

IRRIGATION OUT WEST

Department of Agriculture Reviews the Condition in Wyoming.

CANADIAN METHODS ARE STUDIED

Golding Principle is Security of Title and Use of Available Water for Lasting Benefits to Greatest Number—Progress of Work.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Department of Agriculture has issued as bulletin No. 96 a paper entitled "Irrigation Laws of the Northwest Territories of Canada and Wyoming," with discussions by J. S. Dennis, deputy commissioner of public works of Canada; Fred Bond, state engineer, of Wyoming, and J. M. Wilson, agent and expert in the office of irrigation investigations at Cheyenne, Wyo.

The bulletin was prepared under the direction of Prof. Ellwood Mead, irrigation expert in charge of the office of irrigation investigations, who, in submitting the subject matter of the publications to the Department of Agriculture, stated:

"This publication has been prepared because of a demand for information regarding the Wyoming law and the Canadian northwest irrigation act, both of which were partially described in bulletins numbered 58 and 60 of the office of experiment stations. Several of the western states are now earnestly seeking for some way to put an end to the litigation and controversy and to provide some simpler, cheaper and more effective method of establishing titles to streams than is possible through a resort to the courts. The success which has attended the operation of the two laws therein given makes them worthy of study and the six principles noted as having served as a guide in the framing of the interpretation of the northwest irrigation act are believed to be so sound and fundamental as to be worthy of general adoption. I believe the publication of the bulletin will be of service in pointing the way to much-needed reforms in many of the arid states."

The six principles upon which the Canadian northwest irrigation law is based are as follows:

"First—That the water in all streams, lakes, ponds, springs or other sources is the property of the crown.

"Second—That this water may be obtained by companies or individuals for certain described uses upon compliance with the provisions of the law.

"Third—That the uses for which water may be so acquired are 'domestic,' 'irrigation' and 'other' purposes, domestic purposes being limited to household and sanitary purposes, the watering of stock, the operation of railways and factories by steam, but not the sale of barter of water for such purposes.

"Fourth—That the company or individual acquiring water for irrigation or other purposes shall be given a clear and indisputable title to such water.

"Fifth—That holders of water rights shall have the protection and assistance of permanent government officials in the exercise of such rights.

"Sixth—That disputes or complaints regarding the use or diversion of water shall be referred to and settled by the officials of the government charged with the administration of the act and that decisions so given shall be final and without appeal."

Deputy Commissioner Dennis in his review of the operation of the Canadian northwest irrigation act based upon these principles, gives briefly but comprehensively an interesting account of the operation of the law, which is in the main successful. He concludes "that while the Canadian laws relating to irrigation are in their infancy or formative stage and possibly weak in many respects, the guiding principle and aim of these laws is security of title and the use of the available water in such manner as to bring the greatest and most lasting benefit to the greatest number."

LI HUNG CHANG ILL AGAIN.

Physician Says His Life Hangs by a Thread.

PEKIN, March 11.—Li Hung Chang is again seriously ill, and his physician says his life hangs by a thread.

Prince Ching and Earl Li seem to think that by spreading rumors of the court's unwillingness to return to Pekin, unless this or that thing is done, they can influence the deliberations of the ministers of the powers. As a matter of fact, according to reliable reports from Sian Fu, the imperial personages are extremely uncomfortable at Sian Fu, where they live in the house of the governor, which is only a small structure. French missionaries who have just returned here from Sian Fu believe the emperor dowager would bring the court back to Pekin on the first offer of the allies having as a basis the removal of the troops, except the legation guards.

Carter Given a Position.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Former United States Senator Carter of Montana has been appointed by the president a United States commissioner of the St. Louis exposition. He has accepted the offer. The position pays \$5,000 a year.

Disastrous Storm in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 11.—One of the worst wind storms of the season struck Chicago yesterday and during the two hours it was at its height damaged property throughout the city to the extent of \$175,000. Many heavy plate glass windows were blown in. Telegraph and telephone companies were the worst sufferers. Thousands of poles were blown down and Chicago was practically isolated from the west and northwest by telephone and telegraph all day.

