

GEN. DEL PILAR KILLED IN BATTLE

Famous Fighting Filipino Officer Meets Death While Defending His Chief.

FOUGHT THE AMERICAN FORCES FOR MANY HOURS

Major March's Battalion Was Engaged With Gen. Pilar's Command, Which Gave Battle While Aguinaldo Was Making Good His Escape—Escaped Spanish Prisoners Report That Major March Continued in Pursuit of the Filipinos—Americans Occupy Several More Towns in Luzon.

MANILA, Dec. 9.—Gen. Gregorio Del Pilar, commanding Aguinaldo's body-guard, was killed by Maj. Priton C. March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, in a fight eighteen miles northwest of Cervantes, Dec. 8.

According to reports which Gen. Young obtained from escaped Spanish prisoners at Vigan, several days ago, Maj. March left the coast, where he was pursuing Aguinaldo, and encountered Gen. Del Pilar on a fortified trail. They fought for hours, during which time seventy Filipinos were killed or wounded. The American loss was one man killed and six wounded.

The Spaniards report that Maj. March is still pursuing the insurgents. Del Pilar was one of the leaders of the present and the anti-Spanish revolution. He is a mere youth, and was reported to have graduated at an European university. Prof. Schurman met him as a member of the first peace commission, and rated him as remarkably clever.

The Americans have occupied Bangued, province of Abra. Gen. Grant's expedition has visited Orani and several western towns, meeting small bands. He killed several of the rebels, and captured a considerable quantity of munitions of war.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York has arrived here on a visit, to study the Philippines.

MAJ. LOGAN'S DEATH. It May Not Have Been Caused by a Filipino Bullet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—If stories told by those who returned on the transport Blinn, which carried the Thirty-third Infantry to the Philippines, are true, Maj. John A. Logan Jr. may not have met his death at the hands of Filipino sharpshooters, as cable stories have reported.

According to the statement of George H. Kapnitz, the purser of the Sheridan, supported by others of the crew of the transport, Logan was shot by some of his own men.

Returned Tennessee Volunteer Talks About Philippines.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A returned Tennessee volunteer, speaking of the Philippines, said: "The climate is unhealthy and there is a great deal of sickness among the soldiers. Two per cent of our regiment was sick with dysentery and fever. There were three or four deaths in the regiment from smallpox. Many a soldier dies out there and the people over here never hear anything of the matter. They do not like to make the death list public.

"Gen. Otis is a good man, but he is not liked by the men, who privately speak of him as the 'old woman,' or use equally disrespectful terms. He has done all he can, but the great trouble is he tried to do it all."

In describing their experience, the lieutenant said: "We were quite a curiosity in Paris, and were stared at on the streets and followed about. We had only to stop on any street in Paris and the crowd which surrounded us would block the streets. As long as we kept moving it was all right, but the very moment we stopped the trouble began. We were mistaken for English soldiers, and for that reason attracted considerable attention, and insulting comment was made about us. Fortunately, we could not understand French, but we could understand the hisses. One of the crowd found out we were Americans, and then left us alone."

OPERATIONS IN PHILIPPINES. Gen. Otis Reports Progress to War Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The war department has received the following from Gen. Otis: "Manila, Dec. 9.—Dispatch from Young at Vigan yesterday says escaped Spanish prisoners report four hours' engagement, third day of fighting, between his troops and Aguinaldo's guard, near Cervantes, fifty miles southeast of Vigan, with heavy loss to us, who are now being pursued. Our loss one killed, six

wounded; inhabitants of own accord join troops repairing trail and carrying subsistence. Have pushed column to San Jose, south of Bangued, Howe's column on rear trail; Bathelor's battalion, Twenty-fourth, out of reach, north of Bayombong, evidently descending river. Native revolt fighting occurred for many miles north. Navy reaches Aparri tomorrow, column of MacArthur's troops, Twenty-fifth Infantry, reported near Iba, west coast of Zambales; Grant's column near Subig bay; Lawton in Bulacan province today, with sufficient troops to overcome opposition and scatter enemy. It is probable that troops which engaged Aguinaldo's guard are here's command, as he was reported to be close on the insurgent leader's heels.

