

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

{CONTINUED ON
PAGES 5, 6, 11ECHOES FROM
SOUTH AFRICA.Boers Tactics Compel the British
to Make Exhausting Marches.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

Spencer Wilkinson, the Military Critic, Reviews the Situation for American Readers—British Forces from the South and the West Fighting their way to the Relief of Colonel Dalgety, who is Surrounded at Wepener—Dispatches indicate Renewed Activity wherever British and Boers are close together.

London, April 21.—Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in South Africa for the Associated Press, says at midnight:

"The Boers admirably understand how to suit their tactics and strategy to the country. Their art consists in compelling the British to attack and make exhausting marches across a country ill-provided with roads. Thus their first step is to surround in superior force any isolated party of British. This compels the British, if they try to escape, to attack under conditions which give all the advantage of cover and defensive use of rifle fire to the Boer force. The British Commander-in-Chief is then forced to send a relief expedition from a distance. The Boer forces intercept, and the British, in order to get forward, are again compelled to attack.

"This is the history of Wepener, where Colonel Dalgety and 1,500 men are surrounded by Boers. General Brabant, from the South, and General Rundle, from the West, have to fight their way to the relief of Dalgety.

"General Rundle has part of his own and General Chermide's divisions, which, if fully present, would make 18,000 men. His plan should be to try to surround the Boers in front of him, but as they ride and his men walk, he may find this impracticable and have to push them back slowly by combination of a flank with a frontal attack.

"The Boers are using their small forces with great energy. A day or two ago they were reconnoitering General Roberts' position north of Bloemfontein. Next day they attacked Lord Methuen, who was retreating toward Boshof."

MEAGRE NEWS.

London, April 22.—Dispatches arriving from the seat of war, though meagre and unsatisfactory, clearly indicate renewed activity at all points where the British and Boer forces are in striking distance of each other. Interest for the moment centres at Dewet's Drop and Wepener, where fighting evidently is in progress.

A dispatch received from Allwal North, dated April 21, says that there was heavy firing on the previous day between Dewet's Drop and Wepener and around Wepener Saturday, but that no particulars have been received. A special dispatch from Maseru, dated Saturday, says:

"The investment of Wepener continues. The Boers seem determined to do their utmost to capture the garrison before relief arrives.

"Severe fighting appears imminent." The activity of the Boers at Elands-laan apparently has failed to draw General Buller, if that was its object, in doing more than repel the attack made on his advance posts.

A dispatch from Warrenton, dated Saturday, says:

"There has been intermittent and ineffective sniping by the Boers, who also fired a few shells, both during the day and the night, at the station the past two days.

BOER BULLETINS.

Kimberley, Friday, April 20.—Boer official notices have been found placarded at Campbell and elsewhere saying that in the recent battles the Boers captured 13,000 troops, 18 cannon and 600 wagons, and setting forth that the burghers were full of valor, that the outlook was bright and saying confirmation had been received of the report that Russia had invaded India with two and a half million men.

Another official Boer notice appoints General Lisenburg to command Griqualand West and warns all burghers to join under penalty of punishment in accordance with the martial law of the Free State.

BOER WOMEN SOLDIERS.

London, April 21.—A letter from a nurse in a hospital at Cape Town corroborates an unpleasant feature of the war. The writer says the medical officers, for sanitary reasons, forced a number of Boer prisoners to bathe in the river behind the hospital. Two of them absolutely refused to strip, and when forced to do so, it was found they were women in men's clothes. The writer adds:

"While a number of the dead on battlefields have been found to be women similarly disguised, and worse than all, it has often been these women who have been guilty of atrocities, such as killing the wounded."

AN ENGAGEMENT.

London, April 21.—6:15 p. m.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, April 21.—Rundie's forces came in contact with the enemy yesterday four miles southwest of Dewet'sdrop. They occupied strong positions covering the town. The yeomanry and mounted infantry seized another position, which enabled Rundie to drive the enemy off and occupy the high ground. The enemy had been holding Rundie advanced this morning early, and is now again engaging with the enemy. Our casualties yesterday were two men severely wounded and

Lieutenant O'Connor and seven men slightly wounded."

