# Repulsed The Boers

### The Relief Column Was Attacked When a Few Miles From Mafeking.

### British Casualties Slight--Lord Dundonald Has Moved to Laing's Nek.

London, May 19.—A dispatch from Molopo, dated May 17th, states that a large British force from the south succeeded in entering Mafeking on Wednesday and that the siege was raised by the Boers. Their commandoes withdrawing eastward.

A special dispatch from Capetown says that the relief column as it approached Mafeking from the south was attacked by a strong force of Boers, who were repulsed. The rear guard continued in action for some time. The British casualties were slight.

London, May 20.—Another Capetown account of the composition of the relief column says that it was constituted of 2,000 men of the South African Light Horse, the Imperial Yeomanry and Kimberley Horse.

It left Kimberley May 4th with 35 wagons containing stores and ammunition, with four guns of horse artillery and two Maxims, and moved west along the railway without meeting opposition. At Kraipan the Boers fell back when attacked.

Buller's Movements.

London, May 19.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Newcastle, May 19th:

"Gen Cleary moved to Ingogo to-day and Gen. Dundonald to Laing's Nek. We almost caught up with the tail of the enemy's column, and have captured a few prisoners and wagons.

"The men have marched very well indeed.

"I left Ladysmith May 10th, and by the road used am now 138 miles from there. The telegraph section has been indefatigable and the service corps has kept us full of rations all of the time. The fifth division has also done great service."

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says: "The occupation of Newcastle by General Buller has caused great jubilation. The magistrate and staff, mayor and the corporation, have left for Newcastle. Many fleeing Boers have gone to the Free State by Muller's Pass. Others have gone to Wakkerstroom. Most of them, however, have gone north as a disorganized mob."

Situation Reviewed.

London, May 19.—Reviewing the situation in South Africa for the Associated Press at midnight, Spencer Wilkinson says:

"The relief of Mafeking relieves Lord Roberts of an embarrassment. It was probably necessary for him to move north from Bloemfontein a little before he was quite ready, in order that his pressure on the Boers should prevent their reinforcing the besieged or detaching largely to resist the relief column. He has now nothing to consider but the means of ending the war. It is a mere matter of time.

"Whether the Boers stands south of the Vaal, on the Vaal, at Pretoria, or at Lydenburg, they must be crushed, for they have only between 20,000 and 30,000 men, and Lord Roberts has, counting his own column and those of Gens. Rundle, Buller, Hunter and Methuen, not less than 90,000, all of whom shortly will be ready to invade the Transvaal positions.

"At the dates of the last telegrams received Lord Roberts was at Kroonstad with his mounted troops spread out some forty of fifty miles on either flank, Gen. Rundle was at Clocolan ready to move on Ficksburg and drive back the Free Staters, who in diminished numbers still hold the field; Hunter was at Fourteen Streams with his advance guard at Christiana, and Buller's advance guard was at Laing's Nek, with his leading infantry division at Ingogo, a march in the rear.

"General Buller's advance to Laing's Nek unopposed is important, for it shows that the Boers are demoralized, and possibly it means that Gen. Buller will get through the mountains into the Transvaal without serious opposition.

Will Defend Johannesburg.

Pretoria, May 19.—It is officially announced that Johannesburg will be defended. The consuls of the neutral powers have been advised to look out for their citizens, as the government will not hold itself responsible for injury to persons or damage to property.

Commander Botha, commander-in-chief of the Boers, reports that the burghers are joining in great numbers. The government has suggested to the British commander-in-chief an exchange of prisoners on parole.

Vrede has been proclaimed the capital of the Free State.

The Queen's Congratulations.

London, May 20.—Last night's court circular contains an expression of the greatest gratification and thankfulness over the news of the relief of Mafeking, after an heroic defense of over seven months by Col. Baden-Powell and the troops under his command.

The Queen has telegraphed her congratulations to Lord Roberts and Col. Baden-Powell, eulogizing the gallantry of the troops and making sympathetic inquiries concerning the women and children.

Canadian Killed.

Hamilton, May 19.—Major J. S. O'Reilly, master in chancery, received a private telegram to-day from South Africa condoling with him on the death of his son, Patrick O'Reilly, who was killed. This is the first intimation received here of the death of O'Reilly.

