

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Cited From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

A report from General Otis to the department states that the total number of deaths among the troops at the Philippines in three months was 87.

The state department has issued a circular instructing the United States consulates to half-mast their flags in memory of the late Ambassador Bayard.

A warrant is out for the arrest of United States Senator Quay. Himself and son and other prominent Pennsylvanians are charged with having used state moneys from the People's bank to speculate in stocks.

Thirty miles from Murfreesboro, Tenn., four prominent men were assassinated by John Hollingsworth and several of his friends, who fired upon them from ambush. Hollingsworth was later captured and shot by a posse.

General Fitzhugh Lee's corps will go to Cuba this month. The general health of his command is excellent. The camp at Jacksonville, Fla., is well watered and in splendid sanitary condition. Cuba, the general thinks, will be divided into military departments.

Captain Dreyfus, whether guilty or innocent, has certainly caused a veritable cyclone of passion to be let loose, and Paris was in a turmoil all Sunday. Crowds, scuffle, uproar and arrests were the programme of the day. About a score of people are said to have been seriously wounded in the various free fights.

Secretary Long, upon advice received at the state department, which show the existence of threatening conditions in China, has ordered Dewey to send two warships immediately from Manila to a point as near the Chinese capital as possible for a warship to approach. The vessels selected are the Baltimores and Petrel.

Bertha Bellstein killed her mother in Pittsburg, Pa., and later put several bullets into her own body, from the effects of which she cannot recover. The only explanation the girl has given for her terrible deed were these words: "I was tired of life. It held no pleasure for me. I wanted to die and did not want mother to live and fret over my death. For that reason I killed her."

German exports to America are said to be decreasing.

In Wisconsin it is estimated that 500,000,000 pine trees have been destroyed by fires.

Spanish forces are preparing to leave Cuba. Marching orders have been given at several points.

An authentic report received at San Francisco, says the seal herds of the northern waters are being rapidly exterminated.

It is reliably reported that the ultimatum of the powers to Turkey regarding the island of Crete, has been presented to the sultan.

Advices from Van, Turkey, say fighting occurred at Alashgord between Turks and a number of Armenians from Russia. About 50 Armenians were killed.

A Quebec special says that Skagway or Dyea are to be placed under British administration, and that Canada will be allowed access to the Yukon by way of Lynn canal under the treaty now being perfected at Quebec.

It is estimated that the total hop crop of Washington this season will be between 27,700 and 30,000 bales. A considerable portion of the crop has been already contracted for on a basis of 10 and 11 cents per pound.

Fire, supposed to have originated from forest fires, burned half of Cumberland, Wis., causing a property loss estimated at \$225,000. About 25 families are homeless. Five children are reported burned to death. A large saw mill is among the buildings burned, throwing many out of employment. Rain saved the entire city from being burned.

The steamship Gaelic has arrived in San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu, bringing the congressional commission from the latter place. In speaking of the work of the commission Senator Cullom said: "We have done as much as was possible in the time at our disposal, and we have covered the ground thoroughly. When we meet in Washington we will go to work at once on a report."

Senator Agonillo, the Philippine representative who has gone to Washington to ask that the insurgents be heard by the peace commissioners at Paris, has made public a translation of the Philippine constitution, which Agonillo was to have proclaimed at Malo Los. By this constitution Aguinaldo formally renounces the title of dictator, and assumes that of president of the revolutionary government of the Philippines.

Minor News Items.
Union book and job printers throughout the country will soon be ordered out on a strike to secure a nine-hour working day.

David Christie Murray, in a London newspaper, revives the suggestion that a monument to George Washington be erected in England.

General Shafter has been assigned to command the department of the East. His headquarters will be at Governor's island, New York.

LATER NEWS.

Yellow fever is reported to be spreading in Mexico.

Wisconsin forest fires have been quenched by rain.

Omaha's fall festival opened with a grand street pageant.

Eight thousand people attended the peace jubilee at Washington.

Five cases of yellow fever and one death were reported at Jackson, Miss.

The fourth annual festival of mountain and plikin has been opened at Denver.

Wolff & Zwicker, Portland (Or.) shipbuilders, have announced their intention of building a drydock.

