SILVER AND LEAD.

Silver, 55c per ounce; Copper, 11⅞c per pound; New York, 12½c. Lead, $3.50 per 100 pounds; New York, $4.10.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake. Fair.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870 | SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1902 | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ELKS ARE STIRRED TO VIGOROUS EFFORT

Public Sentiment Worked Up to Point That Insures Success of Convention.

Stubbornness of Hotel Keepers Overcome and Apparent Indifference Supplanted by Enthusiasm.

SALT LAKE ELKS held one of the greatest meetings in the history of the local lodge last evening, discussed the situation, laid plans to meet all emergencies in connection with the coming meeting of the grand lodge next August, and entered vigorously upon the great task ahead of them. Realization of the seriousness of the situation, brought home by the declarations in yesterday's issue of The Herald, was responsible for the big meeting. All disinterest, lethargy and apathy disappeared before a wave of unity and enterprise.

As a consequence the flag has been nailed to the masthead: "The meeting must and will be a colossal success at all costs—It shall be the greatest in the history of the B. P. O. E."

Committees, under the leadership of Exalted Ruler Lester Freed, visited the hotelkeepers yesterday to present them with an ultimatum that co-operation would be expected at this time. This step was unnecessary. Public sentiment had already made itself felt. Business men and the public had expressed that sentiment so forcibly that the offenders were glad to tumble into the band wagon and offer anything that the Elks might ask in the way of accommodations.

WAS A DAY OF SUCCESS.

Throughout it was a day of success for the organization that has made the big gathering a possibility for Salt Lake City, and when the meeting was called to order prospects never looked so bright for the August festival. Then the rank and file of the order, who did not themselves realize the magnitude of the proposition before them, had it impressed upon their minds in emphatic language.

The close of the meeting and the close of the day found more accomplished towards handling the great gathering than had been done since the proposition was first broached. It found the machinery organized and ready for business to cope with the situation.

The plan outlined in The Herald to call upon all public-minded citizens to lend their co-operation towards entertaining the visitors was adopted, and a committee placed in charge of putting the plan in execution. This executive body will be known as the committee on accommodations, and consists of Thomas Homer, E. A. Silverstein, J. O. Nystrom, Fred A. Slade and W. J. Halloran.

WILL CANVASS THE CITY.

Power was conferred to appoint a sub-committee to canvass the city under the block system and secure suitable quarters for such prospective visitors as cannot be cared for at the hotels. This sub-committee will be made up of twenty members, according to the programme, and will begin work at once. Within a few days it is expected that information and contracts will be secured covering every available and desirable room in the city.

An executive committee was also appointed by Exalted Ruler Freed, consisting of J. C. Leary, A. H. Robertson, John S. Critchlow, L. G. Ransohoff, M. E. Mulvey, James Devine, J. W. Langley, Ben D. Luce and W. H. Clark. This committee is preparing to issue a proclamation, or manifesto, in which the various phases of the big convention and the necessary preparatory work will be outlined. The business element and the public at large will be invited to co-operate with the members of the lodge in making it a stupendous success for the good name of the city and the untold benefits that will accrue to Salt Lake as a result.

This committee will also begin work at once on the programme. Over six months remain to complete arrangements, but it is all too short, in view of the many programmes to be provided, the excursions, prizes, pageants, band concerts and the big parade, which is expected to prove four miles long.

The executive committee will be distinct from the present board of public information, consisting of Thomas Homer, A. A. Smith and C. C. Slade. This body has already accomplished a great deal, and now requires the services of a paid secretary, in addition to almost the exclusive time of the members.

ON SOLID FOOTING NOW.

"We feel better and on a more solid footing than ever before," said Exalted Ruler Freed after the meeting last night. "The convention is coming to Salt Lake City, and it is going to be the biggest thing in the history of the city and of the organization. Salt Lakers do not appreciate fully what it means. There are today Salt Lake clubs among Elks in 800 cities on the American continent. These clubs, bearing the name of our city, are made up of Elks who have made every arrangement to come here next August. We are going to give them the best time they have ever had. To make this possible every local Elk on a committee has agreed to sacrifice his business interests to give his time to the order in this connection.

"We are only asking the citizens to help themselves in co-operating with us. We have spent several thousand dollars now, and are going to spend a good many more. We will provide all the money and labor necessary, and expect the public to contribute what they can in co-operation and support in entertaining. We have been overwhelmed with assurances that this will be forthcoming."

WORKING THE SHELL GAME.

MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS BURN

Desperate Battle With the Authorities Results in Several of the Bandits Being Incinerated in Their Rude Fort—Six Dead and Many Dying.

KNOXVILLE Tenn., Feb. 12.—A special to the Journal and Tribune from its Middlesboro, Ky., correspondent says:

Six men 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 in the history of mountain warfare, occurred between 4 and 6 o'clock this evening at Lee Turner's "Quarterhouse" 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, secured what was formerly his, and returned to the "Quarterhouse."

Today Deputy Sheriff Wat Thompson summoned a posse of ten or fifteen men for the purpose of arresting Turner at his saloon.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad refused to convey the officers to the saloon and they walked through the mountains. Turner had heard that an attempt would be made to arrest him, and he and his men, fifteen in number, gave the officers a warm reception.

The saloon was well suited for an attack like this. It was built of logs, and was surrounded by a thirty-foot fence, in which loop holes were cut, so that the inmates could 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 shot in the hand.

The town men gathered closer around Turner's place, undaunted by the shots which whizzed around them. 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 mountaineers 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.

All sorts of rumors are afloat tonight, one being that five Turnerites were killed by the rifles of the attacking men, and that five more perished in the flames. It is also believed that the posse lost more men than one, and that some of the Middlesboro fighters may now be lying dead or dying in some of the hollows surrounding the "Quarter House." Some of the deputies came in tonight with their rifles over their shoulders. They state that half of the men are still at the "Quarterhouse" and that they will return with reinforcements. It is feared that the trouble is not at an end. Turner is not a man who is easily cowed, and it is believed that he will organize a band and avenge the death of his friends and the burning of his saloon. Turner is a brother of "Wild Bill" Turner, who was killed some years ago. The "Quarterhouse" is known far and wide because of the numbers who have been killed within its confines. Placing today's number of deaths at six, fifty-nine persons have been killed there and twice that number wounded.

BOY KILLED BY AUTO.

New York, Feb. 12.—Henry Thies, a 7-year-old boy, was struck and killed today by an automobile occupied by Edward R. Thomas, son of General Samuel Thomas, and three friends. Thomas was arrested, charged with homicide, and was released on bail. The automobile which struck the boy is known as the "White Flyer," because of its great speed. It formerly belonged to William K. Vanderbilt, jr.

STRIKE A GUSHER.

Kemmerer, Wyo., Feb. 12.—A spouting oil well was struck near Fossil, Wyo., today, by the Utah & Wyoming Oil company. The oil is thrown twenty-five feet in the air.

PIONEER MINER DEAD.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 12.—A special to the Miner from Boulder says: M. V. Myers, one of the pioneers of Montana, is dead after a two days' illness. Mr. Meyers mined in the placers with United States Senator Clark during the early days of Colorado, and later they came to Montana together. Meyers was 63 years old.

Favor Chinese Immigration.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—At the monthly meeting of the chamber of commerce today announcement was made of the vote of members, in response to a circular asking them to express their views on a resolution favoring the unrestricted entrance into the United States of all merchants and members of the mercantile class of China, such as salesmen, clerks, buyers, bookkeepers, accountants, managers, storekeepers, bankers and cashiers. Of the total membership of the board of over 650 only 280 replied. Of this number 329 voted for and fifty-one against the resolution.

FILIPINOS ASK ADMITTANCE INTO THE UNION

Federal Party, Friendly to the Administration, Insists the Provisions of the Treaty of Paris Be Carried Out and Demand a Statement as to the Future of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The memorial of the federal party of the Philippine islands was transmitted to the senate this evening 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.

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, the memorial says, through a misunderstanding, and not through hatred of the American sovereignty. It further states that out of the sixty provinces and districts war exists in only two—Batangas and Samar.

It also asserts that it is a demonstrated fact that the pueblos or towns anxiously desire "a definitive civil rule," and says that those who are still in arms allege that the lack of civil regime, "agreed upon and promulgated by the congress of the United States as a weighty pretext for their belligerent attitude, which regime shall determine at once the political status and civil rights of the inhabitants of the archipelago, in accordance with the treaty of Paris."

Want to Know Future.

The memorial then makes a presentation of the deduction of the federal party that congress should proceed to carry into effect its determination of defining the future of the Philippines in their relations to the United States, and asserts that there is no reason for not replacing the military regime "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 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 for this union the formation of a "more perfect union, establishment of justice, the insurance of domestic tranquility, promotion of the general welfare and the securing of blessings of liberty.

The memorial then proceeds:

"To make 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. In effect, the colonial system involves the principles of difference of citizenship, inequality of rights and other consequent abuses and injustices, of 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 tribal 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 general and the fanaticism we have inherited from Spain exiled.

"Federation or annexation would settle all these difficulties by concentration of the interest of the Filipino people upon education and labor."

The memorialists then pray 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 as suitable for the Philippines. The plan 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 members, sixteen of whom are to be elected by the people and the others appointed by the governor. The memorial asks that the islands be represented in the United States house of representatives by two delegates.

The second part of the memorial sets forth the aspirations of a social and economical character, the principal of which the memorial represents to be the securing of a remedy of the "ancient veil known as the friar." Under this designation the memorial includes all the religious orders now existing in the islands. The memorial says of the latter that they constitute an element which is visibly opposed to the Filipino people securing the noble ends gained by the constitution of the United States, and, continuing, it is declared 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. Congress is asked to take steps to remedy these evils, and special attention is urged to the resolutions made by Governor Taft.

Complete and general amnesty to the Filipino people is asked. In the pacified portions of the island, the memorial says, 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. In this connection the memorial asserts that there are many revolutionists who have thus submitted who have been now deported to distant islands or who are undergoing sentences in jails and prisons, while their families suffer the greatest sorrow and want. This condition of affairs the memorialists consider a great obstacle to complete pacification. Other requests made are for a satisfactory monetary system and approval of the acts of the American Philippine commission.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Senator Carmack has introduced the following resolution:

"That the United States regard with extreme disfavor any movement having for its object the early or ultimate admission of the Philippines as a state or states of the Union; and any action on the part of the persons holding office under the authority of the United States that gives sanction or encouragement to such a movement is hereby condemned. That to confer the rights and privileges of citizens on the inhabitants of the Philippine islands would tend to destroy the integrity of citizenship and to degrade the character of the government of the United States; that to maintain the relation of sovereign and subject between the government of the United States and a people under its dominion would be repugnant to the principles of the constitution."

Carmack Introduces a Resolution in the Senate Denouncing Any Attempt to Allow the Philippines to Become Integral Part of the United States—About "Star Chamber" Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—With the exception of a sharp clash between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Patterson over the matter of admission of representatives of the press to the hearing on the Philippine tariff bill, the session of the senate today was quiet.

The Colorado senator desired that all newspaper men be admitted to the committee hearings, declaring that as now conducted they were of a star chamber character. He said his recollection was that Mr. Lodge had suggested that the hearings be entirely secret. This drew the fire of the Massachusetts senator, who indignantly denied that he had suggested anything of the kind.

He insisted that the reports made of the hearings by the press associations were accurate and fair to both sides of the controversy.

A communication from the secretary of war transmitting a memorial of the federal party of the Philippine islands in support of American rule in the islands called from Mr. Patterson the statement that the federal party had obtained its control in the Philippines by promising to the Filipinos that they would be admitted ultimately to statehood in the United States.

Mr. Teller occupied the attention of the senate during the greater part of the day's session and has not yet concluded his speech.

After Attorney General Knox.

When the senate convened today Mr. Turner of Washington presented a memorial from the National Anti-Trust league, enumerating certain trusts and combinations which the memorial sets forth were operating in conflict with the Sherman anti-trust law. He said the petition stated that the existence of these so-called trusts had been called to the attention of the attorney general of the United States with a request that the machinery of the government be set in motion with the view of destruction of the trusts, but thus far nothing had been done. The petition prayed that congress take action in vindication of its law.

Mr. Turner said the memorial contained also some allegations against the present attorney general and his immediate predecessor, but he did not wish to be understood as fathering the charges.

He asked that the memorial be printed in the Congressional Record, but Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire objected, and its printing was not ordered.

Cotton Has Been Destroyed.

In presenting a petition for congressional relief of cotton growers from the cotton weavil, Mr. Culberson of Texas said that the boll weavil had destroyed 500,000 bales of cotton in Texas alone during the past year, and on account of the ravages of the pest grave apprehension is felt for the cultivation of cotton in central and southeastern Texas.

At the conclusion of routine business the senate resumed consideration of the Philippine tariff bill, Mr. Teller continuing his speech begun on Monday. He regarded it certain that the islands would continue to be held by the United States for four years, perhaps longer. In his judgment, the United States was not morally in possession of the islands. He thought when the United States government entered the islands the Filipinos were on the point of achieving their independence from Spain.

In view of that fact they could not be considered now as guilty, technically, of treason against the United States. In response to some statements made during the debate of yesterday, Mr. Teller asserted that the prominent commanders of the American army did not agree with the conclusions reached by the members of the Philippine commission as to the reconciliation of the people of the Philippines. He mentioned, among others, General Chaffee.

Letter From Chaffee.

Mr. Proctor of Vermont interrupted to say that today he had received a letter from General Chaffee, dated at Manila, Dec. 27, 1901, in which he said:

(Continued on page 2.)

ERIE TRAIN WRECKED

Cars Run Some Distance Afrer Leaving the Rails—One Killed.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 12.—The Erie road's vestibuled passenger train, which left Cleveland at 1 p. m. for New York, was wrecked between Mahoning and Phalanx, O., about forty miles from this city, this afternoon. The whole train left the track and ran on for twenty car lengths, finally toppling over into a ditch. Twenty-one persons were injured, but none was killed.

The cause of the wreck is said to have been spreading rails. Most of the injured were in the coach next to the last. The rear coach was the private car of Joseph Ramsay, president of the Wabash railroad. His car did not topple over, but the car in front did. Mr. Ramsay was not hurt.

George Thomas of Cleveland received what are feared to be fatal injuries. Robert S. Blinkensderfer, general manager of the Wabash railroad, St. Louis, was cut about the mouth and his body bruised.

Secretary Root is Ill.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Secretary Root is suffering from a cold and was compelled to leave his office early this afternoon and go home for medical treatment.

NEW TREATY IS IN LINE WITH OPEN DOOR POLICY

United States Doctrine Practically the Basis of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement.

General Belief Is That It Will Tend to Preserve Peace in the Orient.

London, Feb. 13.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts the alliance to be a direct outcome of the tour of the Japanese statesman, Marquis Ito.

At St. Petersburg, cables the correspondent, Marquis Ito sounded the possibility of an agreement, and certain rather exacting bases in the suggested understanding were submitted to him. The marquis then proceeded to London and frankly told the British government of Russia's proposals, and intimated that if Great Britain were disinclined to enter upon the agreement Japan would fall back on the Russian offer.

These negotiations resulted in the arrangement of a rough outline of the agreement, and Marquis Ito notified Russia of his inability to accept her proposals. Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister at London, continues the correspondent, then took the matter up and brought the negotiations to a successful conclusion. There is no doubt that the alliance is very popular in Japan, and quotations on the stock market have advanced. Influential Japanese regard the alliance as a guarantee of peace, and as a check upon Russian ambition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister at Washington, today called at the state department and notified Secretary Hay of the signature of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan made public yesterday in England, binding the two nations to joint action to maintain the integrity of China and Corea.

The assent of the United States is not necessary to this agreement, but if it were it would probably not have been withheld, for it is pointed out that the treaty is precisely in line with the acts of the state department, as fully disclosed in the notes published by it from time to time. It is again stated that there has been no joint action as between the United States and the powers named, yet it is a fact that the preamble to the new treaty might be regarded as almost a paraphrase of the position of the United States toward the Manchurian question as enunciated in Secretary Hay's note to the Russian ambassador here.

It is made very clear here by the official statements that the purposes of the United States all relate to commercial and industrial phases of the Manchurian question. With the political phase we have little concern. The sovereignty of Russia or China over Manchuria would be to us an immaterial issue so long as American ships are free to sail into Manchurian ports on even terms with Russian ships, so long as American products may be entered into Manchuria at the same tariff rates as Russian, and so long as American railroad and mining projectors may operate in Manchuria as freely as those of any other nation.

In other words, the United States is contending for the "open door" in Manchuria, and it recognizes in this new treaty a valuable support in its contention. It is understood that the Japanese minister and the British and Russian ambassadors here are fully acquainted with this attitude of the United States.

TREATY PLEASES ENGLAND.

Believe it Ends Vacillation, Which Encourages Russia.

London, Feb. 12.—The Times fully approves the Anglo-Japanese agreement and thinks it is calculated to have a most beneficial effect upon the situation in China. The Times adds:

"The solemn consecration which the policy of the 'open door' receives in this agreement will be greeted nowhere more cordially than in the United States, whose attitude throughout the complications in China has been consistently inspired by the same considerations which actuated England and Japan, and there is no reason why it should be misinterpreted elsewhere.

"With regard to Russia, we believe it to be a clear and definite statement. Our policy, as conveyed in this agreement, can only tend in the long run to promote a safe understanding.

"Nothing is more calculated to encourage the adventurous activity which sometimes characterizes Russian diplomacy than the vacillation which of late years has too frequently marked our far eastern policy."

The Daily Chronicle thinks the treaty marks an epoch in world history, and that it will profoundly affect British policy. This paper asks whether the alliance will in any way affect the position of Manchuria, and says that for the rest it is satisfactory. The Chronicle thinks that the American policy is in line with Anglo-Japanese policy.

The Standard says the agreement constitutes a dual alliance of exceedingly binding character.

"We are certain," says the Standard, "that the treaty will be received here not merely with approval, but with enthusiasm, and Lord Salisbury may be congratulated. We cannot flatter ourselves that the prospect is clear even now, but at least much has been achieved to enable us to face the storm which the troublous elements prove uncontrollable."

The Morning Post and the Daily Telegraph unreservedly approve the treaty. The Telegraph points out that there is nothing in the treaty which would preclude Japan from concluding an absolutely identical agreement with Russia, France, Germany or the United States.

The Daily Mail, in an editorial on the Anglo-Japanese agreement, claims authority to assert that the returns between Great Britain and Russia have become regretably impaired in consequence of Muscovite duplicity with respect to the future of Manchuria. The Daily Mail says:

"This will shortly be proved by a decidedly clever move. Russia has practically annexed the entire trade of Manchuria to the exclusion of all other powers, and the protests of Great Britain, Japan and the United States have not availed."

IS LIKE THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Germany Regards it as Preservative of Peace.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—The National Zeitung, referring to the new dual alliance, says:

"The Anglo-Japanese alliance bears a great resemblance to the triple alliance. If the United States has joined Japan and Great Britain in resisting the signing of the Manchurian treaty, it must be inferred that the United States regards the new treaty sympathetically.

"Since the immediate aims of Japan and Great Britain are essentially defensive, the treaty acquires unmistakable significance in regard to the preservation of peace in the Orient."

The Vossische Zeitung also infers that the treaty will tend toward the maintenance of Oriental tranquility, and says that it feels to that extent it can be viewed with satisfaction by Germany. But the paper adds that Germany's interest in the far eastern politics is not sufficient to justify her offending Russia by participation in such an agreement.

The Neuste Nachrichten sees in the alliance a far greater practical advantage for Great Britain than for Japan, "since a Japanese-Russian war is the most probable of all possible conflicts in eastern Asia." The paper adds:

"It is most unlikely that France will actively assist Russia in such a conflict. Therefore, Japan, with the agreement in her pocket, will have to reckon with the costs of settlement with Russia."

ASK AID FOR POWERS

Buckeye Republicans Propose to Assist Conspirator in Goebel Assassination.

Springfield, O., Feb. 12.—The League of Ohio Republican clubs met here today.

President D. Q. Morrow of Hillsboro reported on the work of the league during the past year. In the course of his address, he said:

"That a form of government will be given the Filipinos that is just and human in its principles, and will contemplate the largest practical degree of home rule, has been promised by the Republican platform, and no better assurances can be given them that this promise will be kept than to point out the experiences of the people of other foreign lands who, year after year, by thousands, enter our gates delighted with the opportunity to enjoy the privileges and blessings under our flag which were denied them in their native land."

Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for Caleb Powers, charged with being an accomplice in the murder of William Goebel, and calling for contributions to assist him.

QUEEN OF THE NAVY.

New York, Feb. 12.—The battleship Illinois, which today dropped anchor off Tompkinsville, after her final trial run from Newport News 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. Her maintained speed was 15.7 knots.

REBELS WON THE FIGHT

Naval Engagement, in Which the Libertador Acquires New Honors.

Willemstad, island of Curacao, Feb. 12.—Below is General Matos' own report of the engagement between the Crispo and the Libertador:

"On Board the Libertador, Off Cumarebo, Venezuela, Feb. 7.—We left the vicinity of Curacoa at 4 o'clock this morning, going southward. We were informed by a schooner that the Venezuelan government warships were off La Villa De Coro and we headed south at full speed. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon we met the steamer Crespo before Cumaredo and she immediately prepared for the fight.

"To our summons to surrender, which was accompanied by a blank cannon shot, the Crespo replied by opening fire on us, to which the Libertador answered by directing the fire of her heavy guns and rapid-fire guns on the Crespo.

The latter kept up firing for a time, but her shells did not strike us, while our shells inflicted serious damage on her.

After half an hour's fighting, the Crespo hoisted the white flag and surrendered unconditionally. The commander of the Crespo, General Pedro Rivere Suito, and all her crew were then transferred on board the Libertador, and the Crespo, rendered completely useless, was abandoned on the coast, after all her war material had been removed and the guns which we could not take away, had been destroyed.

"We then continued our cruise. When the commander of the Crespo arrived on board the Libertador we noticed that his hat had been pierced by bullets and we acknowledged that he and all his crew had fought valiantly.

(Signed.) "MATOS."