

STATEMENT FROM FILIPINO JUNTA

Aguinaldo Has Released Spanish War Prisoners.

IT WAS AN ACT OF GRACE

Spanish Imposition of Poll Tax Enforced by Americans With Severity—Immoral Practices Permitted and Abuses of Customs Cause Demoralization — Manila Filipinos Indignant.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Hong Kong, Feb. 3.—The Filipino Junta here has issued the following statement:

"Simultaneously with the proclamation of the republic Aguinaldo released the Spanish war prisoners as an act of grace.

"The Spanish imposition of the poll tax is enforced by the Americans with greater severity. Formerly the poorest paid \$2 and the rich \$7. Now the lowest pay \$5 and the rich \$100, which is greatly exasperating the people.

"Gambling, cock fighting, bribing, squeezing, and the American abuses of the customs are causing demoralization. The Spanish corrupt, despotic system seems to be the moral of the American executive.

"The Manila Filipinos are indignant at the notion of the American journals that they will tamely submit to be experimented with by amateur colonial administrators and hope the decision of the United States Senate on Monday will be of a nature to satisfy their aspirations as frequently expressed."

McKinley Congratulates Porter.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Havana, Feb. 3.—The following message from President McKinley was received by Robert P. Porter this morning, and was transmitted to General Maximo Gomez:

"Hon. Robert P. Porter, Havana: The President sends his hearty congratulations and thanks for your dispatch. Convey his cordial greetings to General Gomez and his grateful appreciation of the general's frank and friendly message. The co-operation of General Gomez in the pacification of Cuba will be of the greatest value for both peoples.

(Signed) "JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

Disasters Gas Explosion.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 3.—A terrible gas explosion occurred on Sycamore street, Etna, to-day, completely demolishing a brick residence of Joseph Ackerman. There is nothing left of the building, which was blown to atoms.

One woman, Mrs. Weaver, was killed, and five persons injured, one of whom may die.

The explosion was caused by a gas leak in the cellar. Ackerman was called from his saloon across the street to investigate. He went into the cellar, lighted a match and the explosion followed.

Hester's Cotton Statement.

New Orleans, Feb. 3.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease for the week just closed of 41,191 bales

against an increase of 15,685 last year, and a decrease of 17,200 in 1895.

The total visible supply is 4,982,602 against 225,184 last week and 4,463,114 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 4,693,693 against 4,711,184 last week and 4,205,114 last year; and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 289,009 against 251,009 last week and 258,000 last year.

New Orleans, Feb. 3.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement shows a decrease in the movement into sight compared with the seven days ending this date last year in round figures of 66,000, an increase over the same days year before last of 96,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 252,005 against 218,188 for the seven days ending this date last year, and for the first three days of February it has been 75,230 against 11,456 last year. The total movement for the 156 days from September 1 to date, 8,948,211 against 8,796,383 last year.

The movement since September 1 shows receipts at all United States ports 6,828,798 against 6,800,182 last year; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 453,218 against 492,083 last year; Southern mill takings 637,697 against 628,171 last year.

Foreign exports for the week have been 254,229 against 240,177 last year, making the total thus far for the season 5,251,549 against 4,812,435 last year. The total takings of American mills, North and South and Canada thus far for the season have been 2,257,016 against 2,249,751 last year. These include 1,696,396 by Northern spinners against 1,696,592.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 20 leading Southern interior centres have decreased during the week 126,149 bales against a decrease during the corresponding period last season of 46,538; 243,595 smaller than at this date in 1898.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 9,215,777 against 8,212,337 for the same period last year.

RANK OF OUR NAVY

Great Britain Leads the World in Strength.

Followed by France, Russia, Germany, Italy and the United States — Some Interesting Statistics Proposed Pay For Naval Officers.

(By Telegram to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 3.—If a statement recently prepared by the Navy Department is correct the United States ranks sixth among the naval powers of the world and is preceded by England, France, Russia, Germany and Italy in the order named. Great Britain leads with 68 battleships, of 793,160 tons displacement; 15 coast defence vessels, of 58,000 tons; 30 armored cruisers, of 299,650 tons; 115 protected and unprotected cruisers, of 547,285 tons, and 153 small cruisers and gunboats, of 149,864 tons—a total of 281 men-of-war, with a displacement of 1,628,783 tons.

FRANCE FOLLOWS.

France comes next with a navy half as strong in number and displacement as that of Great Britain. It comprises 35 battleships, of 343,755 tons; 16 coast defence vessels, of 59,328 tons; 21 armored cruisers, of 151,541 tons; 42 protected and unprotected cruisers, of 174,612 tons, and 49 small cruisers and gunboats, of 52,247 tons, or 165 vessels, of 792,663 tons.

RUSSIA THIRD.

Even reinforced by the Russian navy, France would not have a force adroit as strong as that of Great Britain. Russia has 111 men-of-war, of 531,895 tons, comprising 23 battleships, of 246,976 tons; 27 coast defence vessels, of 68,124 tons; 14 armored cruisers, of 101,023 tons; 16 protected and unprotected cruisers, of 81,029 tons, and 31 small cruisers and gunboats, of 22,643 tons.

