FILIPINOS FOR ANNEXATION.

MEMORIAL FROM THE FEDERAL PARTY TO CONGRESS.

They Pray That the Islands Be Declared an Integral Part of the United States and Be Constituted a Territory With the Right of Becoming a State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A memorial from the Federal party in the Philippine Islands was transmitted to the Senate this afternoon by the Secretary of War, together with a letter of transmittal by Gov. Taft, in whose charge the document was given. The request of the Federal party is somewhat significant, owing to the fact that it is the dominant political party in the Philippines and it was almost entirely through its coöperation that the American authorities were enabled to secure the support of the Filipinos in the plans for civil government.

The memorial was adopted at an extraordinary session of the Federal party held in Manila in November. It sets forth that the performance of that obligation of the Treaty of Paris which gave the United States Congress authority to fix the status of the Philippine Islands had been deferred to this time because of the attack by the Filipinos upon the sovereignty of the United States, an act brought about through a misunderstanding and not through hatred of American sovereignty.

It further states that out of sixty provinces and districts of the islands war exists in but two—Batangas and Samar. They also assert that it is a demonstrated fact that the puebios or towns anxiously desire "a definite civil rule."

They assert that there is no reason for not replacing the military régime "by a civil rule of a popular character, in conformity with the decisive words of the never-to-be-forgotten President McKinley."

The memorial is divided into two parts. The first 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 from the mass of data collected that it is "the intention of the two peoples that they should never be disunited," and they announce as the principles for this union, the formation of "a more perfect union, the establishment of justice, the insurance of domestic tranquillity, provision for the common defence, promotion of the general welfare and the securing of the blessings of liberty." The memorial then proceeds:

"To make the Philippines a colony of the United States or to grant independence to the Filipinos would be to hand the islands over to disorder and to anarchy, to destruction and to chaos. In effect the colonial system involves the principles of difference of citizenship in equality of rights and other consequent abuses and injustices, with all of which we Filipinos were surfeited under the Spanish Government, and for this reason we reject everything which tends toward a colony.

"Philippine independence, with or without a protectorate, means a holding of power by all the terrible elements of the sects which predominate, and would predominate still for some years, until the anger of Filipinos toward Filipinos shall have been completely calmed, education become more general and the fanaticism we have inherited from Spain exiled. Federation or annexation would settle all these difficulties by concentrating the interest of the Filipino people upon education and labor."

They then condense their real petition in the following language:

"Praying a declaration by the Congress of the United States to the effect that the Philippine Islands, as they are described in the Treaty of Paris, and the subsequent convention with Spain 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."

A preliminary form of government similar to that of the Territories of the United States is outlined. It provides for a Governor and four Executive Secretaries to be appointed by the President of the United States, and for a Territorial Senate (in addition to a House of Representatives), consisting of thirty, sixteen of whom are to be elected by the people and the others appointed by the Governor. The islands are to be represented in the United States House of Representatives by two delegates.

The second part sets forth the aspirations of a social and economical character, the principal of which they represent to be the securing of a remedy of the "ancient evil known as the friar." Under this designation they include all the religious orders now existing in the islands. They say of the latter that "they constitute an element which are visibly opposed to the Filipino people securing the noble ends guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States," and they declare that the abuses of these orders have been the cause of the bloody struggles of the past and of the deep hatred existing between the friars and the people of the Philippine Islands. They ask that Congress take steps to remedy this evil and urge special attention to the recommendations made by Gov. Taft.

They also ask for complete and general amnesty to the Philippine people, and say that in the pacified portions of the islands there are thousands of persecutions brought against the revolutionists who have surrendered to American sovereignty for acts of violence committed while they were in the field and prior to their surrender. They assert that there are many revolutionists who have thus submitted who are now deported to distant islands or are undergoing sentences in jails and prisons, while their families suffer the greatest sorrow and want. This condition of affairs they consider a great obstacle to complete pacification. Other requests which they make are for a satisfactory monetary system and for the approval of the acts of the American Philippine Commission.

