

GEN. JOUBERT IS DEAD

BRAVE BOER SOLDIER DIES AT PRETORIA.

The Transvaal Capital Shrouded in Gloom for the Loss of the Gallant Leader.

Pretoria, March 28.—General Joubert died last night at 11:30 o'clock. He had been suffering from a stomach complaint.

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

London.—(Special.)—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "General Joubert died of peritonitis. The funeral will take place tomorrow (Thursday). The government is pleading with the widow to allow a temporary interment here, with a state funeral. Joubert always expressed a desire to be buried in a mausoleum built on his farm.

"His successor in the chief command will probably be General Louis Botha, now commanding in Natal."

All the morning papers print singularly kind editorials regarding General Joubert. They praise his military skill, uphold his chivalrous conduct, and regret that so strong and moderate a mind should be absent from the final settlement of the dispute.

Although some of the younger commanders thought the old soldier wanting in dash and enterprise, his rapid into the country south of the Tugela is considered the best piece of Boer leadership during the whole war.

It is now known that he crossed the Tugela with only 3,000 riflemen and six guns, but so bold and rapid were his movements that the British commanders thought 10,000 Boers were marching on Pietermaritzburg. For a few days, although in the presence of greatly superior forces, he isolated General Buller's brigade at Estcourt and at the same time threatened General Barton's camp at Moot river. Then as British reinforcements were pushed up, General Joubert recrossed the Tugela without losing a prisoner or a gun.

General White's estimate of him pronounced on Tuesday before he died, as a gentleman and a brave, honorable opponent, strikes the tone of all British comment.

GENERAL JOUBERT'S CAREER.

Leader of Boer Forces and Victor of Majuba Hill.

General Pietrus Jacobus Joubert, commandant general of the Transvaal forces, better known as Piet Joubert, or "Sien Piet" (Slim Peter), was born about 63 years ago. He was descended from an old French Huguenot family which settled in South Africa many years ago. He was born in Cape Colony, but was taken to the Orange Free State, by his parents, when 7 years old, where he was taught from early childhood to shoot straight and hate the British.

He is described as having been utterly fearless.

Of school he had but little and he never saw a newspaper until he was 19 years old. In spite of this his ambition prompted him to read the few books he could obtain, and he succeeded in obtaining a fair knowledge of history and languages.

In consequence of the acquisition of Natal by the British, his family moved from Natal and settled in the Transvaal. Soon afterwards he became a burgher of the South African republic and a daring fighter.

It was claimed in his behalf that he could lead a body of men more successfully against hostile natives than any other man in the Transvaal. He came to be so feared by the natives that the knowledge that he was at the head of a punitive expedition usually resulted in their surrender.

It was during these wars with the natives that Joubert became acquainted with Paul Kruger, and the two men became bosom friends. He was elected vice president of the Transvaal in 1896, defeated Sir George Colley at Majuba hill in 1881, and acted as president of the republic in 1883-84, during Kruger's absence in Europe.

General Joubert was always in favor of the use of force instead of diplomacy, and President Kruger on several occasions had great difficulty in repressing his hot-headed colleague, notably in 1879, when Joubert, with Kruger and Pretorius, was planning the rebellion to overthrow British rule in the Transvaal. The result was Majuba hill and the practical independence of the Transvaal.

It was Joubert who organized the army in the South African republic later on, dividing the country into seventeen military departments and each of these departments into smaller divisions, with commandants, field corps and lieutenants of various ranks in charge.

According to the general's plans every man became a trained soldier without leaving his farm and had his equipment ready at hand. To such a point of perfection was the system carried that within forty-eight hours after the present war was declared the Boer nation was under arms.

It was also due to General Joubert that the South African republics succeeded in amassing the immense stores of war munitions and provisions which have stood them in such good stead during the conflict now in progress.

The Tuscan hats shown by high-class French milliners are soft of texture, wonderfully light and ingeniously woven.

APPEALS TO THE BURGHERS.

President Steyn Tells Them Not To Give Up.