A fierce engagement between the Indians and soldiers took place at Boy-Ah-We-Ge, Shink point, Minn. The Indians are reported to have killed 10 soldiers. The Indian loss is not known.

The Paris peace commission is apparently divided regarding the disposal of the Philippines. Further instructions have been sent the American commissioners. Washington officials admit that the Philippines question must be settled before consideration of other terms is entered upon.

News from the storm-stricken districts along the Atlantic coast is coming in gradually, and it is probable that 100 lives have been lost. News by way of a boat, is that 50 people were drowned at Fernandina, Ga. Campbell island was inhabited by about 40 colored people. It is reported that all but three were drowned.

The second annual Walla Walla valley fruit fair opened in Walla Walla under most favorable auspices. The street parade included a troop of the Fourth cavalry, members of the city council, the fruit fair officials, war veterans, high-school cadets, business floats and hundreds of school children. It was witnessed by 10,000 people.

The fourth annual fruit fair of the Inland Empire opened in Spokane under auspicious circumstances. Nearly 10,000 people passed through the gates. The exhibits are fully up to those of preceding years, in many instances, surpassing them. Every county of the east side of the mountains, except Walla Walla, is represented, many by elaborate exhibits.

At the joint session of the United States and Spanish military commissions, the Spaniards, according to a report circulated in Havana, declared it was impossible to evacuate the island immediately, while the American commissioners insisted that their instructions called for an immediate evacuation. After a two hours' conference the joint commissions were unable to reach any definite agreement.

A London special from Bombay says a ferry-boat capsized while crossing the Andus river, and 100 passengers were drowned.

The Hawaiian Star says the new government of Hawaii is to be territorial in form, with one representative in congress.

Dr. David J. Hill, of Rochester, N. Y., has been appointed first assistant secretary of state to succeed John B. Moore, resigned.

The Paris Figaro states that Count D'Anbigne, French charge d'affaires at Munich, will replace M. Cambon as minister at Washington. Cambon will go to Madrid.

Thirty thousand people were present to witness the launching of the battleship Illinois at Newport News, Va. Many prominent persons were present from the national capital.

The American authorities in Manila have invited all the schoolteachers to resume the instruction of their classes. The schools have been closed since the surrender of Manila to the Americans.

A. P. Swineford, ex-governor of Alaska, while in Chicago declared the prospectors who have returned goldless from that region were unsuccessful because of lack of foresight in failing to prepare for life in a new country.

In consequence of serious disorders due to the presence of the insurgents in the vicinity of Manzanillo, General Lawton has dispatched thither the steamer Reina de Los Angeles with one battalion of four companies from the Third Immunes under Colonel Day.

Evacuation is well nigh completed and the Stars and Stripes will soon wave over the entire island of Porto Rico. The Spanish and American commissioners have worked in perfect harmony. The Spanish made no attempt to delay the carrying out of the terms of the protocol, but on the contrary were anxious to return to Spain.

Isaac Schlesinger, his wife and two children were held prisoners 14 hours at their home in West Taylor street, Chicago, by a crowd of 200 boys. During most of this time the family were compelled to go without food, as their larder was empty. They were in constant fear that an attack would be made upon them.

In the case brought by Governor Pingree, of Michigan, to compel the Michigan Central railway to sell mileage tickets at a flat 2 cents, the Wayne county district court holds that the company, under its special charter, has a right to fix its own tolls, and that this is a vested right which the state must pay for if it takes it away.

There are 300 patients in the division field hospital at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Colonel Charles Williams has been appointed chief quartermaster for Havana and other provinces of Cuba.

Colonel W. J. Bryan has recovered from his attack of fever and will join his regiment at Jacksonville, Fla.

The second army corps will be shipped from Camp Meade to Annapolis, Md.

LAUNCHING OF THE ILLINOIS

The Battle-Ship Christened by Miss Nancy Leiter.