Accompanying the memorial is a history of the origin and growth of the Federal party by Pardo de Tavera, one of its officers, in which it is asserted that up to last June there had been organized throughout the archipelago 296 committees, with more than 200,000 members. The organization had been greatly extended since that date.

Señor Tavera, in tracing the influences which brought about the formation of the party, says the Filipinos were misinformed by the Spanish press as to the intentions of the United States, which were represented as a threatening peril, not only to liberty, but also to civilization, religion and family. The Americans were always represented as cowards and the Filipinos were told that they could obtain their independence by a struggle. The abuses of the men who wielded the power in the Philippine camps, together with the triumph of the American arms and the conduct of the Americans after their victories, convinced the people of the island that these accusations were false. In concluding his paper Señor Tavera says:

"The Filipino people have an insatiable thirst for learning, a thirst for justice, and their tenacious resistance to the sovereignty of the United States was due solely to the fear that the abuses and vexations of the ancient domination would be continued by the new. Whenever the Government of the United States organizes public instruction and the administration of justice gives satisfaction to all those who appear to defend their rights, then we shall see what the feelings of our people will be toward the new sovereignty.

"The Federal party believes in America; it believes in the Philippines. It rests assured that America, in a day not far distant, will give to the Filipinos all the rights which are enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Columbian continent, and also trusts that the Filipinos within a very short time will realize their true interests and will enter without reserve or suspicion upon the path which the Federal party has pointed out to them.

"Inspired in the American spirit, adopting the English language, reading and thinking as Americans, unto them it is given to demonstrate sooner or later to the republic of the United States that they are capable and worthy of forming a part of the great Federation. The history of the American people, the aptitude of Filipinos for civilization and the observation of events which have taken place in the Philippines from 1896 to the present time justify the assertion that the Americanization of the Philippines will be more rapid than is believed by the most optimistic, and that as a consequence the triumph of the ideal of our Federal party will be complete."

OLEOMARGARINE BILL PASSED.

The Amendment Regarding Renovated Butter Agreed to, 152 to 124.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House to-day passed the Grout Oleomargarine bill, with several amendments more or less vitally affecting the original propostion, without a division. The amendment requiring that inspection be made of factories and storehouses where butter is renovated and that all renovated butter shall be marked as such was agreed to by a vote of 152 to 124. A motion to recommit, with instructions to report in lieu thereof what is known as the Wadsworth bill, was defeated, 117 to 164, which vote was accepted by the friends of the bill as the sense of the House upon it. The bill was previously passed by the House Dec. 7, 1900, by a vote of 196 to 92.

Mr. Grout of Vermont, a former member of the House of Representatives and author of the bill to tax oleomargarine, was greatly displeased with the action of the House upon that measure.

"I think I will go back home," he said this afternoon, "and let the measure go. It is enough to discourage one. The bill has been amended in such a manner by the Scott proviso added to the first section that it practically puts it into the power of every State to regulate the matter, including the tax, thus destroying the uniformity of action sought by the friends of the bill. I do not think the Senate will take any action upon the bill under existing circumstances."

The House passed five private claim bills, including two omnibus measures to pay findings of the Court of Claims under the Bowman act for supplies taken by Union soldiers in the War of the Rebellion, and to pay findings of a board of army officers upon claims for supplies taken by United States soldiers in the war with Spain.

TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

Chaplain Couden's Prayer at the Opening of Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Chaplain Couden of the House opened its proceedings on this, Lincoln's birthday, with the following invocation:

"We are carried back in thought to-day to those years of civil strife, when the land ran red with blood, and we are reminded of that strong, rugged, patient, tender-hearted, loving man whom Thou raisedst up and in an opportune moment brought forth out of obscurity to be the nation's savior. We thank Thee for his life, for his deeds, and above all for his great sterling character. We thank Thee that that strife is over; that if there was malice it is gone, if there was animosity it is buried, if there was hatred it has passed away; that we stand a united nation, with all our longings, hopes and aspirations centred in one country, one flag, one God and Father of us all. Help us so to live that we shall be missed by our fellowmen when we are gone."

