45 this morning, when A. M. Gerault, a clerk, from New Jersey, gave up the struggle which he had maintained against awful odds for nearly twenty-four hours. He went down in the midst of the wreck and sustained injuries from which he never rallied. One arm was broken, his head cut, and the shock produced concussion of the brain. He was taken to Mertz's drug store, the temporary resting place yesterday of many of the injured, but his injuries were of such a serious nature that he could not be removed, and he died this morning, making the twenty-third name on the list. Mr. Gerault left a wife and a married daughter. The former was at his side throughout



JUST BEFORE THE CRASH.

out the night and was with him when he died. The body will be taken to his old home in New Jersey for burial. A report reached circulation that Albert G. Youst, of Pennsylvania, chief of the division in Ford's Theatre, had died from his injuries last night. The report was incorrect. Mr. Youst is still alive, but in a very critical condition. The report made by the superintendent of the Emergency Hospital this morning concerning the injured men is encouraging. Most of the patients show improvement in condition. P. K. Pennington, of Alabama, who has a fractured skull, who was removed from the hospital to his residence last night, is better.

Lewis W. Boody, of New York, reported in the list of the dead, escaped unharmed. This reduces the total number of deaths to twenty-two. There is also doubt about the death of M. W. Jarvis, of Michigan. The President is said to be much perturbed over the calamity, and will give his personal attention to the matter of securing a full investigation. This morning



MANY ARE LIFELESS.

ing Colonel Ainsworth, chief of the Record and Pension division of the War Department, asked for a court of inquiry to determine the cause of the calamity,

and, if possible, fix the responsibility who belongs.

The identification after midnight of the body supposed to be Dietrich, as that of J. C. Chapin, of South Carolina, is verified. He leaves a widow and three young children. "Dr. Nelson," the last body taken from the ruins, was Dr. Burrows Nelson, once a prominent dentist, and who attended his profession out of office hours. A widow and five little children survive him, and his wife is on the verge of the sixth maternity, and also of insanity. He was one of the original faculty of the Columbia Dental College, and was for a long time employed in the office of the Surgeon-General. His father was a consul to the West Indies, and he was born in that country, but upon the rolls is accredited to West Virginia. Michael T. Mulleady, of Louisiana, and J. B. Gage, of Michigan, were also recognized after midnight among the dead, and their identification was verified to-day.

George M. Allen, of Virginia, was a colored man, who had been hospital steward in a colored regiment during the war, and after the war was connected with the Freedman's Bureau in North Carolina, where he was one of the agents of the peace. He was appointed by President Hayes to the position he held at the time of his death. All of the employees in that section of the Records and Pension Office that was quartered in the theatre building have been discharged until next Monday, when they are ordered to report for duty. If able to do so, and are also requested to bring such information as they have of the condition and whereabouts of the persons unable to report. Meanwhile a force of clerks has been detailed from the War Department to search the ruins and collect and assort the valuable pension and army files that are in the debris. Diligent efforts are being made by the War Department to secure another building for the occupancy of the homeless records and pension force.

A Rigid Investigation. Coroner Patterson and Deputy Coroner Schaeffer are preparing to enter upon a thorough investigation. It was the intention of the Coroner to begin the investigation on Monday, but as friends and relatives wanted to dispose of the bodies before that time, Dr. Patterson concluded to begin the inquiry to-day, and then adjourn the hearing until next week. Instructions were given to the police of the first precinct to summon a jury of inquest, and Deputy Coroner Schaeffer, who has charge of the investigation, was particularly anxious that the jury should be composed of thorough business men, as well as to have some of the leading trades represented, in order that the jury might lend the benefit of knowledge of buildings to the coroner and assist in finding an intelligent verdict.

The following compose the jury: B. H. Warner, real estate dealer; C. F. Schneider, iron foundry; William W. Charles, L. Kellore, grocers; Frank L. Harvey, carpenter and builder; J. A. Sibbey, architect.

