

JUDGE DAY'S WELCOME HOME

Canton Lawyers Tender Him a Banquet.

HE DELIVERS AN ADDRESS.

Cordial and Friendly Relations of England the Most Gratifying Circumstance of Our Foreign Relations During the War--What the Treaty, if Ratified, Will Bring to the United States.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Canton, O., Jan. 2.—Judge William R. Day, President of the Peace Commission at Paris and late Secretary of State, received a welcome home this evening which took the form of a banquet at the Barnett House, given by the Stark County Bar Association.

Hon. W. A. Lynch, who was Judge Day's law partner in their younger days, but who now devotes his time principally to railroad managements, was master of ceremonies. Judge Geo. E. Baldwin, one of the oldest practitioners at the local bar and a very intimate friend of the guest of honor, delivered the welcoming address, to which Judge Day responded.

JUDGE DAY'S RESPONSE.

Judge Day paid a high tribute to the legal fraternity of Stark county, closing with an eloquent reference to President McKinley, a member of the association, and reciting his devotion to the country during the war, and the incidents leading thereto. He then spoke as follows of the matters which took himself and his colleagues to Paris.

"Recognizing that there are certain matters which may not properly be discussed on an occasion of this kind, I think I may nevertheless say something to my brethren of the bar of the events of which have occurred in the period of our separation.

FRIENDSHIP OF ENGLAND.

"If I were called upon to state the most gratifying circumstances of our foreign relations during the war, it would be in the uniformly cordial and hearty friendship of the English before and during the struggle. Observing the obligations of neutrality and never stepping outside the requirements of international law, we had the sympathy and good will of that great power. I don't believe either nation seeks or would be benefited by a formal alliance.

"Nevertheless, the existence of cordial relations between people kindred by blood, speaking the same language and having the same ideals of civil liberty and good government is a fact, the potency of which can hardly be over-estimated.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS' WORK.

I have been asked about the work of the commissioners viewed from a lawyer's standpoint. I think I may say something to you about it, if in excess of the proprieties of the occasion I shall ask you to treat it in a professional confidence. On the 12th of August the protocol of Washington was executed. It may be said to have been the preliminary contract whose final execution was to be embodied in the treaty.

"As to Cuba, Porto Rico, minor West Indian islands, and an island in the Ladrones, it was capable of execution by a simple deed of cession of these islands, except Cuba, where final relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty was required.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

"As to the Philippine Islands, their disposition, government and control was left for final determination in the treaty. I have often been asked how it was possible to make progress in a commission having equal representation from the two nations.

"Whilst this fact did not prevent the fullest discussion the United States having made all the concession which it believed just and fair, was obliged to insist that its terms be accepted. The publications of the proceedings will show that nothing can be farther from the truth than to assume that the United States adopted toward Spain a policy of 'land and deliver.'

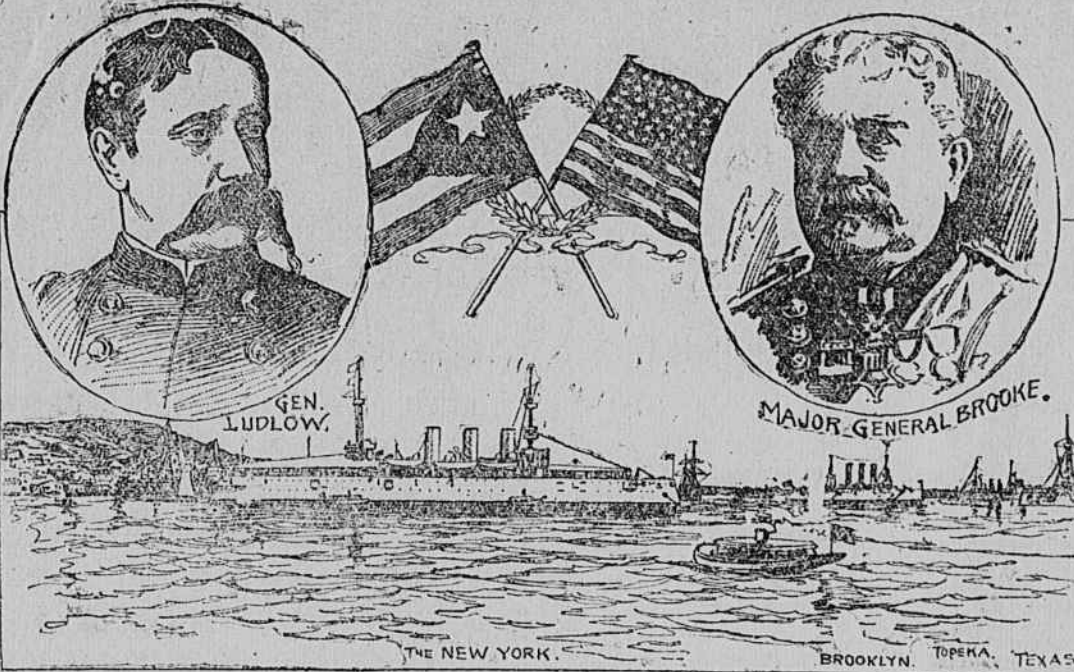
"The American commissioners heard with respect and endeavored to answer with firmness every position advanced by the Spanish commission. For better, for worse, the work of the commissioners is done and needs but the ratification of the President by and with the consent of the Senate to become the supreme law in the land. It cannot be a matter of regret to any American that the rising sun of the new year beholds the ensign of our glorious republic floating from the walls of Morro, where for so many years the royal banner of Spain has looked down upon so much of corruption, misery and shame.

"To-night not one foot of American soil remains under Spanish domination and the people so long oppressed are to have a new birth of freedom. This is not the time nor place to discuss our policy in the far East.

WHAT THE TREATY MEANS.

"If this treaty should be ratified, it brings to the United States title to the archipelago, to be dealt with as the American people in their wisdom may see fit. In one thing I think we are all agreed—that when the line of our duty has been determined, it must be discharged as becomes a great free and liberty loving nation. Whether or no we have so willed the days of our international isolation are past. It does not follow that the advice of the immortal Washington to avoid entangling alliances is less potent to-day than when the words were written.

"The American citizen has a right to go wherever trade and enterprise may legitimately seek an outlet for the product of American thrift and industry, and there must follow, it need be, the



GENERAL BROOKE, GENERAL LUDLOW AND UNCLE SAM'S FLEET AT HAVANA. The war and navy departments seem to be well prepared for possible trouble in Havana. Major General Brooke, governor of the island, is in personal charge of arrangements, and he is aided by Major General Fitz-Hugh Lee, governor of Havana province, and Brigadier General Ludlow, governor of the city of Havana. Many thousands of American troops are in Havana and its suburbs, and four ships of the navy—the armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York, the battleship Texas and the cruiser Topeka—all have their guns trained on the turbulent city.

THE SITUATION AT HAVANA

Americans Control Customs, Post Office and Telegraphs.

Cubans Only Appointed to Positions in Customs Service—Batteries Stationed in Spanish Fortresses—Old Glory Hoisted on Wreck of Maluco.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Havana, Jan. 2.—The people of Havana are in a joyful mood to-day, in spite of the disappointment experienced over the fact that the projected festivities have been postponed. The resentment quickly subsided and gave place to composure.

"The city was tranquil last night. Major-General Brooke's impressions of Cuba are pleasing. He regards the people as being emotional, mild and orderly.

Americans are now conducting the customs, postoffice and telegraphs, in fact all public business, with Spanish and Cuban employees.

CUBANS ONLY ELIGIBLE.

Col. Bliss, the American Collector of Customs, has been instructed by the authorities at Washington not to appoint Americans to subordinate places in this or the other customs houses. Only Cubans are to be appointed.

After the General takes up his headquarters in the palace, Mrs. Brooke will arrange a series of social functions. The headquarters for the present will be at the general's hotel.

Generals Brooke and Ludlow see many of the prominent Cubans. They are easily accessible, and wish to make a wide personal and official acquaintance.

As the civil police is slowly formed the American troops will be sent into the country.

DISPOSITION OF BATTERIES.

The batteries of the Second artillery have been landed from the United States transport Chester. One battery was sent to Morro Castle; another is garrisoned at Cabanas fortress; a third is stationed near the palace, and the other three batteries are camped at Vedado.

The United States transport Saratoga arrived here to-day from Charleston, S. C., with the Third Nebraska regiment on board.

Two Cuban soldiers carrying rifles were stopped by a patrol of the Tenth United States regular infantry on Gallo street last night, and were requested to give up their weapons. They did so after an argument.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS WITH CUBAN FLAGS.

It developed to-day that the company of the Indiana regiment, which

waved Cuban flags during the parade yesterday, was not arrested, as cable last night. Investigation showed that the flags were distributed to them by Cubans in the crowd, and that the act of waving them was thoughtless and not prearranged.

Twenty-five Cuban horsemen, well mounted and armed, joined the column at the Prado, rode to Central Park, and debouched into a side street. They aroused considerable enthusiasm.

OLD GLORY SALUTED.

Three bluejackets from the Texas, at about half-past twelve yesterday, rowed to the wreck of the Maluco and hoisted a large stars and stripes to the peak of the wreck in the harbor.

An immense American flag was also hoisted on top of the 200-foot shears at the naval dock, where it could be seen for miles around.

GOMEZ'S INFLUENCE ENDED.

London, Jan. 3.—The Havana correspondent of the Times, referring to the refusal of General Maximo Gomez to surrender his arms until an independent government is granted, says:

"I believe that the influence of General Gomez with the rebels is completely ended."

The Times prints a letter this morning from a "distinguished American naval officer" giving an interesting account of the situation in Havana, and expressing sincere pity for "the many gallant Spanish officers." He describes the "fatalistic resignation" of the Spaniards and the riots resulting from the dismissal of the Spanish police without pay.

TRANSFER OF SOVEREIGNTY ENDORSED.

Commenting editorially upon the foregoing letter, its correspondent's opinion of the transfer of the sovereignty in Cuba from Spain to the United States, the Times says:

"Such a transfer was the best thing that could have happened to the Cubans. For their own sakes it is to be hoped that their political education will be rapid and complete, since it is certain that the Americans will not tolerate the impatience of law which a long and demoralizing struggle has engendered."

SPAIN'S DOWNFALL COMPLETE.

Regarding the non-payment of the police, the Times says:

"A bankrupt generally manages to pay his servants wages. The completeness of the Spanish downfall is more fully brought home to us by these squalid domestic tragedies than by the greater events of the war."

Narrow Escape from suffocation.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Carlinville, Ill., Jan. 2.—The shaft of the Carlinville Coal Company caught fire to-day by a can of lubricating oil being heated on a stove on the top of the tipples. A strong southwest wind fanned the flames. The fire company was powerless, as there was no water in the mains. The burning timbers and fired coal tumbled down in the shaft.

One hundred men were engaged below. The air shaft engine being seldom used refused to work. A panic ensued below where the air had extinguished the flames in the lamps, leaving the men in total darkness. They were scattered over a radius of three miles. Suffocation was narrowly averted. A scene indescribable took place on top among the mothers, daughters and sweethearts of the miners.

The men were finally released from the mine unharmed. The loss will aggregate \$10,000; \$5,000 insurance.

EARTH TO EARTH.

EX-SENATOR MORRILL'S REMAINS INTERRED IN VERMONT.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Montpelier, Vt., January 2.—The body of the late United States Senator Justin Smith Morrill arrived here to-day from Washington. On the train which brought the body to Montpelier was also the body of the Senator's wife, who died at the capital several months ago. In the funeral party were the delegations of representatives from Congress, and Senators appointed to attend the obsequies here, and a number of personal friends of the late Senator.

Emblems of mourning were everywhere visible in Montpelier to-day. Flags bearing crepe floated at half staff throughout the city. A handsome arch of evergreen had been erected over the gate at the entrance to the grounds of the State capitol. The interior of the building was appropriately draped with crepe, the national colors and beautiful flowers.

All places throughout the city were closed until after the funeral. The weather this morning was fine and clear, but very cold, the thermometer registering 25 degrees below zero.

The body of Senator Morrill was borne to the capitol, where it lay in the corridor before the Representatives' hall. The hall had been elaborately decorated with flowers, crepe and the national colors. During the day hundreds passed the casket.

The funeral services in Representatives' hall were largely attended. Men from all parts of the State came to pay final respects to the memory of the late Senator.

President M. H. Buckham, of the University of Vermont, delivered the eulogy. He also made touching reference to Mrs. Morrill.

After the obsequies were cleared the bodies of Senator Morrill and Mrs. Morrill were taken to Green Mount cemetery, where they were placed in a vault to remain until Spring, when they will be carried to Strafford for interment.

HERO AT THE THROTTLE.

PREVENTS AN EXPLOSION THAT JEOPARDIZED FIVE HUNDRED LIVES.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 2.—It is not often that it falls to the part of a stationary engineer to play the part of a hero, but that is what happened to Lee Chalfant, substitute engineer at Wolf Brothers' shoe factory to-day. Though badly scalded, he leaped through blinding clouds of steam, raked the fires from under the boilers and prevented an explosion that jeopardized the lives of 500 employes in the building.

The regular engineer of the plant is ill, and Chalfant was working as a substitute. This morning he noticed that there was too much water in the boiler, and he opened a valve to let some of it out. Then he went around in front to watch the gauge while the water ran into the well. He soon saw that the water was going out too fast, and that a jet of steam was seeping with great force. In trying to shut it off, he was badly scalded, but in spite of the pain he thought only of the horrible consequence of an explosion.

There was but one thing to do, and that was done quickly. Seizing a shovel, he sprang to the furnace doors and began raking out the fires. The boiler cooled down and the danger point was passed. Then Chalfant gave the alarm. He was taken to his home, where he lies in a precarious condition, but with prospects for his recovery.

PINGREE MADE GOVERNOR.

NO CHANGE IN MICHIGAN'S SENATORIAL FIGHT.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Lansing, Mich., January 2.—In the executive parlors of the State capitol Chief Justice Grant, of the Supreme Court, at noon to-day administered the oath of office to Governor Pingree and the State officers-elect. A large audience witnessed the ceremony. The inauguration, reception of Governor Pingree, the new State officers and justices of the Supreme Court, held to-night at the capitol, was one of the greatest social functions ever given here.

Despite counter attractions at the hotels, in the shape of Senatorial and Speakership contests, fully 8,000 people passed through the line of notables who were assisting the Governor to receive. Nearly all of the members-elect of the Legislature were present, but neither of the Senatorial candidates put in an appearance.

The Senatorial situation remains unchanged to-night, both the Burrows and Pack factions claiming to be confident of victory.

STRENGTH OF BURROWS.

Late to-night the Burrows men show a list of 61 names signed to their call for a joint caucus to nominate a Senator Wednesday night, with eight more names they claim will be added to-night or to-morrow morning as soon as the members arrive. This, it is believed settles the Senatorial contest in favor of Senator Burrows, although the Pack men say they will be able to control some of the votes signed to the Burrows' call.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

A caucus of Republicans on Speaker-ship brought together 47 of the 52 members. It adjourned at midnight, after agreeing to support Paul F. Clark, of Lincoln, for Speaker. Five members remained away ever while not declaring they will support the fusion nomination, they assert they will not vote for Clark. Present prospects are therefore good for a deadlock on opening day of the session.

NO INTELLIGENCE FROM ILOILO

Continued Silence Makes the Situation Irritating.

GENERAL MILLER'S ATTITUDE

It is surmised that He Has Not Attacked the Insurgents and Suffered a Repulse, but is Proceeding with Tact and Caution—Rejoicements to be Hurried to the Philippines.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—Nothing more has been heard at the War Department from General Otis at Manila, since his cablegram of yesterday was received.

The situation is irritating in the fact that according to the experience of the last few days it is not to be expected that anything more can be heard from Iloilo for a day or two at least, except in the very improbable event that the American force has been repulsed in their efforts to make a landing and has been obliged to return straight to Manila.

GEN. MILLER'S ATTITUDE.

It is surmised that the reports that General Miller is proceeding with more tact and with less roughness in his dealings with the insurgents than appeared from a first inspection of his reports. His purpose apparently was to avoid such a formal recognition of the insurgents as might tend to embolden the United States Government hereafter, but at the same time not to deal harshly with them. It is thought to be brought to see the rectitude of his intentions. Therefore the officials are of the opinion that there will be no actual hostilities between the forces arrayed against General Otis and his own, but that at the worst the former will retire from the city without accepting or rejecting the American overtures until they have heard from Aguinaldo. General Otis has taken steps to acquaint General Miller with the very latest instructions of the President and a special messenger is now on his way from Manila to Iloilo.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Although officials profess this strong belief that no serious trouble will occur, they have taken the precaution to expedite the dispatch of military reinforcements to General Otis' command in the Philippines. Orders have been issued for the Twentieth Regiment of Infantry at Fort Wadsworth to time its departure so as to be in San Francisco by the 7th instant in order to embark on the military transport being fitted out to sail for Manila on that date, if possible. The two other infantry regiments which are under orders to proceed to the Philippines by the Pacific route—the Third and Twenty-second will follow as soon as means of water transportation can be secured. Three other regiments are also under orders to proceed to Manila by way of the Mediterranean and Suez canals. These are the Fourth, Twelfth and Seventeenth Infantry Regiments. They will make the trip on the new trans-oceanic routes, which are under consideration. Mobile and Mohawk and unless present plans miscarry they will embark at New York on the 17th instant.

THE NEW COMMANDER.

Major-General Lawton, the hero of El Caney, who has been ordered to take command of the military forces in the Philippines, under the direction of Major General Otis, as military governor of the archipelago, will accompany this expedition from New York.

Roosevelt Inaugurated Governor of New York.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Theodore Roosevelt was inaugurated as Governor of New York to-day. In spite of extreme cold weather the ceremony was witnessed by a great crowd of people assembled in the Assembly hall of the capitol. Preceding the inauguration there was a parade of civil and military bodies. Bishop Doane, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Albany, offered prayer and Secretary of State McDonough administered the oath of office to the Governor-elect, after which Governor Black welcomed his successor.

Boston Anti-Imperialism League.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Boston, Jan. 2.—At a meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League to-day it was reported that the direct protests against any extension of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands are coming in, through the league in increasing numbers from all parts of the Union. Mr. Ervick Winslow, secretary of the league, will visit Washington this week to interview several Senators who have expressed a desire for a conference.

William Hobel Against Taxation.

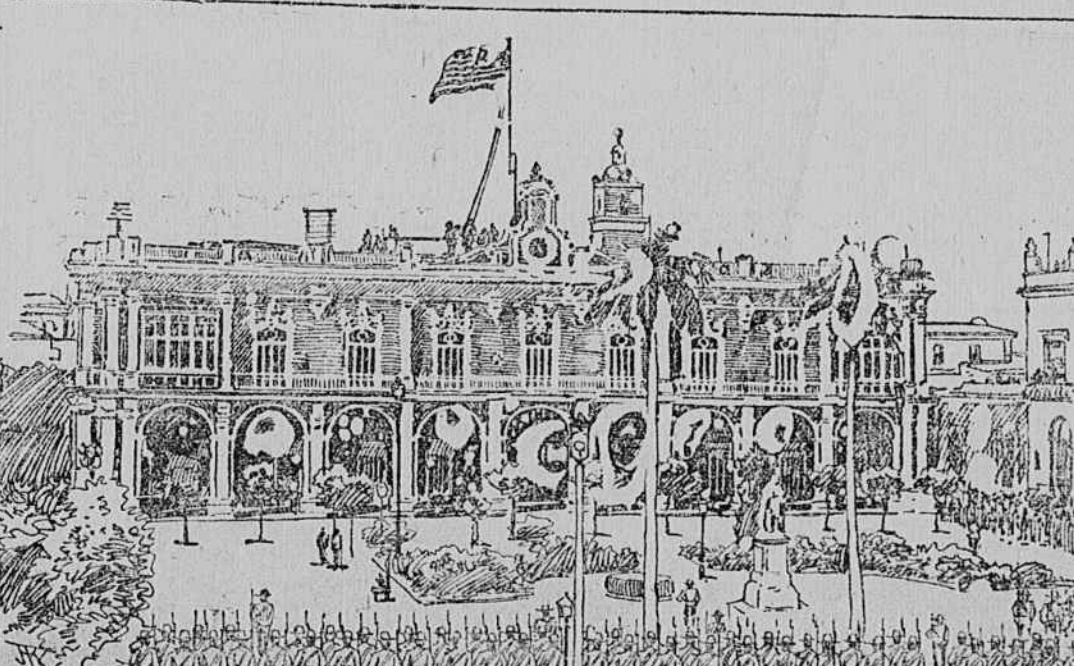
(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Rome says a mob of 4,000 people had destroyed the Internal Revenue entry boxes and stoned the gendarmes around Niemi, Sicily, as a protest against excessive taxation. A number of persons were wounded.

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CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS BY DEPARTMENTS.

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- North Carolina News—Page 2
- Portsmouth News—Pages 10 and 11
- Berkley News—Page 11
- Markets—Page 12
- Shipping—Page 12



HOISTING OLD GLORY OVER THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PALACE, HAVANA.