

FILIPINOS ASK ADMISSION

Federalists Petition to Be Annexed as Territory.

SEND MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

Request That Islands Be Given a Chance to Ultimately Become a State—Oppose Idea of Colony and Declare Against Independence.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The memorial of the federal party of the Philippine Islands was transmitted to the senate yesterday afternoon by the secretary of war, together with a letter of transmittal by Governor Taft, in whose charge the document was given. The memorial was adopted at an extraordinary session of the federal party held in Manila in November.

The memorial proper is divided into two parts. The first of these is a petition for annexation and a presentation of the form of government desired. In this subdivision the federal party sets forth that it has made an exhaustive study of both the Filipinos and the Americans and concludes that from the mass of data collected it is "the intention of the two peoples that they should never be disunited."

The memorial announces as principles of this union the formation of "a more perfect union, an establishment of justice, the insurance of domestic tranquillity, promotion of the general welfare and the securing of the blessings of liberty."

The memorial then says: "To make of the Philippines a colony of the United States or to grant independence to the Philippines would be to hand the islands over to disorder and to anarchy, to destruction and to chaos."

The memorialists then pray a declaration by congress of the United States to the effect that the Philippine Islands are an integral part of the United States, the said Philippine Islands constituting a territory with the rights and privileges which the constitution of the United States grants to the other territories, such as that of becoming a state of the union.

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NEW QUEEN OF THE NAVY.

Battleship Illinois Shows Superiority Over Other Vessels of Her Class.
New York, Feb. 13.—The battleship Illinois, which dropped anchor off Tompkinsville, after its final trial run from Newport to New York, has proved herself the queen of the navy. In every test she has surpassed the Alabama, the Oregon and even her sister ship, the Kearsarge. The tests were rigorous, and fully demonstrated, her officers say, her superiority over other vessels of her class which the country can boast. Commander Usher, who, in the absence of Captain Converse, was in command of the vessel, said: "We had a hard test, and surprising efficiency. The most gratifying test was her speed at natural draft. The test showed 102 revolutions a minute, as against 98 for the Kearsarge. The additional speed indicated by the greater revolutions, would make us about half an hour faster than the Kearsarge, or in fact any other battleship. The speed was about 15.7 knots an hour."

"It was not only in speed that the Illinois broke records," said the captain, "she surpassed the figures of the test of other battleships in every particular. In maneuvering, in handling the guns, hoisting ammunition, loading and sighting and in swinging to one point and another as though engaged in a fight she fully showed her superiority."

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HOUSE PASSES OLEO BILL

Motion to Recommit Defeated by Majority of 34.

EACH STATE TO APPLY LAW.

Provision to Inspect and Brand Renovated and Process Butter Is Retained—No Division on Final Passage of the Measure.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The house yesterday passed the oleomargarine bill. There was no division on the final passage, the real test of strength having been made on a motion to recommit, which was defeated by a majority of 34. The provision to require the inspection and branding of renovated butter, which was adopted in committee of the whole, was retained on a ye and nay vote. As finally passed the bill is somewhat modified from the form in which it was reported from the committee on agriculture. It makes oleomargarine or imitation butter or cheese, transported into any state or territory for use, sale or consumption therein, subject to the laws of such states or territory, notwithstanding that it may be introduced in original packages, and imposes a tax of 10 cents per pound on oleomargarine made "in imitation of butter of any shade of yellow."

When not made in such color the tax is reduced to one-fourth of 1 cent per pound. The section is intended to prevent dealers, hotel proprietors, restaurant and boarding house keepers from coloring the uncolored article by making any person who furnishes the product and then sells or colorizes it to others a manufacturer within the meaning of the act. Penalties for violation of the act are a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$500 and imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than six months. The new section relating to the inspection and branding of renovated butter is as follows: "That the secretary of agriculture is hereby authorized to cause a rigid inspection to be made from time to time and at such times as he may deem necessary of all factories and store houses where butter is renovated, and all butter renovated at such places shall be carefully inspected in the same manner and to the same extent and purpose that meat products are now inspected. The quantity and quality of butter renovated shall be reported monthly. All renovated butter shall be designated as such by marks, brands and labels and the words 'renovated butter' shall be printed on all packages thereof in such manner as may be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture and shall be sold only as renovated butter. No renovated butter shall be shipped or transported from one state to another, or to foreign countries, unless inspected as provided in this section."

War claims occupied the attention of the house after the passage of the oleomargarine bill and the day was made notable by the passage of the first bill for the payment of the first claims of United States citizens arising out of the Spanish war. It carried something over \$55,000 for property taken in the United States for use of the army. An omnibus bill, carrying claims aggregating \$2,554,512 for stores and supplies taken from loyal citizens during the civil war, also was passed.

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ANSWER IN MERGER SUITS.

Assertion is Made That Companies Maintain Separate Management.
St. Paul, Feb. 13.—An answer has been served by the Great Northern railway on the attorneys for Milton L. Bondon and Sophia Barth Chapman in their action to prevent the Northern Securities company from securing the stock of the Great Northern railway. It is contended in the answer that the Great Northern railway system is not managed, operated and controlled by that company's officers and directors independently of other corporations and railway systems.

It is admitted that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroad companies have at all times kept up and still keep up separate corporate organizations. The defendants say the corporations and managing boards are wholly independent of each other and that each of the companies, its affairs and system of railroads have always been and are now managed, controlled and operated independently of the other said companies, its affairs and systems.

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SIX MEN KILLED IN FIGHT

Shot in Battle Between Officers and Mountaineers.

FIVE MORE PERISH IN FLAMES.

Posse Goes Out to Capture Bill Turner, Who Takes Refuge With His Gang in Saloon, Which Is Burned—Leader Escapes.

Middlesboro, Ky., Feb. 13.—Six are dead and as many more are dying as the result of a battle between officers from Middlesboro and mountaineers. The battle, which was one of the most desperate fights of its kind in the history of mountain warfare, occurred between 4 and 6 o'clock last evening at Lee Turner's "Quarter House" saloon, three and a half miles from Middlesboro. Last month some mules and other goods of Turner's were levied on in payment for a debt and a few nights ago, it is alleged, he, with others, went to Virginia, where the property had been taken, securing what was formerly his and returned to the "Quarter House." Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Watt Thompson summoned a posse of ten or fifteen men for the purpose of arresting Turner at his saloon.

Turner had heard that an attempt would be made to arrest him and he and his men, 15 in number, gave the officers a warm reception. The saloon is well suited for an attack like this. It is built of logs and is surrounded by a 30-foot fence, in which loopholes are cut so that the inmates can shoot at outsiders. Turner's surrender was demanded. His reply was a round of shots. Charley Cecil of Middlesboro was riding a pony in plain view of the Turner men. Some one raised a window of the log house and shot Cecil, who fell dead. Instantly the man at the window fell back, pierced by half a dozen bullets. Then the firing began in earnest. The officers scattered and, hiding behind trees, poured a galling fire into the mountain fortress. In the fight John Doyle, a railroad man, was badly wounded, perhaps fatally, and Simon Bean, another railroad man, was shot in the hand. As soon as Cecil was killed his companions determined to burn Turner's rendezvous and in the midst of the battle a man applied a torch to an exposed side of the building. Soon the building was in flames. Several of the mountain men came to the window and were immediately shot down. The members of the posse, surrounding the barricade, were determined to let none escape. Lee Turner and several of his friends, however, in some manner escaped, and he is now at Mingo mines, eight miles from Middlesboro. Several of his men perished in the flames. This has been the most exciting day ever known in Middlesboro, notwithstanding the fact that many battles have been fought within the town limits and in the near vicinity. All sorts of rumors are afloat, one being that five Turners were killed by the Winchester of the attacking men and that five more perished in the flames. It is also believed that the posse lost more men than one.

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HOPE FOR AMERICAN SUPPORT.

London Papers Anxious to See This Country in Line.

London, Feb. 13.—The announcement of the Anglo-Japanese treaty has opened the floodgates of discussion and comment throughout the continent. The London papers are full of interviews and comments and speculations as to the outcome of the alliance. A day's reflection has only served to confirm the opinions of the leading writers, which were hurriedly expressed yesterday. Noticeable throughout the comment here is the anxiety to see the United States in line with the agreement. Every editorial points to the identity of interests and looks for moral support from America.

The Standard says: "The new agreement exactly coincides with the views of American statesmen. If the United States does not actually make itself a party to the contract, we may take it for granted that it is free to join whenever it sees fit, and meanwhile it regards the agreement with sympathetic acquiescence."

SINKS VENEZUELAN GUNBOAT.

Revolutionary Steamer Libertador Has Crew on Board as Prisoners.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Feb. 13.—A schooner which communicated yesterday with the Venezuelan revolutionary steamer Libertador confirms the report that the latter sank the Venezuelan gunboat General Crespo, recently near Cumarebo. The captain and crew of Crespo are prisoners on board the Libertador.

The Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar is cruising in these waters. The Libertador is also off this island.

The political situation in Venezuela is unchanged. It is described as not being a revolution, but a circle of uprisings near Valencia, Puerto Cabello and Tucacas. Nobody seems able to explain the plans of General Matos, the revolutionary leader.

Sportsmen Urge Legislation.

Indianapolis, Feb. 13.—Sixteen delegates from as many states were present here yesterday at the meeting of the national assembly of the League of American Sportsmen. The delegates urged upon congress the passage of several measures. One of these provides better protection for wild animals and birds of Alaska and makes an open hunting season of but two months. Another bill provides for the conversion of all forest reserves in western states into game preserves and that these tracts shall be policed and governed as is the Yellowstone park.

Revise Statement of Faith.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.—The Presbyterian revision committee yesterday considered the third and fourth articles of the new brief statement of faith for popular use, and came to a final decision on the third article. This article touches on creation. The fourth article—on sin—will be again taken up today. The committee will adjourn today and it will be necessary to hold another lengthy meeting to dispose of the statement, which contains 16 articles. Washington will probably be decided on as the next meeting place.

Ball Player Sentenced for Robbery.

Glendive, Mont., Feb. 13.—Jerry McCarthy, a baseball player, has been sentenced to five years in the state penitentiary for the theft of nearly \$15,000 worth of diamonds from the trunks of C. B. Clausen, a traveling salesman for