

# LADYSMITH NOW AT LAST FREE!

## A GIRL WHO WAS SAVED.

### Had Suffered for Nearly 12 Years With Anaemia.

#### Severe Headaches, Heart Palpitation, Nervousness and Extreme Feebleness Made Her Life Miserable—Her Doctor Told Her She Could Not Recover.

Doctors have given the Greek name anaemia, meaning "bloodlessness," to a disease which is much more prevalent among young women than is generally believed. In its early stages the disease is not marked by any decided symptoms, and often makes considerable advance before its presence is noticed. A feeling of fatigue after slight exercise, breathlessness and pallor of the face are the first noticeable signs. Unless there is prompt and effective treatment the disease then makes rapid progress, and the victim presents every appearance of going into a decline or consumption. The only successful method of treating anaemia is to build up the blood, and the best medicine in the world for this purpose is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Miss Adeline Dumas is one of the thousands of young ladies who can testify to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of anaemia. Miss Dumas resides with her parents on a farm near Lincolne, Beauce Co., Quebec. To a reporter who called upon her for the purpose of getting the particulars of her illness and cure, Miss Dumas said: "Since I was about sixteen years of age I have been ailing more or less, but for a long time, except for periodical headaches, the trouble did not seem serious. About two years ago my case began to assume an alarming nature. The headaches came with greater frequency, I became very pale, and the slightest exertion would leave me breathless. I tried several medicines, but instead of finding benefit I was steadily growing worse, until at last I was unable to do any household work, and had to sit in a chair almost the entire day. I had now become extremely nervous, and the least noise would set my heart wildly palpitating. I had neither desire nor relish for food, and the doctor who attended me finally said the trouble was incurable, and that he could do nothing more for me. I did not despair, however, but tried other medicines, but still without relief, and then I began to feel that death only would release me from my suffering. At this time a friend brought me a newspaper in which was the story of the cure of a girl whose symptoms resembled mine, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and urged me to try them. I sent for a box, but they did not seem to help me, and I was afraid they would prove like other medicines, not suited to my case. My parents insisted that I should continue their use and my father got two boxes more. Before these were all used I had no longer any doubts that they were helping me, and I procured another half dozen boxes. They completely restored my health, and I am able to go about and do work with an ease I have not enjoyed for years before. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a great blessing to the sick, and I always urge my friends who are not well to take them, and I will be glad if this statement is the means of bringing new courage and health to some other sufferer."

#### Effect of a Sudden Check.

"Speaking of large babies," remarked Mr. Meeker, animatedly, as the conversation became general. "I knew a couple of twins once, named Herkinal, that weighed twenty pounds each. At that instant he caught the stony glare of Mrs. Meeker's eye, turned in his direction. "Four pounds!" "And he said it without pausing the 20th part of a second."

#### Immediate Relief For Cold in the Head.

Miss Helen B. Brown, of Annapolis, writes: "I have used Catarrhoxone and have found it entirely satisfactory. It gives immediate relief to cold in the head and I have found it a complete cure for Catarrh. Catarrhoxone is a new method of treatment that is guaranteed to cure Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Colds. You simply breathe the medicated air; it does the rest. A very safe, pleasant and effective treatment. Sold by all druggists. Trial outfit sent for 10c in stamps, by N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont., proprietors."

#### Tips for Advertisers.

To do business right—treat people right. The right use of right ideas—explains the whole secret of success. Make a constant study of man and methods to avoid frictions with your fellow-men. The time to change your ad. is not when it is paying you, but when it is not.

To be strong you must have good appetite, good digestion, and good assimilation. Miller's Compound Iron Pills bring all these.

#### Swedes Tallest of Europeans.

The Swedes are probably the tallest people in Europe, and have, on the whole, erect, handsome figures. To some extent this advantage is due to physical exercise, for Ling's Swedish gymnastics are compulsory in the elementary schools, and much used in other schools and colleges.

