

HESTER'S COTTON STATEMENT.

Southern Mill Takings 1,270,500 Bales, Against 1,135,129 Last Year.

Foreign Exports for the Season 109,353 More Bales Than for Same Period Last Year.

New Orleans, La., March 13.—Secretary Hester's weekly cotton statement issued today shows for the 13 days of March an increase over last year of 26,000 bales, and an increase over the same period year before last of 49,000. For the 194 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is ahead of the same days last year 81,000 bales, and ahead of the same time year before last 651,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 178,505 bales, against 176,639 for the same seven days last year and 153,939 year before last. The movement since September 1 show receipts at all United States ports to be 6,807,440 bales, against 6,700,807 last year; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to Northern mills and Canada 639,280 bales, against 945,626 last year; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 193,695, against 302,605 last year; Southern mill takings 1,270,500, against 1,135,129 last year.

The total movement since September 1 is 9,165,325 bales, against 9,084,167 last year and 8,514,781 year before last. Foreign exports for the week have been 223,319 bales, against 131,826 last year, making the total thus far for the season 5,467,736, against 5,358,333 last year.

The total takings of American mills, North and South, and Canada thus far for the season have been 3,003,079 bales, against 2,895,978 last year. Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading Southern interior centres, including the Galveston correction of 59,000 bales, have decreased during the week 191,606 bales, against a decrease during the corresponding period last season of 42,304.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop the supply to date is 9,350,397 bales, against 9,443,854 for the same period last year.

THE WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY.

New Orleans, La., March 13.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued today shows the total visible to be 3,777,008 bales, against 3,875,695 last week and 4,275,631 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 2,613,008, against 2,768,695 last week and 3,176,631 last year; and of all kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,164,000, against 1,107,000 last week and 1,099,000 last year. Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,988,000 bales, against 2,261,000 last year; in Egypt 156,000, against 237,000 last year; in India 694,000 against 573,000 last year, and in the United States 929,000, against 1,205,000 last year.

DUN'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Railway Construction Will Far Exceed Even Last Year's Enormous Figures.

New York, March 13.—R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

Reports from all sections of the country promise a brisk spring and summer trade. Orders are coming forward on a large scale, and frequent requests for prompt shipment indicate that stocks are low and requirements urgent. The statement has been made repeatedly of late that traffic blockades were ended, but as a matter of fact, the relief was in every case of a local nature, and almost immediately followed by so much new business that congestion returned. At present the Western shipments are fairly prompt, but freight is not coming East in a satisfactory matter. Heavy distribution of wages makes retail trade active and collections prompt in the anthracite region, yet dealers are carrying small stocks of merchandise as a rule. Activity in building lines is so great as to occasion frequent comments. Bad weather retarded retail business at some points and floods added to the disturbed conditions of the cotton market.

Railway earnings continue to exceed previous year's figures, roads reporting for the first week of March showing a gain of 11 1/2 per cent over last year, and of 18.3 per cent over 1901. It is already almost certain that railway construction will far exceed even last year's enormous figures, and similar conditions exist as to building and bridge operations.

An erratic market for the raw material together with unfavorable weather, brings a decrease in sales of cotton goods. Quotations are fully maintained, nevertheless, especially on forward deliveries. Failures this week numbered 239, against 232 last year.

Venezuela's Two Days' Grace.

Washington, March 14.—Venezuela's initial payment on the \$340,000 pledged to Germany in satisfaction of that country's claims of honor will not be paid today, as provided for in the peace protocol. The German minister, Baron Hadenhausen, will not reach Caracas until Monday, and as the Berlin Government at present has no accredited representative there, Germany has allowed President Castro two additional days of grace. In the event, however, that this payment, amounting to about \$70,000, is not forthcoming as soon as Baron Hadenhausen arrives, Belgium will be asked to step in and aid President Castro in the administration of his customs receipts, as provided in the protocol.

Itchiness of the Skin and Eczema

The only remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin on any part of the body that is absolutely safe and never failing, is Doan's Ointment. Free sample at China's Drug Store Thursday, March 19th.

KING TIGER AND THE GOVERNOR.

Vincent Chicco Interviews Governor Heyward, but Fails to Effect a Compromise as to the Enforcement of the Dispensary Law.

