

STRANGEST OF STOCK PANICS

Enormous Declines, No Failures Known, No Banks Want Help.

UNION PACIFIC DOWN \$25.

Half a Billion Knocked Off Apparent Values of Listed Stocks.

Harrison Thinks He Knows Who Did It—Hesitant to Hold a Share of His Policies—Predicts a Shrinkage All Over the Country, With Labor and Capital Both More Plentiful and Cheaper—May Be the Rock Island Party Is Not Carrying the Box Now—Banks Do Not Apprehend Commercial Disaster—Trust Company Buys Heavily at the Bottom.

In the stock market yesterday there were losses of from \$10 to \$30 a share in many railroad and industrial securities which have long been known as standard investment stocks. In the case of Reading and Union Pacific the losses exceeded \$20 a share. On the whole security list there were heavy net losses representing in the aggregate more than half a billion dollars, to say nothing of the losses in the outside market and resultant losses in markets in other cities. The average decline of twenty railroad stocks used for statistical purposes was \$7.81 a share, as against \$5.01 on the preceding day. The market, as the figures show, lapsed from the condition of demoralization prevailing on the previous day and on two days of last week into one of absolute panic.

Yet whatever the Clearing House sheets may disclose on the showdown at 11 o'clock this morning there was no failure reported yesterday up to the time, late in the evening, when tired clerks and worried employees left the banking and brokerage offices. While on Wednesday brokers and bankers agreed that the decline was remarkable for the absence of failures, as, indeed, it was unprecedented, yesterday they characterized the same condition as amazing.

Late in the afternoon there was an informal conference of officials of the Clearing House and representatives of some of the largest Clearing House banks. By personal interview and by telephone the situation was thoroughly canvassed and every effort was made to locate weak spots. In the language of a prominent Clearing House official this was the result of the informal action: "Not a single bank wants aid or is asking for it."

Nothing like it but the Northern Pacific panic. The losses yesterday are comparable only to those of the Northern Pacific panic. There was the panic in 1873, for instance, with more than forty failures and no average losses comparable with those of yesterday, and there have been panics since in which declines but half as great caused the suspension of big houses. Everywhere in the Street this feature of the day was considered the most extraordinary in the history of the Street. Men might be dying hard, it was said, but never before had they displayed such endurance.

A bank officer who had been thoroughly surprised at the prompt responses to calls for additional collateral expressed a general feeling in saying: "Never have such losses been sustained as in the last three months. With one exception in all my experience there have been no such heavy losses as were inflicted. Even in the '80s, the business here is concerned, the only thing that even looks wrong is the quotations. I don't know what to make of it."

In the big day of the Northern Pacific panic the average loss in railroad stocks was something over \$8 a share, and on the two big days the aggregate loss was \$13.70 a share. This compares with \$13.82, the average loss on the Northern Pacific and yesterday. The aggregate loss yesterday was undoubtedly greater because there are more securities on the list, but it must be borne in mind that stocks were selling on a lower plane in 1901 and, therefore, the losses were more significant.

WILD DAY IN THE MARKET. In wide fluctuations between sales, in differences of one or two points between the prices in simultaneous sales, in the frantic rush to sell at whatever price and in the absence of buying power the market also was only comparable to the May, 1901, panic. Brokers would take orders only at the market in most cases and often there were variations of 4, 5 or 6 points before an order could be executed. At some times of the day there were wide fluctuations upward as well as downward, prices jumping forward as well as backward and demonstrating to the crowds in the brokerage offices the extent of the confusion prevailing on the floor.

Transactions for the day were in excess of 2,500,000 shares, an increase of 500,000 shares over the previous day. With five exceptions the total was the greatest in the history of the exchange. It was exceeded on the two days of the Harrison market last August, on the day of the Lawson panic in December, 1904, and on the two days in 1901, when alone transactions in excess of 3,000,000 shares had been recorded.

LONDON STARTS THE DAY BADLY. An unsettled condition in the London market preceded the local opening. The condition there, it was said, was very serious not only on account of fears of the action of the New York market but on account of

JAPANESE LABORERS EXCLUDED.

