#### SALMON IS WASTED.

#### Tons of the Fish Thrown Away in Alaska Fisheries.

Buly the Bellies tre based, Leaving About Six-seventh of the Pink to Be Cast Aside as Worthleum.

a steamer bound for Seattle toucked at this place a day or two ago to take ma a lot of salmon, which had been put mp by the salteries here. One of the passengers chanced to notice that the barrels which were being raised on board were labeled "salmon bellies." Me asked an officer of the ship what was done with the rest of the fish, reports the New York Tribune.

"Often it is thrown away," was the reply. "I have seen thousands and tens of thousands of pounds of good malmon thrown into the sea." . . . "Why fan't all the fish used." was the

matural question "In the canneries it is," answered the officer, "but in the salteries they often pack only the bellies. You see, it takes a lot of money to start a cannery. You have got to have a big building and expensive machinery for cleaning botting and packing the salmon So a good many men with small capital start saltories. They clean the fish by hand, cut out the beliles and pack them in barrels with sait. You see this doesn't require any big or expensive plant. The bellies are considered the choicest part, and they bring better prices in Seattle than the rest of the fish would."

mait the rest of the salmon, too?" 'Yes, it would; but there isn't so much money in that. The fish are so plentiful that while they run you can eatch all you can handle. The salterdes work all their men as many hours as they can in the height of the season, and they find it most profitable to hardle only bellies "

But wouldn't it be just as easy to

"How much of the fish is wasted when this is done?"

Abrest six-sevenths I have seen them throw away 25 pounds of good meat of a king salmpo, and salt only the belly which weighed maybe four

There is intermed a more real warming warming brery year to feed all the poor of Seat to, I suppose " said the passenger.

"Yes, if you could only get it to them. For that matter, you could make your fortune a hundred times over if you Frould only deliver some of these Alaska 'gladiers in the states free of charge."

In spite of the prodigality, in the use of salmon, it is generally believed that the supply will never run short. The United States treasury department has issued regulations for the artificial propagation of fry by the owners of canneries, but complaint is made that the task is an exceedingly difficult one A few batcheries are in operation, but the canners are handicapped by not having experts to run them. The work requires a certain scientific knowledge and skill, which are not always to be commanded. At some of the canneries. there are no bodies of fresh water suitable for propagating the frv-

## AUTOMOBILE MAKES PACE.

Marseless tehicle tids the Famous Trotter, trescount in Breaktur Hecord.

Every day new uses are being found for the automobile, but it remains for Dayton, O. to demonstrate a new and most peculiar activity for the machine steed. There a few weeks ago, a tourtog var was used effectively as pacemaker for Creeens, the famous Ohio trotter, says the New York Tribune.

Horses and automobiles have been connected in thought and story from the beatinging of the wonder vehicle. When the first practical machines were put upon the market the alarmists cried out "The horse has run his race. His day has passed. Soon he will become a relic. a curiosity " Even the animals took fright, and for a long time runaways in bunches followed every tooting machine. Then the machines began to break and the horses had their revenge, though it was one that made them work. They were birched to the fallen ones and towed them to the repair shops

It has long been the custom of trying to break records with trotting horses. to send a running house in sulky out abead or alongside. The owner of Crescens, a Toledo houseman, conceived the idea of adding to the drawing power. by running a swift automobile outsite the running horse. Several machines. were tried in preliminaries, and a steam ran was finally selected on account of the climby with which speed could be replicated and because there was no un anal norse to frushless the horse

The scheme was triving a balt make tract at they take in the presence of a promitinate packet the unmissable free his was to be after the record for a table on a half more rack, a record of a Mar materity formatting Report City of October 11 1901 Mine the Transporter tuning burse was with The folia and a new room of 198% wax ~ "a"dished

Air currents on the Count The rest the unity see as hint-

was from the extensions income a conate tiefait. A Broton mateur toglat many other common to without month or a have meng, mad , frit that a layers or his enim used at Copy loss, one year agopassed from Joe word aswar i serrent to grade watte as ward on early percent of fide. nto who feet, and how at This es, to 1820, the sea breeze was found up to about 1300 feet, the off home current being same that 1,900 to turn form. Lawry are, and the mires react of Scotland Dissent winger, f. \* local likite - would, good give all grown 1500 feet on sunay strongways, when the caborebilizews slowing Sci-

## **HUNTSHUMANSKULLS**

Peculiar Hobby Which Occupies Leisure Time of a Texan.