RUSSIA ASSERTS IGNORANCE.

Denies Upon Every Opportunity that It Has Designs Upon Manchuria.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The official correspondence that has passed between the State department and the several powers interested in the Chinese question discloses the fact that Russia, suspected as she is by England and perhaps by some other powers of planning to seize and hold Manchuria as her own, has upon every occasion, when opportunity served to draw forth a statement of her motives, declared emphatically that she had no such purpose.

On February 16 the United States addressed strong representations to China through Mr. Conger and Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang. China was told that the United States could not approve any secret negotiations between China and any individual power looking to the concession of territory to such power. And, it was further insisted, that, to be valid, any such concession of territory should be given only with the assent of all other powers. To still further emphasize the warning against the beginning of a division of China it was significantly stated that the United States did not regard the present as an opportune time for making any concessions of territory or even for conducting negotiations for such concessions.

On March 1 the State department took steps to acquaint every one of the powers interested in China with the instructions it had given Mr. Conger. The result was to elicit from nearly all of them expressions of approval of the doctrine laid down by the United States, and foremost among the powers which accepted it was Russia.

The United States government has not entered into any secret or open agreement with Great Britain or with any individual power, however strong it may sympathize with the British desire to insure Manchuria against seizure. On the contrary, our government has from the beginning discouraged such special alliances as to China and has adopted the practice of informing every one of the powers of the contents of any statement it has addressed to any one of them.

THIRTY THOUSAND RESIST.

General Fu Hsiang and Prince Tuan Prepare to Oppose Arrest.

SHANGHAI, March 11.—Dispatches from Lan Chan assert that General Tung Fu Hsiang, with 20,000 men, and Prince Tuan, with 10,000 men, are at Ning Hsu prepared to resist arrest. The China Gazette announces that Sheng, the taotai, has memorialized the throne in favor of the abolition of the litan duties and that all the viceroys and governors support him.

LONDON, March 10.—"The Japanese battleship Hatsuse, just completed in England, has been ordered to proceed hither with all possible speed," says the Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail. Other orders given to the Japanese navy indicate the seriousness with which the Japanese government views the situation in the far east.

Well informed Japanese regard Russia's action in Manchuria as a gigantic bluff, inspired by the notion that England's hands are tied in South Africa, but as Germany is only half-hearted in the maintenance of Chinese integrity a coalition with Japan is improbable and Japan is too much embarrassed in her finances to do more than protest and endeavor to secure compensating advantages in Korea.

"China's signature of the Manchurian convention is practically assured," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, "because Russia last August sent to the empress dowager 7,500 pounds of bar silver."

HARRISON SLIGHTLY WORSE.

Left Lung Inflamed and General Not So Well as Formerly.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—The condition of former President Harrison is serious. Dr. Jameson stated today that the upper part of General Harrison's left lung was inflamed. There is some danger of the congestion extending to the rest of the lung and to the right lung. Until 3 o'clock this afternoon General Harrison was resting easily, but at that time he became slightly worse and Dr. Jameson was called. He said that he was certain nothing was to be apprehended for the next forty-eight hours, but the age of the patient renders all calculations uncertain. At 8 o'clock this evening General Harrison was suffering some pain, but was resting comparatively easy.

DEWET IS SAFE ONCE MORE.

Escapes Into His Own Country and Cannot Be Operated Against.

LONDON, March 11.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Aasvogelkop, March 9: "General DeWet has escaped northward by a forced march with 400 men. His objective is believed to be the vicinity of Kroonstad. "Four other Boer leaders are still in the southwestern part of Orange River colony. "Now that General DeWet is back in his own country it will be almost impossible to operate against him. Just as soon as he is pressed his commando dissolves, to meet again a few days later. "Only a few bands of Boers are now left in Cape Colony."

AMERICANS MOST MERCIFUL.

All Other Foreigners in Pekin Have Done Some Executing.