The body of J. C. Chapin, of 907 Florida avenue, was selected for the jury to view and determine the cause of death. Colonel Ainsworth's request for a court of inquiry will undoubtedly be granted. In making it Colonel Ainsworth has greatly simplified matters for the War Department, for a military court has powers recognized by law, and would give legal effect to findings, while a civilian board of War Department officials could only make recommendations. The board to be appointed at the request of Colonel Ainsworth will be given power to make a full and free inquiry into all matters



RELEASING THE VICTIMS.

relating to the accident, and it will not be restricted in making its findings to the responsibility of Colonel Ainsworth alone. It will have power to call for all persons and papers, and to determine whether a court-martial of any officer of the army is necessary. It is clearly accepted by everybody that the Government and the War Department, as the executive branch having immediate control of the building, must accept the responsibility for the calamity. Even the War Department officials are willing to admit that the District authorities are in no way to blame. It has taken considerable inquiry to find out the exact methods under which the work of excavating was being performed, so diverse are the ways of the Government in handling such matters. It has been finally learned, however, that the first steps looking to the establishment of an electric plant in the old museum were taken by Colonel Ainsworth, the officer in charge of the record and pension division. The specifications for the plant, including excavating, were prepared in the supply bureau, presided over by Captain M. T. Thorpe. They were prepared by Colonel Ainsworth and Captain Thorpe, jointly, after consultation with experts. Advertisements were then issued by Thorpe for the erection of the plant, and the contract, including excavating, was awarded to George Dant, who sublet the work of excavating to P. R. Pullman. Ainsworth and Thorpe made frequent inspections of the work to see that the contract was being complied with, and the engineer of the building made reports of its progress, but it does not appear that any really competent expert stood between the Government and the contractors. Ainsworth is a surgeon in the army, but he never made any pretension to being an engineer. Neither Captain Thorpe or the engineer of the building have any knowledge of construction. The dangerous condition of their place of business was a matter of common knowledge and discussion among the clerks employed in the theatre.

The records of the War Department show that the collapsed theatre building was for many years known officially to be unfit for human occupancy, by reason not only of structural weakness, but also because of its defective sanitary condition. This is on record in a report made in February, 1881, by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Jones, assistant inspector-general, to Alexander Ramsey, then Secretary of War. Architect Clark, of the capitol, who supervised the reconstruction of Ford's theatre when the Government purchased it in 1890, said this morning that he considered the building safe. The fact that the four walls remain in their proper places demonstrates, he says, that they were a safe and stable, but the alteration being made was the cause of the catastrophe. Nobody has been found as yet who can describe the catastrophe as anything except a sudden and overwhelming crash that was over as quick as it was begun. There was not a moment's warning for anybody, even to rise from their chairs. Many bodies were found crushed with their desks and chairs. The disaster would have been two or three times more fatal but for the circumstance that that portion of the building immediately over the excavation had been rapidly pending the completion of the cellar extension.

Mr. Graham Clayton, of Bedford, is visiting in the city.

WITHHOLDING SPOILS.

VIRGINIANS LONGING IN VAIN FOR AGRICULTURAL JOBS.

North Carolina's Latest Newspaper Fake. A Virginian Recognized—Mr. Carlisle's Good Work.

TIMES BUREAU, RALEIGH BUILDING, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1893.

Hearses have been thicker than hawks and ambulances as plentiful as street-cars on the avenue to-day, and to-night the last services have been rendered the dead, and soothing relief extended to all the great sufferers in yesterday's horrible catastrophe. Of course, a great many critics are indulged in of the fact that the Government continued to use the old building after the first condemnation, but the fact remains that supports were furnished, and every precaution taken to render the building safe, and even when the present excavation beneath it was begun, the contractors gave every assurance of being able to accomplish their work without danger. Therefore, while all deplore intensely the sad and unfortunate accident, there is really but little sense of justice in attempting to charge a grave responsibility to those in authority who had done what they considered sufficient, and whose lives were daily placed in the same un-



THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

recognized jeopardy as the clerks around them.

