

Happenings of Interest in the Progressive Northwest.

BRIEF REPORTS OF LATE EVENTS

A Budget of Items Gathered From All Parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

County Treasurer Kern, of Umatilla county, Or., redeemed \$7,000 of county warrants last week.

The business men of Port Townsend, Wash., are endeavoring to secure the Fort Townsend reservation for their school district.

The population of Grant's Pass, Or., consists of 1,357 males and 1,120 females, a total of 2,333. Of the males, 658 are legal voters.

Nearly every farmer in Union county, Or., has a lot of hogs numbering all the way from ten to several hundred, and to these will be fed a part of the crop of grain.

The Tacoma school district is up to the limit in indebtedness, and no funds will be available for two months with which to pay teachers' salaries and other current expenses.

Philip Iseensee, the defaulting treasurer of New Whatcom, Wash., has been taken to the penitentiary at Walla Walla to serve out the term recently imposed on him by the superior court and approved by the supreme court.

A novel attraction is arranged for in the Indian department at the fair at New Whatcom, Wash. An old Lummi Indian will finish up a canoe during the fair with the primitive implements used by the tribe in early times.

The warehouses in The Dalles are paying 37 cents for wheat and the flouring mills 40 cents. There is no diminution in the receipts, and the ferryboat is kept busy all day carrying teams across the river, while the roads leading to town from the east are lined with wagons.

Captain McLean, of the Chilean ship Atoacama, and Captain Jensen, who were recently arrested in connection with alleged outrageous treatment of a negro sailor, Balding, and released on \$10,000 bonds, have been surrendered by their bondsmen to the United States authorities at Seattle.

A bunch of wheat secured by Committeeman J. S. Morris, of Albany, Or., for the Linn county exhibit, is a curiosity. It contains 42 stalks, with 924 meashes, each meash having three to five kernels, probably averaging four, a total of over 3,500 grains from one kernel of wheat. Mr. Watts has collected a large and attractive assortment of cereals in stalks that will compare with anything to be found anywhere in the world.

Litigants in Morrow county, Or., have been greatly inconvenienced by the loss of their last spring's term of court in that county. Judge Fee holds that all legal publications, such as summonses, orders for publication, etc., that were published for the March term of court which should have been held last spring, must again be published before legal action can be taken. Consequently all business of this nature that would have come up last spring goes over to the next term of court.

The trustees of the Tillamook, Or., academy, have made a donation of that institution to the Presbytery of Portland, on condition that the contracts of subscription shall be fully complied with, and the academy made a permanent institution. The change is not expected to materially affect the school. A committee of the Presbytery of Portland will visit Tillamook at an early date to complete the transfer of the property and make the plans known.

William Hodges, a young man, was shot through the back by a rifle ball at Blue Canyon last Sunday. He was one of a crowd who were out hunting. He was standing on a hillside above the rest of the group. One of them commenced shooting at some pheasants and in the hurry failed to see that Hodges was directly in line. The result was that a ball went crashing through his shoulder, going in below the collar-bone and shattering the shoulder-blade. The wound is an ugly one, but the young man will recover in time.

C. W. Richie, manager of the Solicitors Loan & Trust Company, of Tacoma, which is interested in a large number of wheat farms in Eastern Washington, has been examining the condition of the crops in the Palouse and Big Bend countries during the past two weeks. From Spokane he writes that the price of grain has fallen ten cents a bushel in the past month, and that in consequence much of the crop will be held till January 1 for better prices. He says 40 per cent of the crop in the Palouse is ruined.

An interesting document was recorded in the county clerk's office of Lincoln county, Or., last week. It is a transfer of the old government land grant in Oregon from the Oregon Central Railroad Company to the Oregon & California Railroad Company. It is a written instrument and covers forty-two pages of closely written legal cap. The instrument was dated in 1870, and its margin holds forty \$20 internal revenue stamps, all conveyances at that time being compelled to bear a revenue stamp to insure their validity. The deed has been recorded in the several counties of the state in which any of the land grant lies, and the formation of a new county caused its recording in Lincoln county.

To Make an Investigation. Washington, Sept. 21.—Past Assistant Surgeon Arnold, at present on duty on the Petrel at Foo Chow, China, has been ordered to investigate the plague in China and the cholera in Japan.