LONDON, March 11.—"It is not likely that the powers will oppose the schemes of Russia," says the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Saturday. "The situation is regarded as very gloomy. Even the Chinese plenipotentiaries declare openly that intervention by the powers is not desirable unless they are prepared to back up their protests."

NATIONS ARE ALARMED

Russia's Course in Manchuria Rouses United States and England.

BOTH DECIDE TO ACT AT ONCE

Ambassadors Are Instructed to Ascertain the Sentiment of Others—Propose to Startle the Czar with a United and Menacing Front.

LONDON, March 9.—A crisis has arisen in far eastern affairs, which in the opinion of the British government is graver almost than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world to the Orient. In this crisis, secret negotiations are going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view to thwarting what both governments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese empire.

The conference held Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaraguan canal affair. To quote from a British official, "the Nicaraguan controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation." What Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message declaring that Great Britain was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria as delivered to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, by Count Lamsdorf, and asking the United States if they were prepared to take joint action of such a decisive nature that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position.

Almost simultaneously, the United States government instructed the various ambassadors to take similar steps.

The answer of Secretary Hay has apparently not yet been received in London, although the fact that almost concurrent instructions were issued from Washington is taken here to be a sufficient guaranty that Russia's action in Manchuria will not be tolerated by the United States.

Japan is relied upon to act in line with Great Britain and the United States. Germany, despite the compact, is regarded as rather doubtful, owing to Emperor William's friendship for the czar. France, of course, will side with her ally.

The significance of the present phase can only be appreciated by those cognizant of the lethargic attitude of the British government hitherto regarding Russian action in China. Within the last few days all this has changed. What a week or two ago, was pronounced only in line with Russia's usual policy is now termed a "grave and serious state of affairs."

Lord Lansdowne is using every effort to bring the powers into line in order to present Russia such a menacing front that without any ambiguity regarding temporary or other occupation, she may give up all designs upon Manchuria.

What prompts the British Foreign office to take such an alarmist view of circumstances usually looked upon as fatalistic sequences is the apprehension that Russia, having held her own in spite of the protest of the ministers of the powers to the Chinese government, and having put herself on record in the reply to Sir Charles Scott as determined on at least a temporary occupation of Manchuria, will refuse to back down. That she must do so, Lord Lansdowne considers vital, both for the future of China and for the continued existence of the concert powers.

Count Lamsdorf's reply to Sir Charles Scott is considered quite unsatisfactory.

"If such excuses are accepted by the powers," said a British official last evening to a representative of the Associated Press, "there will be nothing to prevent the immediate partition of China, for with almost exactly the same verbiage any European power could justify the accusation of other provinces."

HARRISON A VERY SICK MAN.

Closest Friends Much Alarmed on Account of His Advanced Age.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9.—Ev-President Benjamin Harrison is a very sick man and his closest friends are alarmed. His condition is more serious than is generally believed. However, Dr. Henry Jameson, the family physician, said tonight that there was no immediate danger, and, in fact, he was not at all alarmed, he said, as to the outcome. Asked if the age of General Harrison would not weigh very much against his recovery, the doctor said such would naturally be the case to a certain extent, but he declined to discuss the matter further than to say that he was not at all alarmed over the condition of the patient.

General Harrison is troubled with a complication of grip and intercostal neuralgia, and there is some fear that this will develop into pneumonia.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The senate confirmed the following nominations: Thomas Worthington, attorney for the southern district of Illinois; J. Otis Humphrey, district judge for the southern district of Illinois; James L. McIntosh, jr., receiver of public moneys at Sidney, Neb. The senate also confirmed all of the nominations sent to it by the president today, except the members of the board of visitors to the naval observatory.

CUBAN CRISIS IS PASSED

Nothing in the Nature of an Uprising is Feared Any Longer.

HAVANA, March 8.—The Cuban constitutional convention met in secret session this afternoon for a formal discussion of the Platt amendment. The conservative element scored a victory. It was decided to continue the sessions of the convention and to refer the amendment to the special committee on relations, with instructions to bring in a report.