Gen. Otis also cables as follows regarding the revolt in Negros: "Information received that Negro revolt of minor importance; Byrnes in rapid pursuit of disaffected; Hughes in mountains of Panay, en route to Capiz."

Archbishop Chapelle Sails. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Archbishop Chapelle, the papal legate to the Philippines, his personal staff, sailed yesterday from San Francisco for Manila, to transport Sherman for Manila. The staff and four companies of the field, staff and infantry and a number of unattached officers and men for to join their commands in the Philippines.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE. Kansas City Times Purchased by a Wealthy Syndicate.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.—The Kansas City Times has been sold to a syndicate of prominent politicians and will tomorrow publish the terms of sale. The purchasers are Capt. A. A. Lesuer, who will soon complete his term as secretary of the city; Judge J. L. Christian, a wealthy farmer, who for many years has been a judge of the Jackson county court, and J. G. Sullivan, a Kansas City capitalist. W. S. Moore, a Kansas City banker, is not stated.

The Kansas City Times company was incorporated in Jefferson City tonight by the new owners with a paid up capital of \$200,000. The new owners will assume the liabilities of the Times. In the announcement tomorrow it will say its politics will be Democratic.

SOCIAL STIR. Son-in-Law Sues Wife's Father for Big Damages.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.—A suit that will create a stir in Kansas City social circles was filed here tonight. Dr. W. S. Wood, president of the National Bank of Commerce, is sued for \$100,000 damages by his son-in-law, Arthur Griscom, well known as a writer of verse and author for American magazines. The complaint charges Dr. Wood with having alienated the affections of his daughter, Mrs. Griscom, from her husband, and for this \$100,000 damages is asked. Mr. Griscom also seeks for \$100,000 for breach of contract. He alleges that he came to reside at Kansas City, at the earnest solicitation of his father-in-law, and that the latter promised him \$100 per month as long as he resided at Kansas City. Mr. Griscom alleges the allowance has never been paid. Mr. and Mrs. Griscom were married in New York, May 1, 1885.

CURB TRADING PROHIBITED. Boston Stock Exchange Orders Practise Stopped.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The management of the stock exchange today voted unanimously to send the by-laws of the board so that "curb" trading, so called, on the exchange shall be prohibited. Heretofore members of the board have indulged in this sort of business without being restricted, although it has really been contrary to the rules of the board. Today's action, however, changes the by-laws by removing from the section the words "the public," so it reads to the effect that trading in outside shares on the floor of the board shall no longer be allowed publicly, but privately. As penalties for violation suspension or expulsion is provided, at the discretion of the board.

CONVICTS ESCAPE. One Is Recaptured After Having Been Shot.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.—Joshua L. Craft and Ed Karsh, convicts escaped from the state penitentiary today. Craft who was serving a fifteen-year term for train robbery, was recaptured in the woods two miles south of the city after he had been shot in the head with a Winchester. He was taken to the penitentiary hospital. His wounds are not serious. When captured Craft was armed with a rifle. Karsh, who was also in for fifteen years, is still at large.

GRAND LARCENY CHARGED. Attorney George Washington Smith, of Minneapolis, Arrested.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Attorney George Washington Smith, of Minneapolis, was today held to the grand jury on a charge of grand larceny. Smith is charged with converting a bond of \$300 of the Nebraska Loan & Trust company, which is alleged to belong to Salva G. Hardy, of Auburn, N. Y.

ANOTHER ANGLO-SAXON BOND OF UNITY.



John Bull—These Are Pretty Strong Cigars, Uncle Sam. We Ought to Have Selected a Milder Brand.