The subscription fund already started here by the Post is hourly growing, and the varied sources from which relief is coming attest the fact that "one touch of pity marks all mankind akin." When this administration began the arduous task of putting Democrats on guard, as had been decreed by the people, all of the congressmen who went to see Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton came away convinced that he was about to "cut a watermelon" and invite the whole army of office-seekers to the feast, but they now begin to consider him much like the boy who gets an apple and steals off under the back porch to eat it all by himself. He strutted up and down his handsome office in a manner that suggested "under God the people rule, and we are the people." He boldly proclaimed "the spoils belong to the victors. I have the spoils, bring on your victors," but these now appear to be bona fide bluffs, and, outside of sending us weather about the same temperature as we are threatened with in the next world, he has done nothing, except to hold a bureau with Mr. Robert Blaine at his head.

Virginia and North Carolina are long on the "agricultural classes" racket, and we have a splendid supply of young men who would gladly turn the plowshare into the pruning hook and pull down and chop off a few first-class jobs, mixing seeds or guessing on the first "cold day" or the prospects of early frost next fall.

In Virginia the name of Hon. S. Wellford Corbin has been suggested to Mr. Morton with indorsements as strong as any State or man could furnish, but never-



LOOKED AFTER BY FRIENDS.

theless the "glided farmer" keeps on acknowledging long asparagus and big double-jointed Irish potatoes, like a country editor has to do, and seems to forget that there are some farmers "holding off planting corn" until he makes some active move. Mr. Morton is liable to ruin more than one crop before fall.

The race for the position of States' statistician is also now growing right dull. When the flag fell on March 4th the stepladder began, and March 4th like bulls at a red flag. They however, seem to be scattered along the blind ditches, and the prize is liable to be carried off by another State without even a rider in the home stretch. North Carolina is the hot-bed of newspaper fakes, and even the usually vigilant Washington Post this morning fell a victim to the half plausible sensational story, which had its origin in a North Carolinian's head not influenced by a heart that beats in unison with the interests of Senator Vance. A few weeks ago I got a wild, weird story based on the same opposition, and so connected, and that was the highly exciting incident of a proposed duel between Colonel Paul M. Means and Mr. Harry Martin, a step-son of Senator Vance. I looked into the particulars. The first statement that greeted me was that, "owing to one of the principals' deficient eyesight they would ignore pistols and fight with rapiers." This was heroic, startling and bold. I dare not question the "bad eye" of the average North Carolinian, but the word "rapier" filled me with doubt. A grubbing hoe, a maul or the recently patented turpentine tool would have gone, but "rapiers" never, in North Carolina, and the second statement was that Colonel Means had hired a special train at \$100

to go to a point near Alexandria, Va., where the alleged duel was to be fought. This came very nearly satisfying me, for although some people say that the North Carolinians drive about the country behind a mule and a bull calf, I know that whenever they go on duelling expeditions they invariably hire special trains, and that even the Jackson and Potocast and the proposed line to Murfreesboro will have special coaches for this purpose. The only portion here that made me skeptical was that the number of flags on the engine and tender and the color of the building on the coach was not given by the eye witness.

A fishy part of the story, however, was that Mr. Martin refused to hire the "duelling coach" of the Pennsylvania road, and "drove behind a pair of black horses." Then came the last straw. The Post says he was met at the Virginia end of the bridge by Sheriff Shively and ordered to "hold up." Jackson City is at the end of the bridge, and everybody knows that Sheriff Shively never goes there, even when the law and Governor McKinney suggests that he should. He might run against a faro layout on the side-walk or see a poker game through the window and this would hurt his feelings even as much as did the Mushbach law, which bade him break up these dens. Not the story is false.

Mr. John Carmichael, of Lexington, Va., has been appointed as inspector of surveyor-general and the district land office. The position is one of excellent pay, and requires a man of ability to successfully perform its duties. The survivors and land officers are appointed in every State and Territory containing Government lands, and the examination of their work demands men of competent attain-



A STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

ments. Mr. Carmichael is a brother-in-law of Congressman Harry Tucker, is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and will in every respect fulfill all of the obligations that his office imposes.