Twenty-nine delegates were present. Senator Liorete and General Rivera being the only absentees. General Sangulilly favored dissolving the convention and returning the amendment without discussion. The other delegates were unanimously in favor of continuing the sessions and of sending some answer to the executive department.

The argument turned on the question whether the convention had power to adopt a scheme of relations that would be binding upon the future republic. Last week a majority of the delegates opposed this view. Today Senator Nunez, representing the conservatives, argued that the delegates were empowered to call for the convention to establish permanent relations with the United States, and ought not to attempt to shirk this duty. General Sangulilly contended that the intention of the original call was annulled by Governor General Wood's instructions at the opening of the convention, when delegates were asked to give only an opinion. The radical element did not flock to General Sangulilly, as had been expected, and the convention's action in referring the question to the special committee on relations shows a willingness to recede from the former attitude.

It is evident that many of the delegates still hope the amendment will be changed, but there is no bitter feeling now apparent. It is doubtful whether the convention will ever agree to accept the amendment, but the conservatives maintain that the willingness of the radicals to discuss and, if necessary, to send a committee to Washington, gives a more hopeful aspect to conditions which were growing strained.

BENJAMIN HARRISON IS ILL

Physician Declines to Say Whether Grip is the Only Trouble.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A special to the Times-Herald from Indianapolis, Ind., says: General Benjamin Harrison is very sick at his residence on North Delaware street. His physician refuses to discuss his case without permission from the family and this was refused by Mrs. Harrison this evening. She said the general is suffering from the grip, but his condition was not considered alarming. When asked if the patient was suffering from any complication of his disease, and particularly as to bronchial affection, Dr. Henry Jameson, who was with General Harrison for more than an hour this evening, refused to answer.

Judge Telford Will Not Resign.

CRESTON, March 9.—Judge W. H. Telford in a letter to the Advertiser asks the editor to deny the report circulated by a Des Moines paper that he intended to resign. Judge Telford says he has had no thought of resigning and that the state of his health is not so critical that he considers his retirement necessary. In Union county Judge Telford is very popular and the news that he will not resign is received with satisfaction.

Rockhill Ordered to Buy.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The enactment of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill has placed at the disposal of the State department a sum of money for the acquisition by purchase of legation premises for the United States legation at Peking. Therefore, Secretary Hay has instructed Special Commissioner Rockhill that he is permitted to proceed immediately to consummate the purchase of a suitable tract of land.

Wins Against Mrs. Nation.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 7.—Several months ago Mrs. Carrie Nation, in a street speech at Medicine Lodge, stated that Samuel Griffin, county attorney of Barber county, was granting the saloon keepers of Kiowa immunity from prosecution for money consideration. "They are giving \$15 a month," she is quoted as saying, "and I have witnesses to prove it."

Question Allen's Presence.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Allen's name is still carried on the rolls as a senator from Nebraska and it is understood that it will be until the Nebraska legislature elects or adjourns. There is some contention that his appointment expired on March 4, but the authorities hold otherwise.

Death for Kidnaping.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 7.—The house tonight passed the senate bill punishing kidnaping for ransom at death or not less than five years in the penitentiary. The bill was amended in the house and goes back to the senate for concurrence before going to the governor to become a law.

The Population of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The total population of Alaska in 1900, as shown by the returns of the twelfth census, is 63,592, against 32,052 for 1890. This is an increase in ten years of 21,540, or 84.4 per cent.

There are two cities in the territory which have a population of over 2,000, namely, Nome City, 12,486 and Skagway City, 3,117.

Iowa Man Dropped \$5,000.

ONAWA, March 9.—Advices from California state that Dr. W. W. Ordway, who now spends the winters in California, but who has lived in Monona county for over forty years, and is the largest land owner in the county, his wealth being estimated at from \$500,000 to \$500,000, has just dropped \$5,000 to a couple of confidence men in Los Angeles.

MR. FRY IS RE-ELECTED

Maine Man Returned to the Chair as President Pro Tem.