Columbia, March 12.—Vincent Chicco, of Charleston, came to Columbia today to consult with the Governor over the blind tiger situation. Chicco has been raided so often that he thinks he has been specially singled out for persecution on the part of the constables and he seemed to make complaint in that regard. However, his main point evidently was to convince the Governor that disaster would result if he insisted on the strict enforcement of the law. It was somewhat of an anomalous conference—a leading and acknowledged blind tiger dealer pleading for a compromise—but the Governor was rather glad to meet him, as he considered him somewhat of a representative of the business in Charleston, and he desired to have all illicit dealers to understand his position thoroughly and unmistakably. Chicco evidently thought it was in the power of the Governor to compromise the matter, for he said that he and many of the dealers would be utterly ruined if they were forced out of the business. The Governor talked very plainly to him and told him that he would be compelled to enforce the law, and advised Chicco and all others in his position to close up at once. He told him plainly that there could be no compromise with the open or secret sale of liquor. Chicco said he wanted to get out of the business, but seemed to think if he could sell "on the quiet" it would be all right, but, of course, such a proposition, if it had been directly made, would not have been entertained for a moment. Although Chicco pretended that he was on the verge of ruin, he appeared very cheerful, and when introduced to Chief Constable Hammett said he was glad to meet him and asked him pleasantly to call when he came to Charleston.

A NEW MAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Ex-Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri.

Washington, March 14.—Very serious consideration is being given at this time to the availability of former Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri, as the next Democratic candidate for President. A strong movement in his behalf is already under way. It is said that he has more substantial friends among the solid men of the Democratic party throughout the United States than any other Democrat, and these friends are willing at the proper time to work hard and spend their money freely in order to get him delegates from every section of the country.

Mr. Francis is described by men who know him as the most popular man in Missouri. He was Governor four years, was Secretary of the Interior under Cleveland, succeeding Hoke Smith, and is now president of the St. Louis World's Fair. In personality and accomplishments he is regarded as the biggest man in the Southwest. He is three or four times millionaire and made his money in the grain business. He strongly opposed the 16 to 1 idea in 1896, but he supported the Bryan ticket in 1900, and, through his efforts, made St. Louis a Democratic city.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Savannah is Next Place of Meeting—The Officers Elected.

Pensacola, Fla., March 12.—The head camp, Woodmen of the World, jurisdiction of Georgia and South Carolina, Florida and Alabama today chose Savannah for next year's meeting place and elected the following officers: Head counsel, L. N. Archer, Birmingham, Ala.; head adviser, F. J. Wilmington, Rome, Ga.; clerk, E. S. Barneau, Greenville, S. C.; escort, R. S. Hood, Sumter, S. C.; watchman, John W. Simmons, Tampa, Fla.; sentry, C. H. Dame, Ocala, Fla. chairman of the board of managers, B. L. Adams, Birmingham, Ala.

Two Stories by Schley.

Admiral Schley is a good story teller, says the New York Press. While with a party of friends the other night he was asked to tell something new about Santiago.

"No," he replied. "I must refuse to talk about Santiago. I am in a position similar to that of Gen. Taylor after he became president. Every man who fought under him at Buena Vista besought him for office and naturally, to cement their chances, all recalled the famous battle and chatted about it, until President Taylor was sick and tired.

"Buena Vista?" he finally exclaimed to one soldier. "Why, there was a time I thought I commanded at that battle, but I have heard so—much about it since, and so many things that I never knew of connection with it, that I have concluded I was not there."

"I'll tell you another story instead," the admiral continued to his friends. "Many years ago I was in charge of a nondescript vessel on the Mississippi. It was what was called a 'double-ender,' with a rudder at each end, and had been so constructed, I understood, that it could go up the river and then back down the river without turning around in cramped quarters. One day I conceived the idea of trying to turn this craft around. I brought to my task every method of seamanship I knew, but found I did not have sufficient rooms in the narrow harbor where we were. Irritated in being balked in my purpose, I heard this remark from one of the sailors:

"That's the best success in a ship that the United States ever turned out."

"What in the devil do you mean by that?" I inquired rather brusquely and in bad temper.

"Why," replied the Jack, "you see, it was made to turn around for nobody nor from nobody, and I'll be blamed if it will!"

CUBAN TREATY GETS FAVORABLE REPORT.

House of Representatives Must Approve it Also.

The Democrats as a Whole Are Satisfied and Will Not Stand in the Way of Ratification.