THE INSURANCE RATE WAR.

Truce Only So Far as Oregon, Washington and Arizona Are Concerned.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The insurance companies operating on the Pacific coast have agreed to a truce so far as Oregon, Washington and Arizona are concerned, but the rate war within this state shows no signs of abating, and, as a prominent risk-writer said today: "It will keep up till everybody is worn out."

At a recent meeting of the insurance companies doing business in Arizona the following resolution was adopted: "That the rates heretofore made by the Pacific Union for the territory of Arizona be maintained, and the secretary obtain the signatures of all the companies doing business in said territory to an agreement to this effect, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to all agents throughout said territory of Arizona."

Following this specific arrangement for Arizona business comes the news of renewed vigor in the fight at Los Angeles, which is the chief center of the rate war just now. Insurance men see no prospect of a truce in this state. The business has become so divided and the rate-cutting so deep that a great deal of personal ill-feeling has been engendered, and in insurance circles now but one word is applied to the war—"venomous."

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

Miner W. Bruce, the Alaska Explorer, Back From the Arctic Ocean.

Seattle, Sept. 21.—Miner W. Bruce, the Alaska explorer, and author of Bruce's "Alaska," arrived today from Point Hope, on the Arctic ocean, in latitude 68:30 north. He came on the schooner Jessie, with which he left here three months ago today. Mr. Bruce brought five natives, who he will take to Washington this winter to urge the claims for the propagation of reindeer for the food and clothing of the Eskimauks.

The cargo of the Jessie consists of whalebone and skins, which were secured from the Arctic Eskimauks in exchange for wares sent north by Seattle merchants. When the vessel reached her destination, the natives in canoes swarmed aboard and clamored for trade, and it required the efforts of the crew of three men to wait on them. The crew, on arrival here, was attired in hair-suit suits and water-tanned boots that did not cost over \$2 each. The Eskimauks wear reindeer suits.

THE STATE'S EVIDENCE.

Testimony of Witnesses Against the Alleged Lynchers.

Ellensburg, Wash., Sept. 21.—The prosecution in the trial of the alleged lynchers had all of its evidence in by 4 o'clock this afternoon, having called seven witnesses. The defense, having reserved its statement, made it at this time, and then called its witnesses. There are a great number on the list, but it is not probable that all will be secured. The case will be finished, at the present rate, this week. An alibi will undoubtedly be the defense of some of the defendants. Several of the state's witnesses testified to seeing all the defendant's in the jail. Kennedy battering the cage door, Uebacher holding a candle, and the others present. They also testified to seeing them at the tree, though it was not shown who put the rope around the necks of the Vinsons or who pulled them up. None of the defendants had been shown up in the light of direct executors. The case is attracting very little interest, and the courtroom is not more crowded than usual.

TO RECOVER A NOTE.

Suit Brought Against President Allen of the Bank of Tacoma.

Tacoma, Sept. 21.—The receiver of the bank of Tacoma today, by direction of the court, brought suit against W. B. Allen, president of the bank, to recover \$70,000 on a note which Allen gave the bank in payment of his subscription of 700 shares of the capital stock. The note was given December 31, 1894, for one year, bearing 10 per cent interest, and no part was ever paid. The note was the only asset possessed by the Bank of Tacoma in addition to the assets of the Tacoma Trust & Savings bank, which were transferred to it when the Bank of Tacoma was organized in February, 1894.

The receiver has also sued N. C. Richards, a director of the bank, to recover a \$17,000 mortgage, which was given the bank by the Cascade Oatmeal Company, and which is alleged to have been fraudulently transferred to Richards in payment of a pretended indebtedness to him.

Bones of One of the Greely Party.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 24.—A sensational report is current today, set afloat by the crew of the Peary steamer Kite, that they were bringing home the bones of one of the Greely party from Cape Sabin, where nearly all of Greely's men perished from starvation. About ten years ago, at the time Greely was rescued, twelve bodies were found. The place has never been revisited until the Kite landed there in August, whose men made an exploration around the site of the camp. Peary and friends deny that they have any such relics on board.

Esata Has Gone South.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—General Antonio Esata sailed today for Mexico on his expedition to regain control of the government of San Salvador. He was accompanied only by two personal attendants.

