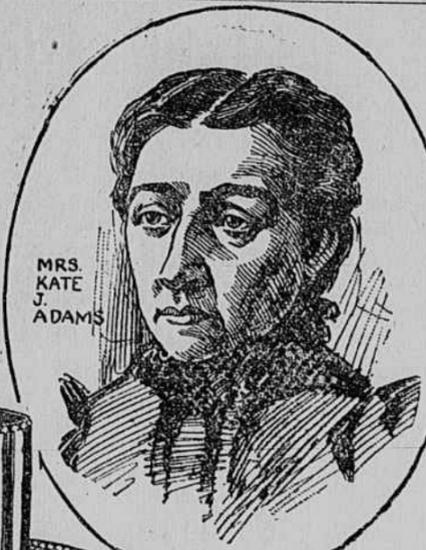




HENRY C. BARNETT



MRS. KATE J. ADAMS



ROLAND B. MOLINEUX



HARRY CORNISH



POISON HOLDER SENT CORNISH

### NEW YORK'S GREAT POISON PLOT.

The poison plot in New York grows more interesting each day. Two members of the Knickerbocker Athletic club... were sent poisoned medicines by mail—Henry C. Barnett, who took the poisoned medicine and died, and Harry Cornish by Cornish was innocently given by him to Mrs. Kate J. Adams with fatal effect. The medicine received... in connection with the case by a newspaper, called on the saleswoman in Newark, and she declared he was not with Cornish.

### PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS

#### Aguinaldo Goes to Iloilo to Lead His Men.

The New Filipino Cabinet Pledged to Resist United States—What the Minister of Foreign Affairs Claims and Demands—Spanish Prisoners.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Paris, January 5.—An official telegram received here by the Filipino junta, dated Manila, January 4, says that Aguinaldo has gone to Iloilo, at the request of the insurgents there, to place himself at their head, with the view of their possible fighting with the Americans.

The dispatch also gives a list of the members of the new Filipino cabinet, with facts as to their antecedents. The following have definitely accepted office:

President of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, Mabini.

Minister of the Interior, Theodoro Sandico, a civil engineer, educated in England and Belgium, and taken to Manila from Hong Kong by Rear Admiral Dewey.

Minister of war, general Aguinaldo, a cousin of Aguinaldo, the president of the so-called Filipino government, and a leader of the insurrection from the beginning. He is described as a large land owner of Cavite.

Minister of finance, General Trias, a close ally of Aguinaldo.

Minister of public works, Gregorio Gonzales, a lawyer, until recently the Filipino agent at Hong Kong, and formerly Spanish attorney general in the Visayas.

#### PLEGGED TO RESISTANCE.

The cabinet is described as homogeneous, every member being pledged, according to advices, to resist the American military occupation of the Philippines.

A member of the Filipino junta here explains that Aguinaldo did not run away, but "left Manila for the mountainous regions behind Cavite, in order to make arrangements for his voyage to Iloilo."

The Filipino who furnishes this information also categorically and specifically asserts that the latest telegraphic advices declare that if the Americans insist upon the occupation of the principal cities by the American troops the whole of the Filipinos will "resist by force of arms."

#### AN ACCOMMODATING MINISTER.

Mabini, it appears, claims recognition of the independence of the Philippine islands, and will not consent to the release of the Spanish prisoners, but, it is added, he is willing to come to an understanding with the Americans, "as allies," for the surrender of the Spanish military and civil officials and others, which will only be made on the following conditions:

1. The negotiations to be opened formally between Spain and the national Filipino government, Spain nominating a delegate to treat therewith.

2. An exchange of prisoners and Spain to repatriate, firstly, all the Filipinos

held prisoners for having been directly or indirectly connected with the insurrection; secondly, all prisoners of war condemned as traitors, revolvers or deserters, or for having in any manner seconded the Filipino movement during the present century; this surrender to be made before the Filipinos release the Spanish prisoners, and Spain to grant amnesty to all Filipinos and Spaniards accused of complicity in the insurrection.

3. Spain to defray all the expenses of repatriating the Filipino prisoners, and also the cost of maintaining and repatriating the Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos, such payment being considered a war indemnity; the national Filipino government consents to pay the expense of repatriating those Filipinos captured in formal action, although, it is added, "as a matter of fact the Filipinos are also entitled to demand the payment thereof by Spain."

#### WILL NOT EXCHANGE PRIARS.

Friars taken prisoners, it is further asserted, will not be included in the exchange, "seeing that they acted as papal agents during the war, but their surrender would be made on the condition, firstly, that the apostolic delegate will ask their liberty in the name of the Pope; secondly, that all bulls and pontifical decrees granting special privileges to the religious orders be revoked; thirdly, that all rites of the order be respected; fourthly, that no friar hold any parish, cathedral, episcopal or diocesan preferment; fifthly, that all such preferments be held by native or naturalized Filipino clergy, and, sixthly, that rules for the election of bishops be fixed."

#### SPAIN RECEIVES OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Madrid, Jan. 5.—The following official dispatch has been received from Manila:

"The insurgents refuse to liberate the prisoners on the demand of the Americans, claiming that this might be construed as an act of submission to the United States. With regard to liberating the monks, the insurgents intend to negotiate with the Vatican directly. General Rios has now opened direct negotiations with the insurgents concerning the prisoners."

#### NO WORD FROM OTIS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—It was said at the War Department to-day that no word of any sort had been received from General Otis since the last published advices. The Paris dispatch on Aguinaldo's movements was read without comment, and those in authority refused to say whether any credence was placed in it or whether any fresh advices had been sent to General Otis.

#### U. S. TROOPS SHALL NOT LAND.

Hong Kong, Jan. 5.—Leading representatives of the Filipino junta in Hong Kong in the course of an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day declared that the serious crisis in the Philippines is due to what they designate as "overt, unfair treatment of the Filipinos by the United States." They said that despite the known fact that the whole of the Visayas group was in possession of the Filipino forces, General Otis was ordered to take possession of the entire archipelago and dispatched troops and warships to the Southern Visayas. The Filipinos, according to the junta representatives, are determined to prevent the landing of the Americans at Iloilo, and may as a last resort destroy the city for strategical purposes.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

### SEABOARD AIR LINE SOLD

#### Mr. John Skelton Williams Confirms Report.

The Plans of the Purchasing Syndicate Contemplate the Maintenance of the Line as a Separate System—Ryan Fights the Deal.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Baltimore, Jan. 5.—John Skelton Williams, president of the Georgia and Alabama Railroad Company, and head of the syndicate which has bought a controlling interest in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, parent corporation of the Seaboard Air Line system, arrived in Baltimore to-day to confer with Baltimoreans who are interested in the big deal with him. In regard to the plans of the syndicate, Mr. Williams said:

"The syndicate will maintain the Seaboard Air Line as an independent system, and it will continue to be the most important factor in the trade relations between Baltimore and the South. I wish to emphasize the fact that the purchase was not made in the interests of any other railroad company, nor has the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line, or the Pennsylvania, the least interest in the syndicate. We bought the property as an investment, and not in connection with any other system. The syndicate is composed of Baltimore, Richmond and New York capitalists, Richmond interests predominating.

"I am not at liberty to divulge our plan in full at present, as the details connected with the transaction will have to be worked out. I will say, however, that improvements will be made wherever necessary and the system made second to none in the country. It traverses a rich section of the South, and I have no doubt that in time it will become one of the most prosperous properties in that section.

"In regard to the rumors that it is our intention to build a line to connect the Seaboard Air Line with the Georgia and Alabama, thus forcing a through line from Washington to Jacksonville, I will say that matter has not been determined. The report that the two roads are to be consolidated probably arose from the fact that the members of the syndicate are largely interested in the Georgia and Alabama railway. As the proposed time I will be glad to make a statement in regard to the future of the Seaboard Air Line."

#### RYAN FIGHTS DEAL.

Baltimore, Jan. 5.—Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, owner of 2,700 shares of stock of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, filed an application for an injunction in the Circuit Court to-day, to restrain Louis McLane as a member of the pooling committee from transferring some 2,000 shares of stock to any person other than Mr. Ryan. The court is also asked to compel Mr. McLane to deliver said stock to Mr. Ryan at \$125 per share in accordance with an agreement made on October 8, 1896. Judge Wyckes did not act upon the petition.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

### GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

#### President Issues Instructions to General Otis.

#### ARE PUBLISHED IN MANILA

Authority of United States to Be Exercised for Security of Persons and Property—Existing Municipal Laws to Continue in Force—Private Property to Be Respected—Ports Open to Commerce.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—The policy of the administration toward the Philippines is shown in the following cable message made public at the War Department to-day:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1899. Adjutant General's Office. Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1898. General Otis, Manila:

By direction of the Secretary of War I have the honor to transmit herewith instructions of the President relative to the administration of affairs in the Philippine Islands:

#### THE INSTRUCTIONS.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1898.

"To the Secretary of War:

"Sir—The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila by the United States naval squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Dewey, followed by the reduction of the city and the surrender of the Spanish forces, practically effected the conquest of the Philippine Islands and the suspension of Spanish sovereignty therein.

"With the signature of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th instant, and as a result of the victories of American arms, the future control, disposition and government of the Philippine Islands are ceded to the United States. In fulfillment of the rights of sovereignty thus acquired and the responsible obligations of government thus assumed, the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine Islands becomes immediately necessary, and the military government heretofore maintained by the United States in the city, harbor and Bay of Manila is to be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of the ceded territory.

#### AMPLE PROTECTION PROMISED.

"In performing this duty the military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the security of the persons and property of the people of the island and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. In all persons who, either by actual or by honest submission, cooperate with the Government of the United States to give effect to these beneficent purposes, will receive the reward of its support and protection. All others will be brought within the lawful rule we have assumed, with firmness if need be, but without severity so far as may be possible.

#### MUNICIPAL LAWS IN FORCE.

"Within the absolute domain of military authority, which necessarily is and must remain supreme in the ceded territory until the legislation of the United States shall otherwise provide, the municipal laws of the territory, in respect to private rights and property and the repression of crime, are to be considered as continuing in force, to be administered by the ordinary tribunals so far as practicable. The operations of civil and municipal government are to be performed by such officers as may accept the supremacy of the United States by taking the oath of allegiance or by officers chosen as far as may be practicable from the inhabitants of the islands.

#### PRIVATE PROPERTY RESPECTED.

"While the control of all the public property and the revenues of the state passes with the cession, and while the use and management of all public means of transportation are necessarily reserved to the authority of the United States, private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations is to be respected except for cause duly established. The taxes and duties heretofore payable by the inhabitants to the late government, become payable to the authorities of the United States unless it be seen fit to substitute for them other reasonable rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of government, whether general or local. If private property be taken for military use, it shall be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not practicable, receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in the Philippine Islands in the actual possession of the land and naval forces of the United States will be opened to the commerce of all friendly nations. All goods and wares, not prohibited for military reasons by any announcement of the military authority, will be admitted upon payment of such duties and other charges as shall be in force at the time of their importation.

#### MISSION OF UNITED STATES.

"Finally, it should be the earnest and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by assuring to them in

every possible way that full measure of individual rights and liberties, which is the heritage of free peoples, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule. In the fulfillment of this high mission, supporting the temperate administration of affairs for the greatest good of the governed, there may be sedulously maintained the strong arm of authority, to repress disturbance and to overcome all obstacles to the bestowal of the blessings of good stable government upon the people of the Philippine island under the free flag of the United States.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY. "Acknowledged receipt, "H. C. CORBIN, "Adjutant General."

#### OTIS ISSUES PROCLAMATION.

Manila, Jan. 5.—Major General Otis, military commander of the United States forces in the Philippine Islands, has issued a proclamation to the Filipinos based upon instructions received by cable from President McKinley.

The proclamation, which consists of seven hundred words only, appeared to-day in all the papers simultaneously.

General Otis, after reciting briefly President McKinley's instructions, expresses the opinion that it is the intention of the American Government while directing affairs generally to appoint representative men, forming the controlling element, to civil positions. He also expresses himself as convinced that the United States Government intends to seek the establishment in the islands of a most liberal government, in which the people will be as fully represented as the maintenance of law and order will permit, susceptible of development on lines of increased representation and the bestowal of increased powers, into a government as free and independent as is enjoyed by the most favored provinces in the world. To this end he invites the full confidence and co-operation of the Filipinos. Nothing is said in the proclamation regarding the disarmament of the rebels.

General Otis asserts his belief that the United States Government intends, so far as is consistent, to draw upon the Filipino military force.

#### AGUINALDO STILL PRESIDENT.

Although the government at Malolos has been reconstituted, Aguinaldo is still president of the Philippine Republic. A dispatch from Malolos says that a majority of the members of the new Cabinet belong to the militant wing of the party. Mabini's address to the Congress, however, is more pacific than has been anticipated. It was chiefly a series of meaningless phrases, outlining no definite policy.

#### CLEVELAND AND EXPANSION.

#### REMEDY FOR EXISTING TROUBLES IS OBVIOUS AND SIMPLE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 5.—Ex-President Cleveland, in reply to the request of a representative of the Associated Press for an expression on the question of expansion and annexation, said:

"I do not care to repeat my views concerning the prevailing epidemic of imperialism and territorial expansion. Assuming, however, that my ideas on the subject are antiquated and unsuited to these progressive days, it is a matter of surprise to me that the refusal of certain natives of our new possessions to acquiesce in the beneficence of subjecting them to our control and management should in the least disturb our expansionists. This phase of the situation ought not to have been unduly regarded, and the incidents naturally growing out of it overlooked. The remedy is obvious and simple. The misguided inhabitants of our annexed territory who prefer something different from the plan for their control, which we propose or who oppose our designs in their behalf, should be slaughtered. The killing of natives has been a feature of expansion since expansion began and our imperialistic enthusiasm should not be checked by the prospective necessity of destroying a few thousand or a few hundred thousand Filipinos. This should only be regarded as one stage in a more incidentally great movement, a more incidentally its progress. Of course some unprepared souls would then be lost before we had the opportunity of Christianizing them, but surely those of our clergymen who have done so much to encourage expansion could manage that difficulty."

#### Cavalry for Cuba.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 5.—The remaining six troops of Eighth Cavalry have been ordered held in readiness for departure to Savannah, where they will take the transport Michigan for Neuvas, Cuba. Signal Corps Company 17 will accompany the cavalry, which will leave within the next few days. Major Clarence R. Edwards, adjutant general of the Fourth Corps, has been ordered to Havana to serve with General Ludlow. Captain J. K. Thompson has been detailed as acting adjutant general of the Fourth Corps.

#### Ornamenting Trees in Alabama.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Banks, Ala., Jan. 5.—A barn belonging to a white farmer named Green was burned yesterday, together with some corn and other products. Suspicion was directed towards Marshall McGregor, a negro in Mr. Green's employ. This morning his body was found hanging to a tree near where the barn had stood.

#### OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 6.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News—Pages 1 and 6  
Local News—Pages 2, 3 and 5  
Editorial—Page 4  
Virginia News—Pages 7 and 8  
North Carolina News—Page 9  
Portsmouth News—Pages 10 and 11  
Perry News—Page 11  
Markets—Page 12  
Shipping—Page 12

### TREATY OF PEACE IN THE SENATE

#### The President Transmits it Without Recommendation.

#### THE ARTICLES AGREED UPON

Geographical Boundaries of the Philippine Islands Ceded—What Spain Retains and Undertakes to Turn Over in Matters of War—Both Countries Release Claims for Indemnity, National and Individual.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Jan. 5.—The following is the President's message, and the letter of the Secretary of State, transmitting to the Senate the treaty of peace concluded at Paris between the United States and Spain, together with the official text of the treaty being an exact copy of the document brought to the United States by the American commissioner:

#### To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at the city of Paris, on December 10, 1898; together with the protocols and papers indicated in the list accompanying the report of the Secretary of State.

#### WILLIAM M'KINLEY,

Executive Mansion, Washington, January 4, 1899.

#### To the President:

The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to say before the President, with a view to its submission to the Senate, if deemed proper, a treaty of peace, concluded at Paris on December 10, 1898, between the United States and Spain.

Accompanying the treaty are the protocols of the conferences of the Peace Commission at Paris, together with copies of statements made before the United States Commissioners, and other papers indicated in the enclosed list.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN HAY,  
Department of State,  
Washington, January 3, 1899.

The United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have, for that purpose, appointed as plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States; and

Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain,

Don Eugenio Montero Rios, president of the Senate; Don Buenaventura de Arburiza, Senator of the Kingdom and ex-Minister of the Crown; Don Jose de Garnica, deputy to the Cortes and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don Veneciano Ramirez de Villa-Uruti, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, General of Division;

Who, having assembled in Paris, and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I.

Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba, and the island of Is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States shall so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupancy, for the protection of life and property.

#### ARTICLE II.

Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the Island of Guam, in the Marianas or Ladrones.

#### ARTICLE III.

Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following line:

A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bacil, from the one hundred and eighteenth (18th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (27th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twenty-seventh (27th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (4.45) north latitude, thence along the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (4.45) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119.55) east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119.55) east of Greenwich, to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7.40) north, thence along the parallel of latitude of seven degrees and forty minutes (7.40) north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (16th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth (18th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth (18th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)