

# DEATH OF GEN. JOUBERT

## The Commandant-General of the Transvaal Forces Passes Away at Pretoria.

## REPUBLICAN ARMY ORGANIZER

### He Commanded the Burghers at Majuba Hill—Acted as President During Kruger's Absence in Europe.

## GATHERING TO OPPOSE LORD ROBERTS

### Boers Are Massing in the North of the Orange Free State—Late News From Mafeking—The Food Supply is Running Short.

(Associated Press.)  
 London, March 28.—The British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, arrived at Bloemfontein last night and was met by Lord Roberts and his staff. According to a dispatch from the Orange Free State capital, published in the second edition of the Times, the high commissioner's visit is of a private nature. It is thought this can scarcely be anything but an official subterfuge, the question of the pacification of the Orange Free State and the treatment of insurgents doubtless being discussed between Lord Roberts and Sir Alfred Milner.

According to the same dispatch, Gen. French, previous to returning to Bloemfontein, occupied the flour mills near Batters, which is considered an important acquisition.

Reports from Rouxville and other towns say the surrender of arms to British continues satisfactorily.

Clements at Fauresmith.

General Clements entered Fauresmith to-day, March 27th, occupying Jagersfontein on his way there. Magistrates were appointed, the proclamation was read, bands of music met the troops and flags were flown. Among the spectators at Fauresmith was President Steyn's daughter. Heavy rains made General Clements's march hard, and caused sickness among the troops.

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Bombarding Mafeking.

Further advices from Mafeking, dated March 30th, reiterate that all was well there, and that the Boers are not so tightly drawn, the Boers allowing natives to pass through their lines which they had previously forbidden. The natives are reported to be too stupid and lazy to work or take cover from the shells. They gather in crowds around soup kitchens and have to be driven away when the warning bell rings. The bombardment, just previous to dispatch being sent, had been unusually vigorous, and it was added that it was probable that before long the rations would be still further reduced.

Prisoners Escaped.

Two Boer prisoners escaped from the camp at Simonstown March 26th. The sickness there is unabated, and many of the prisoners are in serious condition.

Preparing to Advance.

A special dispatch from Bloemfontein says: "The period of inaction is coming to an end. Troops are being pushed to the front, and transports and stores are being collected. The men are in grand condition, and the horses are picking up wonderfully."

The reports regarding the imminence of a forward movement are so conflicting, however, that this cannot be taken as being in any authoritative way.

The Late Gen. Joubert.

The afternoon papers to-day publish long biographies of Gen. Joubert. Generally they are in a kindly tone. The Hall Mail Gazette says: "Piet Joubert was the one contemporary Transvaal Boer, except ex-Chief Justice Katsers, whose death could call forth a sincere tribute of respect from Englishmen of all parties. He was the antipodes in the Transvaal world of Leys, and personally was honest, straight and clean-handed."

In connection with the announcement of the death of General Joubert it is interesting to note that Sir George White, the British general who commanded the expedition which defended Ladysmith, in a speech at Capetown yesterday evening declared that Joubert was a soldier and a gentleman, and a brave and honorable opponent.

All Well at Mafeking.

London, March 28, 7:20 p.m.—A private telegram received from Mafeking reports that all was well there on March 28th.

## GEN. JOUBERT DEAD

London, March 28.—General Joubert is dead.

Pretoria, March 28.—Gen. Joubert is confined to his bed and is seriously ill.

Pretoria, March 28.—Later—General Joubert died last night at 11:20 o'clock. He had been suffering from stomach

complaint. The town is plunged in mourning for the true patriot, gallant general and upright and honorable gentleman.

Gen. P. Jacobs Joubert, commandant general of the Transvaal forces, better known as "Slim Peter," was born about 68 years ago. He was descended from the old French Huguenot family which settled in South Africa. He was born in Cape Colony. His parents took him to the Orange Free State, where he was taught from early childhood to shoot straight and hate the British. Of schooling he had but little, but his ambition prompted him to read the few books he could obtain, and he succeeded in obtaining a fair knowledge of history and languages. He was so feared by natives that the knowledge that he was at the head of a punitive expedition usually resulted in their surrender. He ran for presidency of the Transvaal in 1896. He defeated Sir George Colley at Majuba Hill in 1881, and acted as president of the republic in 1883-4 during the absence in Europe of President Kruger.

Gen. Joubert, who organized the army of the South African Republic, dividing the country into seventeen military departments with commandants, field-cornets and lieutenants. To such a point of perfection was the system carried, that when the present war was declared, Joubert, it is said, had only to send seventeen dispatches, and within 48 hours the Boer nation was under arms. It was due to Joubert that the South African Republic succeeded in amassing the immense stores of war munitions and provisions which have enabled them to stand so bravely during the conflict now in progress.

He was nearly six feet in height and stout built, his nickname being given him on account of his shrewd military tactics.