Man Visited Wany Lands and Countries in Season of the Odd Curios. and He Ilas an Interestlug Collection.

The following advertisement appeared in the newspapers of St. Joseph, Mo., re-

"Wanted-Human skulls! must be in good condition; will pay liberally for fine specimens. Apply Hotel M. Charles W Jankins."

Jenkins was a temporary resident of St. Joseph, where he has considerable realty interests, but his real home is in Corpus Christi, Tex He has probably the oddest fad of any collector of curios who has ever been a resident of that city. Mr. Jenkins is very anxious to increase his collection of skulls, and in the possession of medical students, physicians and colleges of St. Joseph are specimens taken from various burying grounds that have been unearthed in the excavations for buildings on sites that hundreds of years ago were repositories for the dead of the ancient red man.

"I have now in my possession 348 perfect specimens of human skulls," says Mr. Jenkins. "They represent the human of many ages, and I find them an interesting study indeed. How did I come to indulge in such a strange fad? Well, in my youth I made a study of anatomy, and became intensely interested in the construction of the human frame. I gradually acquired a taste for

this form of bric-a-brac. "I got my real start as a collector of skulls in 1887. During excavations in St. Joseph on property in the possession of my father several specimens of an ancient cace were exhumed, and straight way found a resting place upon a shelf in a cabinet in my home. I visited the former home of the mound builder in Colorado and New Mexico. where other specimens of the ancient inhabitants were discovery: They differ materially from the skulls found in St. Joseph. Then I visited the holy land in search of specimens. From there I defined to the lands of the Ptolemies of

tions were made. I have transped over the Pampas of South America, the mountains of Peru and Chili, and even penetrated into the wildernesses of the mazon, where, in deposits of earth and stone. I have brought to light perfect specimens of human skulls, representing periods which history does not

chronicle.

"In my experiments I have found that some skulls take on a very beautiful polish, and I must say that, under the hand of a skilled artisan, they are made magnificent. These specimens occupy a cabinet by themselves if have a number of skulls taken from the wreck of the Galveston storm. I also have specimens from other diseaters on this and other continents. Five victims of the Mont Pelce disaster are represented in my collection. This business of collecting skulls is a great aid in the study and retention of important facts in history I have in my possession the shulls of men at times prominent in the history of this nation. How I came to have them. I do not care to say However, money its a means of gratifying the tastes of anyone who enter to make a collection of this kind. Because I have acquired a filling for this work, I spend much time during the winter months, wandering about betw in rows of grinning heads, philisophizing, after the fashion of the grave digger in Hamlet, upon the brevity of human life."

## "SUICIDE CLUB" FLOURISHES.

Young Women of Boise, Idaha, Have Organization and Ahouse Victims by Lot.

Boise, Idaho, has a fully, organized suicide club. That it is ready for business and has already transacted considerable business is shown by the fact that at least three of its members have "shuffled off" by the suicide route within a period of as many months

The fact of the existence of the organization became known to the police in an investigation into the death of Grace Ashton, its latest victim. She died from morphine polsining on a third attempt at suicide, both of her previous attempts having been frustrated through seasonable discovery by friends

Another young woman friend of Miss Ashton attempted spicide by taking potson, but recovered, and it was through her that the existence of the club was made i rown. The club is regularly organized with a strong membership-all weing women and holds meetings at regular intervals. It transpires that at each meeting a new victim is chosen by lot, who is to "pass off" before the time. for the next meeting by or a of the usual methods to pred in such cases the par; or of innectations, optional with the can-

Phillippine Positions Not Manted. Positions at the Physicians from to go beiging. Several months againful. Edwards older of the insular bureau, eatted apon the civit service communisso to verify candidates for 150. togethers' possessing paying from \$2,000. to \$406 per appears. There were few applicants fewer took this examination and only 12 were found eligible. for appearament. Another examinathin will therefore be held early in Or oler. The insular hureau will not permit women to talk the examination for these positions, and the duties or pay of pedagethe district seem. to appear to the young men of the

Part of the Population Parts as a 201 2010 to shall us food armunity. And yet says the Wiching-

#### GRAY HAIR AND X-RAY.

Another Semantional I laim Made for the Micacle Light-Improbability of its buccess.