FARM AND GARDEN

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

IMPORTANT POINTS IN SEEDING

A Question as to Which Is the Best Time—Much Depends Upon the Soil and Locality.

Whether fall or spring is the best season for seeding land to grass is a question the answer to which depends very largely upon the circumstances under which the work is to be done. In some localities, some soils, and following certain crops, spring is much the better time. In other places, and under widely different conditions, the fall is greatly to be preferred. Upon this matter practice agrees with theory. Though a great deal of grass seed is sown in spring, an immense amount of seeding is done in the fall. There are many points in connection with seeding at the period last named that must not be overlooked, but three of them are of such vital importance as to deserve special mention. These are the time of sowing, the preparation of the soil and the seed itself.

In a large part of the country it was formerly held that if the land was not laid down in the spring, August was the best month in which it could be seeded. But the severe droughts which so commonly follow the frequent showers of the "dog days" prove so fatal to the newly germinated seed that somewhat later sowing has become a custom. If the season is propitious the latter part of August is the ideal time for seeding, as the plants are enabled to get a good root development before cold weather comes. The risk, however, is great, and in a series of years it is highly probable that much better results will be secured by doing the work during the first half of September. If the other conditions are right, even later seeding than this often gives a better stand than seeding in the hot, and possibly extremely dry, weather of August.

Whether the seeding is done early or late, the measure of its success will very largely depend upon the degree of thoroughness with which the soil is prepared. This is true when the seed is put in with winter grain as it is when grass is sown by itself. If the conditions as to warmth and moisture are favorable, the seed may germinate quickly in a hurriedly prepared soil, and for a few weeks the best of results may be promised. But the time comes, and it usually comes very soon, when the imperfectly prepared field falls behind the one that was thoroughly fitted. At first the difference is so slight as to be hardly noticeable, but the divergence increases rapidly and long before the time comes for cutting the first crop of hay it is very clearly marked. Every year there are numberless newly seeded fields which do not produce more than one-half or two-thirds as much hay as they ought to yield, or as they would yield if the land had been properly prepared at the time of seeding. And this light yield continues, year after year, until the land is again brought under the plow. Such cases remind one of the old saw about sowing at the spigot and losing at the bung. They also add to the instances in which "haste makes waste," and makes it not only for the time being but for a long period after the time is done. It would be well for those who are not convinced of the importance of fitting the soil to give the matter a practical test, in a small way if they please, the present season, by putting an extra amount of work upon a portion of the ground that is to be seeded. It will cost them but little to do this, and the results of the experiment may be such as to lead them to make a marked change in the present method of preparing the land.

Very much also depends upon the seed. If this is poor, no choice for time of sowing, or degree of care in fitting the land, can lead to the production of a good crop. The seed should be fully matured, and its germinating powers should be unimpaired. A sample of the seed to be used should be tested, in order to find what percentage of it can be depended upon to grow. The best seed is none too good, and money spent to get the best seed is well invested. It pays when getting grass seed to purchase the best that can be secured from some reliable dealer. Then, too, the seed should be pure. Many bad weeds have been widely disseminated in what purported to be grass seed. And, having obtained seed that is good, and that is free from seed of plants that are not wanted, it merely remains to say that it should be used with a liberal hand. Light seeding means a light crop of hay. On many soils it means many weeds mixed with the grass. Liberal seeding, if other things are propitious, means an abundant yield, and it will even do much to counteract various unfavorable conditions.—Practical Farmer.

Agricultural pointers.

Kasparberries produce good crops in the same soil for years, while strawberries produce their best crops the first year they come into full bearing.

The removing of the old canes in the thrifty growing plants is about all of the pruning needed with currants, and it serves to keep the plants in a good fruiting condition generally.

There is excellent food for stock in wheat, cut green, when the grain is soft, and at recent prices pays better for milk cows and other cattle, horses and sheep, than to thresh the grain.

Those who have their doubts about intensive cultivation, extra manuring, etc., are the men who never are tempted to practice them. One should never be ready to condemn a thing without some trial.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Spanish Cruiser Sunk and Forty-Four Persons Drowned.