London.—(Special.)—The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marques says:

Mr. Steyn has issued a circular letter dealing with the proclamation of Lord Roberts, and declaring it to be obvious that the "enemy's policy is, as it always has been in South Africa, to divide and dominate his opponent."

The circular says that "before the war England tried to seduce the Free State by treacherous means from its agreement with the Transvaal in order to facilitate the swallowing up of the republics."

He repudiates the charge that the burghers have been misled by their leaders, and then says:

"The enemy by fair promises seeks to divide us by offering a reward for disloyalty and cowardice. Could a grosser insult be offered than to dissuade us from a sacred duty? Let us not be misled by this cunning ruse. The man who would secure another to disloyalty cannot himself be faithful. He would only leave the disloyal burghers alone, when he had his foot on the neck of the Afrikaner nation. That he is already disloyal to his promise is clear from the shameful destruction of property at Jacobsdal and the arrest of the Bloemfontein burghers who trusted in his promises. Although the capital is in the enemy's hands the battle is not lost. On the contrary there is greater reason for fighting the more fiercely. The power of the country is not dependent upon any town."

There is unmistakable evidence that this letter is the work of State Secretary Buitendijk. Now that Mr. Fischer is gone, it is evident that Mr. Steyn is dominated by Pretoria.

Hundreds of the younger Boers, including officers are being arrested for desertion. A large number of men of over 40 years of age are being commandeered, although not legally liable for service.

According to trustworthy information from Pretoria the total stock of Mauser ammunition, 3,960,000 rounds, was issued to the Free State burghers. The Boers are now issuing Lee-Netford cartridges, of which they have only 500,000 and Martini-Henry cartridges, of which they originally possessed 4,000,000. The Mauser 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.

BRITISH GREED FOR GOLD.

Liberal Federation Denounces Attitude of Great Britain.

London.—(Special.)—The twenty-second annual meeting of the liberal federation opened at Nottingham today, 1,200 delegates being in attendance. Mr. Spence Watson remarked that there was never a time when the party needed the leadership of Mr. Gladstone. There were, he added, great differences in the party regarding the war, but he was still confident of the future of the party and advised urging upon the government the necessity of allowing the two republics of South Africa the greatest possible independence, compatible with the present troubles. Continuing, the chairman said:

"Surely the country has not fallen as low as to deliberately destroy two free and independent nationalities."

Dr. Watson added that on the settlement of this question depended the future of South Africa, "and, perhaps, the fate of the British empire."

Prof. Massie presented a resolution declaring the British policy in South Africa was wanting in knowledge, foresight and justice, and calling for a settlement of the war wherein due regard can be paid to the wishes of all sections of the population, suggesting a settlement along the lines of the government of Canada and forbidding the Boers to again arm themselves.

David Lloyd-George, M. P., and others characterized the war as being in the interest of capitalists; said Great Britain was not fighting for freedom, but gold, and added that the British workmen were opposed to such a war.

The resolution of Prof. Massie was adopted with few dissentients. Dr. Watson was re-elected president.

TOO MUCH FOR GENERAL OTIS.

Philippines to Have Four Different Governors.

Washington, D. C., April 3.—Secretary Root has taken a step long contemplated in the administration of the Philippines by directing the creation of an entirely new military division, to be known as "The division of the Pacific," embracing all of the Philippine archipelago. The division in turn is to be divided into four military departments, as follows:

The department of Northern Luzon, commanded by General MacArthur; the department of Southern Luzon, commanded by General Bates; the department of the Visayas, commanded by General Hughes, and the department of Mindanao and Jolo, commanded by General Kobbe.

Major General Otis will retain the supreme command over these departments, as division commander, occupying toward them a position corresponding closely to that occupied by General Miles toward the military departments in the United States. It is said at the war department that the purpose of the new order of things is to free General Otis of the many minor details incident to the administration of the islands, leaving him at liberty to devote more time to the larger questions of policy and civil administration.

FREIGHT RATE CASE.

THE FIGHT GETTING SOMEWHAT COMPLICATED.