The X-ray seems destined in many ways to pay the penalty of all sorts of mensational reports as to its supposed efficacy in treating intractable diseases. As might have been expected, its claims have been very much exaggerated, even in cases that offered plausible excuses for their possible vindication.

The latest news is to the effect that this mysterious agency is capable of restoring gray hair to its original color. How such an effect can be brought about no one attempts to explain. Nor would it he wise to offer any reason for it says the New York Herald, in the face of certain well-known facts connected with the physiology of hair and its anatomi-

cal character. All very well know that the color of the bair is a part of its mitrition and is dependent upon the secretion of a pigment in certain cells in its substance. When the hair loses its pigment vitality grayness ensues as a natural evolutionary process. The youthful tinge disappears by a common law of progressive decay as age advances. The hair itself becomes virtually color dead, and all efforts to restore its former life are admittedly as futile as similar efforts to revivify other defunct processes.

But now the X-ray must come in as an alleged miracle worker and give new hopes for the gray heads. Alas! many of the latter are desperate enough in their vanity to try any new thing that may present itself. To such it may be necessary to sound a note of warning.

Even if it should prove to be a fact that the X-ray can do what is claimed, the remedy is certainly a dangerous one to become popular. If "several hundred, exposures" are required, not only will a great deal of valuable time be lost in the sittings and many fees exacted, but the positive damages ersuing after such prolonged treatment are not to be lightly considered. How to avoid the terrible X-ray burns, which sometimes occur even with experta is still a areat problem. Edison, in a recent interview in the Heraid, emphasized this fact. In a manner not to be misunderstood. Thus there may be a chance, with such as may be determined to try the new thing, for the regulational hold fool" to multiply Minselt over the lat. !

#### SILK IMPORTS ENORMOUS.

Statistics by Department of Commerce Shows Large Increase in importation of the Raw Article.

The imports of raw silk in the fiscal year recently ended were the largest in the history of the government Statistics just compiled by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, show that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. 15,271,340 pounds of unmanufactured silk, valued at \$50,011,819, were imported, as compared with 14,290,000 pounds in 1902 and 10,400,000 in 1901 From this silk our manufacturers will make finished products valued at over \$125,000,000.

Many attempts have been made to produce raw silk in this country. As early as 1623 mulberry trees were required to be planted by all settlers in Virginia, and some silk was grown in the early, days of the colony. In the second quarter of the last century the cultivation of all seemed to give promise of success, but the enterprise degenerated into a speculation in Chinese mulberry trees, and ended in utter failure. The recent experiments of the department of agriculture are again directing attention to the practicability of raising on our own farms a share at least of this material. which forms so considerable a part of

our imports. During recent years the importation of raw silk has increased almost continuously, until in the fiscal year just closed it amounted to over \$50,000,000 The nearest approach to this value was in 1900, when forty-five and one-third millions of dollars' worth was im-

## FINDS FOUR-LEGGED CHICKEN.

Bostonian Discovers a Curiosity in the Fowl Line in the Rhode Island Red Inclety.

M. Goodman, of Minor street, Boston, is showing his friends a fourlegged hen which he purchased in Pittafield, Me., a short time ago. So far as known this is the only bird of

its kind in the world. "You will notice," said Mr. Goodman to a reporter the other morning, "That the tail grows on the right side of the bird, and yet does not interfere, with the use of its wings

"Two of the legs grow in the ordinary manner and support the body. The other two are perfectly normal. except that they grow bullward instead of downward, and the feet are carried closed most of the time.

"She weighs three and one-haif pounds and was hatched on May 5 last," he added showing the bill of sale as evidence

The bird is of the Rhode Island red variety, and so highly dies the owner prize it that instead of shipping it tire-tly home he kept it with him during a four weeks business crip

The chicken seems to be in perfect health and in the words of the owner, the lives to have you watch her See her strut!"

Part of the Monenvers. Prof Chittenden, of Valo has & starvation squad-  $a_{\rm p}$  orps of meafrom the regular arms on whom he will experiment to find on just how life. tie food a man cast do good work. Ha had to take remained, says the Philadetphia inquirer, because he could not get volunteers for any such expertmont as that.