Havana, Sept. 21.—The cruiser Barcoestegi was wrecked at midnight by a collision with the merchant steamer Mortera in the canal at the entrance of Port Barcoestegi. Admiral Delgado Parejo, seven other officers and thirty-six of the crew were drowned. The cruiser had been employed on government business between the different ports of Cuba.

The Barcoestegi was a third class cruiser, carrying five heavy and two rapid-firing guns. She was of 1,000 tons displacement, built in 1876. The cruiser left for Barcoestegi at midnight with Admiral Delgado Parejo on board. On reaching the mouth of the harbor, close to Mortera fort, the Barcoestegi came in collision with the Mortera, a steamer engaged in the coastwise trade. The Mortera struck the cruiser on the starboard and badly injured her. She sank at once. The Mortera, although badly damaged, stood off to give assistance to those on board the Barcoestegi and saved the greater part of the crew. Admiral Parejo, Captain Ybanez, First Lieutenant Lopez Aldaraja, Second Lieutenant Junco Soto and Canjo, Dr. Martin, Purser Pueyo, Machinist Zaruela and thirty-six of the crew were drowned. Victor Aroga, another officer, had a leg broken, but was picked up by a boat from the Mortera. Admiral Delgado Parejo was commander of the Spanish naval forces in Cuba. He arrived on the island June 7.

Captain Vinal, of the steamer Mortera, in the course of an interview, said today:

"At 11:15 o'clock last night, when within two miles of the entrance of the harbor, I saw ahead of my starboard a green light, which I presumed was that of a passing steamer leaving port. I ordered the engine to slow down, and proceeded on our course, hearing two whistles from the cruiser, to which we replied. Turning into the harbor, and keeping in sight of our starboard the green light of the cruiser, we whistled twice again, thus indicating that we were turning into the harbor, when suddenly all the lights of the cruiser were put out. I immediately ordered the engine to steam backward, but it was of no avail, for the steamers collided. I ordered boats to be lowered and life-preservers to be thrown overboard. After the collision we were entangled with the Barcoestegi for a while, but this situation endangered the Mortera as well as the cruiser, and I ordered the engines to go on ahead, my intention being to try to run the Barcoestegi on shore. I soon found that this could not be done with safety. Backing off from the cruiser, she sank almost instantly."

Admiral Delgado Parejo was the last man to leave the cruiser, being in a rowboat. When the rowboat, in which was Admiral Parejo, was about to start for shore, the suction occasioned by the sinking Barcoestegi carried the boat down, and all on board were drowned.

The gay streamers and flags which have decorated the city in welcome of the soldiers from Spain have been taken down and replaced by draperies of black. The city is in mourning throughout for the admiral and officers and crew of the Barcoestegi.

The cause of the extinguishment of the lights on board the cruiser, which was described by Captain Vinal, of the Mortera, was occasioned by the stopping of the engines to save the life of a sailor whose arms had been caught in the dynamo.

PROBABLY KILLED BY SEALS.

Loss of Two of the Sealer Battler's Crew Confirmed.

Seattle, Sept. 23.—The Allie I. Algar, the first of the Puget sound sealing fleet to arrive, came into port today, bringing confirmation of the loss of Mate Nelson, brother of the captain, and a sailor, whose name was not given, by the San Francisco sealer Battler. It happened on the Japan coast in May, the two men having gone away in a hunters' boat. They were probably devoured by "killers." The Battler was spoken by the Algar in June, and she was since seen in Behring sea, but is now on the way home, and will arrive by October 1.

The hunters and boatmen of the Algar had an experience with a school of vicious-looking "killers" about the time of the loss of the men from the Battler. The school came to the surface but a few yards from the little fleet, and instinctively the men began rowing for their lives, but beyond one or two of the animals coming to the surface at nearer points to add to their fears, no mishaps occurred. One of the boats was on the opposite side of the school. The Algar had 1,200 skins, 1,000 of which were secured on the Japan coast.

London Stock Market.

London, Sept. 24.—The unprecedented congestion in the money market continues, and there is no indication of permanent relief for a while. It is hoped that the drain from the United States is checked for the present. The release soon of millions in connection with the Chinese loan will add to the existing plethora. The volume of business on the stock exchange has been much reduced, even mines being dealt in on a smaller scale. The volume of most speculations has received a setback. The release of the government dividends within a fortnight has strengthened the market, and a recovery of the prices of all first-class stocks is anticipated. American railways have shown a pretty general, though fractional advance. Grand Trunk shares were livelier.