Wm. Cox, a newspaper correspondent, recently released from imprisonment at Pretoria, said at Durban yesterday that Joubert was apparently suspected of half-heartedness, and Mr. Cox gathered that his life would be in danger at the hands of the burghers if Pretoria was besieged.

The wife of Joubert, who was a Miss Fraser, had been devoted to him throughout the campaign, frequently sharing the dangers in the field.

## POLICY OF PACIFICATION.

New York, March 28.—Mr. Chamberlain has taken into his confidence the Australian delegates now in London and consulted them about the African settlement, says a London cable to the Herald.

It is reported that the Colonial Secretary had communicated with Premier Laurier of Canada, on the same matter. What recommendations have been made by the colonial statesmen cannot be stated authoritatively, but it is believed that they favored the application of drastic principles to the problem.

It is understood that a strong intimation has reached the cabinet from Capetown that a policy involving leniency towards the rebellious Dutch will result in the wholesale conversion of loyalists into rebels.

A rumor is current in parliamentary circles that the government will soon issue a proclamation annexing the Orange Free State, and that the same course will be pursued concerning the Transvaal as soon as British arms are in a position to enforce the edict.

## HUMORS OF THE SIEGE.

London, March 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Mafeking, dated Friday March 16, describes the humorous side of the siege. It appears that the colonials set up bottles, inviting the Boers to shoot at them, and then chaffed the enemy when the shot got wide.

Another trick of the colonials is persistent concern in playing to lure the Boers, excited by curiosity, to raise their heads from the trenches when they are promptly sniped.

## COURAGE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS

Capetown, March 28.—Gen. White has related several instances of the courage of the British troops during the siege of Ladysmith. He said: "During the attack of Caesar's Camp, a remote corner was held by 10 Manchester who fought from three in the morning until

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The details of the report are pretty much as that sent by press correspondents and others.

Col. Otter's report of the battle of Paardeberg says that his regiment, through sickness and otherwise, numbered 708 when it went into action. It was over one thousand on arrival in Capetown.

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A dispatch received here from Boer headquarters in Natal announces that the destruction continues of coal mines likely to be useful to the British.

The Dundee colliery has been blown up, the machinery destroyed, and the mine has been rendered useless for three months.

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Trains are leaving with burghers for the fighting line on this side of Bloemfontein.

The Standard learns that Generals Olivier, Grobler and Lemmer have arrived at a point sufficiently far north to make all apprehensions of the possibility of their being cut off. It is expected they will arrive at Winburg in a few days and effect a junction with Gen. Dewet, when the federal position, it is declared, will formidably oppose Lord Roberts.

News received from the various banks of the republics show that the cash holdings amount to £2,633,057.

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In opening Macrum recalled the statement he had made some time ago to the Associated Press which he said had been practically embodied all he had to say. He explained that when he asked for leave of absence, he had desired to come home for private business reasons, and also because he desired to place before the United States government certain

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The foreign office, according to the Daily Chronicle, is arranging with Portugal for some hundreds of British troops to be

## Landed at Beira

and sent by the Rhodesia railway from Massie Kesso to Umla.

According to trustworthy information from Pretoria the total stock of Mauser ammunition, five million rounds, was issued to the Free State burghers. The Boers are now issuing Lee-Butcher cartridges, of which they originally possessed four million. The Orenost ammunition is almost exhausted. The smokeless powder which was manufactured is proving deficient in quality, and the experiment of re-charging the Mauser cartridges has proved a failure owing to the inability of the Boers to make caps. Pretoria is being entrenched. A laager for women and children is being constructed some miles out of town.

## Blow Up the Works

and shafts of the principal mines on the Rand and on Crown Reef, together with the Robinson and Langlaag estates mines. Huge charges of exceptionally powerful blasting gelatine have already been placed in position with this object. This is said to be done at the instigation of Boer agents, and against the wishes of many influential burghers. There are grounds for suspecting that the real motive of the threat is to induce foreign investors to bring pressure on the governments to interfere.

Pretoria cable reports that prominent residents there object to a siege of the town, and desire that President Kruger should retire to Lydenburg. It is alleged that the principal buildings at Johannesburg

## Have Been Undermined

by order of Kruger. Hundreds of the younger Boers, including officers, are being arrested for desertion. A large number of men over 60 years of age are being commandeered, although not legally liable for service.

## BOER ATTACK.

British Camp at Warrenton Subjected to a Heavy Artillery and Rifle Fire.

Warrenton, March 28.—The Boers opened fire with artillery and rifles on the British camp to-day. The first shell burst while the Fusiliers were at breakfast. A hail of bullets poured into the village.

Many cattle were killed. A hotel that is used as a hospital, and over which a Red Cross flag was flying, was fired upon. The attacking Boer force was large, but notwithstanding the enemy's heavy expenditure of big gun and rifle ammunition, only one Briton was wounded.

