

# THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

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## THE NEWS.

Miss Emma Miller, who sold the silver bowl-holder, stated positively on the witness stand in the Moloney case that the prisoner did not buy the article from her in the store in Newark.

The Philippines break up into small bands, making it difficult for our forces conducting the campaign to the south of Manila to capture them.

The editor of La Lucha, of Havana, defies General Ludlow, who continues to impose fines on him for publishing maliciously false stories.

The National Bank of Commerce and the National Union Bank, both of New York, have issued official plans for consolidation.

Julia Morrison James, the actress, on trial at Chattanooga, Tenn., for killing Frank Leidenheimer, was acquitted.

Joseph L. Moore, seventy years of age, of Astoria, Mo., shot his young wife, and then committed suicide.

Judge W. B. McClure, of the Probate Court of Lauderdale county, Ala., was murdered by some one unknown.

Charles W. Pickett fatally shot at Wilmington Mrs. John J. Graham, and then committed suicide.

General Wood is expected to pardon about two hundred persons languishing in Spanish prisons.

Barnet Grinberg was arrested for buying girls in Austria for export to the United States.

At Frankfort, Ky., J. S. C. Blackburn was declared elected United States senator.

Mrs. Katherine Welch died at Chambersburg, Pa., aged ninety-two.

Charles J. Sweeney fatally shot Mrs. Susan Parker in New York.

Edward Watson killed himself at Towanda, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cleveland has gone to South Carolina to shoot ducks.

The residence of Joseph Pulitzer, in New York, was burned, but two women servants lost their lives. The property loss was \$250,000.

Dr. O. W. Appleby, a leading physician of Butler county, Iowa, advised a ten-month-old child while temporarily insane.

Fire at Williamsport, Pa., threw out of employment six hundred men in the Locomotive Rubber Works.

Cornelius Shaw and James J. Egan, were hanged at Montrose, Pa., for murdering Jackson Pepper.

An electric railroad will be built to connect Newport News, Hampton and other nearby places.

William Wasco, a Hungarian, was hanged at Pittsburg for murdering Annie Sestak, his sweetheart.

J. E. Weymouth, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold in Richmond, and broke his neck.

Eight new cases of the bubonic plague were reported at Honolulu up to January 1.

Miss Myra Morella, an actress, died at Archer, Florida.

The losses of the Planters and Merchants' tobacco warehouse and adjoining establishments, in Richmond, Va., from the fire, are estimated at \$400,000.

F. A. Newton, paying teller of the Fidelity Trust and Guaranty Company, of Buffalo, embezzled funds to the amount of \$48,000.

Hurlbert H. Warner, the patent medicine man, filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as \$2,000,000, assets nothing.

Edward Sinclair, cashier of the Deposit Bank, of Russellville, Ky., was seriously shot by Will Elliston, his brother-in-law.

Norman Richardson, five years old, of Portsmouth, Va., died from lockjaw, the result of a Christmas Day accident.

A bill was introduced in the Virginia legislature authorizing the consolidation of the seaboard roads.

Mrs. Catharine Rippard, aged seventy-six years, was burned to death in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Three sons of William Stott, at Uniontown, Pa., were burned to death in their home.

Philip W. Rose killed his wife in New York, and fatally shot himself.

Rev. Dr. Edward McEllyan, rector of St. Mary's Church, in Newburg, N. Y., who became famous while rector of St. Stephens' Church, as a supporter of Henry George, for his controversy with Archbishop Corrigan, which brought him in conflict with the Vatican, died at the rectory in Newburg.

Two children of Frank Martsoff, of New Brighton, Pa., died from diphtheria, the father depending upon Christian Science to effect a cure. Health authorities took the family in charge against the parents' protest.

In New Castle, Pa., Peter Varvade lay in ambush for his rival, slashed him with a razor, and then shot him through the heart.

Richard W. Bormann, of Stapleton, S. I., on learning that his brother had died in the Philippines, committed suicide.

There was a fight between the white and black employes at Barnes' box factory, in Berkeley, Va.