STRIFE OVER VALUES

Annual Troubles of the Board of Equalization.

PLEAS FOR MERCY ARE HEARD

A Decided Decrease in all Property in Washington, as Assessed by the County Boards.

Olympia, Wash., Sept. 19.—The scene of strife between the state board of equalization on the one side and the county assessors on the other, which is annually presented at the capital, is now fairly on in a somewhat exaggerated form. Tales of poverty are being heard and eloquent pleas for mercy are now made daily to the state equalizers. All this consumes time, if it does not prove effective. The value of railroad property, as equalized by the county boards in 1894 was \$18,499,997; for 1895 this is \$12,548,835, a decline of \$944,172, or nearly 7 per cent. Realty in 1894 was \$174,399,616; this year it is \$165,681,508, a decline of \$8,718,108, or nearly 5 per cent. Personal property in 1894 was \$28,425,333; this year, \$25,986,899, a difference of \$2,438,434, or 8 1/3 per cent. All these figures for 1895 are without Franklin county, whose returns are not yet in.

Pierce county was before the board today in the person of prosecuting Attorney Coiner, Robert Wingate, the county commissioners and the county assessor. Regarding charges made that Pierce county had been unjustly treated a year ago, Auditor Grimes said no wrong had been done and he could rely on the records to prove his assertion. Coiner said Pierce county people felt they had been severely dealt with in the matter of taxation. They had looked at it as an aggregate proposition. They thought their valuation very large and arrived at the conclusion that it was the fault of the state board; but, upon investigation, they had concluded it was mostly their own fault. They felt, however, an injustice in the past had been done Pierce and King counties in the classification of lands as compared with other Western counties. To summarize the desire of the Pierce county people, it would appear that they are satisfied with the assessment of that county on city and town lots and improvements thereon, but they want a new and more favorable classification made by the state board.

The following extract from the school book contracts will prove particularly interesting to retail dealers throughout the state:

The Werner Company agrees to take from retail dealers all saleable stock which they have on their shelves, of the books previously in use, corresponding to the grade and class of books that the board selected, and give the retailers the new books supplied by the Werner Company, in exchange, dollar for dollar; and also agree to pay all express on books sent and returned on the above exchange.

Lovell & Co. agree to make even exchange of new books now in the hands of dealers in this state. Sheldon & Co. agree that the books in the hands of dealers which were displaced by the adoption of their publications will be received by them at the wholesale price in Washington, and their books furnished instead, at the same price, dollar for dollar.

THE IRRIGATIONISTS.

"International Rights" the Subject of a Paper by a Mexican Delegate.

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 20.—Today's session of the national irrigation congress was opened with a paper by Don J. Ramon de Ybarrola, of Mexico, on "International Rights." He said that in the locality of Guadalupe-Hidalgo it was explicitly agreed between the United States and Mexico that the Rio Grande should in no way be obstructed, nor the waters thereof appropriated by either nation without the consent of the other. At the time the treaty was made the river was navigable up to within a few miles of El Paso. The water has been appropriated on the American side, and the treaty has hence been broken by this country. He claimed that some measure or system should be devised by international agreement whereby there would be an equal division of the waters of the stream. Phoenix, Ariz., was selected as the next meeting place of the congress. The time of the afternoon session was taken up by the report of the committee on resolutions and the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Hon. E. B. Moses, of Kansas, was made chairman, and Colonel Hines, of California, secretary of the national committee.

Must Look to the Government.

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 19.—The time of the irrigation congress today was mainly taken up by the consideration of the proposition to ask the government to undertake the task of reclaiming the arid lands of the West by the construction of dams and reservoirs at national expense. It is contended that this is too great a task for individual effort, and that the government will have to do it. Colonel Carr, of Illinois; ex-Governor Sheldon, of California; George Q. Cannon, of Salt Lake, and other prominent men took part in the discussions today. The delegation from the Republic of Mexico arrived today.

