

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. { CONTINUED ON PAGES 10, 11.

MAFEKING TO BE RELIEVED NEXT

Cecil Rhodes' Company Will Ac-
company Relief Column.

NO NEWS FROM ROBERTS

His Silence is Taken to Mean
That Nothing Has Happened.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TALK

Notwithstanding These Reports, President
Kruger Has Appealed to His Country-
men and the Orange Free Staters De-
claring They Will Struggle to the Last.
Activity of the Boers in Cape Colony
Leads Alfred Milner to Proclaim Mar-
tial Law.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, March 6.—4 a. m.—Mafeking is to be relieved as soon as the British force, already on the way to Kimberley, can raise the siege. This force is described vaguely as "strong." Kimberley Light Horse is mentioned as a component. In view of the fact that the Kimberley Light House is under the control of De Beers Company, Lord Roberts' visit to Kimberley probably had to do with the arrangement with Cecil Rhodes to use this company of troops.

Mr. Rhodes and Colonel Kekewich have had differences of policy, it appears, which did not end with the relief of Kimberley. "What shall I do with him?" Colonel Kekewich is said to have wired to Lord Roberts, who half humorously replied, according to a story circulated at the clubs, "put him in chains."

Fresh intelligence as to what Lord Roberts is doing has ceased to come. This silence is taken to mean that something has happened or is about to happen.

THE BOERS ACTIVE.

Boer raiders are uncommonly active in the northwestern section of Cape Colony, where they are stirring up the Dutch.

Martial law has consequently been declared.

Mr. Chamberlain's request for 2,500 additional Australian Bushmen is understood to be explained by the fact that the War Office requires this force for the pursuit of irreconcilable Boers, who, according to the intelligence department, have been quietly collecting quantities of ammunition and stores in the mountain fastnesses of the Zoupsberg district, in the north of the Transvaal, where they are preparing to carry on guerilla warfare.

FIGHT WITH TREKKING BOERS.

Osfontein, Saturday, March 3.—General French yesterday evening noticed a body of Boers trekking northwest, and sent a squadron last night to keep in touch with them. This morning the troops were followed by about 150 Boers, who advanced around a hill, but who retired precipitately when the British shelled them. The Boers then opened a heavy fire with Maxim's, and also began firing from a kopje in the center of the position, with a long range rifle powder.

The Boer trekking, in consequence of General French's movement, was temporarily stopped.

CASUALTIES.

London, March 5.—General Buller's revised list of casualties from February 14 to February 27 gives 33 men killed, 634 wounded and 25 missing.

MEDIATION DISCUSSED.

Rome, March 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, replying to several deputes who suggested that the time had arrived for mediation in South Africa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Visconti Venosta, declared he shared such statements, but thought action in the desired sense could only be exercised when circumstances rendered it opportune and likely to be successful, and he thought that moment had not yet arrived.

THE BRITISH ARMIES.

London, March 5.—There are now practically three British armies in the field—one in the Free State, one in Cape Colony and the other in Natal. All that is known about the first, and most important, is that it is in close touch with a body of Boers estimated to number about 6,000 men.

In Cape Colony Generals Brabant and Clements command the two horns of the army, while General Gatacre holds the main Boer force in check. General Gatacre and Clements will probably combine and advance on Bloemfontein, with General Brabant guarding the right flank with the Mobile Colonials. This movement will be subsequent to securing a line of communications along the lines of the Free State railroads, which, according to the latest dispatches, seems almost accomplished. The third army, that in Natal, is comparatively inactive, and, with the exception of sorties, a serious movement can hardly be expected from it this week. When it will be ready to advance its movements must greatly depend upon how much distance the retreating Boers put between themselves and General Buller. As an incident of the British main objective, which at last is clearly outlined as Pretoria, the relief of Mafeking by a force from the south may be expected any day, Colonel Plummer's force, on the north, seeming incapable of accomplishing it.

Another untoward phase of the military situation is the enforced temporary inactivity of the Natal army, an instance of which is contained in the dis-

patches announcing that the flying column, which attempted to intercept the Boer retreat, only succeeded in driving the enemy further north. General White's men, according to The Times' correspondent at Ladysmith, will require a fortnight's recuperation.

ENGLAND NEEDS MONEY.

London, March 5.—The House of Commons was crowded to-day, and all the public galleries were thronged in anticipation of the budget statement. The return of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who introduced the budget, shows that an expenditure of £154,982,000 has to be provided for in the budget of 1900-1901. The same statement shows that the Exchequer account of 1899-1900 would have given a surplus of upwards of £5,000,000, but that the supplementary war estimates of £23,000,000 makes the expenditure exceed the revenue by £17,770,000.

INCREASED ESTIMATES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the country had to face a total estimated expenditure, in consequence of the war, of no less than six times as much as had been estimated in October last. He explained the various reasons which led to the early introduction of the budget, including "a desire to afford both our adversaries and foreign critics proof of our earnestness in the work in which we are engaged."

He dwelt with satisfaction on the increase in the actual over the estimated revenue, due to the steady and substantial increase of business, and pointed out that as the increase in the value and volume of foreign exports had been quite exceptional, it was not at the expense of home industries.

Reviewing the principal items of revenue the Chancellor of the Exchequer said tobacco had been disappointing and that the increase from wines was not as large as expected, which was,

NORFOLK AND BERKLEY BRIDGE

Charter Bill Pigeon-Holed by
Senate Committee on Roads.

THE WORK OF THE LOBBIES

The Norfolk & Western Railway Largely
Responsible for Its Defeat—Several Hun-
dred Relief Bills Passed by the House—
Bill to Prevent Payment of Double Sal-
aries—Death of Mrs. Carneal—Labor
Statistics—Congressman Jones Not a
Candidate for Governor.

(Special to The Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., March 5.—After having seemingly the brightest prospects of becoming a law, the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge from Norfolk to Berkley has been defeated.

The Senate Committee on Roads to-day pigeon-holed it, and as legislation ceased to-night, the public in that section must be content with ferry-boats for at least two more years.

THE WORK OF LOBBIES.

There have been powerful lobbies at work against the bill, and it is conceded that the Norfolk and Western railway is largely responsible for its defeat.

RELIEF BILL.

The House this morning nearly clear-

LAW-MAKERS AT WASHINGTON CITY

The Senate Debates Finance,
Matt Quay and Porto Rico.

MR. CARTER, OF MONTANA

He Rallies to the Support of the Pennsylvanian's Claim to Seat in the Upper
Branch of Congress—Senators Teller and
Butler Attack the Republican Finan-
cial Bill—The President Submits Phil-
ippine Correspondence Asked for by the
Senate.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, March 5.—Mr. Carter, of Montana, dealt vigorously with the Quay case in the Senate to-day in the course of an explanation as to why he will vote for the former Senator from Pennsylvania. He voted against the seating of Mr. Corbett in the last Congress because, he said, Mr. Corbett was endeavoring to benefit by a wrong perpetrated by himself. He declared Mr. Quay was the victim of a "diabolical plot" in his own State such as had no counterpart in American political history.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

Speeches on the financial bill were

organizing until after the time limit of carrying into effect the will of the people had expired. A large number of Senators voted against Mr. Corbett because his appointment was regarded as the culmination of a conspiracy against the Government of his State.

Mr. Carter declared silver was the great issue at the time of the Mantle contest, and since that decision he said there had been more action by Leg-islatures approaching anarchy, more unwarranted action of the candidates for the Senate themselves, than in the fifty years before.

MORE FINANCIAL TALK.

Mr. Fairbanks then spoke on the pending report of the conference committee on the financial bill. The enactment of the bill, he said, will put at rest the monetary question in the United States for years to come, and it is incredible that the financial wisdom which the people have acquired during the past few years can soon be forgotten. The vast industrial and commercial interests will have a period of repose, secure against the menace of monetary doctrines.

PORTO RICAN TARIFF.

Mr. Foraker, in charge of the Porto Rico Tariff and Government bill, gave notice of amendments to the measure imposing a duty of five cents a pound upon coffee, cherry roots and cherry imported into Porto Rico, and to prevent the importation from Porto Rico to the United States of goods or products not actually of Porto Rico origin.

IN THE HOUSE.

Considerable miscellaneous business was transacted in the House to-day. Much of it was of a minor character. The most important bills passed were one to ratify a treaty with the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indians and open their lands for settlement, and one to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with Kiowas and Comanches for a neutral strip in Oklahoma.

A PARLIAMENTARY FIGHT.

During the consideration of a bill to incorporate the Frederick Douglass Memorial Historical Association, proposing to collect at his late residence in this city a record of the anti-slavery movement, the Speaker and Mr. Bailey, of Texas, formerly floor leader of the Democrats, had the first sharp parliamentary fight of the session.

Mr. Underwood (Dem.), of Alabama, was appointed to the vacancy on the Committee on Ways and Means which, it was understood, was originally reserved for General Wheeler had he returned to Congress.

It was District of Columbia day in the House. The District appropriation bill was reported, carrying \$6,608,378, of which half is paid by the general government.

Mr. Bailey opposed a section of the Douglass bill which authorized the association to establish branches in the various States and territories to solicit funds.

A question arose as to who had the floor, the Chair ruling that Mr. Babcock, chairman of the District Committee, who called up the bill, controlled the floor. Mr. Bailey was still on the floor, and there was considerable confusion. The Speaker and Mr. Bailey exchanged sharp words.

AN APPEAL ANSWERED.

The Speaker appealed to Mr. Bailey to keep cool, to which the latter replied that he was quite as cool as the Speaker. Being then recognized, Mr. Bailey was proceeding to comment on the Chair's ruling when the Speaker called him to order. Mr. Bailey declared that he had the right to and would refer to the Speaker's ruling unless ruled out of order. The Speaker promptly ruled that he must confine his remarks to the bill, whereupon Mr. Bailey was promptly appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, moved to lay the appeal upon the table. Upon a rising vote the yeas were 88 and the nays 67. Mr. Bailey made the point that no quorum was present. The Speaker was unable to count more than 163 and ordered the doors closed and a call of the House. Pending this, Mr. Bailey moved an adjournment, but the Speaker declined to entertain the motion on the ground that it was dilatory. The appeal was laid on the table—123 to 88.

Mr. Bailey then declined to proceed and Mr. Babcock demanded the previous question upon the bill.

Mr. Bailey thereupon inaugurated a filibuster to prevent the passage of the bill. When the vote on the motion for the previous question was announced, 71 to 67, Mr. Bailey again made the point of no quorum.

The Speaker counted 150 members present, whereupon Mr. Bailey demanded and obtained a roll-call on the motion. The yeas and nays were ordered, resulting 107 to 96. On the vote upon the passage of the bill Mr. Babcock himself demanded a roll-call on the third reading of the bill.

The motion was carried 161 to 80. Thereupon Mr. Bailey demanded the reading of the engrossed bill. As the bill had not yet been engrossed further progress with it was impossible, and it went over, the Speaker stating that the bill would be the unfinished business the first thing to-morrow.

After passing a number of minor bills the House, at 5:20 p. m., adjourned.

PORTO RICO BILL AMENDMENT.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, to-day offered an amendment to the Porto Rico bill in the Senate. Its effect is to have the tariff laws of the United States applied to Porto Rico upon foreign imports, but allow absolute free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

He also proposes a new section as follows:

"For the purposes of this act the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States are hereby extended and made applicable to Porto Rico:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States but all duties, imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

"No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

"No tax or duty shall be given by any

SOME CARELESS LEGISLATION

One Hundred and Thirty New Of-
fices Created in Virginia.

GOVERNOR APPROVES BILL

Twenty-five Senators and Many Business
men of Richmond Applied to the Chief
Executive to Withhold His Signature—
Question of Legality of Its Passage by
the Senate Raised—Action Taken by
Norfolk Board of Trade and Clearing
House Association.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., March 5.—There is widespread opposition here to the Parks bill, creating more than one hundred new officers, at a heavy expense to the tax-payers of the State. This morning Senator Carter Glass circulated and secured signatures to the following petition, which he presented to the Governor to-day:

To His Excellency, the Governor:

The undersigned members of the Senate of Virginia unite in urging your Excellency to withhold your approval of House bill No. 533, known as the Parks bill, providing for a commission of valuations, and involving the appointment of some 130 public officers, with authority to inspect the books, accounts and private interests of the citizens of Virginia, and to make public information thus secured. In our judgment, the bill passed the Senate without its full scope and import being understood, in the closing hours of a busy session, and while many Senators were absent from their seats. We regard the measure as both dangerous and unjust, and beg that you will not permit it to become a law.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)
CARTER GLASS,
R. B. HARTLEY,
JOSEPH WHITEHEAD,
E. J. HARVEY,
GRAHAM CLAYTOR,
J. A. DINWIDDIE,
THOMAS D. GOLD,
W. P. BARKSDALE,
W. E. FOSTER,
WILLIAM SHANDS,
A. ST. CLAIR,
C. W. SPEELE,
GEORGE B. KEEZELL,
C. HARDING WALKER,
BLAND MASSE,
HENRY FAIRFAX,
GEORGE W. LECATO,
S. L. LUPTON,
R. A. JAMES,
G. M. WALLACE,
WILLIAM B. MILWAINE,
THOMAS E. BLAKEY,
REVERLY H. MUNFORD,
H. L. MAYNARD.

The Governor did not indicate what his action would be.

A number of Richmond business men were at the Capitol to-day, urging that something be done to prevent this act becoming a law. They contended that such a law as that proposed would be the worst blow that could happen to the business interests of the State.

HAD NOT PASSED.

Soon after the Senate was called to order Senator Munford called the attention of the body to the fact that the bill in question required a constitutional vote, as it carried an appropriation. This it did not receive, and he moved to correct the journal. The journal said the bill was passed when, in fact, it did not really pass, because it did not receive twenty-one votes. Incidentally, Mr. Munford said he was heartily in favor of making people pay the taxes, but he was confident that if this act should become a law it would occasion more criticism than the so-called land-grabbers' act, passed at the last session.

Senators Flood, Lyle, Wickham and Morris took issue with Mr. Munford and contended that it was too late to correct the journal. They argued that if there was any question about the bill having been illegally passed, the courts could settle it.

Mr. Munford reduced his resolution to writing. It changed the journal so as to show that the bill was "defeated" instead of "passed," his point being, as already stated, that the act could not have been passed when it did not receive twenty-one votes.

Senator Morris did not think the bill required a constitutional vote. But this was not the question to be considered. The journal was a diary of the proceedings of the Senate. It showed what took place Saturday, and it was too late now to change it so as to show that the Chair had ruled that the bill was defeated when, in fact, he declared the bill was passed.

CORRECT ITSELF.

Senator Coghill took the same view of the matter as did Mr. Munford, and

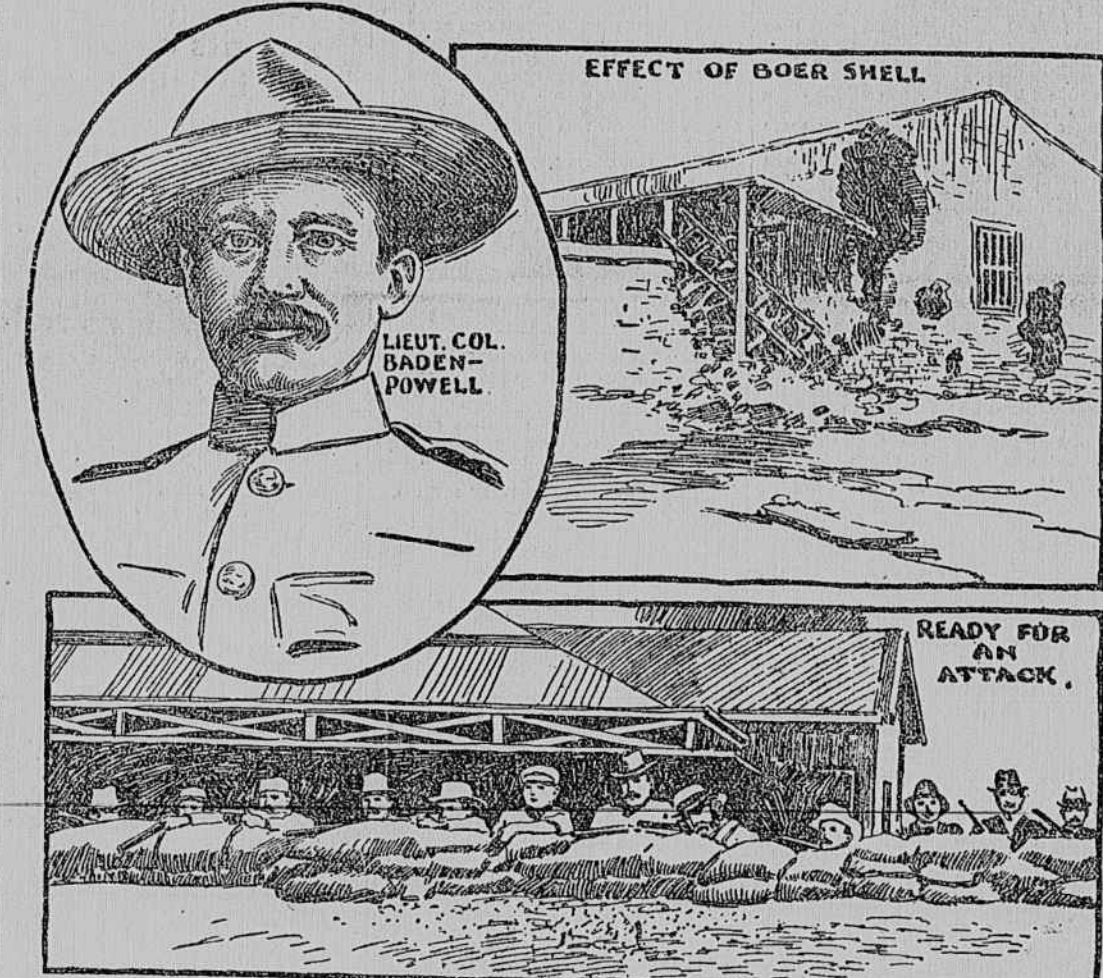
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CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News—Pages 1, 10 and 11.
Local News—Pages 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8.
Editorial—Page 4.
Virginia News—Page 8.
North Carolina News—Page 7.
Portsmouth News—Page 10.
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COLONEL BADEN-POWELL AND THE LONG SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

The pluckiest band of Britishers in Africa are doubtless Colonel Baden-Powell's troopers and civilians who have so long held the Boers at bay at Mafeking. This little place is about 700 miles north of Cape Town and was the first British stronghold attacked by the Boers.

perhaps, due to the absence of the ordinary winter festivities.

A BIG DEFICIT.

Against the estimated expenditure of £154,982,000 for the coming year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated the revenue, on the existing basis of taxation, at £116,900,000, or a deficit of £37,000,000. He said the government had made the best calculations as to the amount it ought to ask from Parliament with a view of a successful

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Norfolk's New Electoral Board.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., March 6.—The Electoral Boards were chosen last night.

That for Norfolk is composed of: A. J. Dalton, N. B. Joyner and J. D. Hofheimer.

STILL ANOTHER ASSAULT.

MAIL CARRIER'S WIFE STRUCK
WITH BRICK.

In Atlantic City Ward last night the wife of a mail carrier, whose name could not be learned, went to the front door of her house and an unknown person, believed to be a negro, threw a brick, striking her in the side. There is no doubt that the person threw to hit her. The lady's husband, shot at her assailant, but missed him.

ed the calendar of relief bills, several hundred of them being passed.

House Committee on Courts of Justice met this morning, but not for the transaction of business, for all its arduous labors are at an end. The object was a more pleasing one, and was executed in the very happiest strain.

A MEMBER PINNED.

Hon. Pembroke Pettit, soon after Chairman McKee called to order, arose, and on behalf of his colleagues, presented Mr. McKee with a very handsome scarf pin as a token of their esteem. Mr. Pettit was very happy in his remarks, and Mr. McKee responded in a most feeling manner.

The pin is made of old gold, in the shape of a dragon, and is set with pearls. It is prettily designed, and is highly appreciated by the distinguished recipient.

DOUBLE SALARIES.

In the Senate to-day the bill amending the act in relation to the pay of members of the Legislature was passed. It provides that when a member shall be divided between his estate and his successor in office, to be calculated upon the length of time of service. In other words, the bill is designed to prevent, in case of death, the paying of double salaries. There have been three deaths during this session. In each one the estate of the deceased received the salary for the entire session and the person chosen to fill the vacancy was paid for the whole session.

DEATH OF MRS. CARNEAL.

The sudden death of Mr. Lafayette Carneal Saturday last caused sorrow and gloom in the homes of his many friends in this city and elsewhere.

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made by Mr. Fairbanks, of Indiana, and Mr. Butler, of North Carolina. The Indiana Senator defended the gold standard and generally applauded the action of the conference committee, while Mr. Butler attacked the pending measure particularly because of the power it conferred upon national banks. A final vote on the conference report will be taken to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

To Hon. Thos. R. Bard, recently elected Senator from California, was administered the oath of office to-day.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he would address the Senate next Wednesday on the Philippine question.

When the routine business had been concluded, Mr. Aldrich called up the financial bill conference report, and Mr. Teller resumed his speech begun last Saturday.

Mr. Teller believed that the effect of the pending bill would be not ruinous, although it would be, in his opinion, disastrous on application greater than the civil war. The rich would become richer, he said, great fortunes would be built up, but the affliction would come by the making of the poor poorer.

The pension appropriation bill, carrying \$145,245,230, was called up, and after some technical amendments had been made was passed.

MR. CARTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Carter then spoke. He regarded it as against both State and National policy not to have every State fully represented. Referring to the Corbett contest from Oregon, he said many believed Mr. Corbett was the inspiring genius of that revolutionary condition, which prevented the Legislature from

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