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# The Wilson News.

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## HOT AFTER CECIL RHODES

A DESPERATE ASSAULT UPON MAFEKING—THREE TIMES REPULSED.

### DUTCHMAN MOBBED AND HOOTED IN CAPE TOWN

The British Parliament is Now in Session—it Will Arrange for the Conduct of The War.

London, October 16.—A semi-official despatch from Cape Town at one o'clock this morning says:

"Cecil Rhodes, with four thousand Englishmen, are cut off and surrounded at Kimberly by Boers and Free State troops numbering five thousand, and it is believed that they have been attacked. The Free State is in complete possession of the railway from the Orange river to Kimberly."

To Surround Dundee Camp.

Dundee, October 16.—A Boer command of two thousand, with sixteen field guns, have arrived at Daunhauser, and it is supposed that they intend to surround Dundee Camp and cut it off from Ladysmith and Cape Town.

As the Dutch ministry refused to call out volunteers for the defense of Cape Colony, the Imperial authorities have called them out at their own initiative.

Martial Law Expected.

Capetown, October 16.—As the refugees here threaten to become troublesome, and have hooted and mobbed a number of leading Dutchmen, some are expecting martial law to be proclaimed.

War for Eighteen Months.

Manchester, October 16.—The Guardian prints an interview with Selouse, a famous hunter and an authority on all South African matters. Selouse estimates the duration of the war at eighteen months, and discredits the notion that the Boers have deteriorated as marksmen.

Treated British Agent Well.

Capetown, October 16.—Conyngnam Greene, the British agent from Pretoria, received every civility on his journey from the Transvaal capital. Six of Kruger's body guard accompanied him to the border of the Free State.

The news of fighting at the Modder river is not confirmed. The station master on the Modder river has telegraphed that the Boers from the north and south have taken Ganger-shat and are fortifying it.

Money Getting Tight.

Birmingham, October 16.—The Post says it has good authority for the statement that Leyde, the representative of the Transvaal, has given several bonds for supplies which have been dishonored, and that on supplies bought for the South African republic payment is being pressed. It is unlikely that the money will be forthcoming, and it is strongly rumored that Leyde's secret service funds are exhausted.

London, October 17.—Though the towns of Mafeking and Kimberly are known to be fully invested by the Boers and are in danger of capture, the chief war interest today was the centres of operations about Glencoe, Ladysmith and Apex in Natal. The latest advices show that three Boer columns, Joubert in command, are closing upon the chief British position with the undoubted object of

surrounding it.

The western column is composed of Transvaal, Free State troops and Hollanders at the base of Bethas Pass. The eastern column which is very large, has entered Natal from Wakerestroom. General Joubert, with the middle column has marched through Laingsnek and has erected strong earthworks to defend the Pass.

Boers Repulsed at Mafeking.

A telegram from Lorenzo Marquez states that Transvaal refugees who have arrived reported that the Boers had been repulsed at Mafeking with a heavy loss.

A despatch from Pretoria confirms the statement regarding fighting on the fourteenth, north of Mafeking where an armored train was attacked by a Boer command. Two of the Boers were killed, and three wounded. The train then retired. Subsequently it was attacked by the Boers and nine British soldiers were wounded.

The Work of British Parliament.

In the Queen's speech at the opening of the British Parliament to day she says that the Parliament was called together to consider the South African situation.

Driven off by the British.

Capetown, October 17.—A Kimberly despatch says that an armored train reconnoitering in the direction of Spytfontein, encountered and engaged a body of Boers who lost five killed and seven wounded. There were no casualties on the British side.

Blow Up a Bridge.

Cape Town, October 17.—A despatch from Mafeking says all was intact there up till Saturday night, and the Boer artillery then being brought up but not placed in position. According to these advices the British have blown up the Hopetown railway bridge over the Orange river with the view of checking the Boer advance southward.

Think it a Feint.

Ladysmith, October 17.—The threatened assault upon Glencoe is believed to be a feint in the hope of weakening the garrison here and exposing the town to attack from the westward. The Boers are resting preparatory to completing an encircling movement for the expected attack on Dundee. They cannot advance much further without coming in contact with the British cavalry which is in a screened position. Nevertheless the situation is such that no fighting is expected in the near future in this section, apart from desultory outposts skirmishes. All the women and children have left Dundee.

It is Stubborn Fighting.

Cape Town, October 17.—The attack of Mafeking is in earnest to-day, and the battle proceeds stubbornly, the Boers attacking and being repulsed three times in their attacks on the north side. They renewed the assault for the fourth time when Gen. Cronje came up with the artillery. The Boers lost twelve killed.

Three Hundred Boers Killed.

London, October 17.—A Central News despatch reports that three hundred Boers and eighteen British have been killed at Mafeking.

Cutting Off The Water.

Cape Town, October 17.—It is expected that the Boers will cut off Kimberly's water supply, but Deboers Dam contains enough to last a considerable period.

**A GREAT** record of cures, unequalled in medical history, proves Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses merit unknown to any other **MEDICINE.**

## ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.

JEFFERSON CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF CAPT. BARNES—A STUBBORN FIGHT.

ALL DAY CONSUMED IN DRAWING A JURY.

Prisoner's Counsel Makes Three Motions To Continue the Case—The Prisoner Sits All Day With Stolid Indifference.

At 9:30 yesterday morning when Criminal court convened the room was packed and jammed. A special venire of 200 had been called to form a jury to try John Jefferson for the murder of Captain Calvin Barnes on the 28th of August last, and these were present as were a throng of spectators.

While the Clerk was reading yesterday's proceedings to Judge Battle the officers brought Jefferson into court. The prisoner came hesitatingly in, glanced with uneasy eyes about the room and had to be led to a chair. He was dressed in a dark grey suit of clothes and carried a well worn black slouch hat in his hand, which he dropped on the floor by the stove next which he sat. He was pale and showed the effect of his confinement, but during all the proceedings of the morning showed absolutely no concern, his face being a veritable mask on which nothing could be read.

The first incident of the trial after the swearing of Jefferson was the expected motion for a continuance of the trial from Hon. Jno. E. Woodard, the counsel for Jefferson. In support of this motion Mr. Woodard submitted his personal affidavit in which he alleged that it was impossible for the prisoner to obtain a fair and impartial trial for many reasons, among them being that he had not been employed as counsel until Monday night of this week and had been unable in so short a time to prepare the case; that the prisoner had been hurried from this county to Wake a day after the killing and had had no opportunity to confer with relatives and friends in Pitt and Wayne; that the prisoner was not fully informed of the gravity of the crime charged and did not have requisite knowledge to understand it; that not a single witness summoned for the defense had appeared; that he believes the prisoner to be of an unsound and diseased mind and that men of high character in Pitt and Wayne would so testify and in addition would tell that insanity was hereditary in the family if they could be brought as witnesses; that these would show that one brother had been in the insane asylum and that a sister committed suicide in a fit of insanity and that because of the poverty of the prisoner and his people, except of one brother who was paralyzed, that he had not been able to secure counsel earlier.

Mr. Woodard's affidavit was a strong one and in conclusion he urged that the case be continued to a special or regular term of court in the future.

The Solicitor replied by saying that it was not a matter of sentiment in the case; that Jefferson's people had been fully informed of the need of their aid; that Jefferson had lived in Wilson county for 15 or 18 years; and that he should be able to prove his mental condition by people who had known him of late; that ample time had been had for employment

of counsel and that for four or five years Jefferson had lived near Wilson where people knew him and his mental condition.

Mr. Woodard replying said he asked for no individual favors, and made an eloquent and impassioned plea for a continuance.

Judge Battle overruled the motion and an exception was taken.

Mr. Woodard then moved that the case be moved to another county and produced a second personal affidavit saying that on account of the poverty of the prisoner and being a man of no influence charged with the murder of a man popular, and of great influence and with extensive family connections, that such an intense feeling existed against him that he could not obtain a fair and impartial trial.

To this Solicitor Moore answered that the facts in the case, the premeditated heinous crime and not the position of the two men had made the feeling intense and that he was satisfied that a fair trial could be had.

Mr. Woodard next referred to the feeling of the people as shown by the taking of the prisoner to Raleigh by the Sheriff for fear of his personal safety and said he could offer other affidavits that a fair trial could not be had.

The Solicitor said he could offer to produce hundreds of affidavits that a fair trial could be had.

Mr. Woodard said that in the special venire of 200 names were 25 to 40 men who participated in the feeling against the prisoner.

Judge Battle overruled the motion and an exception was taken.

Mr. Woodard then made a third motion to continue the case because important witnesses who had been subpoenaed had not reached Wilson and that it was unusual to try a man so soon after being arraigned; that it would be an act of injustice to try Jefferson because of the lack of aid he had received from his callous-hearted relatives.

Judge Battle overruled this motion also and an exception was noted.

Solicitor Moore next stated that he felt that the prisoner had had ample time to provide a defense, that it was the heinousness of the crime and not because of callous hearts that had kept him from receiving aid from friends and relatives, that it was not unusual to try a man so soon after arraignment, but that often men were tried for murders committed during court and special terms were ordered for quick trials.

Jefferson was then sworn and told to accept or reject jurors as they were called.

The regular panel was first used in selecting a jury.

From the regular panel W H Williamson and B J Sharpe were accepted. The next man taken was the 48th called, Geo Glover, and then is this regular order. 70th G T Morgan, 83rd J W Gardner, 96th Claudius Windham, 102nd Bunn High, 107th W P Lancaster, 123rd W E Harrel, 125th R G Privett, 151st Newsome Williams, 150th T W Eatman.

This jury was empannelled just before five o'clock and the first witness for the State was called. This was Ned Bunch, the negro who told of hearing the shot and of finding Captain Barnes wounded in the buggy with two little children at sunset on August 28th and of his bringing him home.

As we go to press Dr. Nathan Anderson is on the stand telling of the cause of death of Captain Barnes and of the location of the ball in entering his body.

## RHODES' ROUGH RIDERS

MAKE A DASH FROM KIMBERLY—THE BOERS ARE SCATTERED.

HAS BEEN HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND MAFEKING

Great Anxiety in English Official Circles—The Queen Calls Out The Militia Reserves For Permanent Service.

Cape Town, October 18.—That Gen. Cronje is still shelling Mafeking is news that comes from the front today. This is the fourth day of continuous fighting. Great anxiety is expressed in official circles. It is now said that Gen. Baden-Powell has two thousand troops.

Reserves For Permanent Service.

London, October 18.—Balfour this morning communicated to the House of Commons a message from the Queen announcing that she is about to order the embodiment of militia and call out the militia reserves for permanent service.

Rumors of Heavy Fights.

Reports multiply of the fighting around Mafeking, but no reliable details. A Pretoria despatch of the sixteenth says that Cronje bombarded Mafeking after warning women and children to leave and that the British did not reply to the fire. A Colburg despatch says that the Boers were repulsed at Mafeking with heavy losses.

Another report says the Boers seized Lobatai in Bechuanaland some distance north of Mafeking. An armored train going in the direction of Rhodesia was fired upon and there was sharp fighting for awhile. Several Kaffirs were killed.

A Correspondent Captured.

Pretoria, October 18.—The Boers occupied Taungs and were not opposed.

Rev. Hofmyer, correspondent of the London Times, has been captured by the Boers.

Captured and Sacked British Camp.

Lorenzo Marquez, October 18.—Volksten, the Boer official organ at Pretoria says: "The British camp at Ramathlabam has been captured and sacked by Gen. Cronje after severe fighting. Many of the Burghers were killed and wounded. The British loss is unknown."

Boer Loss Not Confirmed.

London, October 18.—At noon today there was no confirmation received of the report of serious Boer losses at Mafeking, but the story at various points is so persistent and circumstantial that it appears probable that the Burghers met some reverse. An account of the action is beginning to arrive from Pretoria; therefore if the Boers had any success it is bound soon to be known. One despatch founded on reports of refugees puts the Boer loss at eight killed and a number wounded.

Rhodes' Rough Riders.

Cape Town, October 18.—A despatch rider telegraphed from the Orange river today, that Cecil Rhodes, at the head of a regiment of rough riders had made a dash on the Boer force investing Kimberly. The attack was unexpected and so impetuous that the Boers broke and scattered in confusion. Before they could rally, Rhodes' troopers dismantled their camp.