A pocket was found in Jackson creek district, Or., last week from which gold estimated at between \$600 and \$1,000 has been taken. Mr. Adams, the owner, says that he has ordered a five-stamp mill, which will be put in position soon after it arrives.

Various Brazilian Matters.

New York, Sept. 21.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that the Brazilian government is not content with England's proposition to abandon Trinidad if Brazil will consent to the establishment on the island of a cable station. If this is insisted upon it is reported that the British minister in Rio de Janeiro will receive his passport.

President Moreas has consented to act as arbitrator between Peru and Bolivia, which republics are still in a state of slight disturbance because Bolivia demands that Peru should formally salute her flag as a part of the terms of a treaty relating to boundaries.

Alarming but vague rumors continue to reach Rio de Janeiro of the uprising of the National Guard in Rio Grande do Sul. The latest report is that 4,000 rebels have seized the town of Bago and refuse to surrender. Their leader is General Sarava, who is, it is said, acting at the instigation of General Martine.

Those Chinese for Atlanta.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The local federal officers are investigating an alleged transaction by which two notorious Chinese slave-dealers brought in 250 Chinese laborers, ostensibly as actors for the Atlanta exposition. It is believed by officers here that the real actors for the exposition were found in New York, and of the men and women brought into the country as actors, the women are slaves and the men laborers. To avoid suspicion they were landed at Victoria and brought across the line at Ogdensburg, N. Y. The United States district attorney will lay the facts in his possession before the federal grand jury and ask for indictments against "Little Pete" and Leong Lam, who have a bad reputation with the officials.

Clear Profit to the Owners.

Spokane, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the directors of the Le Roi Mining Company tonight a dividend was declared of \$25,000. The mine is in the Trail creek district, and is owned by Spokane men. The directors expect to declare monthly dividends hereafter. At tonight's meeting George Turner, a well-known politician, resigned from the presidency to take the position of general manager. His brother, Colonel W. W. D. Turner, was elected president. The mine has paid for itself, all development work and improvements. Today's dividend is clear profit to the owners.

Canadian Affairs.

St. John's, Sept. 21.—The Newfoundland fishing vessels seized off Labrador by a supposed Canadian official were all released a week ago Saturday, and all promptly filed notices against him, claiming heavy damages. The mail steamers report that people are greatly irritated against him because of injury done to fishing operations. Over \$4,000 worth of alleged smuggled jewelry has been seized within the last twenty-four hours. It is reported that a valuable seizure of liquor has been made on the southern shore.

To Coin Double Eagles.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—Superintendent Kretz will commence tomorrow the coining of the double eagles from the millions of dollars in gold bullion now stored in the vaults of the mint in this city. The press has a capacity of 18,000 pieces a day, and by working to its full capacity will give an output of over \$10,000,000 a month. This course will be pursued by the superintendent as the reserve gold fund is now quite low and because of the weekly shipments to New York and other cities it is desired to replenish them.

The Stanford Millions.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The argument of the special counsel for the United States to secure for the government control of \$15,000,000 of the Stanford estate was resumed today in the United States circuit court of appeals. The argument closely followed the printed briefs. The argument dwelt upon the personal liabilities of the stock holders and the decision of the United States circuit court in the case of French vs. Teschemaker was construed as applicable to the case at the bar.

Chicago's Canal and Canadian Ports.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Mr. O. Hanley, who has been appointed to investigate the effect of the construction of the Chicago drainage canal upon Canadian lake ports, in reducing the water level, will shortly go to Chicago to look into the matter before reporting to the authorities here. He will also visit the Canadian lake ports and probably American lake ports that are liable to join Canada in a general protest against the canal's construction from a national standpoint.

Kelly on Cozy's Army.

Pocatello, Idaho, Sept. 19.—"General" Kelly, of industrial fame, spoke here in the street last night for three hours. He reviewed the travels and hardships of Cozy's army last year and asserted that this movement was just in its infancy, and as soon as the bluebirds began to sing in the early spring they would be "marching on to Washington." He advocated government employment, and said Chicago would be headquarters for the army. He says they will not "keep off the grass."

To Prosecute the War.

London, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Standard from Madrid says: The government has arranged with Paris bankers for a credit of 4,000,000 pounds sterling for the war in Cuba.