TREATIES HANDED IN

RECIPROcity AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED DURING RECESS GIVEN TO THE SENATE

SOME OF THE STIPULATIONS

Dependencies of Great Britain and Other Countries Are Included—Senate Will Take Up the Various Treaties for Consideration and Action During the Present Week, Perhaps on Next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The reciprocity treaties negotiated between the United States and Great Britain during the past summer, the terms of which have been carefully guarded, have at last been printed. They were transmitted to the senate on Tuesday, and will be taken up for consideration by the senate committee on foreign relations at the first meeting of the committee, which will probably be held next Wednesday. The treaty with Great Britain covers the dependencies of Jamaica, Bermuda, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Turks and Caicos islands. All the treaties include lists of goods in which special rates are made. Those with Great Britain are signed on behalf of the United States by J. J. Kason, and on behalf of Great Britain by Mr. Reginald Tower. That with France is signed by Mr. Kason and Ambassador Cambon. All the treaties stipulate articles on which reductions are made. The French treaty is made applicable to Algeria and its products, as well as to France and its products. The general terms of all the treaties are practically the same, stipulation being in most cases that "in case either of the contracting parties shall, during the continuance of this convention, increase the duties upon the importation of merchandise, the increase shall be without discrimination or prejudice against the products of the other."

There are variations of this provision. For instance, in the case of Jamaica it is stipulated that the increase shall in no case exceed 50 per cent of the present duty. In the case of France it is provided that "any reduction of the duty of the tariff act of 1897 upon sparkling wines or upon certain articles of woven manufactures imported into the United States from the French Republic shall be immediately extended to the articles when imported from France."

With reference to Barbadoes it is provided that the colony shall not, during the term of the treaty, increase its duty upon oats, tin and shingles produced in the United States, but upon other articles, not specified in the treaty, the colony reserves the right to increase the duty not exceeding 50 per cent, but not discriminating against the United States.

There is a provision in the treaty that no separate duty shall be placed upon articles mentioned in the treaty.

SPECIAL STIPULATIONS. Article 4 of the treaties with Great Britain provide that rates imposed upon imports from the United States "shall continue during the term of this convention preferential in regard to like imports from other countries, with the exception of Great Britain, and the British possessions, and of such other countries as shall be entitled by convention with Great Britain to the benefit of the most favored nation treatment."

Article 4 in the British treaties provides for the ratification of the treaties by the senate on behalf of the United States, and by the queen on behalf of Great Britain, after favorable action by each of the colonies interested. In all cases except that of Barbadoes, an exchange of ratifications within ten months is provided for. In the Barbadoes treaty twelve months' time is allowed. All the treaties are to continue in force five years, and may be extended from year to year at the pleasure of the contracting parties.

The French treaty provides for a term of five years, and that in the event of a lower rate of duty to any other country on the articles mentioned than is granted to France the lower rates shall be made immediately applicable to France.

The terms of the French treaty are applicable to specific articles, and have already been given in the dispatches of the Associated Press, France granting on her part the right of admission of American products at the minimum rate of duty with a few exceptions and the United States making reductions on articles of French origin of from 5 to 20 per cent.

Defaulter Gets Fourteen Years. MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 9.—Jay A. Buck, a defaulter of the Midland Association of Steel and Tin Workers, who squandered \$100,000 belonging to the union, specializing on the Board of Trade, tonight pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to fourteen years in the Michigan City prison.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for Today: Fair.

1—Western Mine Horror. Filipino Leader Killed. New Commerce Treaties. South African War.

2—Miss Knott Free. 3—Insurance Companies Act. School Board Carions. Prison Twine Plant.

4—Future of Mr. Eddy. City Political Pot. Commercial Club Year. Police and Charter.

5—Britons Have Fears. Germans Are Friendly. 6—New Chippewa Treaty. Roberts Flights Hard. Gridiron Club Dinner.

7—Minneapolis Matters. 8—Northwest News. 9—News of Lodge Rooms.

10—Sporting News. Badger Team Beaten. Six-Day Cycle Race. Gossip of the Ring.

11—Morgue of Liners. 12—In the Field of Labor. Attempt at Burglary. Cattle Show at St. Paul.

13—Business Announcement. 14—Books of the Hour. Doom of Sing Low.

15—Scenes on the Bowery. To Save Carr's Reason. 16—St. Paul Social News.

17—In Woman's World. Suburban Social. 18—Editorial.

19—Famous Love Affairs. Medical Notes. 20—21—Business Announcement.

22—Former St. Paul Mayors. Queer Wisconsin Cult. Insects in Winter.