Cannot Enter the United States on Passports to Another Country or to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President today performed his part of the agreement with Great Britain and the school authorities of San Francisco by signing an executive order affecting the immigration of Japanese laborers into the United States. It is expected that this order will have all the effect of an exclusion treaty with Japan so far as the admission of Japanese laborers is concerned, and in view of the adjournment of the California State Legislature it is assumed that this action of the President marks the close of the Japanese school controversy. The Government has already taken steps to withdraw its suit to enforce the admission of Japanese pupils to the white schools of San Francisco. The executive order signed to-day is as follows:

Whereas by the act entitled "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907, whenever the President is satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States, or to the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States, to the detriment of labor conditions therein, it is made the duty of the President to refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such country or from such insular possession or from the Canal Zone; and whereas upon sufficient evidence produced before me by the Department of Commerce and Labor, to-wit: Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada or Hawaii and come therefrom, but refused permission to enter the continental territory of the United States, to the detriment of labor conditions therein;

I hereby order that such citizens of Japan or Korea, to-wit: Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada or Hawaii and come therefrom, but refused permission to enter the continental territory of the United States, shall be excluded therefrom.

THE WHITE HOUSE, Washington, March 14, 1907.

JAPANESE GIRLS IN SCHOOL.

San Francisco's New Rule in Effect—Corean Children Still Barred.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Nine little Orientals applied this morning for permission to enter Redding primary school under the new ruling made by the Board of Education yesterday. They ranged in age from 10 to 14 years. The school principal, Miss Deane, postponed action until afternoon when she will hear from the board. She examined the applicants and found that all spoke English fluently. Four girls who proved to be Japanese were admitted, but five others, who were found to be Koreans, were sent to the Oriental school.

TO PROTECT BRITISH IN PERSIA.

Indian Government Will Send Troops if Developments Make It Necessary.

LONDON, March 14.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Bombay says that owing to the unsettled condition of the Persian Government the Government of India is negotiating with the British Legation at Teheran regarding the protection of the British consulates in Persia. Troops will be in readiness to be despatched, but developments will be awaited before sending the troops to Persia, where the British Government is embarrassed. The correspondent instances the unrest in the Urdi district, where the Governor has been removed, owing to the protests of the British and American Ministers.

The Teheran correspondent of the Mail, recording the persistence of lawlessness, says that the Parliament sent delegates to the Shah to tell him that the anarchy in the country was due to his willful opposition to Parliament, which disclaimed responsibility in the event of "interested neighbors" taking advantage of the chaos in Persia.

NO MORE DEAD FROM JENA.

No Bodies Found in Dock in Which the Wreck Lies.

Toulon, March 14.—The wreck in which the French battleship Jena lies is now completely dry. No bodies were found. Those who threw themselves into the water after the explosion are mostly dead, and their bodies have been recovered or are in hospital. PARIS, March 14.—President Brisson in the Chamber of Deputies today thanked the foreign Governments and urged the messages of sympathy that had sent upon the disaster at Toulon, and the Chamber then adjourned as a mark of sorrow.

ROBBED HER WHILE AT PRAYER.

Negro Steals Bag Containing Laces From a Young Woman in Grace Church.

While on her way home on Wednesday afternoon Edna Antone of 90 State street, Brooklyn, dropped into the noonday service in Grace Church. She had with her \$500 worth of laces in a handbag. This she placed beside her and knelt in prayer. While she was still in this attitude a negro came into the pew and knelt near her. Miss Antone glanced at her neighbor and pulled the handbag nearer to her. "You needn't be afraid," said the negro, "your bag is safe."

Miss Antone closed her eyes again, but when the prayer was over both bag and negro had disappeared. The sexton of the church sent the girl to Police Headquarters. From there an alarm was sent out and later the negro was picked up in West Twenty-seventh street by Policeman Flood of the West Thirty-seventh street station. He was arraigned in the West Side court. He gave his name as William Benson of 242 West Twenty-seventh street. The girl identified him as the man who was in the pew beside her. The handbag and the laces, which were recovered, she also identified. Magistrate Breen held the prisoner in \$1,000 for a further examination. The laces belonged to the girl's mother.