MOST POWERFUL IN THE NAVY

The Ceremony Took Place at Newport News Before 40,000 Spectators—Progress on the Wisconsin.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 6.—Amid the enthusiastic plaudits of nearly 40,000 intently interested people, the hull salutation of steam whistles from many boats and tugs, and the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," the first-class battle-ship Illinois slid into the water today. The launch was a brilliant success in every particular. The sponsor of the vessel, Miss Nancy Leiter, of Chicago, was accompanied by Governor Tanner, of Illinois, and his staff, in full uniform, and a crowd of prominent Chicagoans.

Notable among the vessels in the harbor was the United States dispatch-boat Dolphin, having on board Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen and a party of Washingtonians.

The approach of the christening party was greeted with tremendous cheers, and as Mrs. Leiter and her attendants ascended the gaily decked platform, and while the workmen were engaged in knocking away the last keel blocks, all eyes were upon the young lady of Chicago.

Suddenly the painted mass of steel quivered, then slowly began sliding toward the water. Just as the motion fairly began, Miss Leiter, who had been standing with the christening bottle poised in the air, let it swing sharply against the bow, simultaneously uttering the words: "I christen thee Illinois," and then amid deafening applause, the waving of banners and the din of steam whistles, the gaily decorated hull, with more than 100 persons aboard, glided gracefully into the James river and slowly floated out into the stream.

Among the distinguished spectators were: Governor John B. Tanner, of Illinois; Governor Taylor, of Virginia; Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Mrs. John A. Logan, Naval Constructor Hichborn, designer of the vessel; Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn, Captain Paget, British naval attaché; General Meistrago, Russian naval attaché; Mr. Kennedy, Italian naval attaché, and Mr. Bonfre, French naval attaché.

At 4 o'clock a grand banquet was spread to the distinguished guests. Covers were laid for 600 persons.

The Illinois will be the biggest, most powerful, and probably the most effective battle-ship in the navy.

Larger than the Iowa and heavier than the Oregon, the Illinois is still so designed that she will be able to enter any harbor open to the smallest battle-ship, while in the matter of speed she will rank with any of them. The most striking difference between the Illinois and the battle-ships now in service is the high freeboard of the former, enabling her to fight her guns from their great elevation above the water in seas so heavy that the guns of a lower vessel would be submerged and useless. Splendid sea-going powers are also expected to result from this increased freeboard, by which is meant the height of the hull above the water line. The dimensions of the Illinois follows:

Length on load water line, 368 feet; beam, extreme, 72 feet 2 1/2 inches; draught on normal displacement of 11,525 tons, 23 feet 6 inches; maximum displacement, all ammunition and stores on board, 12,325 tons; probable speed, 16 1/2 knots; normal coal supply, 800 tons; coal supply, loose storage, 1,200 tons; full bunker capacity, 1,400 tons to 1,500 tons; complement of officers, 40; seamen, marines, etc., 449.

The main battery will consist of four 13-inch breech-loading rifles in Hichborn balance turrets, oval in shape and placed in the center line of the vessel, and 14 6-inch rapid-fire guns. The secondary battery will consist of 16 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, six 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Colt guns and two signal guns. She will carry four torpedo tubes.

There are two sets of triple-expansion, twin-screw engines, each in its own separate water-tight compartments. The collective indicated horsepower will be about 10,000, with 120 revolutions per minute; stroke, 4 feet.

The first keel plate of the vessel was laid February 10, 1897, not quite 20 months past, and the percentage of work completed to this date, based on the vessel fitted out and ready for sea, is now reported between 53 and 54 per cent. The contract price was \$2,595,000, and the date of completion is stated to be October 5, 1899.

Launching of the Wisconsin.
San Francisco, Oct. 6.—The battleship Wisconsin is to be launched from the Union iron works on November 26, and preparations for the event are already under way. It will be made a gala occasion. The governor, many other public officials and a delegation from the state for which the vessel is to be named will be present. The young lady who is to christen the ship has not yet been chosen.

Fire in a Smelter.
Butte, Mont., Oct. 6.—Flames started in the ore bins of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company this morning, and before the fire was under control a loss of \$12,000 had been done the smelter. The origin was in one of the bins in the smelter-room. The principal damage was to the bins.

Spanish War Tax.
Madrid, Oct. 6.—The cabinet today decided to maintain the war tax, but to abolish the tax on exports

RECEIVED BY FAURE.