THE TREATY-MAKING POWER.

A Committee of the House to Investigate the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee this morning appointed the following subcommittee to consider the Tawney resolution to investigate the rights of the House in connection with the reciprocity treaties: Representatives Payne, Dalzell and Grosvenor, Republicans, and Representatives Richardson and Robertson, Democrats.

Falling Off in Domestic Exports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The value of the five principal articles of domestic exports for the month of January was $76,808,034, or $7,518,734 less than those of the same month of 1901. The principal falling off was in breadstuffs. For the seven months ended Jan. 31 the exports of those articles aggregated $522,123,146, or $10,856,231 less than for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—These army orders have been issued:

Major James Rockwell, Jr., Ordnance Department, from Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, Second Infantry, is assigned to Company B of that regiment at Fort Thomas.

First Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, Twenty-first Infantry, transferred to the Twentieth Infantry.

Leave of absence granted Major George F. Downey, paymaster, is extended seven days.

Leave of absence for two months granted First Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, Eighteenth Infantry, aid-de-camp.

Leave of absence for two months granted Capt. Jacques De L. Lafitte, United States Infantry, Quartermaster.

Transfers in Twenty-fourth Infantry: First Lieut. Robert H. Peck, from Company I to Company G, First Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Jr., from Company G to Company I.

Assignments of officers recently promoted: Capt. Henry B. Dixon to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop L, Capt. George B. Pritchard, Jr., to Fifth Cavalry, Troop B; Capt. Alvord Van P. Anderson, to First Cavalry, Troop I, Capt. Herman A. Sieveri, to Ninth Cavalry, Troop F.

First Lieut. Samuel A. Purvience, Fifteenth Cavalry, transferred to the Forty-eighth Cavalry, Troop F.

First Lieut. Alfred S. Morgan, assigned to 104th Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Snelling.

The following officers of the artillery will report to Artillery School at Fort Monroe, for a special course: First Lieuts. Alfred S. Morgan, Charles H. Hilton, Jr., and Percy Wills.

Second Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, Fourth Infantry, is transferred to Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Leave of absence granted Major Blair D. Taylor, surgeon, extended ten days.

Leave of absence for three months granted First Lieut. David E. W. Lyle, Eighteenth Infantry.

These naval orders have been issued:

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. V. Armstrong, detached from recruiting duty to duty on the Olympia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Page, to Seattle Wash., for recruiting duty.

Ensign F. T. Evans has been ordered to the battleship Illinois for duty as aide on the staff of his father, Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, who will command the special squadron assigned to receive Prince Henry of Prussia.

Social Democratic Leader Quits the Party.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 12.—Fred G. R. Gordon, leader of the Social Democrats in New Hamshire and the last candidate of the party for Governor, to-night sent a letter to the branch in this city announcing his withdrawal from the organization. He gives as his reason for leaving the factional quarrels which have split the party, but still affirms his allegience to socialistic principles.

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TO DENOUNCE SCUTTLE POLICY

REPUBLICAN SENATORS PREPARING TO REPLY TO TELLER.

Spooner and Foraker Will Handle Him and the Democrats Who Attack the Administration's Philippine Policy Without Gloves—A Hot Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Steering Committee appointed last week has not begun to steer yet, for the reason that it is deemed unnecessary to adopt a programme as long as the debate on the Philippines question is pending. Senator Lodge, in charge of the bill, had hoped to get an agreement by this time as to the day for taking a vote, but the speechmaking has taken such a wide range that it is apt to go on uninterruptedly for several days at least.