#### MARRIAGE REFORMS.

Advocated by University Professor in Book Recently Issued.

Plans Include State Supervision of All Contracts and Liberal Divorce Laws-Evils in the Social Structure.

State supervision of all marriage contracts, uniform and liberal divorce laws, the abolition of the common law marriage and the education of the young in sex problems are a few of the reforms advocated in a new book about to be issued at the University of Chicago.

The work, in three large volumes represents 12 years' research work on the part of Dr George Elliot Howard. former head of the department of history at the University of Nebraska, and until recently occupying a similar post at Leland Stanford, Jr., university. Prof. Howard is the most recent addition to the staff of the lecture division of the University of Chicago.

"Our present dual system by which marriages may be solemnized by eithor civil officers or clergymen, is not the ideal plan," says Prof. Howard. "It is too complex and is an obstacle in the way of the development of an effective system of matrimonial legislation. It is awkward and thoroughly illogical to intrust the execution of the laws to two classes of persons; one civil officers created by the state, the offier completely beyond such control. The license system is also uncertain and complex in many of its features

"Radical reform in the administration of matrimonial legislation is a task for future legislators Every county should be divided into districts. for each of which a registrar should be appointed to license solemnize and register all marriages civilly contracted therein and to license, register and attend all religious relebrations of marriage

"The lawmater cannot reach the root of the divorce eril. It is planted idently in the social structure and is in a great measure due to false sentiment regarding marriage and the famfly, a sentiment which can only be removed by more rational education.

can however, render conditions dition able for the operation of this needed social reform: We need new education in the problems of sex and this instruction should be given to the young, not prudishly, but frankly, and perhaps while the child is still in high

school.

"The fact that four of our states-New York, Utah, California and Mississippi-have liberated themselves by statutory enactments from the common law marriage within the past ten years is of vast social import and from it reformers may take courage In such legislation has our hope of heing able to free America from the

evils of the common law marriage "The trouble in a nutshell, is that there is less care exercised in the mating of human beings than there is in the breeding of far stock. By exercising care in contracting unions we shall solve the so-called 'divorce problem'"

#### THE MYSTERY OF MEMORY. A Postal Clerk's Wonderful Feat-

\_ So Adequate Scientific Explanation of the Wander.

The newspapers are telling of the remarkable reas of a postar cierk who, in a civil service examination, did not make a single error in properly sorting 42,000 test postal cards, each representing a post office in a cortain territory assigned. This was done at the rate of 22 1-2 cards a minate. Far more noteworthy is the memory of an expert piano player, who will play an entire seagon's concerts without a note of printed music before him. His memory is so perfect that hundreds of thousands of notes must be at the orderly and instant disposal of the will. And this is combined with a multiplicity of synchronous recollections of timbre, tempo, expres-

The mystery is at present past the hinting of any explanation, and this fact is as beautiful as it is appalling. It. shows us, declares American Medicine. how far we are from any real science of psychology Physicians, note the arrange thrusting of disease among the mechanisms of memory, the morbid effeets of some neoplasm or injury to parts of the convolutions of the brain whereby some memories are lost temporarily or permanently, in part or completely, while others are unaffected. Even this leaves us in amazement at the instrutable complexity and methods of the cellular machine

But through these mortial injuries we parch tantalizing glimpacs, which some day, properly studied and followed np, may bring some psychologic physician to an unraveling of the mystery.

## Justification

To the minds of the majority of the country Jarsey justice was strangely blirded when it punished the Newark woman who threw pieces of coal at an organ grinder for persisting in plasing worm-out ragtime tunes, remarks the Baltimore American Unless, indeed, for the waste of grand coal in a bad

Dunger in Second Childboad North Robey of Plainfield, N. J. who claims to be 130 years old, 1: down with the measter. This second childhood husiness, says the Chicago Record-fierald, appears to be dangerous if it is carried too far

## No Time for Sickacas.

When the "four day" Attable steamer comes the voyage a mass the ocean will be over before the courts; has had time to recover from his seasickness and begin to enjoy the trip.

#### DOG COMMITTED SUICIDE.

This Spaniel Could Not Stand Bullying of Kennel Mate, it is Thought, bo Ends Life with Gas.

