

Princeton Union.

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Terms:—2.00 per year in advance.

A Georgia raccoon, supposed to be tame and being allowed the privilege of a farmer's house, recently killed five cats and severely wounded three fine dogs.

The French industry of icing milk is an original departure in tinned commodities. The milk is frozen and placed in block form into tins and requires to be melted previous to use.

Lizard wine is said to be a tonic, and a cure for many diseases of the eye. For the brewing of this decoction more than 100,000 dried lizards are annually exported from Pakhoi, in China.

In 1702 an act was passed forbidding King William III. to quit his dominions without leave from the representatives of the country, and this necessity arose from his frequent visits to Holland.

When a gunpowder lighter comes alongside a ship all fires are put out. Matches are carefully stowed away, the cook suspends operations, pipes are extinguished, and the heavy chests are carried on board by hand.

A French railway has lately arranged its telegraphic lines so that at a prearranged signal the wires are switched from the telegraphic instruments to telephones, thus enabling the operators either to talk verbally or to communicate by the telegraphic code at will.

A large sum of money was in the pocket of Joseph Grimm of Hammon, Pa., while he was riding his bicycle along a lonely road. Three highwaymen stopped him, and he threw his watch some distance from him. While the rascals were scrambling for the watch he escaped on his wheel.

The Gladstone majority of forty in the present parliament has fallen to twelve under Rosebery. This is a critical margin, but if an appeal to the country becomes necessary the grand old man is in unusually good shape to make the most important speeches of the campaign.

The Japanese city of Osaka will soon have a large watch factory, fitted up with the latest American machinery and under the superintendency of an American citizen. Japan's friendship for this country is not likely to be lessened by our disposition to mind our own business in international affairs.

The keys that are used the most for musical compositions are C major, G major, containing one sharp, and F major, containing one flat, the reasons being that those keys are easier to play on keyed instruments, such as piano or organ, and because keys with few sharps or flats are better adapted for instruments in an orchestra.

In some recent experiments with the new army rifle one bullet was driven through forty-eight inches of pine, another penetrated oak to the depth of thirty inches, and others were sent with ease through iron plate two-thirds of an inch thick. The time has passed when troops can shoot over the heads of a mob. Either the bullets must go into the rioters or women and children a mile away be the chief victims.

"Trilby" has been the means of nearly disrupting a church, and a Universalist church at that. The superintendent of the Sunday school at Reading, Pa., has been severely denounced by the pastor for adding the book to the children's library, and a committee of the members, after voting down a resolution to close the church temporarily, are trying to settle the disturbance and to decide as to the morality of Du Maurier's novel.

In a recent article Paul du Chaillu claims that the Scandinavians had a civilization in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Baltic islands when ancient Rome and Greece were flourishing. He further contends that the so-called Anglo-Saxons were Norsemen and that Britain was conquered and settled from Scandinavia. The antiquities found in England and named Saxon are of undoubted Norse origin, according to this authority, whose argument on the subject is certainly interesting and forcible.

The movement to establish a national park at Appomattox is meeting with much favor in Virginia and elsewhere. It is virtually the place where the civil war ended, and there is no finer instance in military history of the meeting of two great generals who were also gentlemen, one to accept a final reverse in a manly spirit, the other to show equal nobility in securing the fruits of national victory without the slightest feeling of a personal triumph. A group commemorating the grand simplicity of Grant and Lee in that culminating scene of the war would do no harm to the fame of either, or to the pride of American citizenship.

AROUND THE GLOBE

DIGEST OF THE NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

All Important Occurrences of the Past Week, Brought Down and Arranged for Rapid Reading, From Home and Abroad.

From the Nation's Capital.
A postoffice has been established at Lemonweir, Juneau county, Wis., and Charles G. Rumpf commissioned.

The credentials of Thomas H. Carter, as senator from Montana for the term beginning March 4, were presented by Mr. Powers of Montana.

Citizens of Arizona are hostile to the proposition of the war department to remove the troops from the San Carlos Indian agency.

The president has issued the usual proclamation reciting the laws prohibiting sealing and other hunting in Bering sea and warning all persons to observe them.

Mortimer Whitehead past lecturer of the National Grange association, addressed the house committee on agriculture on the cause of the existing depression in agriculture.

The interior department has decided that the joint resolution passed at the last session for the relief of settlers on the Mille Lacs Indian reservation applies to filing, as well as to entries and hence no further legislation is necessary.

The war department has arranged to purchase from Dr. Emmons for \$5,000 the right to manufacture and use in the United States army the high explosive emmentite which repeated tests have shown to be the best adapted of all such explosives for the bursting charge of the shells.

Personal Mention.

Fred Douglass, the most distinguished colored man in the world is dead. Senator Cullom of Illinois is confined to his room with a slight attack of la grippe.

J. B. Eustis United States ambassador to France, is sick with inflammation of the lungs.

Mrs. Harriet A. Eskins, whose father reigned as king of Guinea, died in Lebanon, Pa., aged 111 years.

Charles F. Abbott, one of the best known horsemen in America died of pneumonia at Worcester, Mass., after a brief illness.

Arthur Chanute, vice president of the Globe Smelting and Refining company at Denver died of malignant scarlet fever.

W. C. Barber, aged eighty-four died at Kansas City to-day of old age. In his early days he was well acquainted with Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.

T. W. Davidson, a lawyer at Columbus, Ind., has left his practice to become a missionary to India, and will soon leave for his new field of work.

A daughter was born to Mme. Patenotre, wife of Jules Patenotre, the French ambassador to this country. Mme. Patenotre is at the home of her father, James Elverson of Philadelphia.

Dr. Joseph Zemp, the newly elected president of the Swiss republic, is sixty years old, a graduate of Heidelberg, an experienced lawyer, and a member of the Conservative Catholic party.

The latest of the Arctic cranks is a Stockholm man, who proposes to make the trip from Spitzbergen to the North Pole in a balloon. At least he is anxious to raise 175,000 francs wherewith to make the experiment.

Unfortunate Events.

H. C. Warner of Missouri Valley, Iowa, was killed by taking corrosive sublimate by mistake for medicine.

Will Swearingen and Walter Gardner were killed by machinery in McElm's mill near Gloster, Miss.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hitchcock, of Akron Ohio, aged 62 was run over by a runaway team and fatally injured.

The Smith Point lighthouse at the mouth of the Potomac river was carried away by ice.

The steamer Virginia lost 300 of a cargo of cattle on a trip from Boston to London.

The north wing of Music Hall at Buffalo was damaged by fire to the extent of \$50,000.

William Barnett of Chillicothe, Ohio, fatally shot Clarence E. Hall a one-eyed tramp mistaking him for a burglar.

A cave-in at the Minnesota mine on the Vermillion range killed one man, a Finn, and buried several others many hours before they were rescued.

Miss Conlin, aged 22, was fatally shot at Croston, Iowa, by her younger brother, who was playing with a gun which he thought was not loaded.

Last night the Sheridan brick works at Sheridan, Ind., owned by A. C. Adams, speaker of the house of representatives burned. Loss, \$25,000.

Fireman Conway was killed and Fireman Nolan was seriously injured at a fire in Rochester, N. Y., by the tipping of an extension ladder truck while the ladder was in use.

A Braddock Pa., trolley car was caught between the gates on a railway track and the motorman yelled to the passengers to jump for their lives. Anna Cuscak, an Austrian did not understand English, remained in the car and was killed.

Criminal Doings.

G. M. Anderson committed suicide by hanging at Vincennes, Ind.

Edward Jennings was arrested at Benton Harbor Mich., on suspicion of having cut and rifled a mail pouch.

Rufus Johnson, aged fifty, shot and killed himself at Clinton, Iowa. Ill health was the cause.

Phil Dawson killed his father at Birmingham, Ala. when the latter was reprimanding his daughter.

Patrick Grady was found guilty at Ottumwa, Iowa, for collecting money for the support of mythical puppers while he was overseer of the poor.

Kline W. Cameron, eighteen years old, fatally shot his wife, aged seventeen at a St. Louis hospital, and then tried to kill himself.

At Hot Springs, Ark., Frank Evans stabbed Ed Martin to the heart with a

fork. They had quarreled about a trivial matter.

The trial of Crawford Golsby, alias Cherokee Bill, for the murder of Ernest Mellon, has begun at Fort Smith, Ark.

Samuel Cowles was found dead near his home in Marion county, Ark. His wife is charged with killing him. Each is over seventy years old.

Sexton E. Witzman has been held to the grand jury at Canton, Ohio, for the alleged murder of J. H. Conkell, whose body, however, has not been produced.

Charles Lafallett, arrested at the instance of his grandfather on the charge of theft, died from grief in the jail at Shelbyville, Ind.

Ed Morris and his wife are under arrest at Raceon Creek, W. Va., on suspicion of having caused the death of their daughter.

The jury in the case of Vice President K. H. McDonald of the collapsed Pacific bank at San Francisco indicted for perjury, was unable to agree and was discharged.

At Los Angeles Marie Helman, relative of I. W. Hehn, an. president of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, shots followed and antels fell with a cause of financial troubles.

At Tottenham, Ont., Robert Newberry, aged seventy-five, shot his wife dead. He then fired at his little daughter, wounding her in the hip, after which he shot himself. He cannot survive.

Jack McGuire, who murdered Jack Woods in Little Rock, Ark., last March, has been found guilty and punishment fixed at twenty-one years in the penitentiary. His sweetheart's testimony convicted him.

John A. Walters, formerly claim agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, but recently with the Burlington road, died at Omaha from the effects of a dose of laudanum, taken with suicidal intent.

Bank Cashier Daniels shot at a robber in Azusa, Cal. Constable Stevens thought it was the robber shooting an 11 shot, hitting Daniels in the shoulder. The robber, Elsworth Myers, was caught.

A bold but fruitless attempt to rob the bank of Azusa, Cal., was made at about midnight. Cashier Daniels was in the bank when the two men effected an entrance. A lively exchange of shots followed and Daniels fell with a bullet in his shoulder. One robber was captured.

Foreign.

Rumors of an early uprising of natives in Egypt are rife.

Dr. Hulke, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England is dead.

On account of the failure of crops and the ravages of locusts in German East Africa, a serious famine prevails in that country.

Great suffering is reported from Huasteca, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, due to drought. Many people are living on roots and herbs.

The reichstag adopted a resolution instructing the federal government to issue invitations for an international monetary conference.

To secure the votes of the farmers the Dominion government has guaranteed 20 cents a pound for all winter-made butter.

Leandro Mestas shot and killed Juan Trujillo at Antino, Colo. Trujillo was married a short time ago, and Mestas was jealous of him.

In London the Financial News predicts that the applications for the new American bonds will be on an enormous scale.

Peruvian rebels have surrounded Lima. The government troops are throwing up earthworks to protect the capital.

Germany is likely to place an embargo on all American products if the discriminating duty on sugar is not repealed.

All the foreigners who are serving with the Chinese forces at Wei-Hai Wei, except the American John Wilde, alias Howie, or Harvie have been set free.

The Chinese attacked the Japanese forces at Kume Chang, Manchuria, but were repulsed with the loss of thirty killed. The Japanese sustained no loss.

The deported Hawaiian royalists, Cranston, Johnston and Muller, are still at Vancouver, B. C., Muller, who was a prosperous merchant in Honolulu, has been given work by the city shoveling dirt on the streets to enable him to live.

Otherwise.

Omaha will try to secure the capitol of Nebraska.

Galveston cotton mill operatives are on a strike.

A suit to test the validity of rebate claims has been brought in the United States court by a Cincinnati whisky firm.

G. W. Burton was found dead in his mining camp near Stewart's Park Id. He was widely known and formerly wealthy.

A 13-year-old boy created a sensation during revival services in an Indianapolis church by claiming to have seen heaven in a vision.

In the annual report of the Chicago & Alton, President Blackstone calls attention to the enormous taxes paid by the railroads.

The Rev. John Kerr has been dismissed from the Central Presbyterian church at Rock Island, Ill., because he was not social enough for the congregation.

Thirty convicts at the Connecticut state prison have refused to attend Sunday services on the ground that, as Roman Catholics, they have religious scruples. The services are entirely unsectarian.

J. K. Edmiston, president of the defunct Walla Walla Savings bank, who has been on trial for receiving money on deposit after he knew that the bank was insolvent, was discharged, the jury having failed to agree.

Thomas J. Lovegrove of New Egypt, N. J., claims he has invented a mammoth dynamite gun capable of throwing a projectile 2,000 pounds in weight a distance of nine miles. The active principle is the explosive force of hot water, which is said to be more powerful than gun cotton or any other explosive.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

WORK OF THE MINNESOTA LAW-MAKERS.

Condensed Report of the Proceedings in the Senate and House, Comprising a Brief Summary of the Week's Business.

St. Paul, Feb. 22.—The senate did a large amount of work, among the most important bills introduced were the following:

A bill to provide for the appointment of three commissioners to consider and work for the uniformity of legislation in the United States.

A bill to amend law regarding the assessment of personal property.

A bill to revise the laws regarding banks of discount in state.

A bill to regulate business of mercantile agencies and to prevent them making false reports.

A bill providing for the election of town officers of the state.

A bill to amend the law regulating the duties of village assessors.

A bill to amend the law relating to township organization and providing for the election of town officers.

A bill to extend the term of corporations.

A bill to give exclusive jurisdiction to the district courts to entertain an action upon any kind of judgments, except of 5,000 copies of the proceedings.

Staples' bill to provide for the publications of the Minnesota Educational association.

Johns' bill making the complication of the Statutes by Henry B. Wenzel and others prima facie of the laws. Senator Stevens explained the practice regarding complications of statutes, and that, although it contained a few errors, it was of immense value to the state.

Johns' bill to amend section 30, chapter 34, General Laws 1878.

McHale's bill relating to municipal bonds for certain purposes.

Potter's bill to amend law granting additional powers to cities of the state and empowering cities to issue bonds for school purposes.

Sperry's bill to allow town insurance companies to change the location of their business office.

Douglass' bill to amend section 7, General Laws 1887, for the formation and organization of drainage districts for the drainage of wet and overflowed lands for agricultural and sanitary purposes.

The following bills were introduced in the house:

To amend laws relating to interest on loans whereby ballots are marked by judges.

To provide for the discharge of certain sureties of public officers on bonds given by them.

To revise the laws relating to banks of discount and deposit.

Relating to commitments for crime, no confinement to be in any institution not directly under public control.

To amend laws relating to interest on money and usury.

To provide for the recovery of damage caused by any vicious domestic animal, it not being incumbent on the plaintiff to show previous knowledge of the vicious temper of the beast.

To appropriate \$15,000 for a road in Itasca county.

To authorize cities to establish public scales and the office of weighmaster.

To re-enact certain portions of the law relating to public printing, whereby provision is made for the printing of laws passed by the legislature.

To amend laws of 1878 relating to collection of taxes.

Defining what shall constitute a newspaper for legal purpose.

Relating to sale of syrup, sugar, molasses or candy and their adulterations. Regulating the business of mercantile agencies and to prohibit the issuance of false statements.

To amend laws relating to the probate code.

To establish a maximum rate of freight on ore and other class 'D' freight.

The following bills were passed: A bill for an act to amend section 51, chapter 66, General Statutes of 1878.

To prohibit the posting of notices of the existence of chattel mortgages, etc.

To amend section 3, chapter 22, General Laws of 1885, relating to storage and disposal of unclaimed baggage.

To appropriate money for a safe and fixtures in the vault of the state treasurer's office.

To license peddlers and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof.

The senate judiciary reported three salary bills for county and city officials in cities having over 100,000 population. The bills were ordered printed and referred to the delegations from Hennepin and Ramsey counties. The common council of such cities are given authority to regulate the salaries, but not to allow any larger salaries than are paid at present. They must reduce all salaries except those of mayor and controller for the terms for which they are elected.

The surprise of the morning was a favorable report on S. F. 234, Senator Sperry's baking powder bill. The report came from the committee on manufactures. This bill is of the well known variety. It provides that the constituents of the baking powder shall be printed in its label, and if it contains alum that this fact shall be stamped on the metal boxes in which the powder is sold. The bill, if it passes, will go into effect on Aug. 1, 1895.

The committee on reform schools recommended for passage S. F. 285, relating to the state schools. It proposed to change the name of the "state reform school" to the "Minnesota state training school for boys and girls." All statutes relating to the reform school are consolidated and re-enacted. A full account of its various sections was published when the bill was introduced.

S. F. 235 was reported back from the committee on university and university lands, with a recommendation that it be sent to the finance committee. The bill is the one providing for the erection of a girl's college in connection with the state school of agriculture. The bill carries an appropriation of \$50,000.

Bills Passed.

Wyman—An amendment to the factory inspection law.

penal code to provide punishment for falsifying log and timber scales.

Culkin—A bill amending section 101, chapter 65, General Laws 1878 relating to writs of attachment in justice courts.

Morgan—A bill to amend section 107, chapter 34, General Statutes 1878, extending right of logging corporations to exercise powers of eminent domain to corporations organized under territorial laws.

St. Paul, Feb. 27.—The special senate committee of fifteen which had examined the report of the expert architects on the plans submitted in the capitol competition, submitted its report in the senate. There were several bills of some general interest introduced, and a resolution was passed authorizing an investigation in the manner heretofore adopted in the disposal of the state's mineral lands.

Among the bills was one relating to building and loan associations, a bill to reduce railroad rates on short hauls, and one relating to the issuance of bonds by cities, counties, etc.

Bills Passed—Cronkhite, a bill to provide that stone used in construction of public buildings in the state be quarried and cut within the state.

Miller, a bill providing that bicycles and sleighs be added to the list of personal property subject to taxation.

Masterman, a bill to provide for the punishment of persons injuring or destroying dams, booms and similar structures.

In the House.

The house put in another busy day and passed six bills; recommended, in committee of the whole, seventeen for passage, and eight new ones were added to the list. There was little discussion, either in committee of the whole or on the third reading of bills, and the house, at the close of the day was well up with its work.

Mr. Staples, chairman of the committee on public lands, reported back H. F. 82—Feig—to declare forfeited the unearned swamp land grant of the Minnesota & St. Cloud Railroad company. To pass.

Chairman Robbins, of the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on H. F. 365—Mathieson—to appropriate \$2,000 annually for the state dairymen's association.

Chairman Ferris, of the railroad committee, reported back S. F. 4—Stevens—a proposed constitutional amendment taxing the earnings of sleeping car and other companies, with the recommendation that it be referred to the judiciary committee.

The reports of the committees were adopted.

St. Paul, Feb. 28.—The senate was in a talking mood and spent the majority of its session in discussing three bills. It decided to reverse the action of the finance committee, which reported favorably on two bills appropriating \$13,000 to sufferers from the effects of a cyclone that swept over Mooker and Stearns counties on June 27, 1894. The bills will come up again in the committee of the whole.

The Duluth normal school bill was the occasion of some eloquence relating to the state's educational system and the advisability of building a fifth institution to educate professional teachers. The bill finally won and took its place on the calendar. The third subject of debate was an amendment to the Schurmeier elective franchise bill, which is to be changed so as to require thirty days' residence in an election district instead of ten.

The senate passed, under suspension of the rules, the house joint memorial requesting congress to pass the Olney arbitration bill, or some similar measure. Among the bills introduced was one changing the usury law so as to make the agent who exacts usurious interest as a bonus, or in any other way, guilty of a misdemeanor, and to repeal the law making the usury work a forfeiture of principal to the lender.

There was also a bill to extend the operation of the mechanics' lien law so as to include laborers who repair farm machinery, and give them a first lien on the machine. The Ramsey delegation presented a bill to repeal the special law of 1880, under which the municipal court is working. If it becomes a law the court would be reorganized under the former special act, the law of 1880 being amendatory thereof.

Senator Cole proposed an amendment to the usury law which will strike some little terror in the hearts of those gentlemen who are engaged in lending money at rates not favored by the law. The bill makes certain minor changes, and then changes section 6 of the present law. The new section 6 will read: "Any person who, acting as the agent of the lender in any transaction pertaining to the loaning of money, or any person who in any such transaction acting without the employment of an agent, directly or indirectly takes or receives from the borrower any money, goods or things in action, or in any other way as commission, gratuity or otherwise, any sum which, together with the interest contracted to be paid by the borrower for the whole period named in the contract, whether such interest is or is not actually paid, exceeds the lawful rate of interest, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$500."

In the House.

The house turned off a good day's work. Thirty bills were reported back from committees, and a like number of new ones were introduced. Six bills were passed on the calendar and one under suspension of the rules. The fight of the day was over S. F. No. 1—Ozmun—to amend the military code and appropriate \$10,000 for the purchase of service uniforms for the national guard. Mr. Jacobson led the fight against the bill, which was passed by a vote of 79 to 17.

Mr. Douglas introduced a resolution instructing Mr. Feig's investigating committee to inquire into certain sales of state lands, wherein it is alleged the state has been defrauded out of a part of the purchase price. The resolution was adopted, and the committee will find out for the house whether certain county auditor sold state land for \$9 per acre and only turned over \$5 per acre; also, whether other valuable land on one of the iron ranges was sold for the price received by the state, or whether there was a higher price paid and a portion of the money diverted.

THE NEW CAPITOL

Minnesota Legislature Inspects the Various Plans.

St. Paul, Feb. 26.—The legislative committee appointed for the purpose inspected the plans for the new state capitol and the report of the expert architects.

The first prize awarded by the experts, Messrs. Wheelwright and Cobb, is given to Wendell & Humphreys of Denver, Colo. The design submitted by this firm is said to possess artistic and architectural merits far beyond those of any design submitted. The report explains and details the various reasons which actuated the experts in reaching this decision.

The second prize is given to the design of Julius A. Schweinfurth of Boston. In some respects his plan is superior to that of the Denver firm, but on the whole the latter is preferred. The experts give full credit of praise to Mr. Schweinfurth's professional skill.

The third prize is awarded to George R. Mann of St. Louis. His design, like those which received first and second place, possesses some points of excellence superior to the others.

The fourth prize fell to George de Gersdorff of New York. In point of originality this plan is given the highest marks of merit, but in other respects, notably the interior arrangement of his building, it fell far below the others.

The fifth and last prize winner is Warren B. Dunnell of Minneapolis. He is the only Minnesota architect who succeeded in gaining the approbation of the distinguished experts.

The prizes referred to in this article were provided for in the original new capitol bill of two years ago. Rule 10, of section 8, of the act says that four premiums, aggregating not more than \$2,000, are to be given to the designs adjudged to stand high in point of merit, second, third, fourth and fifth. The accepted design is to receive no premium other than the fee allowed by the commission for designing and superintending the building, which is 2-1/2 per cent of the cost of the building, or \$37,500. The \$2,000, there being no provision to the contrary, is to be divided as the commission in its judgment may determine.

The experts say that owing to the small percentage none of the leading architects of the country competed, and of the half a hundred designs submitted only five were deemed worthy of notice. The experts consider it advisable to have a new contest, and that the percentage should be raised so that the leading architects will compete.

AFFAIRS IN HAWAII.

The Queen Will Probably Receive a Five Year Sentence.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—The steamer Gaelic has arrived from Yokohama and Honolulu, bringing the following advices to the Associated Press:

Honolulu, Feb. 11.—The government caused the arrest of 318 persons since Jan. 6, of whom 94 have been tried before the military court. Sentences in but 24 cases have been made public, 23 natives charged with treason and V. V. Ashford, charged with misprison of treason. Fifty-five men have been released by the authorities. It is understood the queen's sentence will be five years for the part she has taken in the trouble. Probably she will be allowed to leave the country without serving the sentence if she so desires. Twenty-four natives have been sentenced to prison for terms ranging from seven to eight years. The sentences found instant favor among the people generally, though some thought Bigane, at least, should have been summarily dealt with. The Hawaiians have commenced work in earnest for annexation. They have been informed that at present prisoners will be freed in the event of closer relations with the United States.

SOLD BY A SHERIFF.

The Sioux City Elevated Railroad Changes Ownership.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 26.—The Sioux City elevated railroad was sold by the sheriff under foreclosure. There were twenty-one bids, beginning at \$20,000, bid by the attorney for the receiver, Jackson, and running up to \$50,000, which was bid by D. M. Robbins, of the Northern Car Company of Minneapolis, to whom it was knocked down. The bondholders are understood to be parties to the sale and are expected to control the road, although they claim to be frozen out by the sale. The road had incumbrances amounting to about \$400,000, mostly in bonds.