There is apt to be some brilliant fireworks before the Philippines debate comes to a close, as the remarkably bitter speech that Senator Teller has been delivering for the past two or three days has stirred up the passions of his old-time colleagues on the Republican side of the chamber. Teller's sarcasm is proverbial, but his tongue has been more than ever sharp in his present speech, and some of the attacks he has made upon the Philippines policy of the Administration and on Republican Senators will not be allowed to go unrebuked. Senator Platt of Connecticut, a man of the most judicial temperament, was aroused to wrath yesterday and felt impelled to smite Senator Hoar hip and thigh, which he did in a speech of great clearness and effectiveness.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, the little giant of the Republican side of the chamber, is prepared to deal in like manner with Senator Teller, who has exhausted the patience of his opponents by the bitterness of his criticisms. Mr. Spooner is one of the ablest debaters in the Senate, and while his tongue is not habitually so sharp as that of Teller, he can handle himself in a rough-and-tumble debate equally as well as in a more sober and dignified discussion of a public question.

Senator Foraker, too, is prepared to deliver a formal speech, in which he will handle the Democrats without gloves. Mr. Foraker has injected a new feature into the Philippines debate by his proposition to amend the bill under discussion by making the tariff on products from the Philippines into the United States 25 per cent. of the Dingley law rates, instead of 75 per cent. as provided in the bill. It turns out that Senator Foraker proposed this reduction with the knowledge, if not at the request, of the War Department, as it is the opinion of the officers there having insular matters in charge that the treasury of the islands is not greatly in need of the money to be derived from duties on imports and that there is no good reason why the Philippines should not receive more liberal terms.

When the present bill was drawn up the War Department would have recommended a greater reduction than the proposed 25 per cent. if it had thought that Congress would be willing to accede. In view, however, of the delicacy of the situation, especially with regard to the Cuban tariff, the War Department did not urge its views very strongly. But now that Seator Foraker has taken the initiative on his own responsibility, there is no hesitation in admitting that it would be wise to reduce the rates on imports from the Philippines into the United States to as low a point as possible.

No opposition to Senator Foraker's proposed amendment has yet been made by those in charge of the Philippines bill, but it is not thought likely that the Senate will agree to such a radical reduction, or that the House would do so if the Senate should so provide. It is more than likely that the outcome will be that either in the Senate or in the Conference Committee there will be a compromise of conflicting views, and that the reduction of the tariff rates will be about 50 per cent. of those now in force under the Dingley law.

When the debate on the Philippines opened, the Republican Senators were inclined to favor a policy of silence, allowing the Democrats to unload themselves of their pent-up oratory, and then pass the bill; but the speechmaking has taken such a wide range, touching upon every phase of the Philippines subject except the one matter of the tariff, that the Republican Senators are about decided to meet the issue now.

The Philippines committees of the Senate and House of Representatives are considering a bill providing the details of a permanent civil government in the islands, and Gov. Taft has been giving his views at length, but the discussion of this embryo bill has been anticipated, and the Philippines policy of the Administration attacked in such a manner that the Republicans feel bound to defend it now. They do not believe that the country is greatly interested in the subject, or that any considerable number of citizens of the United States would vote for the Democratic policy of scuttling the islands should a test be made to-day. But they are quite willing and, in view of the state of public opinion, even anxious to meet the Democrats on the Philippines issue, especially as the Senate Democrats are divided on it, one faction favoring and the other opposing the minority resolution, which declares that as a precedent to peace in the Philippines the sovereignty of the United States should be withdrawn.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF DEBATE.

Senator Teller Delivers Another Section of His Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate to-day resumed consideration of the Philippine Tariff bill. Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.) continued his speech against the policy of holding the Philippine Islands. He found no trouble, he said, about the title of the United States to the Philippine Islands, none whatever. He knew that the title might be questioned; but it was not going to be questioned. No nation was going to raise any question about it. He did not think, however, that morally, the United States was in rightful possession of the islands, because he did not believe that when the United States took the sovereignty, it took it with a right to hold it against the will of the eight or ten million of people of the archipelago. He could not see how any court could say that the Filipinos, in resisting the United States, were technically guilty of treason.