Washington, March 13.—The senate committee on foreign relations today authorized a favorable report on the Cuban reciprocity treaty with an amendment similar to that reached in connection with other reciprocity treaties providing that the treaty shall not take effect until approved by the house of representatives as well as by the senate. The amendments made to the treaty by the committee at the last session of congress were renewed at today's meeting and were accepted without discussion. One of these provides for a reduction of 40 per cent in the tariff on American cattle shipped into Cuba and the other is a provision providing in explicit terms a further reduction than 20 per cent, in the duty on Cuban sugar shipped into the United States and also prohibiting reductions in the rates of sugar coming into the United States from other countries.

The amendment providing for the submission of the Cuban treaty to the house was offered by Senator Bacon. At the last session of congress the committee refused to attach to the treaty, but when it was presented today it was accepted after very little discussion. The principal reason for its acceptance was that members of the house have urged in strong terms the constitutional right of that body to pass upon all reciprocity treaties because of their effect upon the revenues. Senator Bacon strongly supported this view but other members of the committee generally took the position that the action of the house was not necessary to render the treaty of binding effect. No formal vote was taken upon the amendment, it being accepted by unanimous consent.

Senator Bacon remarked that the amendment would very materially facilitate the ratification of the treaty. The committee recommends that the amendment be added at the end of the treaty. Its exact language is as follows:

"This treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the congress."

The Democratic senators as a rule express themselves as satisfied to allow the Cuban treaty to be acted upon with the amendment for submission to the house added. They say that this adoption meets their demands on the question of principle and that if there is any further opposition it will come from individual senators and not from the Democrats as a whole. A leading Democratic senator said today, after the treaty as amended had been reported to the senate:

"We shall not now stand in the way of the treaty, and it is my opinion that it will be ratified if a quorum can be maintained."

Seven Killed by Bandits.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 13.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, to the Herald says:

Mexican bandits held up the stage which runs between Potom and Torin, on the Yaqui River, in Sonora, last Tuesday night, killing all of the six passengers, including three women. Among them was Filiberto Alverado, a wealthy Mexican, who owns a number of ranches along the Yaqui River. The authorities at Guaymas were at once notified. Alverado and his wife had taken the stage from Potom to Torin, and the bandits thought he carried a large sum of money with him. The hold-up took place about half way between the two towns, but just how the stage was attacked probably never will be known, as all the passengers and the driver were killed. They were picked up the afternoon of the tragedy and the circumstance give evidence that they put up a fight.

It is thought by the Guaymas authorities that the perpetrators of the deed were some of the bandits who have taken refuge in the mountains back of the Yaqui River and were laying for Alverados.

Atlanta, Ga., March 13.—Safe blowers cracked the safes of the local office of the Standard Oil Company early today and secured \$500 in cash and \$2,000 in checks. Nitro-glycerine was used by the men in opening the safes. There is no clue to the robbers.

Greenwood, March 12.—J. W. Logan, a white farmer living at Phoenix in this county committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in his right temple with a small pocket derringer. It was stated by those in a position to know in that community that bad health and financial troubles no doubt led to his decision to end his life.

Montevallo, Ala., March 14.—Early today Will Lucas shot and killed John Payne near this place. Lucas and his brother Tom Lucas and Payne had been drinking, so it is said in the early part of last night and the two brothers had gone home after a bitter quarrel with Payne. After midnight the Lucas brothers returned and called Payne out of his house, when Will Lucas, it is stated, fired both barrels of a shot gun instantly killing Payne. The Lucas boys have not been arrested. All the parties are related. They are prominent young farmers.

First Payment Ready.

Caracas, March 15.—The amount of the first payment due to Germany under the Washington agreement was deposited in a safe at the treasury today and will be paid on the order of the German minister, Herr von Pell-dram, who is expected to arrive here next Tuesday.

The A B C of It.

