

CRONJE SURRENDERS!

The Canadian Corps Given the Place of Honor and Danger by Lord Roberts.

Suffered Heavily, Having Eight Killed, One a St. John Man, and Over Thirty Wounded.

Buller Meeting With Strong Opposition and Making But Slow Progress—Inskillings Suffer a Heavy Loss Near Pieters Station.

EIGHT CANADIANS KILLED.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—A special despatch received here says that eight more Canadians were killed and thirty wounded in the engagement in South Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 7.51 p. m.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts: "PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27.—In a very successful attack made by the Royal Canadian contingent on one of the enemy's trenches this morning, Major Pelletier was wounded, eight were killed and 29 men were wounded. "General MacDonald is expected to return to duty in a few days."

One St. John Man Killed.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—The following telegram has been received by Lord Minto from Lord Roberts:

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27.—In the very successful attack made by the Royal Canadian contingent on one of the enemy's trenches this morning the following casualties occurred: Killed—Page, Withy, Ormond, Johnston, Scott, Withers, Riggs and Quinn. There were thirty wounded.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27.—The list of casualties among the Canadian non-commissioned officers and men is as follows: Killed—Corporal S. B. Whitney, Privates F. C. Page, G. Ormond, F. W. Withers, W. A. Riggs, M. J. Quinn and two others.

Wounded—Corporals W. S. Braden, F. W. Coombs, G. G. Hulme, Privates A. Bagot, J. L. Bradshaw, H. E. Durant, F. J. Living, A. Roy, "7,888," Sergeant W. Peppatt, F. Co., Privates F. W. Sprague, K. Vilkers, E. U. Hugh, J. F. McConnell, A. Pelkey, H. Prout, J. Sivert, A. Therault, F. Wasdel, Corporal F. H. Rutherford and ten others to follow.

Killed.

Corp. S. B. Whitney (B. Whitney?), F. Co., Quebec.

Pte. F. C. Page—C Co., Toronto.

Pte. G. Ormond, F. Co., Quebec, late 82nd Regt. C. A.

(Corp.) Pte. F. W. Withers—G Co., N. B., late 3rd Regt. C. A.

Pte. W. A. Riggs—G Co., late Charlotetown Engineers.

Pte. M. J. Quinn—G Co., late R. C. R. I., Fredericton.

Scott.

(There are four Johnstons in the contingent. Two from St. John, one from British Columbia, and one from London, Ontario.

There are likewise four Scotts: John of Golden Grove, St. John; E. of the R. C. R. I., Fredericton; J. A. of Nova Scotia, and C. R. of London, Ontario.

Wounded.

Major Pelletier (slightly)—Sergt. Peppatt—F Co., late R. C. A. Corp. W. S. Braden—D Co., late 43rd, Ottawa and Carleton Rifles.

Corp.—F. W. Coombs—G Co., St. John, 62nd Batt.

Corp. G. G. Hulme—D Co., late 15th Argyle Light Infantry.

Corp. F. H. Rutherford—C Co., Toronto, late 13th Batt.

Pte. A. Bagot—F Co., late 65th Mount Royal Rifles.

Pte. F. Wasdel—E Co., late 3rd Victoria Rifles.

Pte. J. L. H. Bradshaw—D Co., late 16th Prince Edward Batt.

Pte. Henry E. Durant—G Co., N. B., late 7th Batt.

Pte. F. J. Living—D Co., late 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles.

Pte. A. Roy—F Co., late 89th Temiscouata and Rimouska Batt.

Pte. F. W. Sprague—G Co., N. B., late 3rd Regt., C. A.

Pte. J. R. Vickers—C Co., Toronto, late 10th Royal Grenadiers.

Pte. E. N. Hughes—A Co., B. C., late 90th Winnipeg Rifles.

W. of N. B., one from Quebec and another from London, Ont.

McDonalds number four, but only one, Pte. G. McDonald of the 66th N. S. Fusiliers, is from the maritime provinces.

N. B. and P. E. I. Killed.

Corp. F. W. Withers—St. John.

Pte. M. J. Quinn—Fredericton, R. C. R. I.