Federal Court's Supersedeas Granted the Burlington Opens the Way for Injunction.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—The action of Judge Munger in granting a supersedeas in the injunction of the Burlington road against the board of transportation, restraining the board from reducing rates, again complicates the railroad rate situation.

It is believed by some members of the board that the other railroads of the state will now come in and secure an injunction similar to the Burlington's, in order that they may profit by the delay attendant upon the decision of the United States court of appeals. The board is due to meet Thursday to consider the tentative orders reducing live stock and grain rates.

The attorney general said that if the present status quo is maintained he will ask that these orders, so far as they affect the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific against which roads he is proceeding for violations of the maximum rate law, be dismissed. This would be done in order that the state may not be placed in the position of seeking to enforce two rates against the same road at the same time.

Mr. Smyth said further that he had discovered an old and buried injunction against the enforcement of the maximum rate law, secured by the Rock Island in 1882. As the injunction has never been dismissed or appealed it still stands, and the suit under the maximum rate law against this road will probably be quashed. "If," said the attorney general, "we can enforce the maximum rate against but one road, say the Union Pacific, competition will do the rest."

Smyth's motion to dismiss, however, will probably meet with opposition in the board meeting.

"We have had a long fight to establish the constitutionality of the board," said Treasurer Reserve, "and we have won it. Our next fight is to determine whether we can establish and enforce a rate. When this shall have been done our trouble is over. The suits the attorney general has brought under the maximum rate law will tend to delay the establishment of this board's power, rather than otherwise. I do not at all impugn the attorney general's motives, but under my present light I shall oppose the motion to dismiss."

"I believe, however, that under Judge Munger's decision the board should proceed to enforce the maximum rate law by items. I don't see how we can establish any single rate higher than that provided for in the maximum rate law. For this reason I shall favor modifying our orders on live stock and grain to make the rates correspond with those of the law. And when we have done this I want to go ahead and fight it out, and compel the roads either to meet the proposition or go into court, as the Burlington did, and tie our hands."

ALLEN'S BILL FOR PORTO RICO.

It Puts the Island on an Equitable Footing in the Republic.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Senator Allen's amendment to the Puerto Rican bill puts the island upon the same footing as the several states of the union under the operation of the Dingley act and between the states and the island establishes free trade.

Senator Allen reported from the pension committee favorably bills to pension John R. McCoy, Wilhelmina Hippe, Levi Chandler and George E. Hayden, and also reported adversely bills to pension John Shirine and Susie Gilbert.

Judge A. M. Post of Columbus, Neb., is in the city.

Senator Thurston is suffering from an attack of acute indigestion.

General Manderson is here to attend the annual session of the American Bar association, of which he is president.

Change at Beatrice Asylum.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—The resignation of James Milliken of Fremont, steward of the Institute for the Feeble Minded, at Beatrice, has been handed in and accepted by governor Poynter. The appointment of his successor has not yet been announced.

The governor has still under consideration the results of the hearing recently held at Beatrice on charges filed against Dr. Lang, superintendent of the institution. There has been constant trouble between the superintendent and steward, and it is believed by persons who are well informed that Milliken's resignation is a well defined indication that the institution is soon to have not only a new steward, but a new superintendent as well.

Used Mails to Defraud.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—A jury in the federal district court here has brought in a verdict against Charles E. George, finding him guilty of using the mails to defraud. Sentence was deferred till March 31. George is alleged to have swindled many persons, securing about \$5,000, by representing that they were the heirs to the estate of James McCormick, who died in Guatemala, George, who was an attorney, said he represented the estate, which, he said, was valued at \$1,000,000. His victims were all of the name of McCormick and forwarded various sums of money to "secure their inheritance."

SOLDIERS STARVE ON THE MARCH.

Story of the Capture of the City of Calamba.

Fremont, Neb., April 3.—George Monecy, who is fighting with company H, Thirty-ninth volunteers, in the Philippines, writes his parents in this city, under date of February 12, from Calamba, a graphic account of the sacrifices of life and the suffering experienced by his company.