He was about 23, and one of Hamilton's most popular young men.

London, May 21.—The Associated Press is able to say that no message from President Kruger, direct or indirect, has recently been received by the secretary or by any department of the British government nor, it may be added, is any communication from him dealing with the question of cessation of hostilities expected by them in the immediate future. The proximity of peace, according to the government point of view, will remain a matter of military progress. How soon the latter may bring about the former is still too suppositious a question for serious forecast on the part of any high government official.

The concensus of opinion gleaned by the Associated Press at the government office is that

The Boer Delegates

will exhaust every effort in the United States before President Kruger sues directly, though Lord Salisbury himself does not believe the delegates will accomplish much in America.

The confirmation of the relief of Mafeking does away with the lingering doubts which existed in the minds of a few people who have got into the habit of believing nothing but war office dispatches. With belated enthusiasm that department hoisted its flag on receipt of official telegram and the crowd cheered. It is announced that Col. Baden-Powell will be made a major-general.

Mafeking was actually relieved by Col. B. T. Mahon, who served in the Dongola and Nile expeditions with Gen. Kitchener.

Lord Roberts's latest dispatch merely continues his description of the

Organization of the Transport

of supplies, and the rest for the men that the British forces in the Free State and Natal found necessary after their long quick marches.

A dispatch from Kroonstad, dated Sunday, 20th, says a British convoy on its way to Lindley was attacked by the Boers and obliged to halt. The result of the attack is not known, but it is evident that the Boers in the rear of the main British army are alert and aggressive.

## OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

London, May 21.—The war office confirms the dispatch announcing that Mafeking has been relieved.

London, May 21.—The following dispatch from Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, to the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, was received at 1.30 p.m. to-day:

"Barton telegraphs from Taungs that Mafeking was relieved on May 17th. (Signed) Milner."

Ottawa, May 21.—Lord Minto received a cable this morning from Sir Alfred Milner stating that Mafeking was relieved on the 17th inst.

## RELIEF FORCE ATTACKED.

London, May 21.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 21st.—Mahon (Col. B. T.), reports having joined Plumer at Jamaisdo on May 15th. He was followed by a Boer commander from Maruzani siding and turned westward to avoid it. On May 13th he was attacked in the thick bush, losing five men killed, two missing and 24 wounded, including the Daily Mail correspondent, Hands, dangerously. The Boers lost more than Mahon in killed and wounded.

## FIGHTING IN THE TOWN.

London, May 21.—Under to-day's date Lord Roberts sent the following from Baden-Powell, dated May 13th, giving important news. Before dawn on the 13th a storming party, 250 strong, persistently led by Eloff, rushed the pickets and reached the Staat and Protectorate camp from the westward, along the Malapho valley, a strong musketry demonstration being made at the same time along the eastern front of our position.

"Our western posts closed in and stopped the Boer supports following, thus cutting off Eloff's retreat, while the town defences stopped his further advance.

"His force got divided in the darkness and a strong party was placed between them, completely surrounding them. Fighting continued all day.

"Soon after nightfall the two parties surrendered and the other was driven out of the Staat under a heavy fire.

"Ten dead and 19 wounded of the enemy were left behind, and 108 prisoners were taken, including Eloff and 9 officers. Seventeen Frenchmen and many Germans were among the prisoners.

"Our losses were 6 men killed, and 2 officers and 9 men wounded."

## LADYBRAND OCCUPIED.

London, May 21.—The war office has received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Buller reports that his advance will be delayed for a few days on account of the way in which the railway has been destroyed.

"Gen. Rundle reports that Ladybrand has been occupied.

"Hunter is pushing up the railway with supplies for the Mafeking garrison, and is arranging a hospital train for the conveyance of the sick and wounded to Kimberley.

"Methuen has left Hoopstad to cooperate with this force."

### AN OVERWORKED HORSE.

Strike of Boys Stops Operations in Glass Blowing Works.

(Associated Press.)

New York, May 21.—One of the most unique strikes ever heard of has occurred in the works of a glass company at Bridgeport, N.J., says a special from that place. Five shops in full blast were compelled to shut down on account of about 100 boys going out. The company has a horse, which they work all day, and then put him on again at night and work him until midnight. The boys gave notice that unless this was stopped they would not work.

The horse was worked as usual last night and the boys walked out. More than 100 journeymen are out of work on account of the strike. The boys say they will not go to work while the poor horse is overworked, and the blowers are compelled to stay out also.

# The Indian Horrors

### Plague and Cholera Add to the Evils of Famine in India.

### Thousands of Natives Have Already Been Carried off by Starvation and Disease.

London, May 19.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, has granted the Associated Press permission to inspect the unpublished official correspondence received up to date in his department dealing with the famine situation.

The reports received in the last mail alone from the hosts of civil servants who are striving desperately to stay the onward march of the devastating evils that threaten to sap the life out of India, almost baffles condensation. From all parts of the great heterogenous country, British agents, commissioners, residents and their assistants, officers on famine duty, native dewans (premiers), and those with other titles, never heard of by the outside world except in Kipling's books, dutifully detail the conditions which prevail in their particular districts, their language being chiefly confined to the dry sentences and tabulated statistics on which the orthodox Indian official is suckled, yet now and again there is revealed by reason of the very strength of this same terse verbiage and official reticence a wealth of pathos which columns of vivid descriptions could scarcely convey.

What, for instance, could better tell the tale of sorrow than the following report of the commissioner of Kherwara in Rajpootana? With careful regard for the regulations governing communications, he abruptly commences:

"'Kherwara' crops practically nil; water, hardly any; cattle all dead; fodder nil; people thriftless; dead. People with small means at the end of their resources, and either on relief works or dying. Crime abnormal."

With a pathetic frankness found in few of these gruesome documents submitted to the Associated Press, he continues: "I have tried desperately to keep the Kehwara Bazaar open to all, but as I have only 6,000 rupees, lent me by the Ferwe at Darbar, with which to purchase grain, I have miserably failed, and hundreds come to me daily for permission to buy and have to be refused."

From all the commissioners of the native states the same cry goes up. There the distress and suffering is more severe than in any other part of India, yet the native states, by the virtue of the constitution, are dependent on the British relief system and are not entitled to a share of government charity, as they pay no taxes for Imperial support.

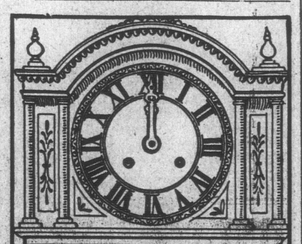
However, Sir Charles Bernard, head of the Indian office bureau of revenue, tells the Associated Press the British are advancing to these states loans, wherever feasible, and says they will come in for their full share of relief sent from the outside. From these commissioners of native states, who are only able to advise instead of ordering the native officials, come more distressing reports as to the condition of their territories not yet hinted at in the English newspapers; but throughout the harrowing documents are tinged with hopefulness, borne of the pluck that makes the Indian civil servant such a strenuous fighter of famine, plague and pestilence. One resident of Rajpootana reports that the Dewan of Sirhoi state, with a population of about 186,000, tells him that only 148 persons died of starvation in March, yet, adds the resident, he has no doubt there have been many other deaths as the direct result of insufficient nourishment.

In the course of a cheery report, the President of Western Rajpootana expresses regrets that he is obliged to record 3,667 deaths as occurring in the famine hospitals and poor houses in the comparatively small state of Marwar during March, while another resident supplements this ghastly record of wholesale mortality by remarking that at Dhualar out of 300,000 persons congregated around the relief works, 1,790 died between February 23rd and March 25th, and this has no bearing on the inroads of the plague of cholera. From the latter cause 571 died at Naghpoore during March.

Capt. Grant, on famine duty at Marwar, reports that the majority of fatalities were not preceded by any acute illness. Old persons, weak with oedema of the feet, sit at the relief works all day long, draw their pay, eat full meals and die during the night. Nothing can be done for them; they will not go to a hospital.

Cholera is spreading even at the relief works, while plague and cholera adds to the evils of the famine.

There are still other evils mentions in the dispatches. These consist chiefly of the Dacoits, who are raiding what few cattle are left, and the refugees who, to quote the commissioner of Kherwara, are often from distant villages, and have abandoned their children, who cannot even tell us the villages whence they came. They are supported by the already impoverished people of Kherwara.

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# Cholera Spreading

### Forty-five Famine Camps in India Attacked by the Pestilence.

### Thousands Have Perished and an Appalling Loss of Life Seems Inevitable.

(Associated Press.)

London, May 18.—A special dispatch from Hyderabad, noting the rapid spread of cholera, says in one division no fewer than 45 famine camps have been attacked by the pestilence. The most virulent type is at Gujerat, where many thousands have perished.

In the Godhra camp alone there have been thousands of victims, and an appalling loss of life seems inevitable.

### FRENCH POLITICS.

Result of Elections in Paris May Lead to Downfall of Ministry.

Paris, May 19.—Paris municipal elections have been unfavorable to the government and France has been thrown into a state of political uncertainty, which the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday will help to clear up.

The opening debates will show how the hostile feelings in Paris influenced the position of the ministry in the proceedings at the Palais Burbon. Prior to the adjournment of the session it was indicated that the cabinet's hold on the chamber was far from secure, and the slap in the face received may be followed by a coup de grace from the deputies.

In any case the fight in the municipal arena is only the struggle between the Nationalists and the Ministerialists within parliament, as the Nationalists, encouraged by their victory, are determined to try a fall with Waldeck-Rosseau at the earliest opportunity. The Nationalists are certain of the support of the malcontent Republicans headed by ex-Premier Meline, who are incensed at the socialistic tint given the ministerial policy by the predominant influence of M. Milarand, and also by the partiality towards the Dreyfus party. This Meline faction of the moderate Republicans is a most important factor. It was the votes of its members that turned the scales against the ministry at the Paris elections.

If M. Waldeck-Rosseau is defeated in the chamber, M. Meline is looked upon as his most probable successor with a policy of appeasement and the wiping out of the Dreyfus affair entirely off the slate. He is vehemently opposed to any resuscitation of the Dreyfus agitation, after the exposition, as is threatened by Jos. Reinach and other Dreyfusards.

M. Meline interviewed on the municipal elections, declares the result is a crushing defeat of the government, and doubts if the latter will survive the debates thereon. "It is very probable," he says, "if the chamber had been sitting this week it would already have been a minority. Its days are certainly numbered."

Count Boni De Castellane will be one of the first to challenge the government by calling the attention of the chamber to the speech of Jos. Reinach intimating that a pact exists with the ministry according to which the Dreyfus affair will be revived after the exposition.

### FATAL STRIKE RIOTS.

Many Persons Injured in the Disturbances in Berlin and Two Have Died.

(Associated Press.)

Berlin, May 21.—The strike disturbances yesterday were confined to the Roseyhalerthen district. Elsewhere they were unimportant. Order was restored at midnight. Two policemen were injured, and two workmen have died from wounds inflicted with sabres. Fifty others were injured, and 103 arrests were made.

The motormen and conductors on the Karlarhu electric tramway struck to-day for higher wages and shorter hours.

Traffic is partially suspended.

### THE DREYFUS CASE.

Paris Paper Says the Government Has Been Trying to Reopen the Affair.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, May 21.—The Eclaire publishes a document in fac-simile endeavoring to prove its contention that the Weideck-Rousseau ministry wished to reopen the Dreyfus affair. The document, which is in German, states that the writer was approached by one Tomps, a well known police agent in the employ of the government, in order to obtain from him information invalidating the evidence of Gernuachi, an important witness at the Rennes trial.

# Killed by Mutineers

### Crew Seize a Vessel and Murder the Captain, His Wife and Mate.

### The Leader and Chief Accomplices Beheaded--Sailors Sent to Prison.

(Associated Press.)

Tacoma, Wash., May 21.—News has been received here of a terrible mutiny that took place last March on the brigantine Navarro, bound from Sorsoman in the Philippines, to Manila, with a cargo of hemp.

For a month she was not heard from and it was given up for lost. It was then learned that then only two days out from Sorsoman the boatswain led the crew in a mutiny, which resulted in the killing of Capt. Acosta, Mrs. Acosta and the vessel's mate. The three were killed with knives without warning. The boatswain started to mutiny to enable him to pay a grudge against the mate, who had abused him. The crew finally ran the vessel into the mouth of Lucol river, in Mindero. Several days later two native women, who had acted as servants for Mrs. Acosta, told the native authorities of the tragedy. The entire crew was arrested.

The boatswain and his chief accomplices were beheaded. The rest of the crew, seven persons, were imprisoned for from ten to twenty years each.

### VANCOUVER NOTES.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, May 21.—Steamer New England arrived yesterday from the northern fishing grounds. She had 70,000 pounds on board. The record catch for one day was broken. The total catch for Friday was 2,940 fish, or about 50,000 pounds, being about 10,000 pounds better than the catch for any one day previously.

T. E. Atkins, druggist, was knocked senseless by being run into by a lady who was speeding on the Park road.

It has been definitely decided that none of the American boats running to Skagway will call here on their way North in future. All the business will be handled by the C.P.N. Co. and Union Steamship Co.

The burglar who, it is alleged, has been robbing from three to five residences on an average every night for the past month was captured at five o'clock this morning by Detective Malcolm McLean. He gave his name as Thomas Johnston. Johnston has secured about $50 a night lately, besides the watches and other jewelry he has stolen. On Saturday night he and another American held up A. F. McBride on Westminster road, and at the point of a pistol compelled him to empty his pockets. They secured only $12.50. Johnston was arrested on Abbott street just before he entered the Gold house, where he had been staying. He had a set of steel knuckles and other weapons in his pockets, and a considerable amount of stolen property.

### DEATH IN ELECTRIC CHAIR.

(Associated Press.)

New York, May 21.—Fritz Myer was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at 6:05 this morning for the murder of Policeman Frederick Smith, in this city, on the night of October 27th, 1897.

The work of strapping Meyer in the chair was done at 6:05. A minute after he had entered the death chamber, the electric current was turned on. The current consisted of 1,600 volts at nine and a half amperes. It was kept on that strength for thirty seconds and then reduced to 300 volts. This was continued for about 1 minute, then the current turned off. The physicians present noticed a fluctuation of the heart and the current was turned on again at 1,600 volts and continued for three seconds, when Meyer was pronounced dead. The electrocution is pronounced to be the quickest that has taken place in Sing Sing prison.

### SAD SHOOTING FATALITY.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, May 21.—A special to the Record from Paulding, Ohio, says: "Simon W. Cramer, ex-representative of this state, accidentally shot and killed his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer were attempting to dislodge a rat from a pile of debris. Mrs. Crawer was on the opposite side of a wood pile from her husband, who held in his hand a loaded shotgun. He thought he saw the rat and fired, striking Mrs. Cramer full in the face. Death was almost instantly. Mrs. Cramer was 60 years old."

### PLAGUE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, May 19.—The board of health has adopted a resolution declaring that bubonic plague exists in San Francisco. The health authorities say that while there are no living cases here, there have been six deaths during the past three months, and they have decided to take precautions against the development and spread of the disease.

### SECTION MEN ON STRIKE.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 19.—The section hands on the New York Central, Delaware, Buffalo and Rochester, on the Lackawanna, between Buffalo and Elmira, and on the Lake Shore between Buffalo and Erie, struck this morning. They demand higher wages.

### AMENDING BANKING ACT.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, May 21.—In the House to-day Hon. W. S. Fielding introduced a bill to amend the Banking Act. This is for the purpose of renewing charters to banks, which expire every ten years. They are to be amended from 1901 to 1911. While there had been a strong agitation for government inspection, it is said that the government had decided not to do this, but power was furnished the Bankers' Association to do this work. The bill was read a first time.

### LARRIKIN AN THE WAR.

Misther Editer: Oi notic, racantly, that me frens and inimies in the Unoited Sthates ar clamoreing fer the indipindince af the Boers. The ilimints ar so divarsifoid acros the wather, an the iliction so near to han, that the Bryans, an Pitticrews, an Tillirs, an Croakers, saak votes an aney pritixt. O'ive a moind to invoite a dipotation devoised fer the ixplicit parpose af defoining the woord "indipindince." Whin Oi hav throubles af me ow in me hoosehould Oi jinirally luk afther the intarior dapartmint an let me nabors attind to theirs. Whin Oi mak a frên Oi throy to kaap on the good soide af him, ispicially ef he does me a faver. Whin O'im luking fer throuble it's aisey to foind, an ef me skiliten chloset is throne open to the gaze af the woorld, thin uniligint quistions ar ashked. Ef Oi bate me woife and childhren an me nabers interfare, thin me woife will help me to bate thim. Ef Oi bate some other man's woife an childhren, thin Oi must kaap me wether oye opin fer interfaring in me nabers woor. Whin Oi invoite a lot af foerinirs to me house an they start running things to soot thimselves, Oi polithely till thim to moind there own business. Sinding hospithal corpses to South Africa, wid an introduchton to Misther Krugher, an money to buy a gun is a dirthy Dootch thrick. Thin the riciption af the comitty from Pratoria is a foine advertoisemint fer the aldirmin af New Yark. Shure it is no wonther me frens ixpand. O'ill invoite the Honoloolloo lady, an Aginaldo, an the Cubano lader to maat me an talk over the rasons fer staling there indipindince, unther false pritinses. O'ill talk to thim loike this: "O'm delighted to wilcome ye to the city af Victore, an assure ye that in Canide ye will receive a cordeal wilcome from the liberthy lovin paple af this countree. Oi dasoire to inform ye that the riprisintatives af the city have ashked me to ixtind a wilcome, an Oi wilcome ye on behaff of the peple." Thin diligate Aginaldo will raply: "Shure this is an occasion af plisure and proide. We are not concated, an we don't riprisint many paple, fer there narely all killed aff by the prachers af indipindince, who talk about fraadom an kill min to teach thim to rispict an be guvrened by foreners. We ar doin our own foitin, but ef ye can sind us a few hospithal corpses, yer frens will ware dimons. If we're baten ye'll rigrit it, fer the inimy will want to ixpand an youre homes will be overrun by Fanians. Whin we invoited thim to help us they wint in fer the whole hog an left us in the schwamps, killin us aff loike shaap. Shure there liberty lovin paple." Thin the Honoloolloo lady sez: "A forin flag waves over me home. It's a liberthy lovin paple that put it there; whin we asked the manin af histin the stahrs an stroipes in the Oislans they put us in jale, an sade we must dance the hoolo-hoolo to the chune af Yanke Dodel. Ef they give me a pinsion O'ill be conthinted an Mark Hanna kin hav me planthations." Thin the sun droid man from Chuba spakes up: "O'im here," sez he, "fer the defoination af the woords "Cuba Libertoddy?" We had foighting for twinty years in our Oisland, an the Dago was givin up the ghost whin the libherty lovin paple af the Unoited Sthates requisited a hand in the game. We invoited thim to participate an we won. Thin they sazed ivirything in soight, an we ar tunin our gittars to the air af the Star Stretching Banner. We're thrée af a koind, an it bates two aces," sez he. "O'ill shake ye by the han," sez Oi, "an O'ill ascort ye to carriages prepared fer the occasion. O'im a little busy jist now attinding to min who throy to taach me children the Dootch langwige; but O'ill sind an Oirish brigage wid the hospithal corpse, an moind that ye kaap the whiskey out af soight, lavin the rum fer the ditachmint O'ill sind unther Colonel Blake. Ef ye'll take me advoice ye'll run an save yer guns whin the inimy appear. Ef ye do eny snoiping pick out the proivates, fer the army af the Rapublic is ginirally composel af colonels an they surrinder on the least provocation. In a short toime the min from the Philapanes will be home to rigistar there votes, thin, whin faaling is running hoigh, git the Dimicrats to prach that all min are aquil an free, an the Rapublicans will give ye yer fraadom without firin a shot. Whin the toime comes O'ill till thim fraadom lovin people to "stop," and ef they valoo me frenship they'll jist faal that me 'little sisther an me two brothers ar contint.'"

PADDY LARRIKIN.

### KENTUCKY GOVERNORSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, May 21.—The Kentucky governorship case was to-day decided by the United States Supreme court in the interest of Leckham, affirming the decision of the Kentucky court of appeals.


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