23—Buller a Fighter. Romance of a Plunger. Town Run by Women.

24—Mrs. Langley's Luck. Girl Suffers the Brother. Washington Anniversary.

25—Nome an Eldorado. 26—Markets of the World. News of the Railroads.

27—Wants of the People. 28—Week at the Theater. Musical Matters.

OCEAN LINERS. NEW YORK—Arrived: St. Louis, Southampton; Palatia, from Hamburg. Sailed: Steamers Marquette, London; Umbria, Liverpool; Pretoria, Hamburg; Augusta Victoria, Naples and Genoa.

LONDON—Arrived: Olympia, San Francisco. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Campania, New York. SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Kensington, New York, for Antwerp.

MANILA—Arrived: Olympia, San Francisco. HONG KONG—Arrived: Previously, Rio Jun, Seattle, via Yokohama. YOKOHAMA—Arrived: Previously, Doric, San Francisco, via Honolulu for Hong Kong.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL. METROPOLITAN—"A Royal Box," 8:15. GRAND—"The City of New York," 8:15. Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 p. m. Olympic Theater—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 p. m. Laboring men's meeting, Assembly halls, 8 p. m.

WAS NOT DEAD. Iowa, Presumed to Have Been Murdered, Turns Up.

MUSCATINE, Io., Dec. 9.—In November, 1888, the body of a man wounded and weighted with barbed wire and bearing marks of violence about the head, was taken from the Mississippi river, near Montpelier, Ia., a short distance above the city. A dentist and a shoe dealer identified the body as that of Frank Trochovsky, a young Polish farmer who had mysteriously disappeared from his home near Montpelier, and it was buried as such. Detectives and sheriffs of three counties worked on the case two years before giving up. Yesterday Trochovsky returned home, having been living in Illinois, and never having heard of the finding and burial of the body.

FIGHTING IS RENEWED

BOERS HAVE REPORTS FROM VICINITY OF SCHALTZ-NEK THAT EFFECT GEN. CRONJE IS ATTACKED

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The war office late tonight issued the following bulletin from Frere Camp, dated Dec. 8, afternoon: "The following was received from Gen. White: 'Last night sent Gen. Hunter, with 50 Natal volunteers, under Royston, and 100 of the Imperial Light Horse, under Edwards, to surprise a light on a hill. The enterprise was admirably carried out and was entirely successful, the Boers were routed and a six-inch gun and howitzer being destroyed with gun cotton by Capt. Fowke and Lieut. Turner. A Maxim was captured and brought to Smith's Post. The Boers were killed, and Maj. Henderson, of the first battalion of the Argyle Highlanders, wounded. At the same time that Col. Knox seized the hill one squadron of the Nineteenth Hussars rode round south of the hill, burning kraals and cutting the telegraph line. They had no casualties.'"

SENSATIONAL RUMOR. Special reports say President Steyn's mind is falling.

According to dispatches from Ladysmith, excursions are running weekly from Pretoria, bringing numbers of gaily attired Dutch women, who take up points of vantage on the hills and closely scan the proceedings in the town.

A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Friday, Dec. 8, says 3,000 British troops, preceded by an armed train, are advancing on Colenso from Naauwpoort.

IN CLOSE QUARTERS. CAPE TOWN, Thursday, Dec. 7.—A hundred men of the naval brigade proceeded to the front tonight.

It is known that the Boers have crossed the ends of their Mauser bullets, thus producing an effect similar to the dum-dum bullet.

Halse and Warren and thirty men left the camp at Caravan today, and when four miles out sighted a patrol of twelve Boers, who sought cover. Two of the Boers were wounded. Halse and Warren, who were in strong force in a laager and retired to his base. This is the first brush of Gen. Gatacre's forces and they are all eager to follow it up.

SORTIE FROM LADYSMITH. BOER HEAD LAAGER. Ladysmith, Dec. 8.—The British troops made a sortie against the Boer head laager in the morning. They crawled up a ravine and stormed and carried Lombardskop, which was held by the Boers, and on which were placed a Creusot gun and a Hewitt.