It was dull around the White House to-day. The President did not come in from his country home this morning, and Private Secretary Thurber was away from his desk, having gone to the launching of the battle-ship Massachusetts, accompanying the party headed by Secretary of the Navy Herbert. Only the clerks and messengers were on duty attending to the routine work that rushes into the President's office. There were a number of callers, as no notice was given that the President would be away, and many who had stayed over Friday to see Mr. Cleveland with the intention of leaving for home to-night were much put out and disappointed. As a consequence of the absence of the President no appointments were announced from the White House, though Mr. Cleveland has had quite a batch of papers under consideration for several days that have not been acted on.

An agent for an accident insurance company said this morning that two of the men killed in yesterday's disaster, Miller and Brossius—and one of those saved—Mr. Dietrich—were each insured for \$10,000. The policies were taken out not more than three months ago on the clerks named, and perhaps many others, having become impressed with the insecurity of the building.

Congressman Swanson went to the office of the Civil Service Commission to-day and had a very satisfactory visit. Quite a while ago he brought to Washington a number of young men whom he wanted to put in as railway postal clerks in place of some offensive postal clerks. The young men took the examination, and when Mr. Swanson asked about their papers to-day and how they stood he was told that it would be several months before the papers could be examined, as the commissioners were busy rating the examinations of the postoffice clerks and letter-carriers, to whom the Civil Service law had been extended by President Harrison just before he stepped down from the Presidential chair so as to keep as many of his Republican appointees in office as possible. Mr. Swanson wanted to get the objectionable Republicans out immediately.



A NARROW ESCAPE.

ly, and was much disappointed at the answer he received from the commissioners. He says he is against civil service reform as now conducted, and that when the appropriation bill comes up in the House he will vote against it and work against it all he knows how.

Secretary Carlisle made six appointments to-day, received three resignations and called for three others. Outside of the time taken up with the consideration of the regular business he is devoting his energies to the work of securing the best possible Democratic material for the positions in and under the department at present held by Republicans, and this and is being rapidly attained. There is no question as to the popularity that he has established for himself by the unqualified Democracy that marks his every move in which politics has a right to be considered. The public good is of course his first consideration, and as might be expected by those who know the character of Mr. Carlisle as displayed during



CARRYING THE INJURED TO THE HOSPITAL.

his long public life, and while business methods are looked for from him he could never be classed as a Mugwump, and all of his appointments have been marked with the sterling stamp of Democracy, and the ability of the appointees gives evidence of the care with which they were selected. All of the congressmen, who have been here in the search for office for their constituents are unanimous in the verdict that Secretary Carlisle has come nearer justifying the hopes of the people who voted for Democrats in the election of Government than has any other individual member of the Cabinet.

Senator Daniel has been hard at work for the last few days around the various departments, leaving no stone unturned, no word unsaid that would result in good for the country in whose applications for places he is interested. His hand has been noticeable in all of the leading appointments made in Virginia since his change of administration, and his standing in the Senate as one of its most brilliant members makes him a welcome visitor in all of the departments and at the White House, where the President is always given friendly and considerate attention to the Senator from Virginia.

Congressman Edmunds and Tyler left for home this afternoon, after a week of hard work here in the interest of constituents. Congressman Tyler secured the removal of the Pension Examining Board at the Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, to-day, and secured the appointment of Drs. Peake, Pecker and Hope, of Hampton. They are all Democrats.