Pte. W. A. Riggs—Charlottetown.

Wounded.

Corp. F. W. Coombs, St. John.

Pte. J. L. H. Bradshaw, P. E. I.

Pte. Henry E. Durant, Kings Co.

Pte. F. W. Sprague, St. John.

Pte. A. Pelkey, St. John.

Pte. H. Bradshaw, R. C. R. I., Fredericton.

Frederick William Withers was 29 years of age and was a son of the late Wm. S. Withers of Fairville.

He worked as a machinist in the Maritime Nail Works and was for several years a member of No. 1 company, B. C. A., and was a corporal in the company.

He lived with his mother on Peddock street. Mr. Withers was a popular young fellow with all who knew him.

One of his brothers is superintendent of the city letter carriers. A brother of the deceased, Samuel J. Withers, aged 23 years, went out with the second contingent on the Laurentian, which reached Cape Town some time since.

The deceased belonged to Court Union Jack, C. O. F.

Mr. J. Quinn, who volunteered along with other members of the R. C. R. I., Fredericton, is a son of Martin Quinn, 74 Lockman street, Halifax.

He was in the Canadian Northwest for ten years, six years of which time he served in the Mounted Police.

Some four years ago he joined the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry at Fredericton, and when the government sent troops to the Yukon he was one of the Yukon field force of artillery where he served 18 months.

He was very popular in Fredericton.

Alfred Simpson is twenty-two years of age, and a member of the 3rd Regt. C. A. Mr. Simpson came to this province from England while but a young boy.

He lived in Woodville for some time, and about a year ago came from there to the public hospital in the city for treatment. Upon his recovery he obtained work aboard the Prince Edward as a fireman, and while in town boarded with Spence Miller, 29 Hilyard street.

Mr. Simpson is an orphan, but has several brothers and sisters, one of the former being a major in the British army.

Fred Coombs, twenty-four years of age, is the son of F. W. Coombs of this city, and was a member of the 62nd Fusiliers. At the time of his joining the first contingent he was employed with the Messy-Harris Co., Ltd. He was well known throughout the city and provinces as a splendid athlete, and was for some time a member of the Mohawk Hockey Club.

Frank Wallis Sprague, a member of the 3rd Regt. C. A., lived with his mother, Mrs. Lowe, 79 Sheriff street.

Mr. Sprague is twenty-two years of age and used to drive a wood cart.

Ambrose Pelkey, twenty-two years old, was a member of A. Co., 62nd Fusiliers. He lived with his grandmother, Mrs. Mathew, 345 City road.

An announcement that touched a soft spot with the Fredericton regulars is the wedding of Pte. Bradshaw. The official list does not give the name correctly, but there is no doubt that it refers to the R. C. R. I. man.

Bradshaw returned from service in the Klondike only a few days previous to the departure of the first Canadian contingent, and as he was leaving the Fredericton station, off handedly remarked to the Sun correspondent: "I've escaped Jack Frost in the Yukon, and I don't think Kruger can hold a candle to him without getting wet."

A MESSAGE FROM HER MAJESTY.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—Hon. Mr. Chamberlain has wired Lord Minto as follows:

"Her Majesty the Queen desires you to express to the people of Canada her admiration of the gallant conduct of her Canadian troops in late engagement, and her sorrow at the loss of so many brave men."

A MESSAGE FROM H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—H. R. H. Princess Louise telegraphed to the governor-general as follows:

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Desire to express congratulations on Cronje's surrender, effected by the gallant Canadian aid, and deep sympathy with Canadians for their losses. Am proud to have lived among them.

(Signed), LOUISE.

INNISKILLINGS LOST HEAVILY.

COLENSO, Sunday, Feb. 25.—In the attempt of the Inniskillings Friday evening to rush the Boer position on Pieters Hill, the Boer fire was so terrible when the infantry emerged from the cover of the trees that almost

every man in the leading half of the company fell wounded.

The advance line of the British reached a donga in front of the first Boer trench, which was not apparent until they were actually in it. The Boers retired to the crest and then returned, on either flank of the Inniskillings, enfilading the captured donga with a terrible cross fire.