These guns were destroyed with dynamite. The British captured a Maxim gun and then retired. The Lancers, Hussars and Guards made a sortie west of Ladysmith at daybreak, under cover of a heavy artillery fire, which the Boers returned briskly. The British afterwards returned to Ladysmith. The Boer losses are reported to have been slight.

A strong burgher column has crossed the Tugela river at Colenso, with the object of attacking the British Estcourt column.

BRITONS STORM A HILL. BOER HEAD LAAGER. Ladysmith, Friday, Dec. 8.—The British have stormed and carried the hill at Lombardskop, putting a big Creusot gun and one Howitzer out of action and capturing a small Maxim.

MISSOURI MULES FOR WAR. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Capt. Marshall, an officer in the British army, has closed a contract with a local firm for 1,000 Missouri mules to be used in South Africa. It is expected that other contracts may be let within a short time for 10,000 more animals.

BOERS PREPARE FOR FLIGHT. PIETERMARITZBURG, Dec. 8.—Evidently the Boers are concentrating their attention on provisioning for their retreat, even to the extent of commandeering wagons and oxen of the natives, which have been taken to Dundee. From other reports there is little doubt that

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COAL MINERS CAUGHT IN A DEADLY TRAP

Seventy-Five Men at Work When the Awful Rumble of the Explosion Was Heard.

MAJORITY OF THEM ARE PROBABLY AMONG THE DEAD

Distracted Wives and Terrified Children Hurried to the Scene of the Disaster to Search for Loved Ones, and Were With Difficulty Restrained From Plunging Into the Mouth of the Dark Tunnel—Work of Rescue Progressing, but Little Hope Held Out for Those in the Mine.

CARBONADO, Wash., Dec. 8.—About noon this quiet coal mining village was stunned with the first report of a terrific subterranean explosion in the mine of the Carbon Hill Coal company, the tunnels of which run for miles under the town. There was an enormous rumbling, a smothered sound for a few moments, and then it ceased abruptly.

The people who had been accustomed to earn a livelihood by mining knew at once what this meant, and stood around with blanched faces. Apprehensions of some fearful disaster were confirmed in a little while with information that the morning shift in the Tunnel No. 7 had been caught in the explosion of fire-damp. Seventy-five men were at work in the mine, and the meager news conveyed the information that all must have been killed, as there was no chance of escape.

Those who were not killed outright would be hemmed in by falling walls and timber, and suffocated by the fumes and smoke before any opportunity for relief could come.

DISTRACTED WIVES. A rush of the inhabitants was made in the direction of the mouth of the tunnel. Women, wives of the men supposed to be in the shaft, ran to and fro, screaming and wringing their hands with anguish, crying children clinging to their skirts.

It was all that D. T. Davies, the superintendent of the mine, could do to keep the friends of the doomed miners and their wives from plunging madly into the tunnel's mouth.

The coal mines are those of the Carbon Hill Coal company, but they really belong to the South Pacific Railway company. The coal is a soft, bituminous variety, productive of a large proportion of gas, and has been most used in gas manufacture. The foreman in charge of the shift was J. H. Davies. It is said that seventy-eight men were working under him. Sixteen bodies, all mangled beyond recognition, have so far been taken out by the relief corps.

So far details of the disaster are meager, as Supt. Davies and Foreman Davies of the day shift, are now down in the mine, engaged in the rescue. The number of men employed in the first day shift was seventy-two. Their hours are from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m.

The explosion occurred between 10 and 11, as near as can be ascertained. Davies, the foreman, escaped unhurt, and besides some twenty of the Fins. Most of the men are Welch, and several of the Welsh miners escaped, but they immediately turned around and went back into the mine in the hope of being able to rescue those still supposed to be alive.

Howard Meredith was working considerably above the water level when the explosion came, and he lowered himself down a timber chute to rescue one of his sons, Daniel Meredith, working below. The son came out unharmed, but his father is still down in the mine, and one of the rescue force said he saw his dead body.

The tunnel in which the explosion took place is about a mile and a quarter in length, on a water level, under the southwest part of the town. There are several air chutes running up to the surface of Wingate Hill, west of here.

TERRIFIC FORCE. The force of the explosion was such that it knocked down John Ryan, a Finn, who was working at the light cross-cut 122 feet above the water level.