The company left permanent camp on New Year's day and in the thirty-nine days following tramped over 300 miles, engaged in seven battles and eighteen or twenty skirmishes, and came back with only twenty-three able-bodied men out of the 100 that started, the sick and wounded being left at every town along the route.

January 28 they started from Malajaya to Lucabon over the mountains. The roads were very poor the first day and on the day following were almost impassable. Filipinos were thick on the 21st they took Malaban and secured Spanish prisoners, camping on the beach. Following up the beach for five days they experienced all the horrors of starvation. The first march took them to Antiman, where they were to have been supplied with rations, but through some blunder none were there. They started for Teysab, twenty-seven miles across the mountains. February 3 and 4 they climbed mountains all day without food, the boys constantly falling exhausted to be picked up and carried by their companions.

On the last day before reaching their destination they shot a number of wild hogs and water buffalo, which saved many from death by starvation. During all this time fighting was continuous.

A letter received about the same time from Arthur Hansen, another Fremont boy with the above company, gives further particulars concerning the death of Will Newlon. Hansen says that the fatal shot was fired at 11 o'clock at night after a hard day's march in a treacherous country. It was bright moonlight and Newlon, who was a little fagged out from the hardships undergone, stood in the open in the light of the moon, leaning on his rifle. Without warning came a sharp report from the brush and Newlon pitched forward with a bullet in his brain. The rifle of a man beside him was shot to pieces at the same time by a bullet.

ENGAGEMENT BY CABLE.

An American Couple Become Engaged by Cable.

Paris, April 4.—A very remarkable engagement has been made by cable between Miss Julia Hill, originally of Danbury, Conn., and Mr. Whittless, a wealthy Portland lawyer.

Julia Hill, who is a stunning beauty, has been for several years a great favorite in the fashionable circles of Paris. She is a special protegee of Mrs. Henry Bishopham, Mr. Whittless met her in Rome last winter. He proposed, was refused, went back home and was forgotten. A fortnight ago Miss Hill received the photograph of a man she could scarcely remember till she read the accompanying note, which read thus:

"You will see that I have cut off my moustache. Some say I look better, so I have decided to have another try. Cable whether you can ever change your mind about me."

Miss Hill laughed and cabled: "It is an immense improvement. I am pondering the question anew."

Thereupon the lawyer cabled a passionate appeal of 2,000 words and received a few words of encouragement in reply. An exchange of some forty messages resulted yesterday in Miss Hill's telegraphic acceptance of the once rejected suitor.

The lawyer wound up this expensive cable business with this last message: "I am going to you as fast as the fastest steamer will take me."

Miss Hill has gone to Nice to await her fiancé's coming at the villa of her aunt there.

GARDEN AS AN EDUCATOR.

Chicago Will Try a New Experiment in the Parks.

Chicago, Ill., April 1.—City boys and girls who never have seen growing cabbages, pumpkins, corn, potatoes, spinach and other garden produce may soon have an opportunity to supply the deficiency in their education. The School Teachers' club has asked the West Park board to set aside three or four acres in one of the parks where vegetables may be raised by the school children. Frank E. Tremain is at the head of the movement.

The teachers think this will be a great advantage for young city children, who think that grasshoppers make grass and that butterflies make butter.

There are many children, they say, who believe that potatoes grow on the bushes and who do not know whether watermelons come from the water-works or grow on trees. Yet these same children can find the common denominator of things and recite the multiplication table up to seven times seven. Some of them can count 100 backwards. The Teachers' club thinks that vegetable study will round out the young idea better and prevent the child later on from making embarrassing "speeches" during his summer outing in the country. He will be able to talk crops to the farmers and dispel the impression that prevails in agricultural districts that city bred children exist only to consume bon-bons.

The matter was referred to the improvement committee of the board, and it will consider soon what park it will be best to "spade up."

GOV. SHAW ACCUSED.

STATE TREASURER MAKES A STATEMENT.

Charges That the Chief Attorney of the Northwestern is the Government.