TO ADJOURN FRIDAY OR SATURDAY

Members Who Have Talked With the President Believe Special Session is to Terminate Immediately—Mr. Morgan Again Has the Floor.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator William P. Frye of Maine was elected unanimously president pro tem of the senate to serve during the present session. This is the second time Senator Frye has been honored by his colleagues. Five years ago—on February 7, 1896—the republicans then being in a minority, he was elected unanimously.

When the senate convened a huge bunch of beautiful roses adorned the desk of Mr. Gamble, the successor to Mr. Pettikrew of South Dakota. The vice president announced the appointment of Messrs. Cullom of Illinois and Cockrell of Missouri as members of the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution.

At the conclusion of the routine business Mr. Morgan resumed his speech begun yesterday in support of his resolution declaring the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Morgan read that part of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which relates to the Nicaragua canal and also the protocols of an agreement for the construction of the canal made between the United States government and the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

He declared that it was perfectly clear that the protocols entered into last fall by this government were a distinct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It was equally evident that the United States must abandon its pledged faith with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in order that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty might be fastened permanently upon this government and hang like a pall over it, or take such a stand as will sustain the president in his "patriotic and noble action."

The protocols entered into expressed the defiance by the president of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and his regard for its provisions. They undertook to place the government on the high ground that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated by this government. "It is our duty," insisted Mr. Morgan, "to declare that that treaty is not in the way of our legislating for the Nicaragua canal. If we hesitate today it will be the same a year hence and the provisions of that treaty will be fastened upon us."

Mr. Morgan urged that his resolution be adopted in order that the president might understand the position of the senate so thoroughly that he would feel justified in proceeding along lines looking to the construction of the Nicaragua canal while congress was in its long session.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech the senate, without taking any action upon the resolutions, on motion of Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, at 1:10 went into executive session, and at 1:50 adjourned until Friday.

A number of senators who have talked with the president express the opinion that the present special session of the senate can be brought to a final conclusion by next Saturday and some think that adjournment may be reached tomorrow.

NEW YORK SENATORS OBJECT

Protest Against Nominating Sanger for Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senators Platt and Dewey of New York are both opposing the proposition to nominate Colonel Sanger for the office of assistant secretary of war. Senator Platt said the secretary of war today and entered a formal protest, on the ground that Colonel Sanger is not a consistent republican.

Senator Dewey also has indicated his opposition. Neither of them was consulted before the nomination was decided upon. The selection seems to have been made by the secretary, but the senators claim that if that official is to assert that prerogative he should find a man who would be acceptable to them. Senator Platt today expressed the opinion that the protests which have been made will have the effect of preventing the president from sending in the nomination.

INDIANS TO BE AT PEACE

Commissioners Express Confidence in Red Men's Future Docility.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners expresses a confident view of the Indian situation and says that the policy of justice pursued by the government and the better knowledge of the power and resources of the government of the United States which now prevails among the Indian tribes will render improbable any renewals of serious rioting and attempted war on the part of the Indian tribes.

Deposits the Malcontents.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—General MacArthur has informed the War department by mail that in pursuance of authority obtained from the department under date of December last he has ordered the deportation of a number of persons "whose overt acts have clearly revealed them as in aid of, or in sympathy with, the insurrection, and the irregular guerrilla warfare by which it is being maintained and whose continued residence in the Philippine islands is, in every essential regard, inimical to the pacification thereof."

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

About seventy-five cases of small-pox exist at Fisk, Mo.

John D. Rockefeller has given \$100,000 to Vassar college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a new dormitory.

Frederick Metz, Sr., president of the Metz Bros. Brewing company and a pioneer citizen of Omaha, died, aged 74 years.

Carroll Carrington, a well known newspaper man and writer of short stories, is dead in San Francisco, of pneumonia.

The city of Dresden, Germany, has contracted with a syndicate of bankers for a fifteen million marks loan at four per cent.

Gen. Russel A. Alger, as head of the Alger-Sullivan syndicate, will build a model town near Pensacola on the model of Pullman, Ill.