Congressman William A. Jones, of the First District, arrived to-day. Colonel Alexander McDonald, of Lynchburg, was in the city, and left to-night for New York, on his way to the court of Feresia, where he has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Colonel McDonald appears in excellent health and physically well prepared for the long and tedious journey he has ahead of him. He was at the State Department to-day, receiving his final instructions as to his conduct of the complications arising by reason of the missionaries which compose almost the entire American colony in that country. In an interview, Colonel McDonald said that, in order to preclude the possibility of the loss of his baggage, as on a recent trip to Washington from his home, he had checked it through to New York, and hoped to find it awaiting him on the steamship pier when he got there.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell appointed eighty-seven fourth-class postmasters to-day, of which twenty-six were removals. The appointments for Virginia were as follows: Irwin, Goochland county, Virginia; C. Trice, vice A. S. Duke, removed; Hot Springs, Bath county, W. H. C. McFadden, vice N. C. Hively, removed; Irwin, Goochland county, Mrs. Helen Lively, vice G. F. Cox, resigned; Middleton, Frederick county, R. M. Eggleston, vice J. W. Lantz, removed.

C. F. Jordan has been commissioned postmaster at Buena Vista (presidential), to date from May 27th. The name of the postoffice at Tucker's Hill, Westmoreland county, has been changed to Tucker Hill, and Charles C. Thrift commissioned as postmaster. A Star postal route has been established in Virginia as follows: Simonson to Doanville and back, three times a week, from July 1, 1893.

No appointments of fourth-class postmasters were made for North Carolina to-day. The Star postal service from Plumtree to Boone, N. C., has been ordered discontinued from July 8th. Pensions have been granted as follows: Virginia—Reissue, John H. Thomas. H. L. W.

TERMINAL SECURITIES. About 90 Per Cent. Has Been Deposited Under the Reorganization Plan. NEW YORK, June 10.—A member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. stated to-day that about ninety per cent. of the securities of the Richmond Terminal had been deposited under the reorganization plan. The firm will enforce a penalty on the balance at once. They will at once proceed to put a time limit on the Danville, and later on the East Tennessee.

Georgia Pacific, a member of the firm said, had come in freely, but to just what extent he did not know. On Tuesday the committee will hold a meeting and amend the call, which will be published on Tuesday.

ALL ON BOARD LOST. The British Bark Northern Star Goes Down Near New Zealand. SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Australasian advices report the loss of the British bark Northern Star, with all hands. She drifted ashore, bottom upward and badly damaged, on the New Zealand coast. Its appearance denoted that she had been in a collision with some vessel, it is believed with the bark Gowanus, which was previously reported wrecked.

Mrs. Frank Leslie Divorced. NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 10.—Judge Brown to-day granted a divorce to Mrs. Frank Leslie from W. C. K. Wilde.

A GODSEND TO BRITAIN.

CULMINATION OF THE FRICTION BETWEEN SEXTON AND HEALY.

The Irish Members Were on the Verge of a Revolt From Mr. Gladstone's Policy of Concession.

LONDON, June 10.—The culmination of the long-pending trouble between Tim Healy and Thomas Sexton has been a godsend to the Government. The exciting scenes in the conference of the Irish Parliamentary party on Friday and Mr. Sexton's subsequent retirement from his seat for North Kerry have so distracted the attention of Irish members that they have little time to make protests against Mr. Gladstone's recent concession to the Unionists. Had it not been for this diversion an immediate open revolt in the Irish ranks against the Government's policy would have been unavoidable. In the case of the anti-Parnellite movement, the case pleaded by an interview with the Premier just before the conference met. He told Mr. Gladstone that the discontent of the Irish members had been roused to the point at which the leaders had become powerless to preserve discipline unless the Government should give the most explicit assurances that no further concessions to the Unionists would be made.