Mrs. Wood McGinn, of Mecklenburg county, Va., accidentally smothered her baby in bed.

Ex-President Harrison has written a letter advocating a national park at Atlanta.

Dr. Franklin W. Fisk, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary, resigned.

S. Elsie Probst was badly scalded at her home in Monterey, Va.

Charles Tracy, confidential bookkeeper for F. B. Bayley & Co., of Chicago, has been missing for nearly a month.

The strike of the girls at the Allen & Ginter Tobacco Works in Richmond, Va., was amicably arranged.

Major Taylor, surgeon in charge at Honolulu, reported six deaths from bubonic plague up to December 15.

Governor Roosevelt pardoned Chiara Cignarella, who was serving a life sentence for murdering her husband.

The accounts of ex-County Treasurer Hershey, of Lancaster, Pa., were found to be \$65,000 short.

Peter Dunkle was arrested near Hempstead, Ind., on the charge of murdering May Weiswig in 1886.

F. Bianchi & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery goods in New York, made an assignment.

B. B. Wyatt, of Bonako, Va., was arrested on a charge of felonious assault on Mrs. Thomas N. Simpson, of Newport News, who had been kind to him when he was sorely in need of food.

Edward Doyle, of Chicago, has sued John Robson, a Board of Trade operator, for \$600,000 damages, several times the amount of losses in speculation.

Howard Fryday and his wife inhaled illuminating gas in Philadelphia. The husband is dead and the wife in a critical condition.

Five Klondikers were found frozen to death, two of them on the summit of White Pass.

Freeman D. Somerly, supreme president of the Iron Hall, died in Philadelphia.

The girls at the Allen & Ginter Tobacco Company works in Richmond, Va., went on a strike.

W. Murray Crane was inaugurated as governor of Massachusetts.

Governor Roosevelt's message to the New York legislature was largely taken up with a discussion of trusts. He advocated the repeal of the Horton boxing law.

The United States tug Resolute was sunk in Boston harbor by collision with the steel ocean tug Swatara. All on board were saved except the engineer.

North Carolina Republicans will contest the constitutionality of the suffrage amendment to the constitution to be voted on next August.

At the United States mint in Philadelphia during 1899 there were 122,700,523 coins made, representing a value of over \$63,000,000.

George L. Price was sentenced to eighteen months in the Eastern penitentiary for larceny of photographic supplies in York, Pa.

Edward Cressinger, nineteen years old, was hanged in Sunbury, Pa., for the murder of Daisy Smith, sixteen years old.

The Democratic caucus of the Mississippi legislature nominated Senator McLaurin for the long term.

Fire in Richmond, Va., destroyed a large part of the C. & O. office building, records and other papers, the damage being about \$50,000.

Former Senator Blackburn was chosen for United States senator by the Democratic members of the Kentucky legislature.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The German Meat Inspection bill will soon come up in the Reichstag, and the Agrarian press has, in consequence, reopened the fight on American meat.

The British steamer Glasgow was sunk in a collision with the British steamer Ormuz, off Dungeness.

The Berlin building authorities will not approve the plans for the American church in that city.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company, it is said, will require 80,000,000 marks of new capital to pay for the ships recently ordered.

The schooner Puritan was driven ashore on Cabot Island, coast of Newfoundland, and eight out of a crew of nine men lost.

A site for the equestrian statue of Washington in Paris has been decided upon.

The British Home Secretary has declined to interfere with the death sentence of Louise Mussel for the murder of her child.

United States Ambassador Choate and the Bishop of London opened the free library at Acton, London, donated by John Passmore Edwards, a well-known publisher.

The British steamer Borgness, of Glasgow, foundered off Cape Fisterro, and twenty-two of the crew were drowned.

The Franco-British medals vivendi respecting Newfoundland has been extended for another year.

Thirteen villages in the Russian Transcaucasia have been nearly destroyed by earthquakes, and eight hundred dead bodies have been taken from the ruins.

Six hundred lives were lost in the earthquakes in Tiflis.