AFFAIRS AT WEPENER.

Pretoria, Friday, April 20.—President Kruger has received through President Steyn an official report sent by General Dewet under date of April 20th, to the effect that the latter still surrounds General Brabant's colonials at Wepener, and that he has captured eleven prisoners, including the chief artillery officer. The report adds that the British coming from Allwal North are destroying farmhouses on the way.

The Irish brigade paraded this morning in front of President Kruger's house. The President made a speech to them and the force was afterwards photographed.

BRITISH COMMAND THE HILLS. Bloemfontein, April 20.—The British command the hills for miles around the Boers, who are reported to hold strong positions, but are probably retreating. The casualties on the British side were slight, and most of them occurred among the Yeomanry and mounted infantry.

The firing was at long range. None of the British troops were killed.

METHUEN FORCED BACK.

Boshof, Orange Free State, April 21.—At midday yesterday, General Methuen's force, at Swartzkopje, Bloemfontein was ordered to return to Boshof. Its escort extended over six miles. The escort took up a position on a hill commanding the road, just in the nick of time, as a force of 2,000 Boers, with two guns and a pom-pom, suddenly appeared in the vicinity and opened a very heavy fire. The British, however, held them in check until the column reached a point of safety, when they retired. The British had several casualties. The Boers fought determinedly, and must have suffered considerably, as they once advanced to within 300 yards of the hill, whence a concerted detachment of the British opened a heavy fusillade on them.

SOUTHERN FLOODS.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS LOST IN PROPERTY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Greenville, S. C., April 21.—The rainfall in this section of the South the past two days has been terrific and almost continuous. All streams are higher than for years, and many of them are still rising. Part of a freight train bound North on the Southern Railway went through the trestle over Thickety Creek between Spartanburg and Gaffney's today. The engine and tender passed over safely, but five cars, loaded, fell with the trestle. Nobody was killed. It is supposed the heavy rains weakened the structure. All trains are delayed, being run around by Charlotte, Columbia and Spartanburg, throwing them two hours and a half behind time.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, April 20.—The floods which commenced the early part of the week have already caused, at a conservative estimate, fully \$3,000,000 loss in Central and Southern Mississippi, to say nothing of the damage sustained by the railroads. The extent of the losses have not yet been fully realized, and it may be some days yet before an accurate total can be reached, as mail communication has been totally cut off between those localities which have suffered most. In Louisiana, too, the damage done by the unprecedented rains was great, but in this State they are more inferential than positive. A special from Columbia, Miss., fixes the loss in that little town and its immediate vicinity at \$400,000.

Pearl river is now higher than it has been known for many years.

The distressing news comes from Hickory, Miss., a small town on this road, which is now completely surrounded by water and inundated in many places. Hundreds of hogs and cattle near this point were drowned, and miles of fencing have been washed away.

MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA. Meridian, Miss., April 21.—The extensive rains which have prevailed over Mississippi and parts of Alabama for seven days, making the rivers and smaller streams of these States rise to an unprecedented extent and overflow the lowlands, is causing suffering and a loss of property never known before.

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MILLIONS IN DAMAGE. Jackson, Miss., April 21.—With the exception of a heavy rainfall now in progress, there is no change in the flood situation to-night. Pearl river fell four inches during the afternoon, and if the progress of short duration and local rain prove the water will be subsiding rapidly in the inundated district by tomorrow. The Illinois Central is now getting its trains through to New Orleans. Conservative reports received from nearly all of the counties affected by the deluge indicate that the damage in the State of Mississippi alone will reach two million dollars.

Game Nome Cold Field. (By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Seattle, Wash., April 21.—The steamer Cottage City has arrived from Skagway. She brings five men who left Cape Nome January 24, ten days after the latest previous information. They bring a story of a new strike across the divide one hundred miles east of Nome. The strike was made on a small creek. The first several pans ran about \$25 to \$35. As bedrock was scraped the amount reached \$40.