Try Gold & Black Label 1, 2 & 3 Crown Sherries of A. R. Ruiz & Hermano, Jersey, Spain.—Ad.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY. Fridays and Saturdays during March, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leave New York 1:35 P. M. Arrive Atlantic City 7:30 P. M. See time table for full particulars.—Ad.

RELIEF FOR MONEY MARKET.

Secretary Cortelyou Proposes Three Measures.

Banks May Retain Additional Circulation Authorized Last October—Treasury Will Purchase \$25,000,000 of 4 Per Cent and Allow Deposits of Customs.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Three measures were authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day with the view of relieving, so far as possible, the demoralized financial conditions in New York. How far these steps will contribute to that end may be a matter of serious question, but Secretary Cortelyou believes this is all the Government is justified in doing at present.

Shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon the Secretary announced that he would allow those banks which under the Department's permission of October last took out an aggregate of about \$18,000,000 of circulation secured by State and municipal bonds to keep this circulation outstanding for the present. It was stipulated last fall that these circulating notes should be retired between March and August of this year. Secretary Cortelyou feels that in view of the present disturbance of the market it would be unwise to call upon the banks to retire these circulating notes.

Mr. Cortelyou also announced this afternoon that he would purchase bonds of the 4 per cent issue of 1907 up to the amount of \$25,000,000, with interest up to July 1, and that customs collectors would be authorized to deposit receipts in national banks under the terms of the Aldrich law recently enacted. The Secretary's announcement in full is as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury has this day announced that any bank that increased its circulation under the terms of the Department announcement of October 22, 1906, and was required hereby to retire the same during the months of March and August may retain said additional circulation upon due notification to the Comptroller of the Currency if it desires to do so, without change as to security for public deposits, until further notice. But those banks desiring to retire their additional circulation obtained in this way will be required to withdraw the State, municipal and railroad bonds now lodged with the Treasurer of the United States as security for public deposits and substitute the bonds released by reason of retirement of their additional circulation.

The amended section 5133 of the Revised Statutes, by the act approved March 4, 1907, eliminated the words "except receipts from customs" and the Secretary of the Treasury is now instructing collectors of customs at all ports to issue to banks desiring to deposit their receipts with national bank depositories already established in same cities as the custom houses. The Secretary of the Treasury has also issued a circular, under the name of a regulation, with interest to July 1, the date of their maturity, any registered and coupon bonds of the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907 to an amount not exceeding \$25,000,000, to be presented at once for redemption and registered bonds should be duly assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury. A copy of this circular will be mailed to each owner of registered bonds.

The circular of February 11, 1907, providing for the purchase of these bonds at 103 1/4, has been rescinded. The registered bonds were sent out to holders of the issue of the issue of 1907. The text of this circular, bearing date to-day, signed by Secretary Cortelyou, is as follows:

In accordance with the provisions of existing law the Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives public notice that he will redeem at any time after this date, upon presentation, the registered and coupon bonds of the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907 to an amount not exceeding \$25,000,000. Bonds intended for redemption under this circular should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, division of loans and currency.

Registered bonds must be duly assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. The assignments being dated and witnessed by one of the officers indicated in the note printed on the back of each bond, and where payment is desired in the name of any person other than the payee of such bonds, the assignment must be to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption for account of the assignee. The assignee must be a person whose favor redemption is desired.

The circular of February 11, 1907, providing for the purchase of the 4 per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1907 at 103 1/4 is hereby rescinded. For the present the order affecting the deposit of custom house receipts will probably be applied only to New York. As fully one-half of the tariff duties are collected at New York, and as the collections for the whole country are averaging upward of a million dollars a day, the possibilities of this form of relief are considerable.

There is already a good deal of speculation as to the success of the bond buying scheme, but it is to be considered that the offer to purchase bonds also includes a payment of interest up to July 1 next. The Treasury is now in fine condition to meet emergencies, for the available cash balance to-day reached the high figure of \$27,320,519.

MAY SUPPORT READING.

Reported That Philadelphia Capital Will Back the Stock To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—A conference was held to-night at the residence of George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railroad. It is reported that President McCross of the Pennsylvania Railroad, half a dozen of the foremost financiers of Philadelphia and three of the city's biggest merchants were present. The shrinkage in the price of Reading, which is largely held here, caused the conference, which it is said was decided upon at the dinner given to Mr. McCross by Isaac F. Clothier last night.