Finding it impossible to hold the position, or to advance, the British fell back and entrenched themselves half way up the hill.

The Boers maintained a heavy fire. In the course of the night the Dublin Fusiliers and the Combaughs arriving to support the Inniskillings, another determined effort was made to take the Boer position. This also failed. A heavy fire continued throughout the night.

The Inniskillings lost 14 out of 17 officers killed and wounded, and about 250 non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded.

Gen. Lyttelton's brigade relieved Gen. Har's brigade in the morning, and the artillery duel was continued yesterday (Saturday), though no great damage was done.

Today an armistice was agreed upon to enable both sides to collect their dead and wounded.

The Boers admit having had very heavy losses, but they scout the idea that the British will compel them to raise the siege of Ladysmith.

BULLER'S ENORMOUS TASK.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, dated Monday, describes at considerable length the "enormous difficulties of Gen. Buller's task," and says: "The real advance began last Wednesday. The stupendous nature of the task was only understood when being on the spot, one was able to realize what it means to hurl infantry at positions aligned in every direction with carefully prepared trenches and with breastworks defended by practically invisible riflemen, armed with the most deadly rapid firing weapons and aided by quick-firing guns which put all our cannon of the largest calibre into the shade."

Commenting upon Friday's fighting, the Daily Mail's correspondent says: "As it would have been madness to seek an outlet from the camp, the theatre of battle by the river, a route had to be found on the right and at 2 p. m. on Friday, amid the incessant crackling of rifle and the roar of cannon, the Irish brigade was despatched along the river to take Railway Hill on the other side of Pieter's station."

This hill is commanding enough to ensure our final advance, providing we could hold it securely and could mount cannon on it. From Onderdonk Spruit railway bridge the track runs along the Tugela, and it was perilous open to the Boer marksmen disposed on the kopjes back from the river, which put all our cannon of the largest calibre into the shade."

"Beyond the station the line passes over another small bridge, crossing a deep donga, and it was in the approach to this bridge and onward to the base of Railway Hill that the greatest danger from enforced exposure obtained. It was necessary to cross by the bridge at the mouth of the donga, which, besides being difficult to access, ran into the Tugela. The path between the railway and the river was almost always in full view of the enemy."

"Every man of the Irish brigade had, therefore, to run the gauntlet of Boer marksmen and numbers dropped on the bridge, where the Boer bullets fell dangerously thick, until the bridge was sandbagged and only one man alived to cross it at a time from the river."

"Very soon fifty men were put out of action in the race from the bridge to the rendezvous, and several members of the volunteer ambulance corps were wounded in following the troops."

"It was late in the afternoon when Gen. Buller's headquarters left the station of the hill. It was a fearful hope to storm a series of rugged ridges terminating in a precipitous kopje, with the railway which begins its ascent at Ladysmith on the left, winding underneath."

The Daily Mail has the following from Ladysmith, dated Saturday, Feb. 24:

"Yesterday the Boer retreat continued. A party of about 70, en route for the north, drew near Limit Hill. A battery of 15 pounders, placed in front of the hill, and which, and practically annihilated the party. A Boer ambulance was later on seen collecting the dead and wounded."

"The Boers are trying to form a bridge or drift across Klip River, south of Umbulwana, evidently for the purpose of permitting the passage of wagons and artillery in their retreat from the Colenso. Our guns are preventing this work being carried on."

SEVERE FIGHTING CONTINUES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A special despatch from Colenso, dated Tuesday, Feb. 27, says:

"The Boers are endeavoring to outflank us, and severe fighting continues."

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—After repulsing a terrific night attack and suffering from a renewal of the British bombardment at shorter range, Commandant Cronje surrendered what remained of his army at daybreak yesterday to the besieging forces.

Gen. Roberts, in his lucid, detailed official report of the event, is silent upon the losses of the Boers. What is the record of the slaughter wrought by the Boer army during the past week?

If the British estimate that the burghers numbered 8,000 ten days ago was correct, then half of them must have fallen, for Gen. Roberts says that about 4,000 are prisoners, but there is no other indication of the losses of the Boers.