The Hamburg-American liner Patria, which caught fire and was abandoned in the English Channel, was raised and subsequently foundered. Five persons were drowned.

In a battle between Chinese and French troops near Wang Chau, it is reported that the French were routed, losing thirty men.

Rev. Mr. Brooks, of the Church Missionary Society at Ping Yin, China, was killed by members of a seditious society.

The Parnell memorial committee met in London, and adopted a resolution thanking the people of the United States for their generosity.

Railroad Shop Burned.

The Juniata blacksmith shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was totally destroyed by fire. About 300 men were employed in the shop, which will be rebuilt within the next six weeks. The loss is \$100,000 covered by insurance.

## HAD A ROUGH TIME.

THRILLING STORY TOLD BY LIEUTENANT GILMORE.

### WEAK FROM STARVATION.

Gen. Tino Had Ordered That the Party Should be Shot, But the Lieutenant in Charge of the Guard Had a Kinder Heart, and Left Them Beaten to Straggle for Themselves in a Savage Country.

Manila. (By Cable.)—Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and rescued a few days ago by Col. Luther H. Hare, of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, sat in the apartment of his sister, Mrs. Price, wife of Major Price, at the Hotel Oriente, in Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from a death that seemed inevitable.

The steamer Venus came into the harbor from Vigan, province of South Ilocos, with Lieut. Gilmore and nineteen other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors from the Yorktown. Lieutenant Gilmore, after reporting, came ashore and hobbled along with the aid of a cane, to the Hotel Oriente, where American officers and ladies were waiting through the halls to the strains of "Aguinaldo's March."

Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of long hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against General Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

Colonel Hare and Lieutenant Colonel Howze, the latter of the Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, rescued Gilmore's party on December 13, near the headwaters of the Abulit river, after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos and were expecting death from the savage tribes around them. When the rescuing forces reached them they were nearly starved, but were building rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast.

Lieutenant Gilmore made the following statement:

"The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of December 15. We had reached the Abulit river, near its source, and the Filipinos rafted us over. We then went down the stream along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard and another company, armed with Mausers, was put in charge of us. I suspected something, and questioned the lieutenant in command. He said: 'I have orders from General Tino to shoot you all, but my conscience forbids. I shall leave you here.'

"I begged him for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him letters to the Americans, who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused this, however, saying that he would not dare to comply. Soon afterward he left with his company.

"We had seen some savages in war paint around us, and we prepared to fight them with cobblestones, the only weapons that were available to us. The next morning we followed the trail of the Filipino soldiers, feeling that it was better to stick to them than to be murdered by savages, but they could not catch up with them. Then I ordered the men to build rafts, in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope, but I knew the river must empty into the sea somewhere. I was so weak myself that I did not expect to get out, but I thought some of the men could.

Yells That Cheered Them.

"On the morning of December 13, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us yelling. One of my men shouted, 'They are on us!' He was holding a raft of bamboo. I, however, knew it was not the yell of savages, but the yell of Americans. The rescuing troops thought we had Filipino guards, and called to us in English to lie down so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men I ever saw."

Lieutenant Gilmore cannot speak enthusiastically enough about the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party.

The command spent the day in making rafts. Colonel Hare thought Lieutenant Gilmore too weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative. They shot many rapids, the men using all their efforts and Lieutenant Gilmore some valuable papers. Only fourteen out of thirty-seven rafts survived the first night's experiences, and eighty men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached.

Describing the flight from Benguet, when the Americans approached, Lieutenant Gilmore said:

"The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet on December 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days, they killed several horses, and we lived on horse flesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from December 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the rescuing party lived largely upon rice, without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark.

To make laws complete they should reward as well as punish.

## SHOT AND MUTILATED.

Americans' Horrible Treatment by the Insurgents—Filipino Stronghold Captured.

Manila. (By Cable.)—Advices from Magalang, province of Pampanga, report that Captain Leonhauser, with three companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, captured the insurgent stronghold Comanche, on Mount Arayat, Saturday.

Three Americans were wounded, but the enemy's loss is not known. Three members of the Ninth and two of the Twelfth Regiment, whom the insurgents held as prisoners, were shot and horribly mutilated. Three of them are dead, and the other two are recovering.

Captain Leonhauser set fire to the barracks and the town.

Washington, (Special.)—Official confirmation has come from both General Otis and Admiral Watson of the first reports from Manila of the release of the American prisoners who have been held in the hands of the Filipinos for many months, and there is no longer any doubt that Lieutenant Gilmore, of the Yorktown, is among the number. General Otis despatch reads as follows:

"Manila.—The prisoners now en route from Vigan arrived, and a list of them will be telegraphed. Captain Gilmore is among the number."

"OTIS."

Admiral Watson's advice is as follows:

"Manila.—Col. Hare and Howze have recaptured all of the American prisoners, including Gilmore, now at Vigan."

"WATSON."

The sweeping statements made in the despatches to the effect that all of the American prisoners have been released has aroused a hope that in the list will appear the names of some of the officers and privates of the army who are set down upon the army rolls as missing. Prominent among the missing army officers was Maj. Charles M. Bookstaller, of the Ninth Infantry. This officer advanced beyond the lines during the fierce fighting early last summer. He disappeared completely, and no trace of his body was ever found.

It is gathered from Gen. Otis' report that the released men have been sent by boat across Lingayen Gulf to Dagupan, at the northern extremity of the railroad, and about a day's journey from Manila.

## A SAD DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Philip Rose Kills His Father and Then Shoots Himself.

New York, (Special.)—Philip W. Rose, a young man, who two years ago spent some time in an insane asylum at Jacksonville, Ill., shot and killed his father at his father's home, in this city, tried to shoot his father, and shot himself, inflicting what are believed to be mortal wounds.

Rose and his wife were second cousins, and they were married six years ago, when Rose was prosperous. Some two years ago Rose became insane, and was confined in an asylum in Jacksonville. After being released from that institution, he found difficulty in getting employment, and his wife came to live with him, although he often urged her to do so. He called on her, and his father-in-law permitted him to see his wife. Then he put three bullets into her head. He attempted to shoot the old man, but the pistol missed fire. When the police arrived they found young Rose lying in a pool of blood, having shot himself through the head. He was taken to a hospital, where it is said he will die.

## DEATH BY FLAMES.

Exploding Lamp Sets House on Fire and the Smoke Stupefied Occupants.

Uniontown, Pa., (Special.)—Charles, Thomas and Allen Stott, sons of William Stott, were burned to death in their home at Coal Run, Somerset county, and the residence destroyed. Their parents were with difficulty saved, and were severely burned before they could get out. The young men, aged nineteen, sixteen and fourteen years, respectively, came home from their work as usual. They went to bed, leaving a light burning, which exploded about four o'clock, and set the building on fire.

Neighbors saw the flames, and hurried to assist, and were horrified to discover that none of the family had stirred. They broke into the door below, and discovered Stott and his wife sleeping in a lower room with the flames all around them. The dense smoke had stupefied them.

## SHOT BY HIS NEPHEW.

Charles White Killed by the Accidental Discharge of a Gun.

Oakland, Md., (Special.)—Charles White, who resided in the Ryans Glades Settlement, about five miles south of Oakland, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by his nephew, a boy about fourteen years of age. The two were in the trail of one, the unfortunate man leading and the nephew following, when his gun was discharged by the trigger catching in a bush. The charge entered the small of the back, and came out at the breast. He was a son of the late William White, and was about twenty-seven years of age. The young nephew is prostrated with grief, and is brooding over the sad accident.

## BURNED TO DEATH.

A FIRE IN JOSEPH PULITZER'S HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

### TWO WOMEN ARE DEAD.

Mrs. Morgan Jelliet, Housekeeper, and Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, Governess, Lost Their Lives—They Were Asleep When the Fire Started—Mrs. Pulitzer Escaped to the Street with Her Children.

New York, (Special.)—The handsome residence of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York World, at 10-12 East Fifty-fifth street, was destroyed by fire, and two women servants were suffocated or burned to death. The total loss is estimated at about \$300,000. The insurance is \$250,000.

The victims of the fire were Mrs. Morgan Jelliet, the housekeeper, and Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, a governess.

The dwelling was a four-story building, of stone and brick, with carved entrance. The dining-room was famous for its handsome fittings. There was a conservatory adjoining, and here the fire originated. The origin of the fire is variously ascribed to electric wires, the steam heater and an open fire. It started about 7:30 A. M., while Mrs. Pulitzer, her daughters Constance and Edith, twelve and fourteen years of age, respectively, and Herbert, a boy of three years, and the housekeeper and governess were asleep. Mr. Pulitzer and his son, Joseph, Jr., were at Lakeview. There were sixteen servants in the house.

The servants in the house and passers-by discovered the fire about the same time. There was not much smoke, but the flames spread rapidly and were soon beyond control. Mrs. Pulitzer got her children together, and with the aid of their nurses got them safely to the street and then to an adjoining dwelling. Several of the servants had narrow escapes, one of them making his way out of the building by way of the roof.

He said that he saw Mrs. Jelliet on the roof, and that she went back to get a bag containing Christmas presents. When the firemen found the body of the housekeeper on the top floor the bag was in her hand. It contained a number of silver trinkets and fancy articles. The woman's body was partly burned.

The body of the governess, Miss Montgomery, was discovered after several hours. It was found in the ruins on the third floor. The woman had only time to put on a shirt and bath robe, with a pair of slippers, before she was overcome. Her body was not badly burned, showing that she had probably been suffocated.

While the firemen of engine 49, in charge of Lieutenant Harry Hauck, were at work on the third floor after the fire was out at quarter after ten, the flooring gave way and let them all—about a dozen men—fall to the second floor. All but Hauck escaped injury, and he sustained a laceration of one leg.

The fire spread rapidly after its start. The firemen sent in a second and then a third alarm, bringing a great number of engines and other apparatus to the scene. Reserves of police were called out to keep in order the big crowd which had come to see the flames, which were spectacular, because of the wind fanning them fiercely.

Mrs. Pulitzer, who is a niece of Jefferson Davis, had a number of jewels in a safe in the house, which was buried in the ruins. She said that everybody had time to get out of the house after the fire started, as there was smoke only for some minutes before the flames.

The building was completely gutted by fire, none of the stairway being left and the rooms being burned out. The contents were an entire loss, and those alone, it was estimated, were worth \$150,000.

## CRIME IN WEST VIRGINIA.

John Bailey Found Unconscious and Dying in His Own Yard.

Charleston, W. Va., (Special.)—What will probably prove to be a horrible murder on the west fork of Coal river, Boone county, West Virginia, is about to be brought to light. It appears that four weeks ago, late at night, George Bailey went to the home of his father, John Bailey, and asked him to assist in killing a bear that had gotten among his cattle. The old man started with his gun, but next morning he was found in his own yard unconscious and dying. The back part of his skull was crushed in, two teeth out and the gun broken in two at the breech. Pools of blood were found in the yard, on the floor of the porch and dwelling and walls of the house inside. The body was mutilated, and at the coroner's inquest, which closed a few days ago, the evidence was so strong that warrants are out for several persons, who are alleged to have taken a hand in the murder.

## BRANDYWINE MONUMENT.

John G. Taylor, of West Chester, has temporarily suspended work upon the monument commemorative of General Lafayette, which he is erecting in Lafayette Cemetery, on the Brandywine battlefield, pending an appeal to Congress for financial assistance. The monument will cost over \$15,000 and Congressman Butler will endeavor to have the Government contribute one-third of this amount. Should he fail in his efforts, Mr. Taylor will finish the monument at his own expense next summer.

## EXILE AND PRISON.

Sentences of Convicted French Conspirators—Guerra Sentenced to Ten Years' Confinement in a Fortress.

Paris, (By Cable.)—The French Senate High Court condemned Derolette, Buffet and Marquis de Luc-Salices to ten years' banishment for conspiracy against the republic. Guerra was sentenced to ten years' confinement in a fortress.

When the High Court opened the President, M. Fallieres, read the decisions which had been reached. The prisoners who were acquitted thereupon rose and shook hands with MM. Derolette, Buffet and Guerra. Then, raising various shouts, they left the hall.

Among the spectators were Derolette's wife and daughter and many women friends of the prisoners.

After the reading of the decisions, M. Fallieres ordered the expulsion of the men acquitted, and the public prosecutor asked for the application of sentences against the convicted.

M. Buffet's counsel, M. Normand, followed in behalf of his client, and began to expatiate on the latter's sentiments, when M. Fallieres stopped him, and told the lawyer to keep to the question of the sentence.

"Well," said M. Normand, "strike my client, so that the country may judge the extent of the hate and fear which animate you!"

M. Fallieres interrupted counsel, saying: "You are insulting the court."

M. Normand rejoined:

"M. Buffet leaves this court greater than he entered it, and he will become greater still in prison."

M. Buffet then said: "You have dealt me a blow. Thank you. You have condemned the government twelve times, and I thank you twelve times. I do not want to benefit by the Berenger law. If there were street demonstrations tomorrow, I would take part in them. I do not want pity or indulgence."

M. Derolette then rose and said: "Since you have coupled me with the valiant Royalist Buffet and the courageous Anti-Semite Guerra, I will share their pain. But, however hard may be the sentence, however distant the exile, which is even more cruel for me, a patriot and a soldier, I will return! I will return when justice returns! I shall be free when the nation becomes free! I am here by Loubet's orders! Strike me, then! Accomplish the act which will remain an indelible shame on the history of the Republic! Vive l'Armee Nationale! Vive la Republique du Peuple!"

M. Derolette was listened to in profound silence, but his passionate utterances caused a great sensation.

M. Guerra said he did not wish to make any further defense. He would not utter a word of repentance or appeal for indulgence, adding:

"However hard my trials and sufferings, I will say to my friends, 'Courage! Confidence!'"

The secret session then began, and the sentences were announced later.

The decision condemns the convicted men to pay the costs of the prosecution. The sentences took effect immediately. It is asserted that Monsieur Derolette was hurried to the train and immediately despatched toward the Spanish frontier, he having decided to reside at San Sebastian.

Monsieur Guerra will be removed to a French fortress, probably on the Island of Oleron, off the west coast. Monsieur Buffet will go to Belgium.

## MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

W. V. Sullivan Nominated by the Democrats to Fill the Short Term.

Jackson, Miss., (Special.)—The joint Democratic caucus of the Mississippi legislature nominated W. V. Sullivan as United States senator, to fill the short term of one year. The scenes attending the caucus were very turbulent.

W. V. Sullivan is a civil attorney by profession and a man of considerable wealth. He is a native of Lafayette county, Miss., and is now in his forty-second year. Mr. Sullivan was serving a term in Congress when the death of Senator Walthall occurred, and Governor McLaurin appointed him to fill the vacancy. A short term of one year from the 4th of March, 1899, ensuing, as a result of the adoption of the new constitution, he made a canvass for election to the place against ex-Governor Robert Lowry. The campaign was productive of several sensations, chief among which were charges against Sullivan's character of a grave nature. It has been amply proven, however, that the charges were without foundation.

## MONEY TO BURN IN BRAZIL.

Finance Minister Will Destroy Two Millions a Week.

Rio Janeiro, (By Cable.)—The Minister of Finance has been ordered to burn \$2,000,000 of paper money every week until \$50,000,000 is destroyed. Its place will be taken by metallic money.

Senator Soverino Visira, who has been nominated as a candidate for the Governorship of Bahia, has resigned the portfolio of Agriculture. He is succeeded by Senator Epitacio Pessoa, the Minister of Justice. The President has requested Senator Crovia Bovilacqua, a noted jurist, to accept the vacant office.

General Maliet, the Minister of War, has been promoted to the rank of field marshal.