

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA

Senator Martin's Return to the Senate Predicted.

TALK WITH SECRETARY BUTTON

The Campaign Next Summer and Fall Will Involve a Senatorship, but the Result Can Already Be Discerned—The Virginia Democrats Will Declare for Bryan and Silver and Will Be Emphatic in Their Opposition to the Policy of Expansion.

"Senator Martin is certain to be returned to the United States Senate by the Legislature which is to be elected in Virginia next fall," said Mr. Joseph Button, the Secretary of the Virginia Senate, and the Secretary of the Virginia Democratic State Committee, to a reporter of The Post yesterday.

"Senator Martin's friends have never entertained any fears of his ability to overcome any opposition, but from present indications," continued Mr. Button, "he will have no opponent in the race. It is a foregone conclusion that he will be elected."

"When will the legislative nominations be made?"

"The twenty-one Senators who were elected in 1897 will hold over. A good majority of these are strong advocates of Senator Martin, and were, in fact, elected as his avowed supporters."

"Where does his strength lie?"

"His strength lies in the fact that he is especially well regarded by the younger elements of the Democracy, while the older politicians have not so much respect for him as they do for his safe, conservative, and systematic methods."

"Will Senator Martin take an active part in the campaign?"

"He will not only take an active part in the campaign, but he will be very active in it. He is already active in our campaign. It will be remembered that he went into the campaign two years ago and made a most favorable impression. He is not a fluent orator, but he is a logical and convincing talker."

"Will he be for Bryan and Silver?"

"None have yet developed. In 1897 the Democrats emphasized the issue of the franchise and reform in the State administration, but now our finances and general conditions are so excellent that there is no necessity of dwelling upon that issue."

"How do the Democrats of Virginia stand on the expansion question?"

"They are almost a unit, as far as I can see, in their opposition to the policy which the President McKinley is endeavoring to force upon the country. In this connection it is worth while saying that the speech which was made by Mr. Bryan during the memorable debate which preceded the ratification of the treaty is regarded as the high reputation which he has enjoyed. It has had a wide circulation throughout the State, and has won to the anti-expansion side a large number of adherents. I do not look for the recurrence of this episode when the State convention meets next year."

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HELD UP AND FATALLY SHOT.

Thomas Pinckney, Jr., of Charleston, the Victim of Negro Footpads.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26.—Thomas Pinckney, Jr., a prominent young lawyer of this city, was shot three times and probably fatally wounded on Pitt street early this morning.

Mr. Pinckney had been out calling, and was returning home when the shooting occurred. He was named Arthur Barnwell, who had been calling at the same house and who was the first person to reach him after the shooting, he said that two negroes came up to him on the street, demanded that he hand over his hands, and shot him when he refused to do so. Mr. Pinckney was in a very critical condition and cannot be seen personally.

The police are at work on the case and hope to get the names of the well-known negroes who had been with him at the time of the shooting. They have arrested eight negroes on suspicion. Mr. Pinckney is a son of C. C. Pinckney, of this city, and a member of the well-known South Carolina family of that name. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and is prominent in the most exclusive social circles of the city. He received three wounds, one in the chest and two in the back. His ante-mortem statement has been taken. To-night he is reported to be in a most critical condition.

HOSTILITY TOWARD AMERICA

Expressed in a Remarkable Interview

Attributed to a German.

Prince Radziwill Alleged to Have Urged European Co-operation Against the Dangerous Economic Pretensions of United States.

Paris, Feb. 26.—So extraordinary are the utterances attributed to Prince Antoin Radziwill in the interview with him in the Liberté, especially in their imputed tone of hostility toward American republicanism, that the serious doubts are expressed as to whether the interview is authentic.

Prince Radziwill, who was Emperor William's representative at the Faure festival, and who is the Kaiser's professed "greatest admirer for the grand memories of France's national history and her present army," and is "acclaimed by the most friendly sentiments," is represented as saying: "We have some common points of interest that a loyal agreement seems as desirable for France as for Germany."

"An entente between such serious commercial rivals as Great Britain and Germany is almost impossible."

"At this stage of the interview appears to be the opinion of the Kaiser's representative in the Paris Liberté as spurious. It says: "If such expressions were used by a not very wise official it would be very regrettable. No doubt the German cruiser has gone to Manila, and German submarines there if necessary, and we are reminded that the risk is a serious one by the death of two non-combatants, one a British subject who had imprudently exposed himself."

"We are well assured, however, that there is no real reason for the separation of American and German interests, but nations are governed as much by the interests of the moment as by the difficulty and magnitude of America's task in the Philippines. It is only fair to say that the makers should be warned off in time."

THREATS FROM A CUBAN.

If Americans Will Not Get Out War Will Be Declared.

Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 26.—It was recently reported to Gen. Leonard Wood, on reliable authority, that a prominent Cuban, holding a high position in this province, under the military government, had openly stated that if the Americans did not "get out" by July, Cuba would declare war. Needless to say, the Military Government attaches no importance to talk of this character.

Hot-blooded Kentuckians Fight.

Ashland, Ky., Feb. 25.—R. S. Carr, Captain of Company L, First Kentucky Volunteers, was shot through the left arm at the elbow by Harry Price, a young Kentuckian, who was in the company in Carr's company. The trouble arose between the men while they were on a march. Carr was shot in the shoulder and then met last night.

"Honesty is the Best Policy."

Never was a more pointed saying put into print, and yet to be honest only because it is policy is a poor kind of honesty. Better change "policy" to "principle" and the world will like you better. In the medicinal world there is one medicine honest for principle's sake—and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is the specific of the age for all blood troubles. The liver, kidneys and bowels are all toned up by its action as a cleanser and thus good health ensues. It never disappoints.

Scrofula.—After 20 years of suffering with a cancerous sore on her nose and having it removed by physicians, my mother is happy for being completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It took 12 bottles to accomplish it. Her face is smooth, no scar. Miss E. A. Stokes, Epping, N. H.

Malaria.—I was very low with malaria. My doctor did not help me and scolded because I would not stop work. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and got sound and well. I can sleep and work well. Mrs. J. H. Stocking, Bath, N. Y.

Eczema.—My mother's face was covered with eczema, face, hands and feet were swollen. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured her. Her skin is smooth and healthy. Mrs. E. E. Jenkins, 407 Congress Street, Evansville, Ind.

Sick Headache.—I am now 22. Since I was 3 years old I suffered constantly with impure blood, biliousness and sick headaches until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla by doctor's advice. I love my life to it. Elvia A. Remick, Claremont, N. H.

Stomach Trouble.—Two years suffering with stomach trouble. I was unable to get down, with severe headaches. Life was a burden to me until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me. It makes my children strong and healthy. Mrs. M. Bach, 611 21 St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

ALLEGED FIBBERING SCHEME.

Discharged Missouri Soldiers Said to Plan Capture of Guatemalas.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 25.—The Times prints the details of an alleged fibbering expedition planned by a number of discharged Missouri soldiers, who are plotting the overthrow of the government of Guatemala, in Central America. According to the story, a regiment of 1,000 men has been formed in Kansas and New Orleans, and a second regiment has been formed in the East. Two companies are to leave Kansas City to-night. It is said, on reliable to the scene of the proposed expedition, to be the capture of the city. The men enlisted here for the expedition were all members of the Fifth Missouri Regiment of Volunteers.

A Guatemalan named Sandoval, the representative of a former government of Guatemala, is said to be the organizer of the expedition, and it is said that the invaders are to receive their pay in grants of land and other privileges in the event of the success of the revolution. Col. Milton Moore, late commander of the Fifth Regiment, was offered command of the expedition, but he refused to have anything to do with the fibbers.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S PROBLEM.

Lieut. Stanworth Thinks He is Trying to Avert Foreign Interference.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 25.—The probable reason for Admiral Dewey's request that the Oregon be hurried to re-enforce his fleet was outlined today by Lieut. Charles Stanworth, late of the cruiser Baltimore, of the Asiatic Squadron, who is home on sick leave. Lieut. Stanworth says that the Philippine fleet is in a day's sail from Manila, and is familiar with the conditions there that now probably influence Admiral Dewey.

He declares that any reverse of American arms in the Philippines would invite some other nation. Such a condition he believes Admiral Dewey foresees, and is attempting to avert. It is therefore for the sake of the Philippines that he is so anxious to get the Oregon to Manila as soon as possible.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

Said Not to Have Any Intention of Interfering in the Philippines.

London, Feb. 27.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who says he is "authorized to deny that Germany has any intention to interfere in the Philippines," writes: "Neither has any other power, and the Oregon cannot therefore have been ordered to Manila on this account."

INDEPENDENCE THE THEME

Cubans Rejoice Over the Assurances Given by American Generals.

Enthusiastic Populace Does Not Tire of Honoring Gomez—Senator Capote Suggests Formulation of Plans for Taking a Census.

Havana, Feb. 26.—The banquet at the Tacon Theater last evening proved a brilliant success. The Cuban general, Gov. Brooke and Maj. Gen. Lee spoke. Cuban general regard the occurrences at the functions as the most promising auguries of the independence of Cuba. The attention of the Cuban people is directed to the fact that the Cuban people are now in a position to take a census of the population of the island. The Cuban people are now in a position to take a census of the population of the island.

THE SEPARATION OF SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

The separation of sympathy for Cuba is remembered as the great war session. It saw the culmination of the pent-up sympathy for suffering Cuba, the declaration that the people of Cuba ought to be free, and the declaration of the United States against Spain, and the enactment of those vast emergency measures for prosecuting the war. There were many messages from the President as the war progressed, and the submission of the report on the Maine disaster to the call for a declaration of war. The first real war legislation was the act for the relief of the Cuban people, and the act for the relief of the Cuban people.

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MARKS A GREAT EPOCH

Eventful Period Covered by the Present Congress.

Legislation Caused by the War.

The Extraordinary Session Was Filled with Striking Events, Including the Enactment of Tariff Laws, While the Senate Considered the Arbitration Treaty—Acts of the Second Session Which Occurred During Hostilities with Spain.

An eventful period in the country's history is covered by the work of the Fifty-fifth Congress, which is drawing to a close. It has been a period of stirring and dramatic action, with questions of vast magnitude constantly engaging the attention of the people. These are the American epochs, the Revolution and the civil war. This Congress has declared war against a foreign foe, and the treaty-making power has been exercised in the final legislative act of the session.

The act for raising revenue. With these war measures were the important acts for raising revenue adequate to meet the needs of the Government. The first of these was the war revenue act, designed to raise \$50,000,000, and in this connection Congress authorized a bond issue of \$20,000,000, known as the war loan. The second act was the act for raising revenue by the sale of the public lands, and the third was the act for raising revenue by the sale of the public lands.

The present, or third, session of the Fifty-fifth Congress dealt with those far-reaching results growing out of the war. Most important of these was the consideration of the peace treaty with Spain. The treaty was transmitted to the Senate by the President on the 4th of January. It was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and after being held for just weeks by the committee, was reported back to the Senate on the 11th of January. The Senate had the treaty under consideration for less than a month, and it was not until the 16th of February that the treaty was ratified.

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Improved by the act establishing the three-battalion formation in time of war. A further feature of the act is the provision for the enlistment of 10,000 men adapted to tropical climate, since known as "imperial troops." The act also provides for the enlistment of 10,000 men adapted to tropical climate, since known as "imperial troops." The act also provides for the enlistment of 10,000 men adapted to tropical climate, since known as "imperial troops."

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