The official story of the day's events is the best that has yet reached London. Commandant Cronje's surrender has given immense relief to England, not because it was any longer feared that he might escape, but because

burghers were appalled to find themselves engaged in the legal massacre of men who persisted in choosing death rather than the loss of independence.

The situation is certainly extremely favorable to the British. The relief of Ladysmith is regarded as a far-seeing conclusion within a few days, perhaps. Loyal Skilful movements by Gen. French or some other division of Gen. Roberts' army should succeed in hemming in a large force of Boers between Gen. Roberts and Gen. Gatacre.

It is expected that Gen. Roberts will immediately advance against Bloemfontein, towards which place a column was advancing before Commandant Cronje's surrender. This column will probably find itself opposed by Gen. Buller with an army partly drawn from Natal and partly from northern Cape Colony and Pretoria. It would be useless to speculate regarding the Boers' plan of campaign, but there appears to be little reason to credit the many rumors that it is the intention of the Boers soon to sue for peace.

The correspondents with Gen. Roberts have not yet succeeded in forwarding details of the termination of Commandant Cronje's resistance, but there are brief references to a final attack by the Canadians and their comrades among the Boers.

Very little comes from Natal. It is reported that Gen. Buller is still severely engaged with the Boers and that he is trying to outflank them. As an army has been sent to the British losses, it is stated that the Inniskilling Fusiliers, in attacking a Boer position Saturday night, lost fourteen out of seventeen officers. An armistice was agreed on Feb. 25 to enable both sides to bury their dead. It is reported that the Boers admitted losing six hundred men.

Gen. Buller's colonial brigade has won another success in the Stormberg neighborhood, having, it is said, occupied Jamestown and captured all the Boer horses. There is a report which partly agrees with the foregoing, that Gen. Buller has arrived at Stormberg, that the Boers have been thoroughly routed and are fleeing on foot.

The following isolated and unexplained items are sent by the Daily Mail correspondent at Ladysmith, under date of Feb. 28: "It is generally stated that the Free State and Transvaal forces separated on Feb. 19. Railway freight cars cannot be obtained for business purposes, all of them being used for the transportation of the burghers in the republics. Branch lines are being constructed for the convenience of the Free State's."

The Standard's Brussels correspondent says that at the present moment no fewer than 5,000 European adventurers are now on route to South Africa, including 3,000 who have just left for the colony. The Standard's London correspondent says that the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal assured a friend that these auxiliaries will increase the Boer army to 100,000 men during March.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 28, 4.30 a. m.—From John O'Grady's to Land's End there has been cheering today for the Queen and a universal singing of the national anthem. This, with mutual congratulations, is the British way of celebrating the most cheerful day of the war presented to the world.

Already he is taking stock of the situation and measuring the future. There is no disposition to over-estimate the success. The government entertains no illusion. As announced in the house of commons, 10,000 additional troops will immediately go on and the effective will be kept near 200,000.

Lord Roberts has done more than to capture 4,000 Boers and a few guns. He is within striking distance of one of the Boer capitals, and is master of a large district of the Orange Free State. The Boers have given up all confidence and immeasurably restored the spirit of his own troops. In capturing Cronje, he has taken a leader whose presence alone was worth thousands to the Boer cause.

The best opinion here is that the Boers will not be able to continue the fight with undiminished valor; but it is not so certain about the Free State's.

Lord Roberts has not allowed the corps of descriptive writers with him to supplement his plain narrative as yet, and the number of Boers who are in the hands of the British is not clear whether the 4,000 prisoners include those taken in small parties before the capitulation.

What has become of the rest of the Boers who held the Magersfontein lines, and where are the big guns? The smallness of Cronje's forces causes some wonderment.

The morning papers without exception comment on the achievement of the Boer leader and men in holding off for ten days a force from six to eight times as large as their own. British opinion is far more generous in victory than in defeat.

Sir Redvers Buller is having a hard time in Natal. It is evident now after a fortnight's fighting that he was misled when he wired that there was only a weak rear guard between him and Ladysmith. Apparently some of the hardest fighting of the war took place at the end of last week, as an armistice was agreed upon to allow attendance upon the wounded and burial of the dead. Both sides must have lost heavily.