Peace Commissioners Entertained at Elysee Palace.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The session of the American commission began at 10 o'clock today, and lasted until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. General Merritt detailed to the commissioners his personal views and those of Rear-Admiral Dewey regarding the physical, geographical, moral and political conditions prevailing in the Philippine islands. General Merritt's exposition of his personal views was not finished today. He will meet the commission again tomorrow, when he will continue to discharge his errand here.

The Spanish commissioners were received at 4 o'clock this afternoon by President Faure at the Elysee palace. The members were introduced by the Spanish minister, Senor Leon y Castillo, and Senor Rios expressed the gratification of the commission at meeting the president of France.

At 4:45 P. M., immediately following the reception of the Spaniards, the members of the American peace commission were received by the president at the Elysee palace. General Porter received the commissioners on the steps of the court of honor and they proceeded to the grand salon. President Faure, surrounded by a few members of his official household, received General Porter, who introduced Judge Day and the other members of the commission in turn, after which Judge Day presented President Faure with a cable message from President McKinley. It was dated September 30 and it was addressed to "His Excellency, M. Faure, President of the Republic," and was signed, "William McKinley, President of the United States." It read as follows:

"On this occasion, when the commissions of the United States and Spain are about to assemble at the capital of France to negotiate peace, and when the representatives of this government are receiving the hospitality and the good will of the republic, I tender to you my most friendly personal greeting and the assurances of my grateful appreciation of your kind courtesies to the American commissioners."

President Faure, in replying, courteously expressed his appreciation of the cordial sentiments uttered, and heartily reciprocated them. President Faure said that everything possible would be done for the comfort of the commissioners, and concluded with saying:

"As the name of Lafayette is held dear in the United States, so is the name of Washington revered in France."

The president then added that he would immediately transmit his reply direct to President McKinley.

SUGAR-MAKING BEGUN.

Machinery of La Grande Factory in Operation—First in Northwest.

La Grande, Or., Oct. 6.—La Grande is rejoicing over the successful opening this morning of the first beet-sugar factory in the Northwest. The wheels of the vast and intricate pile of machinery were set in motion at 7 o'clock by Superintendent Granger, and 30 minutes later the first juice made its appearance at the vent of the big vat. The first refined sugar will be ready by Thursday night for market, and La Grande will then use home-grown and manufactured sugar. The plant cost \$500,000, and the machinery weighs 2,500,000 pounds. Everything worked as smoothly as if it was an old and tried institution. It is estimated that this year's crop of beets will keep the factory employed 100 days and nights, and the total output will be 30,000 tons of sugar.

Beets are coming in lively by team and rail.

A number of citizens have bid for the first pound of sugar. Professor Cordes, one of the German experts, who is here now, says that this is the best first-year crop of beets, with the greatest percentage of saccharine matter, ever known anywhere. Notwithstanding all this, some of the largest growers have lost heavily on the crop because of their inexperience and the extra expense of cultivating the large tracts. Another year they will manage differently, and anticipate profitable results. The acreage is contracted for five years.

At a meeting of the Commercial Club tonight, it was decided to hold a jubilee celebration on Saturday of next week and invite the Portland Chamber of Commerce and members of the legislature and business men to be present. The O. R. & N. will make a special excursion rate for the occasion.

Big Bones on His Claim.
Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 6.—Alex Stafford, of Lethbridge, Alberta, just returned from the Klondike, reports the finding on his claim of several tusks and bones of mammoths and mastodons. One pair of tusks was nearly 10 feet long and seven inches in diameter. The socket of a hipbone was like a soup bowl in size, about eight inches across the top.

With Red Cross Supplies.
New York, Oct. 6.—The steamer San Antonio, which was loaded with Red Cross supplies for Havana, and then held at this port awaiting a settlement of the question of duties charged by the Spaniards on relief supplies, sailed today for Key West. She will be met there by Miss Clara Barton, who will direct her future movements.

Death in a Well.
Paola, Kan., Oct. 6.—A report comes from Somerset, 12 miles from here, of the suffocation of three men in a well on the farm of James Harner. After an explosion of dynamite in the bottom of the well, William Ballard, Burt Purvis and John Gatlin went into the well, one after the other. When no sign came from the men below, Bob Coffey was sent down, with a rope tied around his body. Coffey, too, succumbed to the deadly gas.