Great excitement followed. A stampede placed place from Nome, but only those who were foot loose took part in it, the rest believing that they had as good property as they wanted. Mr. Morgan said to-day: "Cape Nome and the contiguous country is richer than people have estimated. It will be this summer the greatest mining camp the world has ever seen."

THE NAVAL BILL
IN THE HOUSE.

It Was Passed With Armor Plate
Figures Stricken Out.

THE FORAKER RESOLUTION.

The Committee on Insular Affairs votes to make Franchises and Concessions Inoperative Until offered by the President—The Eight Hours a Day Labor Bill in Shape for Final Action of Committee—Judge Brown's Decision—Bills to Repeal Bankruptcy and Revenue Laws.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 21.—The animated controversy over the Naval Appropriation bill, which began yesterday, was not resumed to-day, and after brisk consideration this important bill was passed.

Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, whose filibustering had brought affairs to a temporary standstill, explained that there was no purpose to delay, but merely to insist that time be given for consideration, and a vote be taken on the Government armor factory proposition.

"GO BACK! THERE IS NO SURRENDER HERE!"—THORNEYCROFT ON SPION KOP.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL THORNEYCROFT, WHO ABANDONED
SPION KOP TO THE BOERS.

This is the officer whose act has brought disgrace upon General Buller and Major General Warren. After Major General Woodgate had been wounded and Major General Coke had been ordered down from Spion Kop to consult with Warren, Lieutenant Colonel Thorneycroft of Thorneycroft's mounted infantry was placed in command of the trapped and decimated British force that was endeavoring to hold one end of the top of the hill. Thorneycroft held on like a hero for a day despite the awful slaughter of his small force. He could get no artillery because of the steepness of the hill, and, as reinforcements did not arrive from Warren, he evacuated the hill on his own responsibility and without orders. His defense of the hill while it lasted was spirited and determined and won the hearty praise of Buller. During a frightful hail of death from the Boer artillery several of Thorneycroft's men hoisted the white flag. The Boers rushed up to secure their surrender, whereupon Thorneycroft, who is a giant in stature, sprang forward, thundering to the Boers: "Go back, back! I am in command. There is no surrender here!"

Mr. Vandiver submitted this proposition in a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the Naval Committee to frame a provision for a Government factory. The instructions were ruled out, and subsequently the motion to recommit was disagreed to without division. The bill was thereupon passed without a record vote. As finally adopted, the measure provides for two battleships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers. The \$545 figure on the armor is stricken out. At 1 p. m. the House devoted itself to eulogies on the late Representative Settle, of Kentucky.

FRANCHISES AND CONCESSIONS. The House Committee on Insular Affairs voted to-day to amend the For-

aker resolution, so as to make franchises and concessions inoperative until approved by the President; also placing rigorous restrictions on charters to private corporations.

The original resolution coming over from the Senate simply carried out the recent recommendation of the President extending the terms of officers now serving in Porto Rico until their successors are appointed. There was no division on that, the main question being as to whether this resolution should carry the franchise restrictions.

The text of the amendment as adopted is as follows:

"Section 2. That all franchises, privileges, or concessions, mentioned in section 32 of said act shall be approved by the President of the United States, and no such franchise, privilege or concession shall be operative until it shall have been so approved.

"Section 3. That all charters on private corporations shall provide that the same shall be subject to amendment, alteration or repeal, shall forbid the issue of stock or bonds except in exchange for actual cash or property at a fair valuation, equal in amount to the par value of the stocks or bonds issued; shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends, and in the case of public service corporations shall provide for the effective regulation of the charges thereof, and for the purchase or taking by the public authorities of their property at a fair valuation. No corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate, of issuing currency, or of engaging in agriculture, or permitted to hold or own real estate, except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it is created. Banking corporations, however, may be authorized to loan funds upon real estate security

SENATOR DANIEL
ON IMPERIALISM.

He Challenges Doctrine of Absolutism of the President.

ARMY SCANDALS IN CUBA.

Virginia's Senior Representatives in the Senate of the United States make Some Pertinent Inquiries Respecting the Authority of the President and Eloquently Denounce the Contention that He has Authority to override the Law—Senator Tillman Shies his Castor into the Intellectual Arena—Information Asked.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 21.—After a discussion lasting more than two hours the Senate to-day agreed to the two resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Bacon (Georgia) calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the allowances made to army officers stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico and the sums expended in providing quarters, equipments and other conveniences for them. The debate took a wide range, many Senators participating in it.

Consideration of the Quay case was resumed, and Mr. Perkins, of California, presented an argument favorable to Mr. Quay's claim to a seat in the Senate under the Governor's appointment.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Jones (Arkansas) offered and secured the adoption of a resolution directing the Attorney-General to "send to the Senate a statement of the action taken by him in the case of Jorge Cruz, a resident of Porto Rico, alleged to have been brought into this country under a contract to labor in the United States; and what steps, if any, have been taken or are in contemplation, looking to proceedings against either the said Jorge Cruz or the party bringing him into the United States."

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS CRITICIZED.

When the two resolutions offered by Mr. Bacon yesterday were laid before the Senate the senior Senator from South Dakota delivered a characteristic address in support of the resolutions. He criticized vigorously the statements made by the President and War Department in response to his resolutions, maintaining they were not complete or satisfactory.

Mr. Hawley, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, regaled the statements of the South Dakota Senator as "reckless and unwarranted," and asserted that all information required by the Senate would be furnished in due time.

Mr. Carter, of Montana, in an explanation of the subject, which he had investigated, said that additional salaries had not been granted to army officers in service in Cuba or in Porto Rico. When the United States assumed the functions of government in Cuba and in Porto Rico army officers were assigned to perform civil as well as military duties. These officers, Mr. Carter said, were thrust into positions where their expenses necessarily were considerably increased.

AN EXPLANATION.

He instanced the case of an officer of his own acquaintance, who found it impossible to meet his additional necessary expenses out of his regular pay. He, therefore, asked to be relieved from duty in Cuba, or to be given an allowance of expenses. He was given an allowance of \$1,800 a year, because the Secretary of War and the President felt that the officer ought not virtually to be fined for the performance of duties to which he was assigned.

Mr. Tillman suggested that it might be well to wait until the resolutions were answered before entering upon a discussion of them.

"We, on the other side," said he, "want to know something on this question, and have not had the advantage of information from the War Department."

MR. BACON'S REMARKS.

Mr. Bacon, the author of the resolutions, discussed them at some length. He dissented strongly from the opposition that the President could expect, and disavowed according to his understanding judgment the revenues of Cuba. He did not have that unlimited power.

He maintained that the law of the United States expressly forbids the giving to army officers any additional compensation above their regular pay. If allowances were necessary by reason of their assignment to duty in Cuba, the matter ought to have been brought in his opinion, to the attention of Congress. He believed it was a dangerous precedent for the executive branch of the Government to fall into the habit of violating the law thus openly.

"Can we not direct the President to withdraw the army from Cuba?" inquired Mr. Tillman.

MR. DANIEL'S INQUIRIES.

"That is one thing we can do," replied Mr. Platt, of Connecticut. "Do not the acts of Congress control in Cuba?" asked Mr. Daniel, of Virginia.

"No," replied Mr. Platt, sharply. "Do not the laws of the United States as to the pay and emoluments of officers of the army apply in Cuba?" persisted Mr. Daniel.

"As to the pay and emoluments of army officers, yes," replied Mr. Platt. "But as to what shall be done in Cuba, no. Our occupation of Cuba is military and under executive and legislative authority."

"Where does the President get this great authority?" again asked Mr. Daniel. "From the Constitution," replied Mr.

Platt. "As commander-in-chief of the army, the President has authority far beyond the power which may be conferred upon him by Congress."

MR. DANIEL IS SURPRISED.

Mr. Daniel, replying to Mr. Platt, expressed surprise at the statements made by the Connecticut Senator. It was the first time, he said, that he had ever heard the doctrine of absolutism of the President of the United States asserted on the Senate floor. "Such a doctrine," said he, "should not go unchallenged here. The President of the United States is given certain specific powers under the Constitution. Beyond this, his executive duty is to see that the laws are faithfully executed."

THE IMPERIALISTIC TREE.

"Isn't this simply the blossoming of the imperialistic tree?" suggested Mr. Tillman.

"It is not the blossoming of the tree," continued Mr. Daniel. "It is far beyond that. It is the perfection and the rotting of the fruit. It will fall from the tree of its own weight. In falling I trust it will do something to remind the people of the country of the fearful precipice on the brink of which they are standing."

Continuing, Mr. Daniel declared that no person, be he Bay or Sultan, had power to override definite and recognized authority and law. If, he maintained, in defiance of law, the President had authorized the payment of additional salaries to the army officers in Cuba, it was an exhibition of such absolutism as never had been known in this country, and the defended action of the Senator from Connecticut was extraordinary.

THE PRESIDENT UPHOLD.

Mr. Chandler agreed with Mr. Platt that the President could make allowances for the military officers in Cuba only by law. He believed that he could legally increase their salaries. He hoped that when the reply came it would show a satisfactory condition of affairs and as for the decorations, he apprehended that only the public buildings had been touched and that these had only been whitewashed. He would fumigate to make them habitable. Possibly on the palace \$75,000 had been expended and he hoped that General Gomez would be elected as the first President of the island and that he would enjoy his life in the palace as renovated by General Brooke.

SUGAR COATING FOR MILLA.

Mr. Tillman considered the discussion as premature and thought it had been sprung by the Republican Senators as a sugar coating to the pill of the acknowledgment of the Secretary of War that he had been making additional payments to army officers which were unwarranted. Nor did Mr. Tillman accept the dictum that he must emulate Spain in our government of the island. He was willing that the palace should have been fumigated of all ideas of filthiness, but he would not have received double pay and be allowed to live in palaces they never could be gotten out of the island. As for the item of whitewash, he didn't take exception to it, but he apprehended that the Republican party would need a considerable quantity of that article before they succeeded in convincing the people that the proceeding in question was regular and proper.

The resolutions were then agreed to without division.

The Quay resolution was taken up, discussed until 4 o'clock when the Senate adjourned.

Washington, April 21.—Senator Culberson to-day introduced a resolution in the Senate requesting the President to supply the Senate with information concerning the various commissions appointed by him in reference to the foreign relations of the territories of the United States, or to inquire into the conduct of the war with Spain, giving the compensation paid each commissioner in all cases and the total amount paid each and all of them.

FLEEING FROM JUSTICE.

KENTUCKY'S GOVERNOR APPEALS TO NEW YORK GOVERNOR.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) New York, April 21.—The World to-morrow will say:

W. S. Taylor, Governor of Kentucky, is in New York in consequence of the finding of an indictment against him by the grand jury of Frankfort, charging him with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of William Goebel. He appeared to Governor Roebuck yesterday afternoon, asking that any demand for an extradition be denied.

Taylor called on ex-President Harrison at the Fifth Avenue Hotel shortly after noon. Governor Taylor made a demand that the Kentucky courts be allowed to reconsider his decision not to act as his counsel.

General Harrison heard Governor Taylor courteously, but firmly informed him that it would be impossible for him to take up his case either before or before the Kentucky courts without the trial of the Governor on the indictment.

"I had so many engagements that I could not take his case as I say, and I declined because of my numerous engagements."

"I cannot discuss what Governor Taylor said to me to-day. I will say this, that I have not agreed to connect myself with the case."

Of Distinguished Linage.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Philadelphia, April 21.—Samuel A. Appleton, of Warrenton, Va., and Miss Mary Patterson Abernethy Goodman, of Chestnut Hill, a suburb of this city, were married to-day at St. Paul's P. E. Church, Chestnut Hill. Mr. Appleton is the grandson of Julia Webster, who is a daughter of the late Daniel Webster. The bride is a great granddaughter of the late General Patterson and grand-daughter of the late General Abernethy. They will reside at Warrenton.

RICHMOND BOY
GETS A FORTUNE.

Rumored Purchase of Factories
By the American Tobacco Co.

Owners of Plants Believed to be Holding for a Larger Price—Revival of Report that Newport News is to be made a Great Fruit Port—Secretary Lawless and Chairmanship State Democratic Executive Committee—A State Secret—Appointments Norfolk Company Incorporated.

(Special to the Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., April 21.—John Carley, the little son of a lady residing in Barton Heights, a suburb of Richmond, has just fallen heir to thirty thousand dollars.

Some years ago his grandfather, a wealthy resident of Philadelphia, took charge of the little fellow, sending him to Westchester College. Upon the death of the old gentleman a short time ago it was found that he had left the bulk of his property to the boy.

The young heir will continue at Westchester College until he fulfills the course, and meanwhile his mother will judiciously manage his fortune for him.

RUMORED TOBACCO DEAL.

The report here that the American Tobacco Company has purchased the Cameron & Cameron factory in this city, as well as several in Petersburg, Va., which has much interest in business circles, and while it has been found impossible to confirm it positively, in account of the absence or silence of those concerned, there is good ground for the belief that the report is true.

There is little doubt that there have been made for the factories, but that they are holding out for a larger price. The American Tobacco Company has for years been endeavoring to draw into its embrace all the independent factories in this section, and there is reason to believe that it will soon be successful.

A RUMOR REVIVED.

The revival of the report that an effort is on foot to make Second Navy a great fruit port, which was printed in the Virginian-Pilot some months ago, has created quite a ripple in railroad circles.

Mr. Martin M. K. Pender, of Baltimore, has been here for a day or two to talk with the management of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Seaboard Lines concerning it. Up to the present no decided steps have been taken in the premises.

CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

A gentleman from Norfolk, who was in the city to-day, said that there was much talk down his way of presenting the name of Secretary of the Commonwealth Joseph T. Lawless for the position of chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

Mr. Lawless, when approached on the subject this afternoon, said that he had no idea of making any fight for the place against Mr. J. Taylor Ellyson.

Should Mr. Ellyson, for any reason, decline to be a candidate there is little doubt that Mr. Lawless will be the man chosen.

A STATE SECRET.

It is a State secret that Mr. Ellyson may be told casually that it would be better for him to retire. There are many who believe that circumstances to which attention has been called would make some other man more desirable, in order that the harmony of the party might be promoted.

Mr. Ellyson has many in the party who are not exactly friendly to him, and it is feared that to retain him might result in some disagreement, when it is highly desirable that entire harmony should prevail.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S AIDS.

Inspector-General T. C. Morton, of Staunton, Va., has appointed the following aides as his assistants:

First Congressional District—Judge J. C. Ewell, Millersburg, Va.
Second Congressional District—Captain William B. Brown, Norfolk, Va.
Third Congressional District—Captain John Lamb, Richmond.
Fourth Congressional District—Captain Carter Bishop, Petersburg, Va.
Fifth Congressional District—Captain Harry Wooding, Danville, Va.
Sixth Congressional District—Captain C. C. Talliferro, Roanoke, Va.
Seventh Congressional District—Captain George H. Hulvey, Bridgewater, Va.
Eighth Congressional District—Captain W. A. Hill, Locust, Va.
Ninth Congressional District—Captain J. R. Miller, Pulaski, Va.
Tenth Congressional District—Captain J. Scott Moore, Lexington, Va.

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