Mr. Teller eulogized the American policy in China two years ago, saying that whether it had originated with President McKinley or with the Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, it was worthy of high commendation; and that if there were as much statesmanship, wisdom and mercy applied to the Philippine trouble, the United States would be able to get out of the difficulty with credit.

Speaking of the "water cure" torture Mr. Teller read a letter from a soldier with Gen. Funston, saying that he had assisted at the application of the watercure torture to 160 natives, all but 26 of whom had died. If such horrible statements, Mr. Teller said, were not true, the Government owed it to itself to prove that they were not true. He admitted that these outrages had been committed largely by Macabebe scouts; but said that such savages never should have been taken into the military service of the Government.

After some further remarks Mr. Teller said he would postpone till to-morrow the conclusion of his speech.

The debate continued till 5 o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session and at 5.05 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The collier Cæsar has arrived at Port Said; the training ship Lancaster at Charleston; the collier Sterling at Guantanamo; the gunboat Machias at Pensacola, and the collier Leonidas at Lambert's Point, Va. The training ship Mohican sailed on Jan. 30 from Honolulu for Christmas Island.

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MRS. ODELL'S FUNERAL.

Large Attendance of State Officials—Many Floral Tributes.

NEWBURGH, Feb. 12.—The funeral of Mrs. Ophelia Odell, mother of Gov. Odell, took place at 11 o'clock this morning from her late residence at 188 Grand street. The attendance was large and the floral tributes of friends and State officials were numerous and elegant. The services were conducted by the Rev. Robert H. Beattie, present pastor of the American Reformed Church, of which Mrs. Odell was for many years a member, and the former pastor, the Rev. H. V. S. Meyers, D. D. Mr. Beattie sketched Mrs. Odell's life and recounted the many phases of a character that was noted for devotedness to home and family and church, and for unostentatious generosity in cases of distress and affliction.

The interment at Woodlawn Cemetery took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, only the family and relatives being present at the services.

Among those present were: Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff, Chief Judge Parker, Secretary of State McDonough, Attorney-General Davies, State Engineer Bond, Immigration Commissioner Thomas Fitchie of Brooklyn, Senators Ellsworth, Goodsell, Higgins, Thornton and Grady, Speaker Nixon and Assemblymen Allds, Palmer, Kelsey, Traub and Cadin; Chairman Dunn, Military Secretary Bird, Supt. Hendricks, Commissioner Cullinan, Supt. Bender, Supt. Boyd, Col. Fox, Supt. Kilburn, Commissioner Dickey, Mayor Wilson and representatives of all the local public boards and city officials.

STREET CLEANING SHAKE-DOWN.

Alleged Blackmailer Held—Let Out on Worthless Bail, Magistrate Says.

Edward S. Love, the Street Cleaning Department foreman who was arrested on Tuesday night charged with shaking down Beniquo Delisio of 5 Mulberry street, a street cleaner, on a promise not to transfer him, was held in the Centre street police court yesterday for examination. Assistant District Attorney George Morgan was there to prosecute him. Love is a Tammany appointee. He had charge of the First district, in which Delisio worked. It is charged that he made Delisio pay $4 or $5 a month.

Magistrate Cornell gave to Mr. Morgan the bond on which Love was released at Police Headquarters on Tuesday night.

"It is a good example of the way station house bonds are drawn and of the security taken," said the Magistrate. "I wish you would call it to the attention of Mr. Jerome, and tell him that I am ready to join him in a crusade against the present character of station house bonds. They are not worth the paper they are written on."

The bond was made out by Sergt. Brady at Headquarters. The bondsman was "Christy" Sullivan.

SEMI-MONTHLY PAY BILL.