Mr. Baer could not be seen after the conference, nor would any of those mentioned as participating see newspaper men. It was said that a great sum had been pledged to support Reading to-morrow, but no confirmation of this report could be got.

Ex-Senator Burton Will Stay in Jail. ARLENE, Kan., March 14.—A letter from ex-Senator Burton says he considers the report from Washington that he must stay in jail another month unless he pays his fine as reliable. He says he has no money with which to pay and he does not want to borrow it. He probably will remain at Arlene until April 21.

After all, UBER'S the Scotch that made Go highball famous.—Ad.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST FLORIDA ROUTE. In Southern Air Line through Pensacola, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Ocala, Leesburg, Gainesville.—Ad.

D. L. & W. JURY DISAGREES.

No Verdict in the Latest of the Sugar Refining Cases.

After being out more than four hours yesterday the jury in the United States Circuit Court announced to Judge Holt that it had been unable to agree on a verdict in the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, charged with violation of the Elkins anti-rabats act in making refunds on shipments to Lowell M. Palmer, the routing agent of the American Sugar Refining Company. Counsel for the Lackawanna company and B. D. Caldwell, its vice-president, who has been constant in his attendance at all sessions of the trial since it began last Monday morning, were plainly disappointed at the failure of the jurors to reach a verdict.

United States District Attorney Stimson was not prepared to say yesterday afternoon whether the Lackawanna would again be placed on trial. The action of President Trustad and Vice-President Caldwell in coming into court to testify and their willingness to admit the transactions with Palmer would, it was thought, go far in disposing the jurors favorably to the road. The declaration of the officers that they did not know that the repayments were to go to the sugar company and the frankness which characterized their testimony, it was considered, had strengthened the case of the company immensely.

When the jurors finally showed up after being in conference for over three hours and reported that they had been unable to agree, it was said that the case was of vital public interest, that it was highly desirable that some definite decision should be arrived at. He urged the jurors to waive their private views as far as possible and sent them out again to deliberate, but after an hour's conference they came back with the report that an agreement seemed out of the question. The jurors were, it is understood, evenly divided in their opinion as to the Lackawanna's guilt.

HONDURANS LOSE A BATTLE.

President Zelaya of Nicaragua Reports the Victory.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 14.—President Zelaya of Nicaragua has sent a despatch from his field headquarters at Sanchez, Honduras, reporting that the Honduran forces were defeated yesterday near Tegucigalpa, the capital, after two days fighting by the revolutionists and their Nicaraguan allies. Many men were killed or wounded on both sides. Seventy officers and soldiers of the Honduran forces were captured. Gen. Sotero Barahona, President Bonilla's Secretary of War, was in command of the Hondurans.

President Zelaya also reported the seizure of the Pacific Mail steamship City of Para of 1,000 rifles destined for the Honduran Government. The seizure was made at Corinto, a Nicaraguan port. MOBILE, Ala., March 14.—It is reported that the Nicaraguan Government is arranging to form military companies of 100 men in several Southern cities for service in the campaign against Honduras.

It is said that inducements were offered to a soldier of fortune at New Orleans who has recently arrived in nearly every country in both hemispheres to organize companies and prepare the men for the trip to the tropics. This man, who was in the Boer war, the Cuban insurrection, the turmoil of South Africa and the opera bouffe wars of Central America, had declined to say from whom the offer of a commission in the Nicaraguan army had come.

It is known that several offers have been made by Nicaragua to secure munitions of war in this country. It is likely that should a serious effort be made to secure munitions, men could be readily found who would jump at the proposition to see a little fighting.

LYNCH LAW IN AFRICA NOW.

Europeans Take Punishment of Natives Out of Official Hands.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. MONROVIA, East Africa, March 14.—The white residents of Monrovia are adopting lynch law to punish natives who insult white women. The indignation of the Europeans is all the stronger because many cases have gone unpunished by the authorities. Public resentment culminated to-day when the president of the Colonists' Association and his wife were captured, and publicly flogged by two other Europeans. The case is reported to have occurred at the court house. Practically the whole non-official white population was present. The Magistrate and a police officer protested, but did not interfere.