PEACE COMMISSION'S WORK

Being Rushed by the Americans at Paris.

HAVE ALREADY MADE DEMANDS

Report of Retention of the Philippines Stupifies Madrid—Will Resist to the Verge of Hostilities.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Major-General Merritt reached Paris today. The American peace commission held a session this morning preparatory to a second meeting with the Spanish commissioners this afternoon.

Today's session lasted until 4 o'clock, at which hour the commissioners adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock next Friday afternoon, such interval being desired and necessary to allow separate consideration by each commission of matters before the joint commission. The interval will be thus filled with work by each commission, the ultimate results being so facilitated. The secretary of the Spanish commission will arrive tonight, and the interval will also be employed by the secretaries jointly in maturing plans for the work of procedure. While the American commissioners were at luncheon today, General Merritt called at their hotel, but did not wait to see the commission. He will call again tomorrow to see members of the commission.

The Spanish and American commissioners will be received tomorrow by President Faure. The hour fixed for the reception of the Americans is 3:45 in the afternoon. General Merritt will accompany the Americans to this function, which will be held at the Palace de Elysee.

The opinion is now held that the work of the commissioners may be finished within a month from the present time. While it is the general impression that today's meeting was again devoted to preliminary work, and that the adjournment to Friday was taken only to enable the secretaries to draw up a schedule of work, the representative of the press learns that the session was highly important, and that the Americans have made a demand of such character that the Spaniards find it necessary to ask for an adjournment in order to enable them to consult with the government at Madrid.

It is believed that the question concerns the Philippines, and it is known that the Americans are highly pleased at having so soon reached what they consider a very important phase of the negotiations, and consider the two sessions thus far held as very satisfactory to America.

The fact that a member of the commission expressed the belief that work would be completed within a month indicates a happy frame of mind.

In the Spanish camp great hopes are built on what they believe General Merritt will advise, namely, that the Philippines are incapable of self-government, and that the whole situation does not warrant America in taking the responsibility for the entire Philippines. The Spanish commissioners are quite ready to give whatever America asks in the way of cooling stations, but will resist more, to the verge of a renewal of hostilities.

Madrid Worried.
Madrid, Oct. 5.—The reported intention of the United States government to retain the whole of the Philippines has created almost a state of stupefaction here, and it is semi-officially announced that the Spanish government has resolved to vigorously combat any action which, it is claimed, the terms of the peace protocol preclude. General Rios, governor of the Visayas islands, reports to the government another defeat of the insurgents. The Spanish volunteers, he says, also repulsed an insurgent attack on the town of Basan, and killed 31 of the attacking force.

TO CORNER WAR IMPLEMENTS.
Reported Scheme to Form a Combine of Waship and Gun Factories.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 5.—An evening paper says one of the most gigantic projects for a combination of capital is being examined in this city. It is nothing less than an attempt to unite the waship building interest and armor plate and gun-making interests of the world into one great syndicate. Men of international reputation in the financial and manufacturing world are in the deal. The projectors claim they can raise a capital of \$200,000,000. Among the Clevelanders who are in the deal is said to be Colonel Myron T. Herrick, president of the Society of Savings, and Robert Wallace, president of the Cleveland Ship Building Company. Dr. Gatling, the famous inventor of guns, has been here in conference with other men in the deal. Armstrong, the inventor of the gun which bears his name, has also been here. Andrew Carnegie is one of the chief men in the negotiation. Robert Wallace is now in the West with several foreigners. Before he returns he will stop at San Francisco, and the projectors of the Union Iron Works will be approached as to whether they will come into the deal.

Killed His Wife and Himself.
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 4.—This evening Robert Lash, a desperate character, went to 324 Court street, where his wife was stopping, and, calling her into the hallway, shot her dead. Lash then killed himself with the same weapon. The tragedy was the culmination of many quarrels.

In the hotels built in China for the use of foreigners the highest stories are the most expensive because the price is

THOUSANDS ARE SICK.