At any moment, however, news may come of Gen. Buller's success. Friday will begin the fourth month of the siege of the garrison, which is seemingly in a position where it is unable to do anything to help Gen. Buller.

SPENCER WILKINSON'S REVIEW.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation

in the light of Gen. Cronje's capitulation, says this morning: "On a moderate estimate, one-tenth of the Boer army has been taken out of account by the capture of Cronje. The battle of Paardeberg is a minor affair. Tomorrow the whole of Lord Roberts' army, say 45,000 men, will be ready for a fresh advance, if, indeed, the start be not made today. The objective must be the next army of importance which is in Natal. The Boers must therefore with a view to the next move advance on Bloemfontein or some point on the railway between Bloemfontein and Windburg, would sever the connection between the Boers in Natal and those south of the Orange River. If the Boers insist on a stand in Natal, Lord Roberts may well be able to envelope and to destroy a respectable force there."

"The effect of the Paardeberg victory will probably be a movement northward of the Boer forces south of Orange River. In Natal the effect will be moral rather than strategical. The effect of elation on one side and of depression on the other will be equal, for the moment, to the addition of a brigade to Gen. Buller's forces. The Boers in Natal have to face a crisis. If they send troops to the Free State, they will sacrifice the whole result of the long campaign before Ladysmith. Not to send them will be to render probable a second and still more important victory by Lord Roberts a few days hence."

BOERS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

CHIEVELLY CAMP, Natal, Feb. 26.—On Friday the Boers who appeared to have been heavily reinforced, tried to rush the British positions. The attempt was a desperate one, but it failed, and the Boers retired in disorder and were completely routed.

It is reported that Gen. Buller is removing his stores to the drifts of the Klip River. This is considered to be an indication of his preparation for hurried retirement when his position becomes more critical.

BULLER GET SUPPLIES THROUGH.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A letter has been received from a man in the First Mounted Infantry in South Africa, confirming the report that a supply transport reached Ladysmith during the engagement at Spion Kop. He says the Dragons were the escort of the transport, which was several miles long, and adds: "That is why Buller engaged the enemy at Spion Kop. Old Buller knows what he is doing, and all are willing to follow him in spite of his reverses."

BOERS MOVING NORTH.

ARUNDEL, Monday, Feb. 26.—The Boers under British pressure have evacuated their positions in this neighborhood, retiring northward. In the fighting about Spion Kop, they are reported to have been considerably, as 25 graves were found.

BRITISH OCCUPY JAMESTOWN.

STERKSPRUIT, Monday, Feb. 26.—Boer reports say that the British under General Buller have occupied Jamestown, Cape Colony.

CRONJE TRIED TO ESCAPE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A special despatch from Cape Town, dated Monday, says: "The Boers tried to escape with a party of Boers, but he was driven back."

CRONJE SURRENDERED.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 6.25 p. m.—It is now announced that Lord Roberts has notified the war office that the number of Boers who are in the hands of the British is approximately 4,000, of which about 1,500 are citizens of the Orange Free State. The remainder are citizens of the Transvaal.

The war office has received the following for final success: "The Boers have been defeated by the intelligence department is becoming apparent that General Cronje was being driven back to the river. The Boers were therefore, to bring pressure to bear on the enemy. Each night the trenches were extended forward towards the enemy's position, so as to gradually contract his position, and at the same time to bombard it with heavy artillery, which was very materially assisted by the arrival of four six-inch breech-loading guns and some engineers, supported by the First Gordon Highlanders and Second Shropshires, resulting in our taking a point some six hundred yards nearer the enemy and within about eighty yards of his trenches, where our men entrenched themselves, and maintained their position till morning—a gallant deed worthy of colonial colonels and their soldiers. The Boers were then attacked by comparatively slight loss. This apparently elicited a letter from Cronje, in which he stated that he surrendered unconditionally, was brought to me under a flag of truce. In my reply I told General Cronje he must present himself at my camp and that his force must come out of their laager after laying down their arms. By 7 a. m. I received General Cronje, and despatched a telegram to you stating that the Boers had surrendered. I was asked for kind treatment at our hands, and also that his wife, grandson, private secretary, adjutant and some other request would be complied with. I informed him that a general officer would be sent with him to Cape Town to ensure his being treated with proper respect en route. He will start this afternoon under charge of Major General Pretorius, who will hand him over to the general commanding at Cape Town. The prisoners, who number about 3,000, will be formed into companies under our own officers. They will also leave here today, reaching the Middle River on Wednesday, when they will be sent to Cape Town in detachments."