. Mig. a per spaniel owned by Lafayette Heidell, of Rochester, N. Y. is dead, and the manner of his shuffling off establishes a precedent in degdom. He died by asphyxiation, and whether the case is one of suicide or murder is

puzzling the disconsolate owner. In company with a buil pup Mig occupied comfortable quarters in Mr Heidell's home for several years, and his lot was happy, far beyond that of the ordinary dog. If his end was induced by his own devices the cause for the act is hard to trace. Motive for the murderous deed on the part of the bull pup is equally difficult to find Therefore mystery surrounds the lamentable case. But Mig is certainly

Mr Heidell was awakened one night recently by a nauscating odor of gas-Heing familiar with the use of gas jets, he was convinced that he had not blown out the gas before retiring, so he searched the premises to discover

the leak.

The cause of the trouble was found in the kitchen, where the gas range was discharging its fuel from an open pipe: Near the range were stretched the two dogs. Evidently they had become restless and in moving around the stove had opened the stop-cock. Both had been overcome, and Mig had passed away to the dogs' paradise After some trouble the bull pup was revived and is still in the ring, though

Persons acquainted with Mig's disposition are inclined to believe that, long suffering from the pup's bullying abuse, he sacrificed his life in a spirit

#### CO-EDS FOREGO MARRIAGE.

hentistics thou That (hances of College Women Becoming Wites tre Empidly Decreasing.

Over four-fifths of the women graduates of the University of Chicago are on the high road to spinsterhood. This is the startling result of researches conducted by Mayo Fester, who, as general secretary of the Alumni and Alumbae associations of the institution, has com-

similable in the lutin of a period de describer. covering the first decade of the university's history. The figures do not include the women who have taken higher degreen, but only those who have completed the undergraduate courses and who, therefore, might be expected to be winsome enough to tempt the heart of the SYPEASE MAD

The register contains the names of 599 women who have received bachelor degrees from 1893 to 1902 inclusive. The fate of these coeds is shown by the following percentage table

Perdeniage acmen mairied

An examination of the table for each elass shows that the chances of the exco-eds for becoming wives are stradily growing less. The first class that graduated in 1898 contained three women and all of them pinerted. The next class had nine feminine members and not one of them has bet entered the hands of matrimony. The class of 1895 has a higher percentage and then comes the class of 1896 with a marriage percentage of 33 among its women members. From that time things has been a structuationage of the 127 women graduated in 1992 for six. per cent are married

## GINGERSNAPS KILL COWS.

Herd of Mariland Bosines Make a Midnight Raid on the Sweets and All Die an a Result.

Edward M Chilet, of Venora Rattinore enimity Mr. has has har \$1,750 worth of prize sattle breaser of their mordinate arpetite for aged ginger enape, maxed and fruit cakes. Eleven of his fine herd of Hereford cows died after a too free indulgence in the American delicacies mentioned. He valued the cows at \$250 each Mr. Glidet, like many farmers of the county, has been in the habit of buying these cakes by the ton and feeding them to biscattle and hogs in small quantities. Sar urday night the bar door was left open and 11 of his cows got into the building and are ginger snaps and cakes till they bould eat no more. Dr Dickenson Gorgsuch, of Glencoe, was called in, but he could do nothing to relieve them. Pirst one and then another would fall to the ground and die. Dr. Gorsúch said death was caused by the large quantity of the takes exten. They heing in a dry state. ways of the cows to drink freely of water. with fatal results

Nothing But Envy. Chicago insists that typhod germs cannot live during the 250-mile tup to at Louis in the drainage canal, bur the bnow, remarks the St. Louis Republic, that any germ native of the Winds City is sufficiently lusty to swim the Atlantic ocean, and in Europe and organize a germ track which would greatly increase the foreign

typhoid fever business . The Scrennons Education. The women of Kansas have won

their campaign for ceform in the schools the principal feature of which was that courtship may be carried on in set set hours. The classes in higher edination in that state hereafter says. the Philadelphia Inquirer, will be under the direction of Prof. Capid.

Still of Some Lac. In some parts of Switzerland they have laws which make it necessary to have horses hitched to automobiles so that other horses will not be frightened by them. The horse still has his

War ( load Shifted." The war chold is more particularly. conspicious on the borison of the

football field just at present

#### A STRANGE COLONY.

Curious Creed of a Settlement in Northern Arkansas.