Kruger May Command.

Brussels, March 28.—A private dispatch has been received here from Pretoria which says that President Kruger will now take chief command of the Transvaal forces.

## The Boer Forces.

London, March 28.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a dispatch dated Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 27th, says: "It is a matter for regret that owing to the state of the roads and of our horses Commandant Grovelaar's command of 6,000 men from Colesburg and the southern districts got away north, travelling day and night close to the Basuto border, before our force could hope to get near them. The latest is that the Boers have 40,000 men still under arms, of whom 10,000 are in and around the Natal border. Although tents and stores are reaching here, a block on the railway is delaying arrivals from the south considerably. It is asserted that 20,000 Boers are massed at Kroonstadt."

Canadians at Netley.

Winnipeg, March 28.—A London cable says: "In Netley hospital at Southampton the following Canadians, who were wounded or sick while in South Africa, are now quartered, having arrived recently from Capetown: Private F. B. Weir, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; Pte. H. S. Bingham, 35th Simcoe Foresters, Barrie; Pte. M. Burgess, 93rd Cumberland Battalion, N. S. W.; Pte. Macdonald, Ottawa and Kingston company; Pte. E. A. E. Taylor, 63rd Halifax Rifles; Corp. W. R. Ferguson, 93rd Cumberland Battalion."

## EX-CONSUL MACRUM.

Secretary Hay Tells of His Departure From Pretoria.

Washington, March 28.—Charles Macrum, American ex-consul at Pretoria, continuing his statement before the House foreign affairs committee, stated that his reason for not making a report to the state department on the conditions in South Africa was that when he called on Assistant Secretary Hill, he said to Mr. Hill that he understood he had been relieved. Mr. Hill responded that this was true. Under such circumstances, Mr. Macrum said he had no report to make to the department.

After hearing Mr. Macrum, the committee went into executive session. Chairman Hitt presented a letter from Secretary Hay, giving in detail the department's views of the subject. The committee took no action as to making a report and it was stated by members that nothing would be done beyond taking the testimony.

Secretary Hay's letter giving the official view of the case addressed to Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, was as follows:

"Sir—In response to your inquiries of this morning I have the honor to report that up to this date Mr. Macrum, late consul for the United States at Pretoria, has made no report to this department in regard to the opening up of his mail by the British authorities. Although without any information except the allegations of Mr. Macrum, to which reference was made in a resolution of the house of representatives, making certain inquiries of this department, I mentioned the matter to the British ambassador, and was informed in return that the British government was not aware of any such incidents having taken place, but if anything of the sort had

## DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

"I have been thinking of writing to you for some time," writes Mrs. W. D. Benson, of Maxton, Robeson Co., N. C., "to let you know what a wonderful thing Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery did for my little boy. He was taken with indigestion when he was a year and a half old, and he was under the doctor's treatment for five long years. We spent all we made for doctor's bills, and it did no good. He could not eat anything but a little milk and cracker, and sometimes even this would make him sick, and he got very weak; could not sit up all day, and I gave up all hope of his ever getting any better. Looking over one of your books I noticed Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery recommended for indigestion. We bought some and gave to our boy. Two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured him. He is well as can be, and can eat anything that he wants and it does not hurt him. He has not been sick a day since, and it has been three years since he took your medicine. I pray that God will always bless you and your medicine."

## FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, BLOOD, NERVES AND LUNGS

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Ottawa, March 28.—The New York Herald London correspondent's story sent by the Associated Press giving an account of the fact that the colonies have favored drastic measures in the settlement of South Africa, is denied here as far as Canada is concerned.

## CANADIANS AT PAARDEBERG

Ottawa, March 28.—A report was received to-day by the Minister of Militia from Lieut.-Col. Otter giving an account of the battle of Paardeberg. Col. Otter writes of the bravery of the Canadians in the engagement. The night before the battle the Canadians marched from 6 o'clock in the evening until 5 o'clock next morning in order to take part in the attack on Cronje's forces.

The details of the report are pretty much as that sent by press correspondents and others.

Col. Otter's report of the battle of Paardeberg says that his regiment, through sickness and otherwise, numbered 708 when it went into action. It was over one thousand on arrival in Capetown.

## ADVICES FROM PRETORIA.

Pretoria, March 26.—United States Consul Hay and his secretary have gone to Kroonstadt to make necessary arrangements for the United States representatives in the Free State.

A dispatch received here from Boer headquarters in Natal announces that the destruction continues of coal mines likely to be useful to the British.

The Dundee colliery has been blown up, the machinery destroyed, and the mine has been rendered useless for three months.

According to a dispatch from Kroonstadt, Commandant Olivier has joined Generals Grobler and Lemmer who are safe. Gen. Delarey is still sick at Pretoria, but will proceed to the front on Sunday.

Trains are leaving with burghers for the fighting line on this side of Bloemfontein.