Des Moines, Ia., April 3.—State Treasurer John Herriott has furnished to the press a remarkable arraignment of Governor Shaw and his colleagues of the executive council of Iowa. It consists of a protest against the recently finished assessment of the railroads and against other assessments which have been made in recent years.

The assessment is made by the executive council, which consists of Governor Shaw, Secretary of State Dobson, Auditor of State Merriam and Treasurer Herriott. Treasurer Herriott, ever since he was a member of the council, has insisted that the railroads should be assessed at a higher rate than at present. When the present assessment came up he proposed that the assessment be made on a basis of gross earnings. Auditor Merriam has been very sick and came back from Texas to take part in the assessment, his vote being required to give the opposition to Herriott a majority.

Merriam was unable to go to the state house, so the council met in his room at a hotel and made the assessment. Herriott refused to attend a meeting of the council outside the state house. He particularly insists that the Chicago & Northwestern has been a favorite of the council and makes the same charge to a lesser extent regarding the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In the course of his protest, Treasurer Herriott says:

"Beyond peradventure the attorney in chief of the Iowa division of the northwestern (referring to Judge Hubbard of Cedar Rapids), for the benefit of which our state government seems to be organized, earns his salary and his keep."

Again Herriott says: "I think the people of Iowa will be perplexed to determine whether stupidity or downright dishonesty predominates the executive council of the state."

Treasurer Herriott is particularly severe on the governor. He says: "I am ashamed of what has taken place. For the party which boasts of her stalwart governors, her Grimes, her Kirkwood, her Gear and her Larrabee, of whom I am so proud, I am ashamed that the chief representative of my party in the state today should descend to such contemptible conduct. For my state I am ashamed that the servants of the people forget them and their interests, their homes and their firesides and for the sake of paltry political ambitions worship at the feet of mammon and unrighteousness."

Speaking of the request that he make his argument in Auditor Merriam's sick room instead of at the capitol, Herriott says:

"I want the people of Iowa to know that the governor of this great state and the secretary of state deliberately and maliciously forced me upon this dilemma, at either horn of which Mr. Merriam's death might depend. If I had consented to attend the sick room session and had maintained my views, Mr. Merriam might have died from the nervous excitement. By refusing to leave the capitol I was threatened with the same dire result, for they claimed Mr. Merriam insisted on coming across the river if I did not go to him."

GRABLER MAKES HIS ESCAPE.

Boer Commander Eludes the British Pursuit and Gets Away.

London.—(Special.)—The Bloomfield correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, dated Tuesday, March 27, says: "It is a matter for regret that owing to the state of the roads and of our horses Commandant Grabler's command of 6,000 men from Colesburg and the southern districts got away north by traveling day and night close to the Basuto border before our force could hope to get near them."

"The latest news 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 railway arrivals from the south considerably.

"It is asserted that 20,000 Boers are massed at Kroonstadt."

Blue Springs Has a "Kick."

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—Twenty-one of the leading business and professional men of Blue Springs, Gage county, filed a complaint with the state board of transportation against the Adams Express company, and a second against the Pacific Express company.

The complaints are similar in nature, and allege that the two companies have entered into a corrupt pool and illegal agreement for the purpose of favoring patrons of their offices at the city of Wymore, a mile south of Blue Springs, to the detriment of the latter port.

The ground of the complaint is that the express companies deliver goods to the places of business or the residences of their Wymore patrons without extra charge, while such delivery is not made at Blue Springs.

The complainants ask that an investigation be made by the board; that the companies be required to make answer to the complaints, and to exhibit their alleged pooling contracts. It is further asked that they be required to make reparation to the citizens of Blue Springs and to "pay the penalty for violation of law to the state of Nebraska."

CARLOAD OF DOGS FOR ALASKA.

Buying Dogs To Ship To Northern Gold Fields.