Erie Railroad Employees Remonstrate Against Its Passage.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Erie Railroad Company will oppose the passage of the bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Burke, which provides for the payment semi-monthly of men employed on surface railroads over twenty miles in length. Remonstrances against the bill were circulated among the Erie employees on the two divisions at this place and many signatures obtained. Others decline to sign, preferring to receive their wages twice a month. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen are trying to have the bill passed and have their Legislative Committee at Albany for this purpose. The local lodges are assessed to pay the expenses of this committee.

The Erie's disbursements to the men in Port Jervis are between $90,000 and $100,000 a month. Time buyers have grown rich over the earnings of the men by the high rates of interest charged for advancing money for their monthly wages, and the passage of the bill would be their death blow.

Cortelyou Silent About Resigning.

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—Secretary George B. Cortelyou expressed surprise this afternoon when his attention was called to the fact that a rumor was being circulated to the effect that he intended soon to resign as secretary to the President and engage in business in New York.

"Is that so?" he asked when told of the report.

"I cannot say anything about that," was all he would say when pressed for a statement.

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ELSBERG'S RACE-TRACK BILL.

AUGUST BELMONT APPEARS IN FAVOR OF IT.

It Prevents Incorporation of Racing Associations Without the Approval of the Racing Commission—Senator McCarren Gets in an Amendment That Lets in the Metropolitan Jockey Club.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—August Belmont, the President of the State Racing Association, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day in favor of the bill recommended by the commission and introduced by Senator Elsberg, which provides that hereafter no racing association can be incorporated in this State unless it first secures the approval of the State Racing Commission, which has control of running and steeplechase meetings. With Mr. Belmont appeared J. S. Auerbach and W. C. Percy, counsel for the Racing Commission.

It developed that the bill gave the commission authority to determine whether existing associations incorporated to conduct running races might continue and that specifically it would result in putting the Metropolitan Jockey Club out of business. This club was incorporated a few months ago, and at the time its moving spirit was "Big Tim" Sullivan. Since then "Big Tim" has become a minority stockholder, and its President is former Senator William H. Reynolds of Brooklyn. The track is in Jamaica, about four miles from the Aqueduct track.

Mr. Belmont pointed out that the commission now had practically the veto power on the establishment of a new running racetrack by refusing to grant it a license to conduct a meeting. What the commission desired, he said, was power to prevent the formation of additional clubs which might desire to locate in territory now well supplied with facilities for the sport. Under the present law innocent investors might go ahead and build a track and be unable to secure a license from the commission. Mr. Belmont thought the power to veto the formation of such a club on the start would not only be to the interest of the investor, but to the sport itself.

Senator McCarren declared that the bill gave the Racing Commission arbitrary powers to destroy vested rights, as it applied to racing associations hereafter or heretofore incorporated. Mr. McCarren is a member of the Judiciary Committee and said that he would not oppose the bill should it be amended so as not to affect racing associations incorporated before Feb. 1 last. This would let in the Sullivan track without question.

Senator Davis said some people in Buffalo contemplated establishing a track for running races in that vicinity and wanted to know if they would be affected. Mr. Belmont said they would come under the provisions of the bill and could not incorporate without the consent of the commission. Mr. Belmont said the commission's determination as to the approval of new tracks would rest from the point of view of location and with a view of protecting vested rights.

Afterward, in executive session Senator McCarren succeeded in having inserted an amendment to the bill providing that tracks incorporated before Feb 1 last should not be affected by the bill or require the commission's approval for continued existence. There was not a full attendance of the members of the committee, however, and final action on the bill will be had at a meeting of the committee to-morrow, when it is expected that the McCarren amendment will be stricken out and the bill reported as desired by the Commission.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Belmont and counsel appeared before the Senate Codes Committee in opposition to Senator Trainor's bill placing poolrooms upon the same level as race tracks regarding betting. Now it is a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment of not more than a year or a fine of not more than $500, to bet on a race track. It is a felony to do this in a poolroom, and the penalty is imprisonment of not more than two years or a fine of not more than $1,000.

Mr. Belmont said it had not been his intention to appear before the committee in opposition to the bill, but he would say that the law should be allowed to stand as it is. He said that when the Racing Commission was first established it attempted to aid in closing up the poolrooms in New York city. Mr. Pinkerton and his men had been employed in that work for over a year, and their evidence was submitted to the police authorities under the Strong administration. But few convictions resulted, however, as many of the violators of the law had influence, or the cases dragged too long in the courts before they were reached. It was difficult to get legal proof. Mr. Belmont declared that if this bill waspassed it would in reality permit the poolrooms to run wide open in New York.

Senator Trainor denied this, declaring that the severe penalty imposed upon poolroom violators now rendered the law unenforceable, as the juries would not convict. He personally had talked with members of a jury who had disagreed in such a case who said they had a few days previously bet on a race track and they would not convict a man for doing the same thing off the track, where the penalty was twice as severe. Mr. Trainor said that now a person charged with running a poolroom gets out on bail and it is two years before his case is reached. If this bill should pass such violators would be brought to trial in the Special Sessions within thirty days. He said that the poolrooms which had been running in New York for several years were as wide open to-day as ever, and any one who had a five-dollar note to place on a horse could do so without any trouble. He insisted that where a poolroom could give up $500 a week, as alleged, for protection, a question of a big fine or continuous bail did not bother them, and something should be done to prevent blackmail and the extortion of blood money from this source.

COMPENSATION OF JUDGES.

State Senate Asks About Extras Paid Non-Resident Justices Serving Here.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Senator Brackett, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee upholds the Governor's recommendation that Supreme Court Justices not residents of New York and Kings counties, but serving in either county, shall not receive the additional compensation of $20 allowed, unless designated for such service by the Governor. To-day he introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the city of New York be, and he hereby is, respectfully requested to prepare and transmit to the Senate a statement showing the Justices to whom, and the amount paid respectively by the city or the county of New York, and the county of Kings, to the Justices of the Supreme Court not residing in such counties, other than those sitting in the Appellate divisions, for services rendered in sitting in such counties, including services rendered in considering and deciding matters submitted in said counties, although decided elsewhere, under any provision of the law authorizing such payment.

Hearing on Employers' Liability Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Senator Slater's Employers' Liability bill, favored by the State Federation of Workingmen, had a hearing to-day before the Senate Committee on Judiciary. Ernest H. Crosby, representing the Social Reform Club of New York city; George W. Alger of the Federation, and other representatives of labor appeared in favor of the bill, saying that, while it did not go as far as they desired, they were willing to accept the measure. Charles C. Nadal of New York city, representing the Fidelity and Casualty Company; ex-Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo, William P. Rudd, representing the New York Central Railroad, and Sidney H. Stuart, representing the New York Lumber Trades Association, appeared in opposition.

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THE TUNNEL BILLS REPORTED.

THE VILLAGE OF FULTON WANTS TO BECOME A CITY.

Annual Appropriation Bill Sent to a Conference Committee—Bill to Lessen the Danger of the Third Rail—$500,000 Court House for the Bronx.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—There were many absentees in both the Senate and Assembly to-day, and consequently the session was a short one in each House. Out of respect to the memory of Gov. Odell's mother, whose funeral occurred at 11 o'clock in Newburgh, neither House met until 12 o'clock. In the Senate the regular calendar was not touched, and in the Assembly only bills to which no serious objection was raised were considered. The Assembly adopted a resolution of respect to the memory of the father of Assemblyman Reilly, who died yesterday.

Since the selection by President Roosevelt of Senator Nevada N. Stranahan as Collector of the Port of New York, the inhabitants of Fulton, Oswego county, the home of the Senator, have shown dissatisfaction with the peaceful life of a village and have evinced a longing for the more strenuous life of a city. This ambition took root in the shape of a ponderous-looking bill, which was introduced to-day by Senator Stranahan and Assemblyman Lewis, incorporating the city of Fulton. Fulton in itself is not large enough to become a city, but by taking in the adjoining village of Oswego Falls the new city of Fulton will have a population of something over 10,000.

The Senate Cities Committee to-day reported favorably Senator Stranahan's two bills, one permitting the New York city Rapid Transit tunnel railroad contractor to assign to a corporation his right to operate the Rapid Transit roads when completed, and the other permitting the granting by New York city to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of a perpetual franchise to construct tunnel railroads to afford the company terminal stations on Manhattan and Long islands; and Senator Hennessey's, providing an interpreter at a salary of $1,200 for the Second District Municipal Court in Bronx borough.

The annual appropriation bill, which was amended in the Senate and passed, was received in the Assembly to-day and the amendments were not concurred in, resulting in the appointment of a conference committee.

Assemblyman Davis's bill, providing for a more expeditious manner of settling the accounts of a moneyed corporation which has gone into the hands of a receiver, was also amended in the Senate, and when the bill came back to the Assembly Mr. Davis refused to accept the amendments, and a conference committee will be appointed to get this bill in final shape.

When Assemblyman Seymour's bill, authorizing the Receiver of Taxes of New York city to institute supplementary proceedings against any person or corporation refusing to pay personal taxes, came up in the Assembly on final passage to-day, Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.) opposed it, on the ground that it would give the Receiver of Taxes a chance to secure the appointment of 100 or more persons as referees in supplementary proceedings. He wanted the bill amended to provide for but one referee to look after these cases. His suggestion was not acted upon and the bill was passed by a vote of 85 to 27. The bill is wanted by Corporation Counsel Rives.

Assemblyman Sulzberger has introduced a bill which is aimed at the third-rail system operating between Coney Island and Brooklyn. His bill provides that no electric railway can be operated unless its equipments are safeguarded against danger. Mr. Sulzberger says he is informed by electrical authorities that there is a way of lessening the danger of the third rail.

These bills were introduced:

Senator Audett—Directing the Brooklyn and Queens borough Park Commissioner to set apart a tract of land in Prospect Park to be used as a Zoölogical Garden, the Commissioner to make an arrangement with the New York Zoölogical Society for the transfer of animals from the Bronx Park zoölogical collection, and for the care of the Brooklyn collection by the society.

Senator Raines—Appropriating $125,000 for beet sugar bounties.

Senator Cocks—Fixing at $1,200 the salary of the Queens county court crier.

Senator Hennessey—Enabling New York city to expend $500,000 in constructing a court house in Bronx borough.

Senator Raines—Amending section 95 of Article 4 of the Railroad law by reducing from 5 per cent a month to 5 per cent a year the penalty for a street surface railroad failing to pay the city annually the percentage of its gross earnings fixed by law.

Also, amending section 91 of the Street Railroad law by providing that where a company which has obtained consents to construct an extension, but omitted to file a statement of extension, may hereafter file such statement, and if it has actually constructed or is operating its road, it shall set forth that fact and the date of the consent of the local authorities in such statement, and such filing shall be valid and effectual.

Senator Hill—A new employers' liability bill.

Assemblyman Ulman—Compelling all persons operating a launch, boat or vessel, the motive power of which is furnished by gas, or naphtha, to secure a certificate of competency as an engineer.

Assemblyman Townsend—Compelling all street railways in Richmond borough to carry school children at half fare.

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LIVE PIGEON SHOOTING.

Hearing on Assemblyman Bennett's Bill Prohibiting the Sport.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The question of whether or not live pigeons should be used at shooting contests was again aired before the Assembly Fish and Game Committee, when a hearing was had on Assemblyman Bennett's bill to prohibit such sport. The committee listened to the arguments, which were on the same lines as were advanced before the Senate Judiciary Committee last week, and arrived at no decision on the bill, but the sentiment, as inferred from the remarks let drop by members, seemed to be to "smother the bill in committee."

Assemblymen Bennett and