

FULL TEXT OF THE CANAL TREATY

To be Under the Auspices of the United States.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

The Canal Shall be Open in Time of War as in Time of Peace.

SHALL NEVER BE BLOCKADED.

Nor Shall Any Right of War Be Exercised, Nor Any Act of Hostility Be Committed Within Its Rules

Substantially Those Governing the Navigation of the Suez Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The following is the text of the new treaty negotiated in relation to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal:

The United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end remove any objection which may arise from the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States.

Article I.—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by the gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription or purchase of stock or shares, and that subject to the provisions of the present convention the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the executive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Article II.—The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of neutralization established in article VIII. of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, adopt, as the basis of such neutralization, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other Powers, signed at Constantinople, October 29, 1858, for the free navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal, that is to say:

1.—The canal shall be free and open in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such vessels on account of their nationality, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise.

2.—The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

3.—Levels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accord with the regulations in force, and with out such intimation as may result from the necessities of the service.

4.—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal except in case of an accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

5.—The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal within three marine miles of the transit, and in such waters no warlike vessels shall remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible, but a vessel of war of any nation shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

6.—The plant, establishments, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

7.—No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent thereto. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to construct, maintain and operate along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

8.—The high contracting parties, will immediately upon the exchange of ratifications of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it.

Article IV.—The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty; and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible, and the plenipotentiaries of the plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, A. D., February 5, 1900.

(Signed) JOHN HAY, PAUNCEFOOTE.

The President's letter of transmittal is as follows: To the Senate: I transmit herewith with a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a convention this day signed by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the

SEABOARD'S BILL IS CONSIDERED

Senate Chamber Crowded With Spectators.

A SPICY DEBATE.

Judge Watts and Leake, Messrs. Carter, Milliser and Anderson Heard.

FURTHER ARGUMENT TO-NIGHT.

Presidents Williams and Myers to State Their Views—Seaboard People Charge the Other Side with Conducting a Monopoly—Mr. Carter's Reply.

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Every seat in the hall was occupied, and interested spectators filled all the space in the aisles back of the railings.

After hearing three gentlemen in favor of the bill and two in opposition, the committee adjourned to meet to-night.

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The incorporators named in the substitute are John Skelton Williams, E. St. John, J. William Middendorf, James H. Dooley, T. C. Williams, Jr., Gardner L. Boothe and Julien T. Burke. The names of George Wayne Anderson, S. L. Kelley, and S. S. P. Patterson, who were incorporators in the Cogbill bill, were stricken out in the substitute. This bill provides that before the charter shall become effective the charter held by the State in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road shall be sold to the Richmond and Washington Air Line Railroad Company, or to some other purchaser, after due advertisement. The bill guarantees that the proposed new company will pay not less than \$300 per share for such stock. The bill provides also that the Richmond and Washington Air Line Company shall execute bond in the sum of \$50,000 with the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company, as surety, which shall be forfeited to the State if the company fails to build the road.

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BEFORE SENATE

To the Exclusion of All Other Business.

FOR BIMETALLISM.

Amendment to Defer to International Agreement.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee, offered an amendment to the pending Financial bill, providing that nothing in the bill shall interfere with efforts to secure international bimetalism with the concurrence of the leading nations of the world.

Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, offered another amendment providing that the bill shall not be construed to affect the present legal tender quality of silver dollars coined by the United States.

To the same bill Mr. Chandler proposed an amendment providing that the gold dollar of 25.8 grains, and the silver dollar of 412.2 grains, shall be the unit of value, and that all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at that parity of value, and that the United States notes and treasury notes, when presented to the Treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold or silver coin of such standard.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, also gave notice of an amendment to the same bill, providing for an "emergency fund" of \$50,000,000 in Treasury notes.

A joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint one woman commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette at the Exposition at Paris, was passed.

A bill was passed to erect a public building at Selma, Ala., at a cost of \$100,000.

Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, then resumed his speech on the Philippine question.

MR. ALEXANDER. Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, replied to speeches of Messrs. Morgan, McHenry and Money, on the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina. He maintained that the proposed amendment was clearly not unconstitutional.

An agreement was reached from the House to the Senate on the final vote of the financial bill, that measure would be taken up each day after routine morning business, to the exclusion of everything else.

Mr. Frazier gave notice that as soon as the financial bill was disposed of he would ask the Senate to take up the bill providing a civil government for Porto Rico.

Mr. Cannon expressed the hope that this notice would not interfere with the consideration of the measure providing a government for Hawaii.

Mr. Shoup announced that the Committee on Education and Elections would discuss the consideration of the case of former Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, as soon as the financial bill had passed.

The conference report on the urgency deficiency bill was agreed to.

The following bill was passed: Recognizing the able and gallant service of Captain Francis Tuttle, revenue cutter service, his officers and men of the cutter, also the heroic services of Lieutenant D. N. Jarvis, E. P. Berthel and Dr. S. J. Call, composing the overland expedition to Point Barrow, Arctic coast, for the relief of imperilled whalers; concerning the bearding of vessels; to authorize the Southern railway to construct a bridge across Lumber river, within the boundary lines of Robeson county, N. C.; to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the town of Norfolk in the city of New York and Long Island.

After a brief executive session the session at 4:55 P. M. adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Philippine question again occupied the attention of the House to-day. Mr. Williams, of Missouri, presented an amendment against the annexation of the Philippines, which attracted much attention. It was devoted almost entirely to the commercial aspects of the acquisition, holding that the absorption of the island would be ultimately to the disadvantage of the producers of cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp and sugar.

Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, made an exhaustive legal argument in support of the fight to hold and govern the islands. The general argument was in favor of the annexation of the Philippines, with what could be done under comparatively free trade relations. He believed that if we added the Philippines in setting up a stable government, there we could obtain perpetual free entry for our goods and escape the great question that was perplexing us. The cost of maintaining 20,000 troops, which would be necessary to maintain order in the Philippines, would be three times the value of the exports and imports of the islands.

NOBLER ISSUES. Mr. Morris thought there were higher and nobler issues involved in the acquisition of the Philippines than the benefits of our trade, and argued that the right to acquire them had been established by the decision of the courts. He held that Mr. Xeville, in opposing annexation, could not have promised his constituents never to vote a dollar for the support of the

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY. It is Generally Believed That Taylor Will Acquiesce in the Terms of the Amicable Agreement.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 6.—Whether it shall be war or peace in Kentucky rests to-night with Governor Taylor alone. The question has been in his mind all day, and to-night he declared that he had reached no decision and will announce his decision to-morrow.

The text of the agreement reached by Taylor and a conference last night was brought to him this morning by a committee consisting of General Dan Lindsay, T. H. Baker, and T. L. Edelen. They handed Governor Taylor a copy of the agreement, were closeted with him for some time, and then departed. As they left the building Mr. Baker remarked: "I hope and believe that the entire matter will be amicably adjusted. More than

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE CONFEDERATE WOMEN.

The First Money That Was Contributed in Their Honor.

At the tea given at Lee Camp Hall last evening by the Daughters of the Confederacy, one of the Virginia Daughters brought with her the two first dollars, beautifully framed, which were presented to her as an acknowledgment of the Woman's Building in Chicago in 1893. This money was given for starting a fund for the University, which is to be a memorial to the women of the South.

Governor Taylor made reference to this in a most pleasing manner in his address to the Daughters; he was both humorous and pathetic, alluding to the fact that this memorial would be more lasting than any statue in marble or bronze.

This interesting and beautiful gift will be kept in the Confederate Museum until the Memorial College shall have been erected, when it will be placed in that building in a glass case.

INSURGENT VICTORY.

A Night Attack Made on Battalion of Forty-Seventh Infantry.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—The insurgents attacked the first battalion of the Forty-seventh Infantry, and a number of the men were wounded and one sergeant killed, but details of the engagement are lacking.

Ships arriving from Legaspi report that the insurgent General Pana recently captured the town and made a sharp night attack on Major Shipton's battalion of the Forty-seventh Infantry, which occupied a large convent as a fort.

One battalion and a battery have sailed as reinforcements for Shipton. The casualties are unknown.

A corporal and four men, while patrolling the railroad near Malabacat recently, were captured, and the corporal was killed. A searching party looking for them was ambushed and a corporal killed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 6.—The State Board of Liquor Control is to be abolished, and the bill is being changed. The Senate bill to provide a new system of government was passed in the House to-day, and the Governor will approve the act.

The vote in the House was 77 to 24 in favor of abolishing the board. The action of the General Assembly is the result of dissatisfaction all over the State, by lack of harmony in the present board.

There were no charges of open dishonesty in the speeches to-day, but it was plainly asserted that the faction fight among the members of the board had hurt the State.

The bill provides that three directors of unquestioned character are to be elected for a term of two years, instead of five years, as at present. The commissioners or superintendent, elected by the board heretofore, and the cause of all the discussion, is to be elected by the General Assembly and given power to appoint employees, a right denied him now. He is to receive a salary of \$10,000 a year.

STRONG OPPOSITION. There is strong opposition to the dispensary system on the part of the prohibitionists, who polled twenty-six votes on direct issue, and of the local option people, who want the liquor traffic left in the hands of each county.

The House to-night, by a vote of 68 to 23, killed Mr. Patterson's substitute proposition to do away with the State Dispensary, and let the liquors be shipped direct from distillers to county dispensaries.

There are other features of the present law which will be amended, but the main issue is settled until the Democratic primary this summer, when dispensary, prohibition and local option will each have a ticket for State officers. Some prohibitionists, who polled twenty-six votes on the bill to-day as better than the law now in force, knowing that prohibition or local option could not pass the Senate.

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Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 5, 1900.

SCRUPULOUS FIDELITY. Secretary Hay is determined that the State Department shall observe with the most scrupulous fidelity whatever obligations may rest upon it toward Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in the matter of the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. It has not been possible to move in that matter pending the removal of the obstacle in the way of the canal building presented by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. There has been the strictest disposition to ignore the governments of our sister republics in the matter, but in the view of the Department it would not have been safe nor dignified to make reference to them in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The United States has acquired the power to deal with a free hand with the canal problem so far as Great Britain was concerned.

Now, however, the Department will address itself to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica looking to the acquisition of whatever provisions are deemed essential to the construction of the canal and its operation.

About the same time, or rather as soon as the Senate bill shall have ratified the treaty and the ratification shall have been exchanged, the Department will address identical notes to the great maritime powers of the world, with a view to securing their adhesion to the project for the perpetual neutralization of the canal.

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