Headwood, S. D., April 2.—Tom T. Hunter, a sheepman of Rushville, Neb., has been in this city and in Lead buying up all the dogs that he could find for a carload shipment to Dawson. He has found any amount of the animal. Mr. Hunter has just returned home from Seattle, where he first got the idea of a cargo of dogs for the north. At Seattle there was a man who was making a fortune on dogs. He had good-looking animals for his trade. He had nice, clean kennels and his business was enormous. A tenderfoot prospectors would come his way and inquire for a good dog—one that could haul a 400-pound outfit to some prospective gold field. The tenderfoot would pick out a dog and would then commence plying questions: How old is that dog? What is his disposition. How much can he pull? What will it take to keep him on the road? What is his price? The dog seller always had the same story to tell.

"That dog, sir, is the best in the lot. See his broad chest, good to haul 500 pounds twenty-four hours in the day, seven days in the week. Came from the best stock. Best of disposition. His price is \$200. All the rest of the animals in the lot are sold. This is the only one left, and he goes cheap for \$500."

The man averaged a sale of ten dogs a day and he was making more money than the Cape Nome miners.

The Nebraska sheep raiser will try his luck on a carload of dogs. He will take them clear into Dawson, where he expects to get double the price that he would at Seattle. In his carload he has dogs that will weigh 200 pounds apiece, and for these he expects to get \$400 to \$500 each. A few of the dogs have already been trained to the harness, which will make them of special value. The city of Lead has recently passed a stringent dog tax law, which makes it necessary for all dogs to wear a collar if they want to live. The Nebraska man will get most of his carload from the condemned animals, which will not cost him a cent. He will take about 100 animals which will net him, he expects, about \$20,000.

BALLINGTON BOOTH BITTER.

Tells Why He Changed His Son's Name.

Montclair, N. J., April 2.—Commander Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers, when asked about changing the name of his son from William Booth to Charles Brandon Booth, said that he and Mrs. Booth would give complete reasons for their action when the application was made to the court, which would be satisfactory to the public. He says:

"However, there has been no report which has been made to the press which I wish to correct—that everybody has thought the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America, of which I am president, are on the most friendly of terms. So far as the volunteers are concerned, they have sought to avoid opposition, fection and any bitterness, but all the salvationists could do to thwart our purposes, to injure our cause and to influence our officers has been done. Not satisfied with the cruel treatment to Mrs. Booth, not satisfied with calling our people 'traitors' and 'devils', their leader, Commander Booth-Tucker, has openly in their councils told their officers to pray for our downfall."

"They have gone over our heads to the landlords of our halls, offering to them more money if they would evict our people and rent them the halls. They have said that the volunteers are failing and are heavily in debt, which is not the case. We have paid every creditor."

"Apart from the legal reasons, does any one wonder that our boy should want to cease to be associated with a movement which has so bitterly opposed and belied his father and mother?"

"I will make more known later. The salvationists have even given out that Mrs. Booth's picture should be in the rogues' gallery."

Five Millions Are Being Fed.

Calcutta, April 4.—The viceroy, Lord Curzon, addressed the council on the budget today, and stated that nearly 5,000,000 people were in receipt of regular relief, and the cost for the ensuing year was estimated at 525 lacs of rupees. The loss of revenue for one year has been 121 lacs of rupees.

The government, he said, hoped during the forthcoming year to spend 100 lacs of rupees in irrigation, but he could see no chance of cutting down the military estimate.

"There are two duties of Indian statesmanship," he said; "one is to make these millions happy, and the other is to keep them safe. For the sake of the one we must not neglect the other."

Boy is Buried Alive.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 2.—At Mullica Hill, N. J., near here, the startling discovery has been made that a boy had been buried alive. An undertaker was exhuming the bodies of the members of the Smitzer family, who lived at Mullica Hill about twenty-five years ago, for final burial in this city. One coffin contained the skeleton of a boy, and its condition bore evidences of an awful struggle after the supposedly dead body had been buried. The bones of the legs were drawn up and the arms were extended across the face. The glass in the casket which had been above the boy's head was broken. The position of the body and the condition of the coffin indicated that the victim of a horrible mistake had died in terrible agony.