Brenkfunte Are Unknown and Extended Periods of Fasting Are Common-to Love Between Munbando and Wives.

Edgar Wallace Conable, founder of a strange health colony in Colorado acveral years ago, has abandoned the high altitude of the Rockies and has bought 8,000 seres of land in northern Arkansas and moionized it with several hundred followers, all of whom believs

in his manner of living The colonists car no breakfast. The men do not love their wives, not do the waves love their busbanes. Living in family groups is a more mai in of form, it is contended, although there have been family a stighbler caused by jearous husbands and wives in this anious.

The settlement lies among the Frigen system, and is to be made into one vast orchard and vineyard. No form of animal life must be killed on the premises, but it is the endeavor of the colonista to drive away all kinds of insects and next it

The land, which was cought only a for weeks ago, is now being planted in fruit trees, and settlers are building their homes on the wide stretch of the mountain country. By next summer they expect to have everything in firstclass working order.

According to their creed, people according to their creed, people  $\kappa$  should live in the highest form of Kthis sical and montal life. This surbraces extended periods of fasting, for purification of the body and the eliminationrof disease. It contemplates the nonuse of meat, alcoholic slimulants. and rebacco.

Conable says that as soon as his crique begin to grow be will allow no one on the premises, except as a temporary guest, who lives on anything ber his sert of fond. No morning ment will be tolerand by the Conable colony. a: ) as cook stoves will be found inthe kitchens. The housework of the women will bei librited, inasmuch as the only proparation of the food will he in mach away the dirt.

site againering the body differed blacky, or profile Miss Reda Benjamin, a young woman, has just completed a fast of 25 days without any had effect to ber body. She has muscles as hard as an 1 athlete and is a perfect specimen of physical womanhood. No physicians are allowed in the

colony Whenever a person is ill he is placed upder the care of the health teachers, who, by a system of coreal and fruit products, and by tasting ir starving the disease as they say, Mr. tempts to cure the patient Consble allows no horses on the

farm, and all the work is done human hands or steam power

## IGNORANT OF BROKEN SKULL.

Toteds, P., Moman on Mhom Trap. Bone Fell Two Years two Res cently blancers injury

office, plans with a badis fraction diskult. of all all the was are rly or consectors is the report of Mrs. Gentle Hassetrah of The to, or wholes at proving a married to tre par segars. Two years also as Mrs. Figurest and there are no profit to the second a trap derer fell upon ber She wal with the thorax fine build was thought to service to secult results a However ofter the Japan of some mounts a large swelling appeared affects. or eye at if the removal of this Dre all organical, seria and Peter Donnelly if > el on to operate . The patient was taken to a hospital and what was the amazement of the physicians to find that there was a firm three of the signal four inchedia her the They are puzzled to know why of with did not result. The shall was toparjured and it is believed that Mrs Hasa mahi will be restored to good beatth.

## CURTAINS STOPPED TRAINS.

Greensburk, Pa., Woman's Red Who. dum sindes tre Replaced with Freen Ones by Railroad.

Mrs Hiram Seanor, of Greensburg, Pa, Non a notable victory over the Pennsylvania ratroad company recent ly when she compelled it to purchase new curtains for the windows of ber bome The Seamon home fronts along the

Pennsylvania railroad. Red currains. to the wendow proved a constant an ; poyance to training who nastook them for danger signals, and trains were frequently prought to a stop

The reflroad company insisted that: the gerrains be removed, but Mrs. Someon report to her the curtains confoonly be replaced by the company for ni hing green ones. This was don't as I now the trains no longer stop betime the Scauer home

great we freet and fores. Falling from the righth floor of a budding on ourse of erection at 29 West Lightrenth street in New York, a distance of alemit So feet, and torning three somersaules in his descent, Joseph Heiser, an from worker has escaped with a sitght laceration of two fingers. A wore of workmen rushed to the lat-Jan expecting to find his manufed form Inwead they found him wimb examin ing his out fingers. Discousitive them aba. Se had excuped embout it jury ha during a ig. There he went back to wrigh at the top of the building.

Beginning to "Fake" According to the Chicago reporters,

Tipron's appendicitis was caused by en ng green com, "which, it seems, was not thoroughly ripe," says the Philadelphia Inquirer The Chicago begins of the second of journalism mout be getting in its work.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS