

JOUBERT DEAD!

The Celebrated Commander-in-Chief of the Boer Forces a Victim of Peritonitis.

British Force Has Been Sent to Glen, Several Miles North of Bloemfontein.

Commandant Botha Spoken of as Joubert's Successor— Fighting at Warrenton—General White Has Sailed for Home—Boer Gun Hidden in a Well.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 29.—In the continued absence of any important military news...

tain show that they have in no way lost heart. A despatch from Lourenzo Marquez...

Moving ten miles a day is probably the best he can do with field transport. Therefore he can hardly engage the Boers in force for two weeks.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The government is pleading with the widow to allow a temporary interment here, with a state funeral."

Today's London Papers. LONDON, March 28.—A special to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, dated Wednesday, March 28, says: "British reports have thoroughly recomputed the passes of the Drakensberg range."

FRED STATERS REACH WINBURG.

PRETORIA, March 27, via Lourenzo Marquez, March 28, 2 p. m.—The northern Free State commandos have reached Winburg.

FIRE ON THE HOSPITAL.

WARRENTON, Wednesday, March 28.—The Boers opened fire with artillery and rifles on the British camp today.

BOETHA WILL PROBABLY SUCCEED JOUBERT.

LONDON, March 29.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "General Joubert died of peritonitis."

TODAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, March 28.—A special to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, dated Wednesday, March 28, says: "British reports have thoroughly recomputed the passes of the Drakensberg range."

The latest news is that the Boers have forty thousand men still under arms of whom ten thousand are in and around the Natal border.

WARRANTS FOR THE DEATH OF KRUGER. The foreign office, according to the Daily Chronicle, is arranging with Portugal for some thousands of British troops to be landed at Biera and sent by the Rhodesia railway from Massi-Kessoo to Umali.

JOUBERT DEAD.

PRETORIA, March 28, 4 a. m., via Lourenzo Marquez.—Piet Joubert, vice-president of the Transvaal and commander-in-chief of the republic's military forces, died shortly before midnight last night, aged 68 years and 60 days.

KRUGER WILL TAKE COMMAND.

BRUSSELS, March 28.—The Petit Bleu publishes a despatch from Pretoria, stating that President Kruger will take supreme command of the Boer forces in succession to Commandant General Joubert.

A SOLDIER AND A GENTLEMAN.

LONDON, March 28.—In connection with the announcement of the death of Gen. Joubert, it is interesting to note that Sir George White, the British general who commanded the garrison which defended Ladysmith, in a speech at Cape Town yesterday evening, declared that Joubert was a soldier and a gentleman, and a brave and honorable opponent.

HONEST AND CLEAN.

LONDON, March 28.—The afternoon newspapers today publish long biographies of Gen. Joubert. Generally, they are in a kindly tone. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Piet Joubert was the one contemporary Transvaal Boer, except Chief Justice Kitchener, whose death could call forth a sincere tribute of respect from Englishmen of all parties."

FROM THE BOER CAPITAL.

PRETORIA, March 26, via Lourenzo Marquez, March 27, 2 p. m.—A despatch from Rustenburg, dated March 23, states that the Kaffirs who have been raiding on the northwestern border of the Transvaal have been driven back. They have now retired across the border.

A despatch from Fourteen Streams, dated March 25, says: "The last position across the Yaal river at this point was destroyed yesterday."

Mr. Hignett, the British magistrate at Ngutu, Zululand, who was captured some time ago, has been released and sent to Delagoa Bay.

The Colesberg and Stormberg commandos, under Gen. Lemmer, have joined the northern Free State forces. They were not interfered with during their march. Mr. Crewes, an English resident of the Maricovalley, who was a prisoner here, died in the hospital today.

AT THE GLEN.

LONDON, March 29.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The First Coldstreams and Third Grenadiers are already at Glen. The Gordons and the cavalry brigade moved Sunday."

MAFEKING IS ALL RIGHT.

LONDON, March 28.—A private telegram from Mafeking reports everything all right on March 20.

REALIZABLE SECURITIES.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 28.—The military authorities have discovered in a Free State government chest realizable securities worth £500,000.

WAS OLIVIER'S RETREAT BLOCKED.

(Special Despatch to the Sun.) MASERU, Basutoland, March 27.—The news of the British occupation of Ladysmith caused the greatest gratification in Basutoland.

Michael Davitt at Pretoria. PRETORIA, March 27, via Lourenzo Marquez, March 28, 2 p. m.—Michael Davitt, the Irish nationalist, arrived here last night. He had an interview with President Kruger today.

CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON.

KROONSTAD, March 25, via Pretoria and Bloemfontein, March 27.—The former commander-in-chief of the Free State troops, has been arrested on a charge of high treason.

PRaise FROM LORD WOLSELEY.

LONDON, March 28.—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Militia Rifle Association this afternoon, the commander-in-chief of the forces, Lord Wolseley, said the country was to be congratulated on the manner in which the war was proceeding.

Continuing, Lord Wolseley said, nearly 80 officers and thirty battalions of militia had been landed in South Africa since the war, that 27,000 militia had passed into the regular ranks of the army.

COMMANDEERED THE GOLD. PRETORIA, Monday, March 28.—The government has commandeered the gold of the gold reserve of all the banks. Bar gold has been given as security to the amount of about £300,000.

WHITE HAS SAILED FOR ENGLAND.

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday, March 28.—Gen. Sir George White sailed for England today.

BOER GUNS HIDDEN IN A WELL.

LONDON, March 28.—A despatch from Faurerstadt says that the British found a Maxim gun and a nine-pounder in a well at Warrenton. They also found three alleged graves containing ammunition which required three wagons to remove.

THREE GREAT EVENTS.

LONDON, March 27.—News have the mailed accounts from the scene of war been so interesting. Within the last few days some fifty columns of those have appeared in the London papers, and for the first time Great Britain has learned the dramatic details that marked the ride of Gen. French into Kimberley.

From this interesting accumulation, the most vivid is, perhaps, the detailed account of Gen. French's ride into Kimberley. In the rapid course

of epoch making events which preceded and followed the relief of Kimberley this exploit escaped the attention it would otherwise have received.

The correspondent of the London Times described the ride of Gen. French into Kimberley as follows: "From Modder river, from Rensburg and from Deaar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines concentrating at Graspan and Honesyestkloof. On Monday the march began. Ramdam, eight miles to the southeast, was soon passed and a sharp skirmish secured DeKlaar's drift on the Riet. After a halt of a day the column moved on. At Klip Drift the cavalry division halted at night. The breathless haste of a dash through the enemy's country carried out with a rapidity probably without a parallel had left its mark on the horses, and the transport was hopelessly in the rear."

"On the 15th, at 10 o'clock, the critical advance was made and the shelling and capture of two laagers a few miles out of Klip Drift on the northern side of the river cleared the way for the junction of the force encamped on the Modder, some five miles east of the border fence. This body was composed of Kitchener's and Roberts' horse and two more regiments of mounted infantry. Before they entered the great plain of Alexanderfontein the contingent from Modder river, the Scots Greys' Household Cavalry and two Lancar regiments also joined the force, which now numbered 10,000 men, seven batteries of horse artillery and three field batteries. Their entry into the plain was the signal for the great event of the day. The plain, perhaps three miles in width and five in length, converging slightly to the north and fringed with kopjes.

"The kopjes on either side were held by the Boers, who poured bullets and shells into the advancing mass, almost hidden by the curtain of dust that rose from under the hoofs of the horses. These were quickly cleared of their occupants by the impetuous rush of the mounted infantry. Lieut. Sweet-Escott of the 14th Lancers was the first officer to fall, shot dead at 50 yards by a Boer who received a lance through his throat almost before he could produce the invariable cry for mercy. Kojpe after kojpe was cleared and the Boers were driven from them night and left as the column crushed forward like some great ploughshare, thrusting aside the enemy on either side, helpless to withstand this tremendous charge and almost powerless to harm it. A barbed rinderpest fence stretching across the plain checked the advance a moment, and the halt enabled the Boers to withdraw their guns. It was no time for a flank movement to capture them.

"At Devilliers' farm, at the northern end of the plain, the column halted and reformed in column after watering the horses. They had come 10 miles and broken the ring around the besieged town. The pace at which the advance had been made had both minimized the casualties and prevented Cronje from appearing with 10,000 men to line the kopjes on the plain.

The latter realized that he was defeated and acted with his usual sagacity. By the evening of this same day not a man was left on the hills and ridges that had been their camping ground so long.

"Meanwhile the cavalry pushed on. From Devilliers' farm the country resembled some great English park, studded with single trees and undulating under the long sunburnt grass through which the guns ploughed long tracks in the crumbling red soil. Here the pace began to tell, and horse after horse that had struggled on so far fell dead from some wound unnoticed in the heat of the fight.

"There was no time to pause and at last, some three miles on, the first sight of Kimberley burst upon the column through the fringe of trees. The Boers on the north of the town were firing their last shots from their great gun in ignorance of their failure on the south, but they soon stopped, and Gen. French entered the town, which, within a moment, had put out its flags and decorations. The panic that had been caused by the continuous bursting of the huge shells over every part of the besieged town vanished, and from the 1200 foot level of the diamond mines thousands of women and children emerged into the light of day."

From a concise and graphic summary of a man on the spot, of the movements which led to the corraling of Cronje, the Boer's latter letter from Faurerberg to the London Morning Post is probably unequalled. Under date of Feb. 24, he writes: "After the pathetic fatalities and tentative half measures of this war, it is a mental relief to be confronted by a strategy boldly conceived and executed unflinchingly."

"Cronje, lying in insolent security across the hopes of Kimberley, heard that an army had broken at five points into the state and was moving; no one knew whether Gen. French swept the drifts and his cavalry and his guns and other portions of this army loomed up to hold them. The seventh division filled the upper ford of the Riet, the sixth laid its grip on the lower.

(Continued on Page Four.)

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