

THE PRESIDENT IN BOSTON

Delivers an Address at a Club Banquet.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Country Must Face and Solve
Eighty Problems—Every Act in
Progress of the War From Manila
to Santiago Met Universal Com-
mendation—Duty Compelled Us to
Secure the Philippines and Duty
Requires That We Hold Them—
Has No Imperial Design—A Rosy
View of the Future of the Islands.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Boston, Mass., Feb. 16.—President McKinley arrived in Boston to-day, to be the guest of the Home Market Club at a banquet in his honor at Mechanics' Hall. Messrs. Long, Alger, Bliss, Gage and Smith, of his Cabinet, accompanied him, together with Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio. The arrival of the train at South Terminal Station at 10 o'clock was the occasion of a general outburst of enthusiasm from the thousands who lined the streets on the line of the procession from the station to the hotel. The remainder of the day, after the arrival at the hotel, was spent in quietude by the President until at 4:15, when he was escorted to Mechanics' Hall to participate in the reception and banquet of the Home Market Club. The President to-morrow will visit the G. A. R. Encampment, dine at the Algonquin Club, hold a reception there, drive from the club to the South Union Station and leave Boston at 5:15 p. m. The crowning event of the day and the principal feature of the President's visit to Boston was the banquet, tendered to him by the Home Market Club at Mechanics' Hall to-night. The Presidential party left for Hotel Touraine under cavalry escort at 4:20 and proceeded through an immense cheering crowd direct to Mechanics' Hall.

THE RECEPTION.

The reception was held in Paul Revere Hall and for over three-quarters of an hour President McKinley and other distinguished guests stood in line and were introduced to and shook hands with fully 2,500 persons. At 6 o'clock the bugle sounded, announcing that the banquet was ready to be served and the immense company marched into the hall while the band played. The President's table was made conspicuous by immense bouquets of American beauty roses and pinks. Over the stage were large portraits of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley and underneath was the word "Liberator" in large letters. Upon the balcony was a picture of Admiral Dewey with the motto "To the Captain of a German ship: You must not sail by the United States flag without seeing it," and his famous command at Manila: "You may fire, Gridley, when ready."

President McKinley sat at the front of the platform and among those at his table were Mayor Quincy, of Boston; Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Governor Wolcott, Secretary Gage, Postmaster-General Smith and Secretary Bliss.

There was great enthusiasm when President McKinley was introduced. He spoke as follows:

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID.

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: The years go quickly. It seems not so long, but it is, in fact, six years since it was my honor to be a guest of the Home Market Club. Much has happened in the intervening time. Issues which were then engaging have been settled or put aside for larger and more absorbing ones. Domestic conditions have improved and are generally satisfactory. We have made progress in industry and have realized the prosperity for which we have been striving. We had four long years of adversity, which taught us some lessons which will never be unlearned, and which will be valuable in guiding our future action.

SUCCESS IN ALL THINGS.

We have not only been successful in our financial and business affairs, but we have been successful in a war with a foreign power, which added great glory to American arms and a new chapter to American history.

I do not know why in the year 1899 this republic has unexpectedly had placed before it mighty problems which it must face and meet. They have come and are here, and they could not be kept away. Many who were impatient for the conflict a year ago, apparently heedless of its larger results, were less to cry out against the far-reaching consequences of their own act. Those of us who dreaded war met, and whose every effort was directed to prevent it, had fears of new and grave problems which might follow its inauguration. The evolution of events which no man could control has brought these problems upon us. Certain it is that they have not come through fault on our own part, but as a high obligation, and we meet them with a clear conscience and unselfish purpose and with good heart to resolve to undertake their solution.

War was declared in April, 1898, with practical unanimity by Congress, and once upon us was sustained by like unanimity among the people. There has been many who have tried to avert it, as on the other hand there are those who would have precipitated it at an early date. In its prosecution and conclusion the great majority of our countrymen of every section believed they were fighting in a just cause and at home or on sea or in the field they had part in its glorious triumphs. It was the war of an undivided nation.

UNIVERSAL COMMENDATION.

Every great act in its progress from Manila to Santiago, from Guam to Pana, met universal and hearty commendation. The protocol commanded

the practically unanimous approval of the American people. It was welcomed by every lover of peace beneath the flag. The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were entrusted to our hands by the war and to that great trust, under the providence of God and in the name of human progress and civilization, we are committed.

It is a trust from which we have not sought; it is a trust from which we have not flinched. The American people will hold up the hands of their servants at home to whom they commit its action, while Dewey and O'Leary and the brave men who they command will have the support of the country in upholding our flag where it now floats, the symbol and assurance of liberty and justice.

INABILITY TO FORESEE EVENTS.

What nation was ever able to write an accurate program of the war upon which it was entering, namely less than in advance the scope of its results? Congress can declare war, but a higher power decides its bounds and fixes its relations and responsibilities. The President can direct the movements of soldiers on the field and fleets upon the sea, but he cannot foresee the close of such movements and prescribe their limits. He cannot anticipate the consequences, but he must meet them. No accurate map of nations engaged in war can be traced until the war is over, nor can the measure of responsibility be fixed until the last gun is fired and the verdict embodied in the stipulations of peace.

THE PHILIPPINES.

We hear no complaint of the relations created by the war between this Government and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. There are some, however, who regard the Philippines as a different relation, but whatever variety of views there may be on this phase of the question there is universal agreement that the Philippines shall not be turned back to Spain. No true American consents to that. Even if unwilling to accept them ourselves, it would have been a weak evasion of their duty to require Spain to transfer them to some other power or powers and thus shirk our own responsibility. Even if we had had, as we did not have, the power to compel to such a transfer, it could not have been made without the most serious international complications.

BUT ONE ALTERNATIVE.

Such a course could not be thought of. And yet had we refused to accept the cession of them we should have had no power over them, even for their own good. We could not discharge the responsibilities upon us until they were lands became ours either by conquest or treaty. There was but one alternative, and that was either Spain or the United States in the Philippines. The other suggestions—first that they should be tossed into the arena of contention for the strife of nations; or, second, to be left to the anarchy and chaos of no protectorate at all were too shameful to be considered. The treaty gave them to the United States and we have no power to alter it and do our duty? Could we, after freeing the Philippines from the domination of Spain have left them without government and without power to protect life and property or to perform the international obligations essential to an independent State? Could we have left them in a state of anarchy and justified ourselves in our own conscience or before the tribunal of mankind? Could we have done that in the sight of God and man?

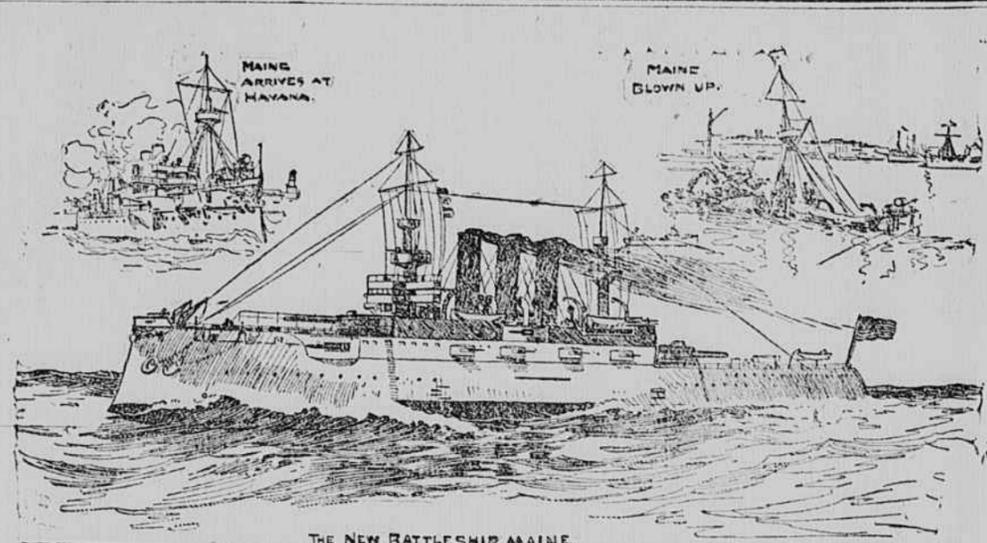
CONSENT NOT NECESSARY.

Our concern was not for territory or trade or empire, but for the people whose interests and destinies without our willing it had been put in our hands. It was from this feeling from the first day to the last one that not one word or line went from the Executive in Washington to our military and naval commanders at Manila or to our peace commissioners at Paris that did not put as the sole purpose to be kept in mind first after the success of our arms and the maintenance of our own honor, the welfare and happiness and rights of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. Did we need their consent to perform a great act for humanity? We had it in every aspiration of their minds, in every hope of their hearts. Was it necessary to ask their consent to capture Manila, the capital of their islands? Did we ask their consent to liberate them from Spanish sovereignty or to enter Manila bay and destroy the Spanish sea power there? We did not ask these; we were obeying a higher moral obligation, which rested on us and which did not require anybody's consent. We were doing our duty by them with the consent of our own conscience and with the approval of civilization. Every present obligation has been met and fulfilled in the expulsion of the Spanish sovereignty from their islands, and while the war that destroyed it was in progress we could not ask their views, nor can we ask their consent.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

We have now ended the war with Spain. The treaty has been ratified by more than two-thirds of the Senate and by the judgment of nine-tenths of its people. No nation was ever more fortunate in war or more honorable in peace. It remains to ask what we shall do next. It is not to intrude upon the duties of Congress or seek to anticipate or forestall its action. I only say that the treaty of peace, honorably secured, having been ratified by the uses as we confidently expect, shortly to be ratified in Spain, Congress will have the power and, I am sure, the purpose to do what in good morals is right and just and humane for these people in distant seas. The future of the Philippine Islands is now in the hands of the American people. Until the treaty was ratified or rejected the Executive department of this government could only preserve the peace and protect life and property. That treaty now commits the free and enfranchised Filipinos to the guiding hand and the liberating influences, the generous sympathies, the uplifting education not of their American masters, but of their American emancipators.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)



THE NEW BATTLESHIP MAINE.

The new battleship Maine, the keel of which has just been laid, is to have a speed of 13 knots. She will be a ship of 12,500 tons displacement and in her main battery will carry four 12 inch guns and twelve 6 inch guns. These figures give a partial idea of the superiority of the new Maine over the old one. Among other things the new Maine will probably have underwater torpedo tubes, the first ever put in any ship in the American navy. All the guns of the Maine, except the big 12 inch ones in the turrets, will be of the rapid fire pattern. Her secondary battery will be exceptionally strong. She will be 268 feet on the water line, 27 feet beam and will have a draft of 24 feet 7 inches when she has full supplies of stores and ammunition and 2,000 tons of coal on board. The wonderful Krupp armor has proved so good that the Maine will have 12 inch plates of it put on her instead of the 16 1/2 inch Harveyized armor originally planned for.

ADAMS POISONING CASE

The Coroner Still Probing For Information.

Several Witnesses Testify and Strengthen Suspicion That Harry Cornish May Not Be Innocent—Son-in-Law in Lawyer's Hands.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Feb. 16.—The most important feature in the inquest in the Adams poisoning case yesterday was that the testimony of Dr. E. E. Hitchcock, who attended Mrs. Adams in her last moments, was in direct conflict with the testimony of Harry S. Cornish and Fred. E. Hovey, both of whom were in Mrs. Adams' flat when she died. Dr. Hitchcock testified that the boy who summoned him told him that he was wanted immediately, as a "party had been poisoned."

One point on which Dr. Hitchcock contradicted the testimony of Hovey related to the condition of the bottle of poison. The doctor stated that he saw no paraffin about the cork or mouth of the bottle, while Hovey, in his testimony, said that the cork was covered with paraffin.

Dr. Hitchcock described how Cornish was taken sick with symptoms similar to those shown by Mrs. Adams. Cornish said: "Can it be anything else but Bromo Seltzer?" and the doctor replied that it certainly could.

MRS. HOVEY'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Bertha May Hovey, the wife of the witness who was examined yesterday, was first placed on the stand today. The questions of the Assistant District Attorney brought out the facts that Cornish had separated from his wife and that Mrs. Rogers was living apart from her husband. When Mrs. Hovey reached Adams' flat she was admitted by a policeman. She met Assistant District Attorney McIntyre there. Mrs. Rogers seemed heartbroken.

She told them that Mrs. Adams had taken Bromo Seltzer, but never mentioned poison, nor did she say that her mother was the victim of a diabolical plot. The fact that Cornish had given the Bromo Seltzer to her mother was not spoken of by Mrs. Rogers.

"When was it first discovered that Mrs. Adams had been poisoned?" was asked.

"I don't know. I did not discover it. I read it in the newspaper," was the reply. Witness said she had talked with Cornish about Mrs. Adams' death, but she could not remember that Cornish said to her, "What a fool I am that I should have received that bottle and give some of the contents to Mrs. Adams."

THE CORONER'S PHYSICIAN.

Coroner's Physician Weston took the stand. Dr. Weston testified that he performed an autopsy upon Mrs. Adams' body. He at first formed the impression that Mrs. Adams came to her death through taking cyanide of potassium, from the odor of the bottle and from his diagnosis at the autopsy. Subsequently a chemical analysis showed that death was due to cyanide of mercury. The bottle was wrapped in a piece of brown paper, such as lawyers use for their notes. The bottle was three-fourths full when he saw it. The policeman gave it to him and said he had got it from Dr. Hitchcock. He talked with Hovey on arriving at the flat and Hovey told him about the case. He smelled the contents of the bottle and told Hovey he thought it contained cyanide of potassium. No one else was present, but a little later he saw Mrs. Rogers and asked her about Mrs. Adams' age so as to fill out his report. He told Mrs. Rogers that her mother died of poison, and that he would make an autopsy on the following day.

HOVEY'S.

Frederick Hovey was re-called to the stand when Dr. Weston finished, and Mr. Osborne asked him: "How soon after your conversation with Dr. Weston did you see Cornish?"

"Next morning."

"Dr. Weston told you two men had been poisoned?"

"I have just heard him say so."

"You told us yesterday that it was

three days later when you first heard of the poisoning?"

"Yes."

"Dr. Weston said he told you and Dr. Hitchcock says the same."

"I don't recall it."

"You say all the circumstances formed a small impression on your mind?"

"Yes."

"Will you kindly tell the jury why, after the doctors had told you it was poison and you had seen one person fall down and die and another claim (and Mr. Osborne put a strong emphasis on the word) to be ill, it did not form a great impression?"

Hovey replied:

"We all supposed it was an accident."

"You said yesterday you examined with the greatest possible care the package that contained the poison bottle, the wrapper, seal and wax, and expressed an opinion that it was done so well that it would take an expert to discover that it was not the original package. Then you swore there was no wrapper?"

"It was mistaken."

"Is it not true that there were two bottles, one with a wrapper and one without?"

"Not that I remember. I did not see them anyhow."

"Did not Cornish show you a bottle with a wrapper?"

"No. I was perfectly willing to make my statement here and have corrected the incorrect statement I made. I made the mistake perfectly conscientiously."

PHYSICIAN POTTER.

That concluded the examination of Mr. Hovey, and Mr. Osborne called Dr. E. Stiles Potter, who was called by Potter to assist Dr. Hitchcock at what proved to be Mrs. Adams' death bed. Dr. Potter said that when he arrived at the Adams flat Mrs. Adams was dead. There were present Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. Cornish, Mr. Hovey and Mrs. Rogers. The last named told him that upon her advice Mr. Cornish had given her mother a dose of Bromo Seltzer. Mrs. Rogers was crying and hysterical.

Cornish told witness how Mrs. Adams had taken the Bromo Seltzer and how she had been taken sick a couple of minutes later.

Cornish further stated that after Mrs. Adams had taken her dose he mixed a small dose for himself to see if it really tasted bitter, as Mrs. Adams had said it did. The dose, Cornish said, made him very sick.

Witness said there were two glasses standing on the table.

"Was there something in each glass?"

"Yes, I am very positive about this fact. I am sure there was a solution in each glass."

Witness heard Dr. Hitchcock say that a diabolical crime had been committed. He thought Cornish and Hovey were both present at the time. Cornish said that he had been watching the addresses to see who spelled "Forty" with a "U" (It was spelled in this way on the package received by Cornish).

He had not found the word spelled with a "U" up to that time.

Witness told Cornish that he thought Mrs. Adams' death was caused by cyanide of potassium. Witness did not see any sign of sickness on the part of Cornish; he was not called upon to treat him.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre was called to the stand.

Cuban Mortuary Report.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 16.—General Brooke to-day called the following from Havana:

"Death report, February 14, at Santiago: Private Charles Campbell, Company G, Fifth Volunteers, peritonitis, from wound in abdomen; Private George Carr, Company E, Twenty-third Kansas, dysentery, February 11, at Havana; Private Patrick J. Smith, Company E, Eighth Infantry, malarial fever, February 11."

Town Sergeant Kent Suicides.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., Feb. 16.—Last night John H. Kent, town sergeant of Houston, Halifax county, Va., committed suicide by shooting. He was temporarily insane.

Killed by Escaping Gas.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Bellefontaine, Ohio, Feb. 16.—Judge Thomas Millenburger was found dead in bed this morning, and his wife in an unconscious condition, from which she cannot recover. Escaping gas from a broken fixture was the cause.

IN THE PHILIPPINES

Large Body of the Enemy Discovered.

King's Brigade Turns Out and After an Exchange of Volleys the Filipinos Retreat Into the Jungle and Disappear—Corrected Report.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Manila, Feb. 16.—3:35 p. m.—A large body of the enemy, presumably reconnoitering, was discovered on the right of Brigadier General King's position, near San Pedro Macatla this morning. The entire brigade turned out, and after an exchange of volleys, the rebels retreated into the jungle and disappeared.

A CORRECTED REPORT.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The War Department received the following to-day:

Manila, Feb. 16.

To Adjutant General, Washington:

Harvey H. Harris, Company B, Twentieth Kansas, flesh wound left leg, doing well; John Sorensen, First Montana, reported probably dead, is alive, but both eyes shot away, condition fair. Cable of 7th, reporting William J. Hayes, First Washington, wounded slightly, in error. Local Gibson, Company E, First Washington, reported missing, was found with sprained leg. Corporal Hayes, First Montana, cabled to 7th as missing, is with company.

(Signed) OTIS.

Florida Orange Crop Safe.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Jacksonville, Fla., February 16.—The most extravagant reports have been sent broadcast throughout the country regarding the damage done by the cold of the 15th. Reports received to-night by the Times-Union and Citizen from all sections of the orange belt indicate that the cold wave and utterly refuting the statements sent out to the press. Outside of the tender Spring growth on the orange trees, the trees remain uninjured and in the lower belt it is predicted the orange crop will be larger than this season.

Graves of Maine's Dead.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 16.—Commandant Cromwell, at the Havana navy-yard, telegraphed the Navy Department last evening as follows:

Havana, Feb. 16.—Graves of the dead of the Maine decorated to-day; ceremony beautiful and impressive. Solemnities closed with silent prayer.

Mayor Ysnaga, at Trinidad, also telegraphed that memorial exercises were held there yesterday in commemoration of the destruction of the Maine.

Naval Engineers Nominated.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., February 16.—The President today nominated Ernest T. Goodrich, of Michigan; Leonard M. Cox, of Kentucky; Alfred C. Lowery, of Michigan, to be civil engineers in the navy.

Meat Inspection in Germany.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Berlin, Feb. 16.—The Bundesrath today passed the meat inspection bill. The proceedings were private. The bill, which is in draft form, will now go to the Reichstag.

Confirmation for Spanish Officers.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Madrid, Feb. 16.—All the surviving captains of Spanish warships destroyed in the naval battles off Santiago de Cuba and in Manila bay by the American fleets will be court-martialed.

FRANCE WITHOUT A PRESIDENT

M. Faure Dies After Three Hours Illness.

THE VICTIM OF APOPLEXY

Surrendered by His Family. Phys- icians and Officials and Suffering Greatly. He Dies Each an Affec- tionate Farewell, Thanking Them For Their Care and Devotion and Asking Pardon For Any Hasty Words He May Ever Have Uttered and Passes to His Reward—Sketch of His Life—President McKinley Cables Sympathy.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Paris, February 16.—M. Felix Faure, President of the Republic of France, died at 10 o'clock this evening, after an illness of three hours. M. Faure died of apoplexy.

It had been known for some time that his heart was weak, but the first intimation that he was sick was given at half-past 6 this afternoon, when a message was dispatched to the Premier, M. Dupuy, announcing that the President was ill. M. Dupuy immediately repaired to the Elysee. All medical efforts proved futile and the President died on the stroke of 10. The flag over the Elysee was immediately lowered to half mast and the news was dispatched to all the officials and members of the Cabinet. The report spread rapidly through the city and large crowds soon assembled in the vicinity of the palace.

About 6 o'clock M. Faure, who was then in his study, went to the door of the room of M. Leglil, his private secretary, which is contiguous to the study and said: "I do not feel well; come to me."

M. Leglil immediately went to the President's aid, led him to a sofa and called General Bailoud, general secretary of the President's household; M. Blondel, under-private secretary, and Dr. Humbert, who happened to be at the Elysee attending a relative.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

The President's condition did not appear dangerous, but Dr. Humbert, on perceiving that he was rapidly getting worse, phoned for Dr. Lanne-Lougue and Dr. Choulet, who arrived with M. Dupuy, and were joined later by Dr. Bergery. The doctors soon recognized that the case was hopeless, and at 8 o'clock the members of the family were informed of the real state of affairs. They then came to the sofa where the President lay. Soon after he began to lose consciousness, and despite all efforts, expired at 10 o'clock in the presence of the family and M. Dupuy.

M. Dupuy communicated the sad intelligence to M. Loubet, general secretary of the Senate; M. Paul Deshaies, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and the members of the Cabinet and other high functionaries, after which he addressed the following dispatch to all prefects and sub-prefects in France:

THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

"I have the sad task to announce to you the death of the President, which occurred at 10 o'clock this evening as the result of an apoplectic stroke. Kindly take the necessary measures to inform the population immediately of the mourning that has fallen upon the Republic. The government counts upon your active vigilance at this painful juncture."

It was not until 11 o'clock that the news began to become known to the general public in Paris. From that time began a continuous arrival of public men. Strict orders, however, were issued and only members of the Cabinet were admitted to the palace.

THE LAST DAY.

The President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, M. Dupuy has requested all prefects and sub-prefects not to leave their posts, and directed all those who are absent to return immediately.

Nothing could have given the idea of approaching death. Up till the very last M. Faure indulged in his customary habits of work and even in his equestrian rides. He ate well and slept regularly. Nevertheless, several times recently he had been heard to exclaim, "How weak my legs are; and I can scarcely stand," or to make some such remark.

He left his study about the usual hour, at 7 o'clock last evening (Wednesday), remarking that he would ride on horseback from 7 to 7:30 on the following morning (Thursday). He then retired to his private apartment, dined with his family, went to bed at 10 o'clock, got up this morning at 6 o'clock and informed his valet that he would not ride.

THE LAST COUNCIL.

M. Leglil, his secretary, on learning of this, hurried to the President, whom he found in his drawing-room, about 6:15 a. m. M. Faure said: "I do not feel ill, but I prefer to abstain from fatiguing exercise to-day. Otherwise the President worked as usual, and read the official documents, as was his custom, in order to prepare himself to

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OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 6.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.
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North Carolina News—Page 9.
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Berkley News—Page 11.
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