John E. Dubois, a wealthy lumberman and mine owner of Dubois, Pa., has given \$1,000,000 to the Dunham Medical Institute of Chicago.

William J. Bryan passed through Chicago on his way to Buffalo, N. Y. Between trains Mr. Bryan received a number of calls from Democratic politicians.

The Hamburg-American steamship line has ordered two steamers, each of 7,000 tons, from the Vulcan Ship Building company, of Bremen, for its West India line.

General Weyler, minister of war in the new Spanish cabinet, asserts that he will use all his energy in the reorganization of the army in order to render it useful for service in all circumstances.

The state department gives emphatic denial to the statement in a London newspaper that the United States addressed a note "almost threatening in tone" to Denmark regarding the latter's West Indian possessions.

Every day since William Oehlstrom died, twenty-two years ago, his widow knelt on his grave in the Scranton cemetery, Cleveland, O., and prayed that she might be taken to him. Sunday her prayer was answered.

Alfred Dreyfus returned to Switzerland Tuesday after a stay in Paris, during which he corrected the proofs of the book he has completed, entitled: "Five Years of My Life, dealing with his imprisonment on Devil's Island."

Alexander Crow, quarantine officer of the California state board of horticulture, has received from Australia a box containing several million Tachina flies, which will be liberated in the San Joaquin valley to exterminate grasshoppers.

The Omaha & St. Louis Railroad has closed a contract with the Omaha Bridge and Terminal company, whereby in future it will furnish that road all its terminal facilities in Omaha and South Omaha for both freight and passenger traffic.

The treasury department has issued a warrant in favor of Admiral George Dewey for \$9,750 on account of prize money found to be due him from the court of claims for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor, May 1, 1898.

According to the figures prepared by United States engineers, the defeat of the river and harbor bill will ultimately throw at least 10,000 men out of employment in the Memphis territory, extending from Cairo, Ill., to Vicksburg, Miss.

The treasury department has issued a warrant in favor of Admiral George Dewey for \$9,570, on account of prize money found to be due him from the court of claims for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor, May 1, 1898.

The London Board of Trade Journal warns British manufacturers that the reports of a British commercial agent in the United States show that American boots and shoes are capturing markets where British goods ought to have a practical monopoly.

Judge Neely entered an order dissolving the injunction restraining the Chicago Packing & Provision company from distributing its assets. The company decided to go out of business some time ago, and was planning to distribute its assets among the stockholders. The stock is divided into 20,000 shares of preferred and 20,000 shares of common stock.

The German government has ordered 300 barrels of California brandy for use by its army and navy.

Senator Cullom gave notice of an amendment he will propose to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for a revenue cutter for Hawaiian waters at a cost not to exceed \$250,000.

James L. McIntosh, jr., a prominent young attorney of Sidney, Neb., has been confirmed by the senate as receiver of public money at Sidney, Neb. The memorial to Queen Victoria, suggested by the committee of ministers and former ministers and approved by King Edward, is to be a monument.

Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, 74 years old, died of the grip. He practiced medicine in St. Louis for fifty-two years.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business February 28, 1901, the debt less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,087,019,564, a decrease for the month of \$7,576,374.

W. C. Clark, aged 62, former secretary of state, accidentally fell down stairs at Denver, Colo., breaking his neck.

The Copenhagen, Denmark, municipality has given notice of the issue of a communal loan of 20,000,000 kroner. Tenders will be open until March 12.

Gen. Aaron S. Dagget, recently appointed brigadier general of the army, has been retired.

Stephen Miller Gladwin, one of the founders of the Carey Manufacturing Co., of Holyoke, Mass., and long identified with the paper industries of the country, died at his home in Leonia, N. J. He was 80 years old. All the acts of General Castro, the president of Venezuela, have been unanimously approved by the Venezuelan constitutional assembly. Harry Gray Bixby, at one time the national champion tennis player, and a rifle marksman of national reputation, died at Boston of pneumonia.