The above despatch was read in both the house of lords and house of commons today. The reference to the Canadians evoked applause and prolonged cheering.

Twenty-nine Transvaal officers were captured and eighteen Free State officers. The Boers captured from the Transvaal forces were seven 5-centimeter Krupp, one 9-pounder and one Maxim gun. From the Free State were captured seven 5-centimeter Krupp and one Maxim gun.

APPECIATES THE COLONISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—William St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, when addressing the volunteers at Gullford this evening, referred to the gratifying turn of the tide in South Africa, and said a high tribute to the services of the colonial forces, and said that long marches would still have to be undertaken, and there might be privations and further vicissitudes in store, but the country would never forget the deeds of her sons nor the great achievements of Lord Roberts.

GERMAN PAPERS DISAPPOINTED.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The German newspapers are disappointed at the surrender of Gen. Cronje. They admit that Lord Roberts has shown real military ability and

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dash, and that the Boers have lost in Cronje their most skilful leader.

CANADA'S LOYAL DEVOTION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the British-American Corporation today, at which the Marquis of Lorne, president, referred to the surrender of Gen. Cronje, and said that not even on an occasion so momentous as this would he have been able to refrain from adding his tribute of admiration to the gallant soldiers who were in the front line of the Boer army, and who had shed their lives and shed their blood, as some had already done, in the cause of their Queen and in defence of the integrity of their common Empire.

THE END OF OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Montague White of Pretoria, formerly consul general of the Boer Republic at London, who arrived here today, in reply to a query, said the surrender of Gen. Cronje marks the close of the offensive operations of the war. The enormous, overwhelming British force has compelled the abandonment of offensive tactics and the beginning of defensive tactics. "How long will the Boers be able to defend their country?"

"That is impossible to say. I am not a military man, I am an infantry lawyer by profession, and I am a competent strategist that Pretoria is impregnable. The remainder of the war between the British and the Boer Republic will be less dramatic and will be of long duration."

PROUD CANADIAN PRIVATE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—There is no prouder person in England tonight than Private A. E. Cole, of the Second Royal Canadian, who is the only Canadian Canadian soldier known in England, and who was specially honored by the Queen and other members of the royal family who visited Natal today. Noticing his regimental name, the Queen asked to see him. Cole, who is a bright fellow, 26 years of age, was ushered into Her Majesty's presence, and she tendered him a gift of a watch and a pair of which he was wounded. Cole saluted and replied:

"It was on the occasion of Col. Picher's march to Sunnyside, your Majesty's regiment advanced to the attack, and while crossing the open ground I was shot through the foot."

The Queen expressed sympathy with Cole's suffering, and showed a keen appreciation of the loyalty and courage of the soldier, and himself in volunteering for active service.

The Princess Beatrice also spoke in a kindly manner to the young Canadian, who arrived in England a week ago and is progressing favorably.

A newspaper representative who asked for Cole's opinion of the Boers, received the following reply: "I guess they are sticking to it all right. But of the 42 prisoners captured at Sunnyside, only seven were English."

Immense crowds awaited the Queen at Natal and cheered and cheered her. The village was gaily decorated with flags, and Her Majesty's reception on the hospital grounds in the city was one of the most brilliant and bright uniforms adding color to the surroundings.

"The Governor-General, who was with me at the four wards, and spoke in the most kindly terms to numbers of the wounded."

DR. LEVINS DOES NOT LIKE IT.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 27.—Dr. Levins, the Transvaal agent, declines to be interviewed on the subject of the Boer surrender. He associates in the legislation say that Cronje's overthrow will not stop the struggle, which he will continue for final success. He says that it will be war to the knife.

ONTARIO'S GIFT TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

TORONTO,