A kidney education starts with: Back-ache means kidney ache, lame back means lame kidneys, weak back means weak kidneys, cure means Doan's Kidney Pills. Read about the free distribution in this paper, and call at China's Drug Store Thursday, March 19th.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

A Serious Break in the Levee Reported at Bogereee, Thirty five Miles Below Vidalia, on the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

Natchez, Miss., March 16.—The fifteen foot embankment of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, at Bogereee, thirty-five miles below Vidalia, broke yesterday and a gap of two miles in length was cut by the river in a few hours. This gap was followed by a break in the lower Bogereee levee, which lapped the railroad embankment on the south end, and the water is running into and filling the Bogereee swamp. The first news of this break was brought to the city by the local mail packet Betsy Ann, which arrived up from Bayou Sara this afternoon. The railroad embankment had a base of a hundred feet and was built last year. It connected the upper and lower Bogereee levees and it was feared it would give way since the protection levee washed out last week. The ends of the break will be sacked to prevent further caving of the levee.

Dr. Robert C. Carter, of Conordia Parish, La., arrived here this afternoon, having ridden horseback over the entire Sycamore levee in this parish. This levee protects Vidalia, the parish seat, and was reported as shaky at each end. Dr. Carter said that the levee is low in two places, but will hold, as during the past two days of fine weather the levee has been materially strengthened, and will be made perfectly safe.

A stretch of 1,000 feet at one end and 24,000 feet at the other are low, but it will stand another 2 1/2 feet in its present condition.

The weather here is clear and the river is on a stand at 47.8 feet, or 3.8 feet above the danger line.

FIRST BREAK, NEAR MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., March 16.—The St. Francis levee gave way late this evening at Trice's Landing, Ark, twenty miles north of this city, and tonight the waters of the Mississippi River are rushing through a three-quarters-of-a-mile crevasse in the embankment, with a roar that can be heard for miles. This is the first break that has been made in the vicinity of Memphis, but the fact that the water is still rising at a rapid rate and that three other points on the Arkansas levee north of Memphis are in a precarious condition, lead to the fear that reports tomorrow will tell of other serious crevasses.

SPECIAL FLOOD BULLETIN.

Washington, March 16.—The weather bureau tonight issued the following special river bulletin:

The river situation has changed but little except in the Memphis district, where it has become quite critical. The stage at Memphis at 8 a. m., was 39.1 feet, 1.8 feet above the previous high water record of April 11 and 12, 1898, while tonight the gauge reads 39.6 feet. The rapid rise of Sunday and Sunday night was due to recently constructed levees and railroad embankments. Thus far the levees have been equal to the strain, but the water is now near their tops, and breaks are not at all improbable. The crisis may be expected within the next thirty-six hours, when a stage of 40 feet is probable, unless some portion of the levees give way.

The rapid rise above has necessitated a slight modification of the previous forecasts for the Vicksburg district, and the following stages are expected in about six days:

Arkansas City, 52 feet; Greenville, 47, and Vicksburg, 51 feet. At the two first named places the stages forecast are slightly above the previous high water records of 1897.

In the New Orleans district the rise, while slower, is nevertheless progressing steadily, and no changes from previous forecasts are now indicated. The stage of water at New Orleans tonight was 19.4 feet, a rise of two-tenths of a foot since Sunday night.

The Ohio River is at a stand at Cairo and is falling above. It will probably begin to fall at Cairo by Wednesday.

Fight Between Doctors.

Raleigh, N. C., March 16.—A special from Tarboro, N. C., says: This morning at 9 o'clock in front of the postoffice on Main street, Dr. J. M. Baker shot Dr. H. T. Bass and inflicted what may prove to be a fatal wound. The pistol ball went through both walls of the stomach and penetrated the liver.

Last summer there was a difficulty on the street between the two men and Dr. Bass knocked Dr. Baker down. The troubles were brought about by criticisms of the management of a sanitarium of which Dr. Baker is the head. The matter was later heard in Court and at the trial Dr. Baker was exonerated. In the Court room both men drew their pistols, but friends intervened. Dr. Baker is a much smaller man than Dr. Bass and is ten years his junior, being about 47 years old.

Itching Piles.

Any one who suffers from that terrible plague, itching piles, or from eczema, will appreciate the immediate relief and permanent cure that comes through the use of Doan's Ointment. It never fails. Free samples at China's Drug Store Thursday, March 19th.

Pawtucket, R. I., March 15.—The Rhode Island Mule Spinners Association, at its branch in Woonsocket this afternoon, decide by a unanimous vote to call a strike tomorrow in the four mills of the Manville Company, three of which are in Woonsocket and one in Manville, R. I. The spinners ask for an increase of 10 per cent, but the general secretary, Jas. Cliffe, of the Rhode Island Mule Spinners' Association, states that there are other grievances, which extend back for some time. The Manville Company is capitalized at \$6,000,000 and employs 6,000 hands.