Another Finn escaped through an old timber chute running up to the slope of the hill. These were all uninjured, but most of them left the mine without helping the rescuing party. Dave Lewis was working with Howell Meredith at the time, but he managed to escape.

Just at all he could do to crawl through the fallen timbers which blocked all egress.

Immediately after the explosion the foreman, John Davies, gave the alarm and quick to take advantage of the dimly light, shouting as loud as he could, "Look out for the black-damp, and get out for your lives." The Fins were quick to take advantage of the dimly light, shouting as loud as he could, "Look out for the black-damp, and get out for your lives." The Fins were quick to take advantage of the dimly light, shouting as loud as he could, "Look out for the black-damp, and get out for your lives."

Rescue parties are working, both in the incline and at the old timber chute on the hill.

Mrs. Meredith fears that not only her son but her husband, but her son, Daniel Meredith, who, although said to be saved, has not yet appeared across his accustomed threshold.

It is present it is stated confidentially that a large proportion of the unfortunate miners may be brought out alive. It was customary to work 115 men, divided into three shifts, but the first, the morning shift, was the largest.

Several years ago an explosion of fire-damp occurred in this same mine, and two men lost their lives.

Nobody so far blames the company, as the explosion was regarded by the fans to be an accident, common to coal mining.

Timber gangs are now at work replacing the deranged timbers and, incidentally, rescuing the imprisoned miners or taking out an occasional body. The fans are working well, and most of the black damp is rapidly being sucked out of the mine. They were not stopped by the explosion.

LIST OF THE DEAD. Following is a list of the dead as far as recognized:

JOE THOMAS. EVAN LEWIS. WATT JONES. WM. RICHARDS. GUSTAV MULLKEN. H. KNUTT. BEN JOHNSON. BEN SEIDLER. D. THOMAS. WM. LEWIS. HOWELL MEREDETH.

The first five bodies to be brought up the long incline were those of Watt Jones, Joe Thomas, Evan Lewis, Richard Dave and Daniel Davies.

Watt Jones was the chief starter. Daniel Davies was a son of the foreman of the shift. None of the bodies were at first recognizable, because the faces of the dead men were charred and blackened beyond recognition. It was not until after they were conveyed to the morgue and the corpses were washed that it could be told who they were.

RESCUE WORK ENDS. The work of rescuing the living was completed at 3 o'clock. At that time the mine has been purified by the fans to such an extent as to permit free ingress and egress.

Down in the canyon, a mile from the town, is the tunnel mouth leading to No. 7. Nearly two miles up the hillside is the shaft to the mine, and it was here that the work was pushed vigorously. Men went down in little parties of two or more and searched for the living as fast as the deadly damp would allow progress. Those who were brought to the surface were muffled in sackings to protect their burns until they could be taken to the top of the incline and carried to the hospital. There were not many of these, but the search was continued until all hope of saving life was at an end.

Many cases were brought to light. Men would continue until overcome by the gases. They would be carried to the air to revive and go down again.

There are undoubtedly a number under the fallen rock and earth in different parts of the mine, but they will not be recovered for some time. Timbering and excavating are being carried on as rapidly as possible.

All of the men killed, or nearly all, were smothered by the gases and damp, although some may have died more easily, from the shock of the concussion, or from being blown against the walls of the tunnel.

CAUSE A MYSTERY. The cause of the explosion is a mystery to every one. Not even the miners rescued can give the slightest explanation. James Conway, now lying wrapped in oil silk and fairly covered with mixture of boiled linseed oil and lime juice, says he was caught in the shock in the main gangway. Conway was the first man to come out of the mine. He says: "I was just about ready when Watt Jones called out, 'Let her go,' and all of a sudden I thought a dynamite bomb had burst. The force of the shock threw me down, and a flame of fire seemed to surround me. I crawled out through it on my hands and knees, as well as I could, until I reached the engine. For God's sake pull me out quickly. I begged for 'felt' but it was burning to death, and I could hardly breathe. It did not take much urging, for the black damp was already beginning to smother me, and I was hauled out on the engine, as near as I can remember."