Critical Condition of the Army in Porto Rico.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Oct. 5.—It is the well-grounded and almost unanimous opinion of the medical staff of the American army in Porto Rico that the condition of the volunteer forces here necessitates their immediate removal north. Sickness is increasing, and has been increasing during the past three weeks at an alarming rate. Today the sick report shows over 2,700 in hospitals or in quarters, out of a total command of 10,000 men; that is, over 25 per cent of the troops are on the sick list. This, however, does not mean that there is an effective strength of 7,500 men. The soldiers discharged from the hospitals as fit for duty are in nine cases out of ten incapable of service, and if ordered on duty are almost invariably back in the hospitals within a few days.

The medical officers have found that the convalescents do not, and seemingly cannot, recover their strength in this climate, and for this reason they are being sent north as rapidly as possible, several hundred leaving every week.

FATAL FOREST FIRES.
Several Lives Were Lost in Wisconsin Woods.

Cumberland, Wis., Oct. 5.—The bodies of a man and a boy were found today in the woods between Amena and Poskin Lake, burned beyond recognition. Several persons are still missing. Peter Ecklund, who was seriously burned by forest fires, was brought to this city today in a critical condition, and it is thought he cannot live. A 4-year-old daughter of Rudolph Miller, and the 7-year-old son of Nels Swanson were found in the woods, 1 1/2 miles northeast of Alma, so badly burned that they cannot recover.

Mrs. Frank Heinrichmeier, at Poskin Lake, died this morning, as a result of fright and exhaustion in fighting fires. Relief rooms were opened today, and relief is being extended to starving families. The fire is still roaring on one side of this city, but the greatest danger is believed to be over. Near the town of Johnston, Polk county, eight miles distant, heavy loss of farm property is reported today, and fires are still raging.

AMERICAN PORK.

Thousands of Tons Have Entered Germany Without a Certificate.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—A most important revelation regarding American pork was made by the German government announcement in the semi-official press today, that it has received information showing that American pork had entered Germany without certificate. The United States embassy confirms the report that the discovery had been made that thousands of tons of American pork have been imported through a number of custom houses for years past without certificates. The embassy has requested the foreign office to instruct the custom house to insist in every case upon a certificate.

No American firm is implicated in these transactions, which explain the alleged discoveries of trichinae in American pork. German dealers in American pork offered in July last a reward of 1,000 marks for a case of human trichinosis due to American pork, and three months have passed without anybody claiming the money.

NEARING THE CRISIS.

Foreign Ministers at Peking Hold an Emergency Meeting.

London, Oct. 5.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that telegrams from Peking have been detained two days. The last telegram received, according to this dispatch, announced that the foreign ministers had held an emergency meeting. The German warship at Kian Chou, it also stated, had started hurriedly for Taku the day before. Marquis Ito, who, it is understood, is visiting China, for the purpose of arranging an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan, has left Tien-Tsin for Shanghai, owing to the impossibility of prosecuting negotiations during the crisis.

The foreign ministers, it is stated, forbade any foreign residents going to Peking. It is expected that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, shall surrender Kang Yu Wei.

Yamansu, leader of the rebellion, in the Sze Chuen province, has issued a proclamation ordering the extermination of all foreigners.

Mob Menacing Foreigners.
London, Oct. 5.—The Peking correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Saturday by way of Shanghai, says: "A mob is menacing foreigners. The wife of the Italian minister was attacked yesterday, while on her way to church, and several Americans coming from the railroad were wounded by stones."

The foreign ministers have sent a collective note to the government, asking for the suppression of these outrages, and the punishment of the culprits.

Wheels Moving Again.
Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 5.—The Washington mills started up in all departments this morning, after a partial shutdown of several weeks. About 4,500 hands are now employed.

Klondikers on the Discovery.
Seattle, Wash., Oct. 4.—The steam schooner Discovery arrived at midnight from Alaska with 100 passengers and about \$50,000 in gold dust. The treasure was owned by a few men. A. Helwerth is credited with \$15,000, and George McCord \$10,000. Dan McDonald, a brother of Alex McDonald, the mining king, is said to have brought out \$10,000.

Croesus of ancient times, possessed about \$20,000,000.