GERMANY'S STRENGTH.

Germany has 110 ships, of 412,253 tons, including 21 battleships, of 188,492 tons; 21 coast defence vessels, of 42,400 tons; 5 armored cruisers, of 46,969 tons; 30 protected cruisers, of 197,739 tons, and 33 small cruisers and gunboats, of 34,255 tons.

ITALY RANKS FIFTH.

Italy's navy consists of 85 ships, of 361,445 tons, made up of 15 battleships, of 191,696 tons; 9 coast defence vessels, of 29,181 tons; 7 armored cruisers, of 47,263 tons; 18 protected and unprotected cruisers, of 51,536 tons, and 36 small cruisers and gunboats, of 31,779 tons.

THE UNITED STATES.

Our government has more ships than Italy, but they are of less displacement. Counting vessels under construction, this government has 13 battleships, of 143,644 tons; 11 coast defence vessels, of 19,479 tons; 2 armored cruisers, of 17,415 tons; 19 protected and unprotected cruisers, of 74,040 tons, and 58 small cruisers and gunboats, of 61,356 tons, a total of 103 men-of-war, of 336,944 tons.

THE CHANDLER AMENDMENT.

Secretary Long has transmitted to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of that body, a communication relative to the proposed pay of the navy. While the Secretary does not directly say so, he indicates that he favors the Chandler amendment, providing army pay for naval officers, with the provision that when at sea, in lieu of allowances, officers below commanders shall receive fifteen per cent, in addition to the pay of the corresponding rank in the infantry. Officers above commanders shall receive, both at sea and on shore, an amount equal to the pay and allowances, except for age, of infantry officers of corresponding rank. Junior officers on shore will receive allowances, fifteen per cent, less than given to infantry officers of corresponding rank.

If the Chandler amendment be adopted, and the Personnel bill become law, the first nine rear admirals will receive \$8,364 per annum; second nine Rear Admirals, \$6,230; Captains, \$5,200; commanders at sea, \$4,600; on shore, \$3,950; lieutenant commanders at sea, \$4,025; on shore, \$3,551; lieutenants junior grade, at sea, \$2,610; on shore, \$1,818; and ensigns at sea, \$1,771; on shore, \$1,377.

A bald-headed barber in a shop always interferes with the sale of hair restoratives. —Acheson Globe.

"Pap," said his youngest son "is they any other cure for snake bite 'cept whiskey?" Who cares whether there is or not?" retorted Colonel Hankthunder, "but the use of asking such fool questions?" —Chicago Tribune.

VIRGINIA'S ELOQUENT SON

(Continued from First Page.)

For his part he deemed it inexpedient, unwise and unjust that we should do this thing.

"We are asked," said he, "to go 7,000 miles from our shores to grasp and hold as subjects 8,000,000 people by force of arms and to hold the land until the American people shall decide what disposition is to be made of them. AMERICANS LACK UNDERSTANDING.

"I do not believe the body of the American people understand the significance of this treaty. I do not believe that some Senators who are crying to us to ratify the treaty, understand it. The treaty fixes the policy of the Government. What may be done afterward is merely clerical detail. The treaty is a thoroughfare over which eight millions of American citizens will march into this union. It is a marriage of nations. Henceforth and forever the Filipinos and Americans will be one. I trust yet, before the marriage is consummated the spirit of American constitutional liberty will arise and for us that we should set forth, knightly like, with lance in rest, to reach them? We cannot turn them back to Spain. The American people cannot so treat those who were comrades on the field of battle. They have not yet attained the dignity and power of a nation. We cannot recognize the Filipino republic and come away from the islands. We have only to look skyward to see the birds of prey circling about, ready to descend upon those who are weak.

PHILIPPINES AND CUBA.

"What next? The face of the treaty tells us. Let us treat the Philippines as we treat Cuba. We are now in military occupation of the islands. Let us remain in military occupation until we have assisted them with kindly offices and force of arms, if necessary, until they have established such a government as destiny may have fitted them for."

With respect to Cuba, the President could withdraw our forces whenever his good sense dictates that he should do so. Why not give him the same latitude with reference to the Philippines? Contemplating the 125 years of our nation's history we find but one impediment to progress and that was found in the effort to introduce the colored race which was not assimilable with the Anglo-Saxon. This race had been the only one in our national outfit and the occurrence has been most sad and tragic. It had the effect of turning brother against brother, and was the only element that had prevented the Americans from being a homogeneous people. Now when we are happily beginning to readjust ourselves to the changed conditions after the civil war, we are challenged to go forth and lay the heavy hand of sovereignty upon another and a different race. This would be most unwise.

RACE CHARACTERISTICS INDELIABLE.

"You may change the leopard's spots," Mr. Daniel said, "but you cannot blot out the characteristics. The Indian of 125 years ago is the Indian of to-day. Difference beyond the subtle analysis of men have put them asunder and they cannot be assimilated."

Mr. Daniel also attacked the plan of acquisition as unwise strategically. A separate navy would be necessary and we should have to fortify each of the 7,000 islands. This meant millions upon millions of expense and an era of militarism for the United States. "The policy now proposed to be entered upon was a call to arms. A big standing army would be the inevitable result. Mr. Daniel could see no reason for annexation. Certainly there was no manifestation of friendship for the people of the Philippines in taking them in. He did not accept the theory that it would be pleasant for the Filipinos to be eaten up by the big American nation than by any other outside people.

INDEPENDENCE AND CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Daniel said he never had heard the Declaration of Independence or the constitution run down and mangled so much as it had been in this debate. In view of the statements made one might be inclined to think it was not much of a declaration or of a constitution after all. He had never expected to be called upon to defend the Declaration of Independence in this hall, but he felt bound to do so now. In the course of that defense he said the Declaration of Independence had done more to mould American institutions and to swing back our affairs when they went wrong than any other American utterance.

A VEIN OF DISTRUST.

Mr. Daniel defended the taking and holding of Porto Rico, which he held



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RHEUMATISM.

No disease that attacks the human body is so universal as rheumatism.

Almost everyone is liable to suffer from it, in some form or other.

Exhaustion of nerve force is the underlying cause. The immediate cause is the presence of certain morbid waste material in the blood and tissues.

Rheumatism occurs in several forms; there is acute rheumatism, or rheumatic fever; there is what is termed sub-acute rheumatism. There is chronic, muscular, inflammatory, deforming rheumatism, and there is rheumatic gout.

Over-work, or whatever induces an undue exhaustion of nerve force, will aggravate the disease, or hasten its appearance.

The aches that accompany the disease in its incipient stages are often, for a time, attributed to other less serious causes.

The cure for so deep-seated a trouble never can be an ignorant preparation that will only dull the pain or give temporary relief. There are a thousand and one so-called medicines for rheumatism that not only never effect a cure, but unfortunately are often the means of discouraging people who use them.

Paine's celery compound is as little related to those worthless preparations as an honest gold coin is to a clumsy counterfeit.

Paine's celery compound is a specific for the cure of rheumatism in any of its forms.

The first "friendly pain"—friendly, because it gives early notice before serious mischief has occurred, should send you at once to the druggist's for a bottle of this remedy. It will cure your rheumatism. It will so cleanse, invigorate and rejuvenate the blood that every organ of the body will share immediately in the healthier condition. It will build up and made you strong. Its peculiar ability to increase the amount of blood and stimulate the action of the liver and kidneys has made it the regular prescription of the best physicians.

Thousands of people have been cured of rheumatism by Paine's celery compound.

Mrs. H. C. Donalds of Rochester, N. Y., writes:

"Last season I had a severe attack of muscular rheumatism. At first I used a good deal of liniment, but in spite of it the rheumatism increased. I then began using Paine's celery compound, and the second bottle cured me completely. I recommend Paine's celery compound most heartily as an invaluable remedy to all who are afflicted."

Other people—scores of them in every town of any size in the country, have written similar letters, appreciative and grateful, to the proprietors of this wonderful remedy—the best of all blood purifiers and nerve restorers, the discovery of Dartmouth's greatest professor.

Whoever has used it has recommended it to others.

And that is the reason that the demand for Paine's celery compound is greater to-day than for any other remedy in the world.

was one of the natural outposts of this country. But, he maintained, if there was a necessity for the taking of the Philippines nobody had mentioned it. He declared that through all the speeches in favor of the treaty there runs a vein of distrust. We are urged to wait until the treaty is ratified before adjusting a policy for the islands but the policy he maintained, was wrapped up in the treaty.

OUR FLAG NOT A FIXTURE.

Further along he declared it was not a question of hauling down the American flag. That flag was not a fixture in the Philippines. Once the treaty is ratified, however, the American flag-staff would sink to the center of the earth in those islands and the stars as they broke to the breeze would rise until they mingled with the stars of heaven.

A PLEASING TERM.

"Peace is in this treaty," continued Mr. Daniel. "That is a pleasing term to conjure with, but are our friends who favor this treaty certain it means peace?" Peace with Spain, he said, was assured of course. Spain would raise no objections to our objection, whatever it might be. But inasmuch as we were acting for all time, the treaty ought to be regarded carefully. He said the treaty was easily amendable. It would be necessary only to substitute for the Philippines what had been done for Cuba. To this Spain would consent. He maintained that if we should not bind the United States by ratifying the treaty we might yet do as we please with respect to the Philippines. We would still be masters of the situation and the will of the American people could be worked out by the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Daniel asserted that the ratification of the treaty would nullify our immigration laws, would admit to this country as citizens under the constitution inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, and put the people and products of the islands in direct and unrestricted competition with our own goods and working men.

WHAT RATIFICATION MEANS.

After quoting at great length from authorities in support of his contention Mr. Daniel urged the Senate not to deceive itself or attempt to deceive the American people about the treaty. Its ratification, he declared, meant the utter destruction of all tariff laws between us and the Filipinos; the destruction of all immigration laws relating to the United States and the Philippines, and according to the Asiatics, Negroites, Malays and other inhabitants of the islands the right to come into the labor markets of the United States on exactly the same footing and under the same

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