Thin, pale and nervous men and women are everywhere learning the great benefit to be derived from the use of Miller's Compound Iron Pills.

## LADYSMITH'S RELIEF NOT A DAY TOO SOON.

### The Garrison Was Found to be in a Deplorable Condition.

## THE CANADIANS' ATTACK ON CRONJE

### Full Details of Their Plucky Work at the Boers' Finish.

London, March 1. War Office, London, March 1.—War Office officially announces that Ladysmith has been relieved.

#### IN MORE DETAIL.

London, March 1.—The War Office has received the following despatch, dated Lyttleton's Headquarters, March 1: General Dundonald, with the Natal Carbineers and a composite regiment, entered Ladysmith last night. The country between me and Ladysmith is reported clear of enemy. I am moving on Nelthorpe.

BULLER.

#### Joy in Ladysmith.

London, March 2.—Lord Dundonald, with the Natal Carbineers and a composite regiment, entered Ladysmith in triumph as Gen. French had done at Kimberley, and the heroic garrison was overjoyed when he appeared with the tidings that six brigades were coming up behind him, and that the country was clear of the enemy. The siege of Ladysmith had begun on November 2nd, when communications with Colenso were cut off, on the day after the disaster at Nicholson's Nek. It has been a long and wearisome defensive campaign, memorable mainly for the series of gallant sorties carried out by Gen. Hunter and for the valorous repulse of the enemy on January 6th, when the fighting was of a most desperate character. The garrison has suffered more heavily from disease than from the enemy's shell fire and bullets. Its strength was estimated at over 9,000 men when the siege opened, but this force has been reduced by serious fighting, and by the ravages of typhoid fever. General Buller, when he entered the town yesterday, found that General White's soldiers had been reduced to rations of half a pound of meal daily, and had been living on their horses and mules.

**CONTINUOUS HEAVY FIGHTING.** They seem to have been in desperate straits. Their reserves of ammunition were not described, but were probably exhausted. They were not rescued a day too soon, and were unfit for operations in the field for the present. The siege of Ladysmith came to an end unexpectedly on Wednesday. General Buller, when he entered the town yesterday, found that General White was expecting a Boer attack, and there was a false alarm with a heavy musketry

firing not long before Lord Dundonald's cavalry rode up. Three shells had been fired from Bulwana on the previous day, and escape from the town was blocked by Boer riflemen at every point. The continuous artillery and rifle firing to the south was the assurance that General Buller's army was fighting day after day, and during the last few days of the siege the Boer forces were seen moving to the northward in small bands. The enemy retreated quickly, however, as soon as General Buller's decisive victory was won at Pieters. The guns were hastily removed from Bulwana and Grobler's Kloof, and on the following day the whole district between Colenso and Ladysmith was clear and the rear guards were disappearing towards Laing's Nek.

**THE TROOPS THAT ARE FREED.** Following are the troops which have been confined in Ladysmith since the beginning of November: General Sir George White. Mounted Troops—Third Cavalry Brigade, Major-General Brocklehurst; 5th Lancers, 5th Dragoon Guards, 19th Hussars, 18th Hussars (less a squadron captured), Imperial Light Horse, Natal Carbineers, 2nd King's Mounted Rifles, Border Mounted Rifles.

Artillery—13th, 67th, 69th, R. F. A. Batteries, Lieut.-Col. Pickwood; 21st, 42nd, 53rd, R. F. A. Batteries, Lieut.-Col. Coxhead; No. 10 Mountain Battery, less four guns captured.

Engineers—23rd and 29th Companies and Balloon Section. Infantry—Fourth Division, presumably under command of Major-Gen. Archibald Hunter; 7th Brigade, Major-General Howard; 1st Devonshire, 1st Gloucestershire, 1st Manchester, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, 8th Brigade, Major-General Ion Hamilton; 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, less those captured; 1st Leicestershire, 1st King's Royal Rifles, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, 1st King's Liverpool, 2nd Rifle Brigade.

Naval Brigade—Captain the Hon. