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IS NOT AFTER MONEY

But Italy Wants Protection for Its Citizens Residing in America.

OUR LAWS ARE NOT ADEQUATE

The Authorities of that Country Appreciate the Difficulties Which Our System of Government Entails in Such Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Italian government has renewed its efforts of late with the authorities in Washington to have our federal statutes so extended as to protect foreigners in cases arising within the jurisdiction of states, thus giving a federal remedy for lynchings and like affairs directed against Italians, such as have occurred in Louisiana, Colorado and Mississippi. It is the exchange of views in this connection which recently brought on the discussion in the Italian senate when Baron Fava interpolated the Italian premier as to the progress of an adjustment. Immediately on the arrival of the new ambassador, Signor Mayor des Blancs, he took up this question, which had arisen in connection with the lynching of several Italian citizens at Erwin, Miss.

In this connection Signor Mayor said: "Under the treaty which exists between Italy and the United States the citizens of each country are guaranteed the fullest protection while residing in the other country. In the case of Americans residing in Italy, they had exactly the same rights, the same protection, the same recourse to the courts, that Italian subjects enjoy. The only exception is in connection with political rights. In the case of Italians residing in the United States the treaty assures them the same rights and protection given to American citizens. But unfortunately the expression of the treaty, so far as it relates to Italians in this country, is somewhat theoretical, for under the American system, which limits the federal authority over states, the central government is not able to give effect to the guarantee laid down by the treaty.

"We fully recognize the difficulties of this situation, which has been as apparent to the statesmen of this country as they have to those of Italy. We have hoped this would bring about the enactment of a law which would permit the federal government to carry out the guarantees of treaties. This would be a genuine remedy for affairs similar to those which have occurred in Louisiana and Mississippi and would prevent the periodical agitation over cases arising in the states. As these cases arose they would be assured of attention under the federal authority with careful regard for the execution of treaty obligations.

"Since the recent lynchings at Erwin, Miss., there has been more or less discussion of the payment of a money indemnity. But, in the view of the Italian government, the question of indemnity does not enter into the case. There has been no suggestion coming from us, much less a demand for a cash indemnity to the government. The Italian government does not seek blood money."

To Use Boers Against Boers.

PRETORIA, Dec. 26.—The formation of a new burgher corps to be known as national scouts has aroused great interest among the surrendered burghers. In view of numerous meetings and applications, General Lord Kitchener has authorized the creation of new fresh wings to operate in the southern and eastern Transvaal under prominent Boer leaders elected by the burghers themselves. It is stated that much of the recent success of the British is due to the co-operation of Celliers' and Cronje's commands acting under General Bruce Hamilton.

Maclay Will Be Guided.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—When seen at his home and informed of his dismissal from his position in the naval yard by President Roosevelt, Edward Stanton Maclay said:

"I have written to the civil service authorities at Washington, asking for a formal opinion on this subject. I shall be guided in my action by the advice received from this source."

Dunlap Smith Is Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Dunlap Smith, a leading financier and real estate dealer of this city, died of pneumonia. He was the youngest son of Perry H. Smith, who was one of Chicago's wealthiest citizens during the '70s and '80s.

Gomez on a Campaign Tour.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—According to telegrams printed in Senor Estrada Palma's official organ, General Gomez is faring badly on his political tour in favor of Palma. In the Puerto Principe province his meetings have broken up, he has been greeted with shouts of "traitor," and stones have been thrown at him. General Gomez was mounted on the same horse he had used during the war, and is accompanied by a band and veterans.

SHAW FOR THE CABINET.

Iowa Governor is Suggested as Successor to Secretary Gage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—It is announced in official circles that Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa has been tendered the office of Secretary of the treasury to succeed Secretary Gage. President Roosevelt is waiting to hear from Governor Shaw about the matter, and in the event of his refusal it is said Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland will be offered the treasury portfolio. Senators Allison and Dooliver have been using their influence with the president in Mr. Shaw's behalf and in addition numbers of other senators have been importuned in favor of Iowa's executive. Should Governor Shaw accept the tender this would give Iowa two representatives in the cabinet, as James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, hails from that state.

At the Washington office of the Associated Press it was said with authority that a tender of the office of secretary of the treasury to succeed Secretary Gage had been made to Governor Shaw, but it was understood that no response had been received from Governor Shaw to the inquiries sent him.

RECORD YEAR FOR SALES

American Agricultural Implements Took Russia by Storm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—The sale of American agricultural machines and implements in Russia during 1901 was the largest on record, according to the report of United States Consul Honan at Odesa. Mr. Honan says the increased tariff exacted by Russia on certain American products in retaliation for the American tax on Russian sugar, up to the date of his report, November 9, had not made much impression on the imports of those articles, but he adds that it probably is too early to determine the effect of the Russian increased tariff.

He says that such machines as harvesters, binders, mowers, reapers and horse rakes of American make are so well and favorably known as to defy serious competition in Russia, and that there are a number of other agricultural implements, such as plows, drills, seeding machines, etc., of American make, which are not to be found in the empire.

MUST LEAVE DEPARTMENT

Historian Maclay Fails to Respond to Resignation Request.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Nothing has been heard at the navy department from Historian Maclay in response to the department request for his resignation. Under the rules an employe is allowed three days' grace in which to show cause why he should not be dismissed, and although this rule having been made by the executive authority may be disregarded at its pleasure, it is believed that Maclay will be given a reasonable time to quit the naval service, for it is certain that he must go. In line with the determination already reached to stop the further discussion of the Schley case, so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned, the navy department has decided that it will ignore the reported recent utterances of Rear Admirals Brown and Bellknop in the lines of General Miles' interview.

Place for James B. Parker.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 25.—James B. Parker, the negro man who gave Czolgosz his quietus on the day of the assassination of William McKinley, stopped in Altoona en route to Washington, where he has been summoned at the instance of Senators Hanna and Mason. Arrangements have been perfected for appointment of Parker to be senate messenger.

Religious Excitement Causes Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—Emma Stillwell, aged 25, burned herself to death while in a fit of insanity caused by religious excitement. She loosened the neckband of her dress, poured kerosene between her clothing and her body and set fire to the fluid with a match.

Roosevelt's Holiday Program.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—President Roosevelt's present intention is to remain in Washington during the holiday week, but he desires to obtain a respite from official duties and will see only such visitors as have urgent and important public business to present.

Asks Withdrawal of Name.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Charles F. Wencker, who was nominated for the position of collector of internal revenue for the St. Louis district just before the holiday recess of congress, but whose nomination was not confirmed, has telegraphed the president to withdraw his name. Wencker was not an avowed candidate for this position, but was selected by the president as a compromise between the opposing factions in Missouri.

ASKS A FORMAL TRIAL

Maclay Disputes Right of Discharge Without Investigation.

HE APPEALS FOR A HEARING

Secretary Long Intimates that Maclay Will Be Summarily Removed if He Refuses to Obey President's Order to Leave His Position.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Edgar Stanton Maclay, whose connection with the Schley case led President Roosevelt to request his resignation as special laborer to the navy, made formal demand for trial today by usual naval procedure. He averred that his case came under the civil service law and that he could not be dismissed without formal charges, trial and conviction. The request for his resignation was sent to him by Rear Admiral Barker, commander of the navy yard at Brooklyn, and he replied at once by letter, formally setting forth his position.

Discussing the case Maclay said: "The president cannot have me dismissed under the law, as I see it. I do not see how he can force me out."

"I am protected by the civil service laws enacted by congress, whose enactments the president is bound to execute. I do not know positively, but I believe that my position, under the civil service law, furnishes me a complete protection so long as I violate no rules of the service, and that I have not done, and that I have so stated in my letter to the commandant in answer to the request for my resignation.

"No, I did not say that the president is as bad as the czar of Russia. I have done nothing more than write the commandant and ask that charges be preferred against me, and I will do nothing more just now. I have not been suspended, and am working here today as I have been doing for fifteen months. I have tried to do my duty here and have broken no rules, and shall simply stand by my rights more for the principle of the matter than anything else, for my position here pays me very little, and is chiefly valuable because of the experience and information it affords me as material for my books."

Rear Admiral Barker forwarded Maclay's letter to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Secretary Long said tonight that he had not received the reply of Mr. Maclay to the request for his resignation. Pending its receipt the secretary said he did not wish to enter into a discussion of the matter for publication.

In his informal discussion of the matter today Secretary Long made it perfectly plain that the president's intentions in regard to Maclay would be carried out regardless of the latter's declaration that he is protected by civil service rules. It is expected if he does not resign he will be removed summarily.

GERMANY HAS CLEAR TRACK

Attention Called to the Position of the United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin quotes the Vossische Zeitung as follows upon the question of the Venezuelan claims: "The matter can certainly be arranged without coming into conflict with the United States. We have only to recall the memory of the words of the recent presidential message in which Mr. Roosevelt used these expressions: "We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of acquisition of territory by any non-American power."

"It will be remembered that two weeks before that message the German representative in Washington had delivered a very precise message from Emperor William to the effect that Germany had no intention of acquiring land either in South America or in the West Indies.

"Therefore, the relations between Germany and America upon that point are the clearest possible, and it cannot be difficult to assert the demands of Germany in Venezuela."

Bill Letter Has No Effect.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 25.—Attorney General W. B. Douglas, in an interview, states that the published letter of J. J. Hill, in explanation of recent transactions in the stocks of western railroads and the purposes of the Northern Securities company, would not in any way influence the action which has been contemplated by the state officers of Minnesota. Attorney General Douglas declined to discuss the matter of the letter at this time.

Alger in Good Condition.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 25.—Dr. Longyear, attending surgeon on General R. A. Alger, stated this evening that the general's condition was good. "His pulse is 76 and his temperature is less than 100 and he is very cheerful," said the doctor. "The general says that he feels better tonight than he has for some time," continued Dr. Longyear, "and I have no apprehension at present of a change for the worse."

CHINA SHOWS BOLD FRONT

Russia Learns that She is Expected to Modify Her Demands.

PEKIN, Dec. 24.—The first discussion of the Manchurian treaty between Paul Pessar, the Russian minister here and the Chinese plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and Wang Wen Shao, occurred here yesterday. Prince Ching and Wang Wen Shao displayed much less compliance with the Russian policy than had the late Li Hung Chang. They urged the following substantial modifications:

First—The stipulation of an early date for the withdrawal of all Russian troops from Manchuria, except the railway guard, the number of which should be limited.

Second—They opposed the paragraph restraining China from increasing the number of her troops in Manchuria without consulting Russia, contending that China must be at liberty to maintain whatever force was necessary in Manchuria to preserve order there.

Third—They request that an early date be fixed for returning the new Chwang-Shan-Wai-Kwan railway and the considerable reduction of the indemnity claimed by the Russians for repairing and maintaining the railway.

Fourth—The Chinese plenipotentiaries opposed giving Russia a monopoly of future mining concessions in Manchuria.

Prince Ching has received a long telegram from Chang Chi Tung, viceroy of Hah Kow, exhorting him to maintain the sovereignty of Manchuria.

NOTED ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

Italian Police Have Apprehended an Alleged Old-Time Offender.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The police here have arrested a notorious anarchist of the name of Calcagno, who has just arrived from the United States. He has been sentenced several times for anarchist crimes and several months ago was sent into forced domicile on one island of the penal settlements, from which he escaped. Soon afterward, however, he made his way to New York. His audacious action in venturing to return to Italy alarmed the police, who took it for granted that he was bent on some desperate enterprise. The only document found on him was a list of addresses, which was apparently a copy of one he had left in New York to enable his friends to communicate with him. The disquieting point was the Calcagno managed to enter Italy unchallenged. He was comfortably lodged in Rome when he was recognized by a detective, in whose hands he had been on several occasions.

ARE KEEPING A CLOSE WATCH

United States and Germany Preparing for Action.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—A Brussels correspondent says the interval between the sugar conference assemblies will be utilized for an interchange of views between the various governments on the result of the meeting already held. So-called authorized statements regarding the position of the negotiations are officially denied. The Belgium agriculturists, who depend chiefly on beet root, have addressed a petition to the chamber of deputies, praying the government to redeem its pledge to distribute among the producers the surplus receipts of the sugar excise duties above a specified sum.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says it is semi-officially stated that the sugar conference has accepted a preconceived plan and is perfectly unfettered.

FETE DAY OF JOSE RIZAL

Philippine School Children Pay Tribute to a Patriot.

MANILA, Dec. 24.—The public schools of Vigan in Ilocos, province in Luzon, have celebrated the fete day of Jose Rizal, the Filipino patriot, who was shot by the Spaniards. Seven hundred school children marched in a procession and were addressed by the governor of the province, who told them to kiss and bless the American flag, which brought them that liberty for which Rizal had died.

The United States army transport Meade has arrived here. She reports having met a terrific typhoon December 13 and 15, which did some damage to her boats and flooded the cabins and the hospital quarters, causing great alarm to those on board.

Dewet Fights a Battle.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 24.—The first fight in which General Dewet has figured for some time, it is reported at Lanberg, December 18. It is considered rather a fiasco, in the light of the recent reports regarding the noted general's rejuvenated commando. Dewet, with 800 men and two guns, clashed with Generals Dartnel and Campbell. After a four-hour fight the Boers drew off with a loss of four killed and twenty wounded.

WANTS A GOOD EXHIBIT

Thurston Anxious to See Nebraska Well Represented at St. Louis.

FAVORS A SUBSCRIPTION FUND

Thinks It Unfortunate that the Legislature Did Not Make an Appropriation Two Years Ago—At Least \$100,000 Should be Raised.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Hon. John M. Thurston, national commissioner of the St. Louis world's fair, is deeply interested in the plans for an exhibition from Nebraska, which state he represented in the United States senate for six years, for the Louisiana Purchase exposition. The Nebraska legislature will not meet again until January, 1903, and no appropriation has been made for a state building or exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. An effort is being made to raise funds by subscription for the purpose, with the understanding that the legislature that meets in 1903 will make a suitable appropriation. Senator Thurston is lending every encouragement to the men who are promoting this plan of securing funds. To a party of Nebraska Senator Thurston said:

"It is unfortunate that the proper legislation was not enacted two years ago, but the fact that this was not done is all the more reason for united action in that direction now. I would have no hesitancy if I were in Nebraska to advance money for the present needs, as I am certain that the next legislature will make suitable provisions. Nebraska is one of the great states which were carved out of the Louisiana purchase, and she cannot afford to be represented in a manner not in keeping with the showing that is certain to be made by other states. There should be at least \$100,000 raised for the exhibit. No amount smaller than that will be sufficient."

Referring to the request of Mr. Gage, secretary of the treasury, for an appropriation of \$800,000 for a government exhibit and for \$200,000 for enlarging the government building, Senator Thurston said:

"The recommendation of Secretary Gage should be promptly enacted into law. The United States is big enough to have the biggest exhibit that will be at any exhibition in which it participates, but this will not be the case unless the additional appropriations are made for the government's part in the St. Louis world's fair. The scope and plan of the fair are on such a scale that, with the money already appropriated for the building, the government could be easily eclipsed by other exhibits and buildings which have been decided upon. The amount asked for the exhibit, \$800,000, will be none too large, no matter how carefully expended, for the preparation of an exhibit in keeping with the greatness of the nation. The exhibits from the Philippines, Guam, Porto Rico and other new possessions should be a feature, no matter what the expense of securing it may be. It will be the first opportunity for any considerable number of our people to learn in a manner second only to a personal visit, of the islands and their people, their customs and modes of living. There should be no delay in passing the increased appropriation asked, and I believe there will be none."

Warship Will Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—There were no advices to the state department from Venezuela yesterday, where a rebellion has developed against President Castro. The officials here are being kept advised of the events in that country and a United States war vessel will be kept within reach, so it can be dispatched to Venezuelan waters to look out for American interests. In this case one of the North Atlantic squadron, probably the battleship Indiana will be utilized.

He is No Vassal of the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.—It is reported from Basra, Asiatic Turkey, that the commander of a British gunboat has removed the Turkish flag from the residence of Marabouk, by the sheik of Kowtye, and replaced it by Marabouk's own flag, in token of his independence.

S. C. Cromwell Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—S. C. Cromwell, a native of Washington, and for twenty years one of the best known newspaper men here, died, aged 41 years. He leaves a widow and one child.

Will Not Hurt the Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The administration is not concerned over the statement in a Managua dispatch that the German government under certain concessions to a steamship company claims Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, which form part of the proposed isthmian canal. This alleged claim, it is understood, will not embarrass pending legislation for the construction of the canal, as its settlement is a question for the Nicaraguan government.

NEW DISCOVERY IN SCIENCE

Physicians Antiseptics for Various Intestinal Diseases.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 23.—Keen interest has been aroused in the medical profession here by reports of a discovery of unusual importance at the bacteriological laboratory of the University of Michigan. It is stated that experiments by Dr. Frederick G. Novy, and Prof. Paul C. Freer, chemist, have produced what is believed to be an antiseptic for such intestinal disease as cholera, typhoid fever and dysentery.

The preparation has been tried with success in experiments on small animals previously inoculated with intestinal diseases and during the last week five medical students have been undergoing a course of experiments with the preparation. It is stated that they were restricted to a diet of sterilized milk, being treated in the meantime with the new preparation and that repeated chemical analysis during the period showed the utter destruction of the internal poisons. Dr. Novy and his colleagues positively decline to discuss the reported discovery.

CONDITIONS ARE HOPEFUL

Except Samar, Turbulent Provinces Will Soon Yield.

MANILA, Dec. 23.—General Chaffee, in talking with the correspondent of the Associated Press on the situation here, said he considered conditions hopeful and that by the end of February all the turbulent provinces will be pacified. General Chaffee expects the island of Samar, however, which will probably require some months longer. There the situation demands a policy of rigid starvation and the giving of food only to those who surrender or who stay in the towns.

The closing of the ports in La Guna and Batangas provinces, in Luzon, has had a most salutary effect, as the measure has resulted in touching the pockets of the Manila Filipinos who have been aiding the insurgents. The former are now anxious for peace and are working to that end. In order to hasten matters these Filipinos will cooperate with the forces under General Bell in Batangas and Laguna.

CONTRACT FOR B G BRIDGE.

Wabash's Will Be Third Longest of the Kind in the World.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 23.—The American Bridge company has secured the contract for the steel superstructure of the Wabash railroad's big cantilever bridge over the Ohio river at Mingo Junction. The amount of the contract is over \$600,000 and the stipulation is made that the work be completed before January 1, 1903. The whole cost of the bridge will be \$1,000,000. Only two bridges of the kind in the world are greater than this, the one over the Firth of Fourth, Scotland, which is the largest, and the Wabash company's bridge over the Monongahela river at Pittsburg, now under construction.

Mrs. Bowser Sees Governor.

LINCOLN, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Mary Bowser of Omaha, who was owner of the sod house at the Trans-Mississippi exposition and later presided over a similar establishment at the Buffalo exposition, is making an effort to secure recognition from the Nebraska purchase commission for the Louisiana Purchase exposition. She called on Governor Savage and proposed a plan by which she hopes to assist in making the Nebraska exhibit all that is desired by the governor. Consideration will be given her effort, but it is not likely that any contract will be made for a repetition of the sodhouse feature in connection with the state's exhibit.

Serious Aspect Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—It is stated by those familiar with the progress of the controversy between Argentina and Chile that the affair has passed its serious aspect, and that the present negotiations assure a satisfactory settlement.

Depew to Marry Dec. 28.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The wedding of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who arrived at Plymouth December 20, on the North German steamer Kaiser William der Grosse, and Miss May Palmer, has now been fixed for December 28 at Nice.

Long Makes Strong Denial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretary Long's attention having been called again tonight to reports that he contemplated resigning from the cabinet, he again authorized an emphatic denial that such was not the case.

Sewell Makes Progress.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 23.—United States Senator William J. Sewell continues to rest comfortably at his home in this city. His physicians say he shows a slight improvement.

Arzo Will Resume.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 23.—The Argo starch factory will resume operations January 1 in accordance with instructions received from the National Starch company.

WIPED OFF THE SLATE

Secretary Long Writes that the Schley Case is at an End.

APPROVES THE COURT'S FINDINGS

A Rehearing is Denied the Admiral. Therefore the Matters Rests—The Appeal of Attorneys for Sampson Likewise Ruled Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretary Long has disposed finally of the Schley case so far as the navy department is concerned by acting upon the findings and conclusions of the court of inquiry.

He approves the findings of fact and the opinion of the full court; he approves the majority opinion where there is a difference in the court; he holds that the court could not have entered in to the question of command at the battle of Santiago, and finally he accepts the recommendation that no further proceedings shall be had.

The secretary also has declined the application of Admiral Sampson's counsel to enter upon an inquiry into the question of command and has notified Admiral Schley's counsel of that fact as a reason for declining to hear them on that point.

Secretary Long's approval of the majority report was as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1901.—The department has read the testimony in the case, the arguments of counsel at the trial, the court's findings of fact, opinion and recommendation, the individual memorandum of the presiding member, the statement of exceptions to the said findings and the opinion by the applicant, the reply to said statement by the judge advocate of the court and his assistant and the briefs this day submitted by counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson traversing presiding member's view as to who was in command at the battle of Santiago.

"And after careful consideration the findings of fact and the opinion of the full court are approved. As to the points on which the presiding member differs from the majority of the court, the opinion of the majority is approved.

"As to the further expression of his views by the same member with regard to the questions of command on the morning of July 3, 1898, and of the title to credit for the ensuing victory, the conduct of the court in making no finding and rendering no opinion on those questions is approved—indeed it could with propriety take no other course, evidence on these questions during the inquiry having been excluded by the court.

"The department records its appreciation of the arduous labors of the whole court. JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy.

The text of the secretary's letter to Admiral Sampson's attorneys is as follows:

"Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1901.—Gentlemen: In view of the department's approval, this day, of the recommendation of the court of inquiry, in the case of Rear Admiral Schley, that no further proceedings be had, and of the fact that the question of command was excluded from consideration by the court, the department will take no action upon the brief filed by you in behalf of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. Very respectfully, JOHN D. LONG, Secretary. Messrs. Steton, Campbell and Thiel, New York."

DIFFICULT TO MAKE TERMS.

Federal Authorities Are Still Negotiating With Kidnappers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 23.—W. W. Pest, treasurer of the Turkish mission in Constantinople, and M. Garguilo, dragoman of the United States legation here, are still at Salonica, endeavoring to open negotiations with the brigands who hold captive Miss Ellen M. Stone and to fix a rendezvous with them.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—According to a Sofia dispatch to the Express an arrangement has been made with the brigands holding Miss Stone captive and the American legation at Constantinople, under the terms of which the brigands are to accept \$70,000 for the release of Miss Stone. It is said the ransom is to be paid on Bulgarian soil and that Miss Stone is to be liberated in Turkish territory.

Chosen Agrostologist.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—W. J. Spillman of Pullman, Wash., has been selected to succeed Prof. F. Latson Scribner as the agrostologist of the department of agriculture.

Protectorate Over Tripoli.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—The Allgemeine Zeitung asserts that France and Italy have concluded a formal treaty which enables Italy to declare a formal protectorate over Tripoli.