The specific cause of this potential revolt is the number of amendments to clause 3 of the Home Rule bill, which have been accepted by Mr. Gladstone from Unionist members. Nine such amendments to the limit proposed by the Dublin Legislature have been conceded. One of the nine was carried, even against the votes of seventy-four Irishmen. Most of the Irish members attribute the repeated yielding of the Government to its enemies to a mere lack of backbone. A few, however, go so far as to suspect treachery within the Cabinet. In a formal consultation with Ministers in the lobby the Irish leaders have urged the argument that as the Home Rule bill is the outcome of a definite agreement between them and the Government, alterations ought not to be made by Ministers without their first seeking the assent of the Nationalists. This argument states that Justin McCarthy was commissioned by his colleagues to tell Mr. Gladstone with special emphasis, and he did so. In reply to the warning that the acceptance of further Unionist amendments would be the signal for Irish hostilities, Mr. Gladstone authorized Mr. McCarthy to tell the conference that decisive measures would be adopted to close the committee stage of the bill by the middle of July. How the Premier proposes to do this to the extinction of Unionist obstruction he did not say. He also avoided giving any assurances concerning the acceptance of future amendments from the Unionists.

Mr. McCarthy's report of his conversation with the Premier was received with some demonstrations of ill-temper by the conference, and a majority of members expressed themselves as favoring immediate measures to compel the Government to act without delay in conformity with explicit assurances. They also emphasized the necessity of Mr. Gladstone's acting, as previously, in close concert with the Irish party, which quickly stirred all the animosities latent among the members, and evoked a scene repeatedly on the verge of violence. It was such a bitter quarrel as disturbed the last Parnell conference. Nominally the trouble concerned the control of the party newspaper organ, but really it was due to the fundamental differences in the political creeds of the leaders.

Tim. Healy represents the clerical element on the board of the Freeman's Journal, and at all points in general Irish politics he is in close touch with the priests. Sexton, on the other hand, represents the secular faction of the Nationalists. He joined the board of the Freeman's Journal at the request of John Dillon and Justin McCarthy. At the conference to-day, however, Mr. McCarthy was unable to rally a majority to the support of his protégé's policy in the directorate.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Condition of the Product as Reported by Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The returns of correspondents of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture, June 1st, show that over a large part of the cotton belt germination and development of the plants have been retarded by cold weather and excessive rain, the latter having also the effect of retarding work and belating the crop. In some localities, dryness prevented successful planting and much of the seed failed to come up in consequence. It is reported that the second planting was to a considerable extent a failure. Along the Mississippi and in the low lands much injury has been caused by the overflows. In other localities early planting is assigned as the cause of the poor stands, while no inconsiderable injury resulted from cut worms, lice, etc. It is also reported that the prospect of a good crop in much of the cotton territory is, however, improving, in consequence of more favorable weather.

The average condition of the crop in consolidation of reports is 55.2, as compared with 53.3 last year. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 55; North Carolina, 52; South Carolina, 58; Georgia, 57; Florida, 58; Alabama, 52; Mississippi, 57; Louisiana, 57; Texas, 52; Arkansas, 59; Tennessee, 52. The returns show only a slight increase of a large acreage of acreage planted, as compared with last year. A considerable reduction of area actually planted resulted from the river overflows. The average percentage is 100.5. The State percentages of area in comparison with the acreage of last year are as follows: Virginia, 87; North Carolina, 104; South Carolina, 104; Georgia, 102; Florida, 109; Alabama, 109; Mississippi, 98; Louisiana, 101; Texas, 102; Arkansas, 93; Tennessee, 95. It will be seen that the status of the cotton crop, as compared with 1892, has not materially increased, but the acreage has been slightly increased, but the conditions have correspondingly slightly declined.

The Spread of Cholera. PARIS, June 10.—Cholera has shown itself at Narbonne, in the Department of Aude, on the railway from Béziers to Cette, and having crossed the canal the Mediterranean, which traverses the town, Dr. Meclé, of the Narbonne Hospital, has died of a disease pronounced to be cholera. ALEXANDRIA, June 10.—The number of deaths from cholera in Mecca yesterday was seventy, indicating the disease to be on the increase.

General Gordon to Lecture. NEW YORK, June 10.—General John B. Gordon has, at the solicitation of many prominent men in this city, consented to deliver a lecture, "Found in the Fighting Days of the Confederacy, and His Personal Estimate of the Two Great Captains—Grant and Lee." The date of the lecture will be announced later.