For the Public Good.

In another part of this paper appears an advertisement worthy the reading, as it is for the public good. It tells of a free distribution of Doan's Kidney Pills, a remedy for Kidney Ills. Read it, and call at China's Drug Store Thursday, March 19th.

CONFEDERATE ROLLS TO BE PUBLISHED.

Complete Roster of Officers and Men.

SECRETARY ROOT DESERVES CREDIT

The Roster Will Include the Soldiers of Both Federal and Confederate Armies.

Washington, March 16.—By direction of Secretary Root the war department today embarked on the extensive work of compiling and publishing a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies. This is the secretary's own project and he succeeded in impressing congress with the idea that it would be just and fair to the south to place on official lists the names of Confederate soldiers in order that their descendants may trace their family histories with accuracy. The north, through separate State publications, has covered pretty well this ground for its own soldiers. But the southern records and archives, never very complete, were scattered and destroyed owing to the outcome of the war and it is known that many frauds are practiced on the benevolent and many families lack important links in their histories because of the loss of these records. Secretary Root in calling this matter to the attention of congress said that the department was constantly in receipt of appeals from State officials, historical societies and patriotic or memorial associations for transcripts of the military records of State troops, to answer which would cost more than a million dollars, so that the most economical way would be to publish a complete roster.

The publication will be enormous in size, including no less than 30 volumes as large as the rebellion records.

The northern names will be published with the southern because it is desired to have all of these data in one compilation instead of being scattered through various State books.

Moreover, it is felt to be a graceful thing to bracket the names of the men who wore the blue and the gray. In order to carry out this purpose Secretary Root today sent the following letter to the governors of all the States which furnished troops for the Confederate armies:

War Department, Washington, March 16, 1903.

The Governor of the State of—

Sir: There is a very general desire on the part of the surviving participants of the great struggle in which the country was engaged from 1861 to 1865, and on the part of the descendants of those who have passed away, for a publication that shall be accessible to the general public and shall show the names of those who, either as officers or enlisted men, bore arms for the Union or for the Confederacy during the great war. In the opinion that this desire is one that should be gratified and that can be gratified, in great measure at least, by compiling and publishing, as a continuation of the publication known as the "official records of the Union and Confederate armies," a complete list or roster of the officers and men who served in those armies during the Civil war, this department recommended at the last session of congress, the enactment of a law authorizing the compilation and preparation of such a roster for publication. That recommendation was followed by enactment of a provision of law which is embodied in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act, approved Feb. 25, 1903, and which is as follows:

"That under the direction of the secretary of war the chief of the record and pension office shall compile, from such official records as are in the possession of the United States, and from such other records as may be obtained by loan from the various States and other official sources, a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies."

The department is prepared to enter at once upon the work of making the compilation thus authorized and to push it to completion as rapidly as possible. There will be little or no difficulty in making the Union part of the roster complete, but there will be great difficulty with regard to the Confederate records in the possession of this department. It is of the first importance, therefore, that no effort shall be spared to secure the temporary loan to the war department, for the purpose of copying, of any and all authentic Confederate records that can be found anywhere. Many of these records are in the possession of the various States and it is hoped will be made readily accessible, but there are others that are widely scattered among historical and memorial associations and private citizens. The problem of how to find and procure the loan of these scattered records is a difficult one, but it is one that must be solved in order that the Confederate soldier shall receive the full credit that is due him in the roster that is to be compiled.

I earnestly invite your cooperation with the department in an effort to make this compilation as nearly complete as it is possible to make it, and I shall be glad to have the benefit of any suggestions that you can make as to the manner in which that end can be best attained. The work will be in the immediate charge of Brg. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the records and pension office of this department, and I beg leave to suggest that if the plan herein outlined meets your approval you designate some official of your State to communicate with him relative to the details of the work and the steps to be taken in furtherance of it.

Very respectfully,

Elihu Root,
Secretary of War.

Raleigh, N. C., March 13.—A High Point, N. C., special says: William Holt and a negro, name unknown, met a horrible death in the country near here this afternoon. Mr. Holt and the negro were cutting feed with a steam cutter, when the fly wheel burst, mangle both Mr. Holt's legs and killing his companion instantly. Mr. Holt died an hour later.