The native population is showing unrest. The Government has promised to comply with the demands of the whites that it issue rifles and ammunition. It has appointed a defence committee. ANOTHER LEXOW INQUIRY. What the Police Inspectors May Expect if They Defeat the Bingham Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—If the police inspectors of New York City should succeed in defeating the Bingham police bill they will undoubtedly find that they have run their heads into a noose. It may mean another Lexow investigation of the city. Last Monday night there was introduced by Senator Page a bill that probably escaped the attention of the inspectors. The reason for that probably was because the bill was only in the interests of Charter revision, but if the inspectors would only take the trouble to read that bill they will find that it is of such a nature that the inspectors can be placed on the stand and castrated.

This bill is the endorsement of Gov. Hughes and was drawn by James Cotton Myers, chairman of the finance committee of the New York City Board of Aldermen. It is to be rushed through the Legislature, for the time being, by a new charter commission, which the bill creates, to report to the Governor is limited to December 1. The bill provides that the commission, which is to be appointed by the Governor and be composed of nine members, shall have all the powers of a legislative committee, and it may invoke the power of any court in the State to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers. By this means they can go into the writings of the Police Department. They can find excuse for that in the provision of the bill which says that the commission shall inquire into the workings of all the laws affecting the government of New York City. The commission is also authorized to employ counsel, so that the inspectors would be questioned very closely.

To-day Senator Page received word from Commissioner Bingham that he would attend the hearing before the Senate Cities Committee on Tuesday next. Louisville Street Car Strike Ended. LOUISVILLE, March 14.—Through the efforts of a committee of business men the street car strike was ended to-night. All strikers are to be taken back except those arrested for attacks on the company's property. The men get an increase in pay.

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived: St. Marsca, Trinidad, March 4.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. This purity has made it famous.—Ad.

A POLICE BOODLE INQUIRY.

IF THE BINGHAM BILLS ARE KILLED IN THE SENATE

Legislative Investigation Pretty Certain to Follow—Too Much Heard About the Corruption Fund, Now Said to Be Between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

It is pretty certain that there will be a legislative investigation if Commissioner Bingham's police bills get slugged to death in the Senate. It is believed that Gov. Hughes, who has taken a direct interest in the fate of the Commissioner's bills, will see to it that there is an investigation to determine how the inspectors' corruption fund, which has grown to a figure not less than \$200,000 and very likely nearer \$300,000, was split up.

There's a pretty strong belief at Police Headquarters these days that the bills will ride through the Senate safely, though by a narrow majority. It is known that twenty-four Senators are pledged to support the legislation Commissioner Bingham asked for. Twenty-six votes are needed to pass the bills, and a gain of several votes is expected when Gen. Bingham and a party of New York men appear next Tuesday before the Senate Committee on Cities to explain just why this legislation is required.

Another reason why success is expected for the bills by the citizens' committee of fifty and others more directly interested is their belief that when the pinch comes a few Senators who know of the existence of the inspectors' dough bag won't have the nerve to stand out. A few of these are expected to get attacks of grip or tonsillitis which are occasionally prevalent at Albany. The inspectors have been downright frank about their corruption fund, and the newspapers have told the people much about the way it has been accumulated.

It is known that if a legislative investigation comes it won't be a half-hearted investigation at all, but an inquiry which will set out to determine how much cash the inspectors took to Albany, whom the money was collected, who got it and how much. Persons working hard for the bill are confident that Gov. Hughes will insist on just such an investigation, and feel that the Governor is just the sort of man who will see that the principal business would be to find out things.

There is a prospect now that the Bingham bills will pass the Senate. The money was collected, who got it and how much. Persons working hard for the bill are confident that Gov. Hughes will insist on just such an investigation, and feel that the Governor is just the sort of man who will see that the principal business would be to find out things.

There is a prospect now that the Bingham bills will pass the Senate. The money was collected, who got it and how much. Persons working hard for the bill are confident that Gov. Hughes will insist on just such an investigation, and feel that the Governor is just the sort of man who will see that the principal business would be to find out things.

There is a prospect now that the Bingham bills will pass the Senate. The money was collected, who got it and how much. Persons working hard for the bill are confident that Gov. Hughes will insist on just such an investigation, and feel that the Governor is just the sort of man who will see that the principal business would be to find out things.

There is a prospect now that the Bingham bills will pass the Senate. The money was collected, who got it and how much. Persons working hard for the bill are confident that Gov. Hughes will insist on just such an investigation, and feel that the Governor is just the sort of man who will see that the principal business would be to find out things.

WILL SOON NAME NEW SENATOR.

Republicans Will Nominate Spooner's Successor, But Not Elect Him Until May 1.

MADISON, Wis., March 14.—With the coming of former Speaker E. L. Lornot to-day all the candidates for the United States Senate are on the skirmish line ready for the struggle which may come early next week in the caucus of Republican members of the Legislature. It is proposed to clear the table of the Senate by the election of the same man, as decided by the opinion of the Attorney-General by deciding in caucus upon the Republican nominee at once and allowing the formality of election to wait until the resignation of Senator Spooner takes effect, May 1.

Lornot doubtless will lead at the beginning with perhaps forty votes, but whether he will be able to get the other dozen needed and to whom his followers will turn in backing the two big questions of the situation.

UNCONSCIOUS IN SUBWAY.

Man Whose Name Is Supposed to Be William McBride Found at Thirty-third St.

Passengers alighting at the uptown Thirty-third street subway station shortly before 10 o'clock to-night noticed a man lying at the foot of the stairs. The policeman on post was notified and on falling to get any response from the man called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Martin, who responded, found that the man was suffering from a severe scalp wound and removed him to the hospital. From a card in his pocket he is supposed to be William McBride, but no address could be found. He is about 35 years old, smoothly shaven and wore good clothes. Up to midnight he had not regained consciousness.

MARVIN BOY TRAVELLING.

Father Gets Word That He Was Seen on a Santa Fe Train Bound for Salt Lake.

DOVER, Del., March 14.—Dr. Horace Marvin heard again to-day of his missing boy. A message came from the conductor of Afton, Topoka and Santa Fe train No. 71, apprising Dr. Marvin that his child was at that very moment on the conductor's train with nobody looking after him. On his face was a shiner, a hole in his hair, and he was smoothly shaven and wore good clothes. Up to midnight he had not regained consciousness.

SHAH'S JEWEL COLLECTION.

Had Hoarded Up \$50,000,000 Worth—14 Pound Diamond Belt.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. TEHRAN, March 14.—A despatch from Teheran says that an inventory of the late Shah's jewels shows that he collected precious stones to the value of \$50,000,000. His hoard contains an unrivalled collection of diamonds. A belt, studded with diamonds, which the Shah was accustomed to wear on State occasions, weighs eighteen pounds and is valued at several million dollars. A wonderful silver vase, decorated with 100 emeralds, one so large that all the Shah's numerous titles are engraved on it; a sword with a diamond covered scabbard, valued at \$1,250,000; a square block of amber, containing 400 cubic inches, said to have been dropped from the skies in the time of Mohammed, are among the treasures the valuers found.

NEW CANAL COMMISSION.

Successors to Retiring Members Will Be Appointed To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Announcement was made at the office of the Secretary of War to-day that the resignations of Rear Admiral Mordcau T. Endicott, Gen. Peter C. Hains and Benjamin M. Harrod as members of the Isthmian Canal Commission had been accepted, to take effect to-morrow. Appointments will then be made which will cause the personnel of the Canal Commission to be as follows:

John F. Stevens, chairman; Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer; Major David D. Claiborne, corps of engineers; Major William L. Sibert, corps of engineers; H. H. Rosseau, now chief of the bureau of yards and docks of the Navy Department; Col. William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer on the Isthmus, and Jackson Smith, head of the department of labor and quarters.

NEGROES DECLARE FOR FORAKER.

Proselyting Agent Touring the South Strikes Off in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., March 14.—Several prominent negro Republicans from all parts of the State met here to-day and adopted resolutions highly eulogistic of Senator Foraker for his interest in their cause. The resolutions declared great dissatisfaction with the Roosevelt administration, which gave all the fat Federal offices to white Democrats and a change is demanded. Roscoe Simmons, a negro politician of New York, attended the meeting in the interest of Senator Foraker. It is said that Simmons is to visit every Southern State and stir up the negroes against Roosevelt.

SUFFRAGETTES SUPREME OFFER.

Willing to Sacrifice Their Hair to Gain Entrance into Commons.

LONDON, March 14.—When the suffragettes proclaimed their readiness to die for the cause some thought the acme of renunciation had been reached, but Mrs. Martin, secretary of the Women's Political Union, propounds a deeper sacrifice which they are prepared to make. She says that in order to facilitate their entrance into the House of Commons their men's clothes without detection so that they may make a demonstration they are willing to have their hair shorn. An irreverent reporter asked Mrs. Martin if she had ever worn male clothes. She replied that she should not think of answering such a personal question.

REPUBLICANS WILL NOMINATE SPOONER'S SUCCESSOR, BUT NOT ELECT HIM UNTIL MAY 1.

MADISON, Wis., March 14.—With the coming of former Speaker E. L. Lornot to-day all the candidates for the United States Senate are on the skirmish line ready for the struggle which may come early next week in the caucus of Republican members of the Legislature. It is proposed to clear the table of the Senate by the election of the same man, as decided by the opinion of the Attorney-General by deciding in caucus upon the Republican nominee at once and allowing the formality of election to wait until the resignation of Senator Spooner takes effect, May 1.

Lornot doubtless will lead at the beginning with perhaps forty votes, but whether he will be able to get the other dozen needed and to whom his followers will turn in backing the two big questions of the situation.

UNCONSCIOUS IN SUBWAY.

Man Whose Name Is Supposed to Be William McBride Found at Thirty-third St.

Passengers alighting at the uptown Thirty-third street subway station shortly before 10 o'clock to-night noticed a man lying at the foot of the stairs. The policeman on post was notified and on falling to get any response from the man called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Martin, who responded, found that the man was suffering from a severe scalp wound and removed him to the hospital. From a card in his pocket he is supposed to be William McBride, but no address could be found. He is about 35 years old, smoothly shaven and wore good clothes. Up to midnight he had not regained consciousness.

MARVIN BOY TRAVELLING.

Father Gets Word That He Was Seen on a Santa Fe Train Bound for Salt Lake.

DOVER, Del., March 14.—Dr. Horace Marvin heard again to-day of his missing boy. A message came from the conductor of Afton, Topoka and Santa Fe train No. 71, apprising Dr. Marvin that his child was at that very moment on the conductor's train with nobody looking after him. On his face was a shiner, a hole in his hair, and he was smoothly shaven and wore good clothes. Up to midnight he had not regained consciousness.

THE OTHER EXPERTS.

It was then about the hour for adjournment, so that the rest of the experts did not testify. The game will go on to-day. The other five alienists who will answer the same thing to the same questions are Dr. William Hirsch of the Cornell University medical school; Dr. William Mabon, Dr. William B. Friedman of the New York Polytechnic; Dr. A. R. Dieffendorf of Middletown, Conn.; and Dr. Albert W. Ferris of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Before the experts got into action there were some doubts as a result of which it was announced that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw would be recalled to the stand before the case is finished. This announcement came

HEROME LINES UP HIS EXPERTS

And Fires at Them a 13,000 Word Hypothetical Question.

HUMMEL ANSWER SLIPS IN.

Lawyer Witness Declares That Evelyn Nesbit Denied Telling Thaw About White.

All Six of Jerome's Alienists Sworn in at Once and the Long Question Will Not Be Recalled—Austin Flint, First Called, Answers That Thaw Knew What He Was Doing When He Killed White—Question Makes Much of the Long Talk J. C. Hines Smith Had With the Prisoner—Hummel's Answer Allowed to Stand, Delmas Declining to Testify That He Withdrawn—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw May Be Recalled to the Stand.

A new battery of experts wheeled into action yesterday afternoon at the Thaw trial and turned their guns upon the position previously taken up by the defence under the command of Drs. Evans and Wagner. There were six of them, all told, and they made a striking group as they all lined up around one small Bible, which disappeared completely from view as they laid hands upon it while they swore individually and collectively to tell