DEMOCRATIC UNITY INSURED.

Result of a Caucus of Democratic Senators.

THE CAUCUS AND ITS ACTION

Related to the Amendment and Ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty.

Washington, March 16.—The Democratic Senators at their caucus today resolved to stand together in the Senate in support of two amendments to the Panama Canal treaty. One of these provides for the modification of the twenty-third article of the treaty, so as to insure the control of the canal zone by the United States, and the other enlarges the provision in the fourth article of the treaty, which is a disavowal of any intention on the part of the United States "to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or of the sister Republics in Central or South America," so as to include Mexico.

With reference to the latter amendment there was considerable debate. Many of the Senators advocated an amendment striking out the provision entirely, and practically all of them agreed that it had no place in the agreement, but it was concluded that as it had been incorporated and would probably remain, the best policy would be to make an effort to modify rather than to remove it. Mexico was incorporated because it was urged that the people of that country are as sensitive as those of any other about maintaining the integrity of their country, and also as much entitled to the guaranty as any other.

All the Democratic Senators except Senators Dubois, Culberson, Morgan, McLaurin, Clarke, of Arkansas, and Gibson were present. It was the understanding that all the Democrats would support the two amendments agreed upon, but that after they are acted upon individuals shall be at liberty to vote for or against the treaty as they may elect. It was also the understanding that some of the Democratic Senators would support some of Senator Morgan's individual amendments, but they will do so as individuals, and not as members of the Democratic caucus.

The amendment suggested to the twenty-third article of the treaty, giving the Government of the United States the exclusive right to police and protect the canal, is practically that offered by Senator Bacon on Staturday, with some verbal changes. This amendment makes the control of the United States over the canal absolute and exclusive, and its right to police and protect the same is under no circumstances dependent upon the request or invitation of the Republic of Colombia.

The other amendment agreed upon was to Article 4 of the treaty, relating to the policy of the United States towards other Central and South American Republics, the language of the amendment being as follows:

"The United States, following their uniform established policy in regard to their sister Republics in America, freely acknowledge and recognize the sovereignty of the Republic of Colombia, and disavow any intention to impair it in any way whatever, or to increase her territory at the expense of Colombia, but most earnestly desire her peace and prosperity."

The Vote in the Senate.

Washington, March 16.—The Senate spent six solid hours in executive session today in its effort to pass on the amendments to the Panama Canal treaty in preparation for the final vote on the treaty tomorrow. Immediately after the Senate went into executive session the order for the presentation of amendments with fifteen minutes speeches on them went into effect. There was quite a large attendance of Senators, both political parties having summoned their adherents in the Senate to be present with the view of making the best possible showing in case of division on party lines. Consequently the roll-calls of the day were well responded to and the vote cast was larger than had been expected.

The first vote was taken about forty minutes after the doors were closed, and it came upon an amendment suggested by Senator Pettus, providing that the treaty should not go into effect until it should be approved by Congress. This amendment was voted down—60 to 9—all of the Republicans and some of the Democrats enrolling themselves against it.

Following the announcement of that ballot Senator Morgan offered a number of the amendments of which he had given previous notice, but they were passed upon adversely and without roll calls. One of these amendments was a declaration to the effect that nothing contained in the treaty should be construed as invalidating the Spooner Act. Another provided for the submission of the treaty to the French Government as a party interested in the treaty.

The second roll call of the day was upon an amendment offered by Senator Morgan providing for the acquisition of the canal zone in perpetuity and not by lease, to be renewed after ninety-nine years, as provided in the treaty. It was voted down.

The Senate then took up Senator Bacon's amendment for the absolute control by the United States, and Mr. Bacon addressed the Senate in support of it. The Bacon amendment, when put to a vote was lost—46 to 24—a strict party vote. Senator Teller, thereupon, offered an amendment retaining the language of Article 23 as it stands except the words "with the consent of Colombia," in the provision permitting the intervention of the United States in case Colombia should prove unequal to the task of defending the canal, but it likewise was voted down—46 to 24.

The Senate then adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock, with the understanding that the other Democratic caucus amendment, that to Article 4, should be disposed of first.

Washington, March 13.—The Caribbean squadron, under command of Admiral Coghlan, has been ordered to Honduras, where the revolution is assuming serious proportions, to protect American interests.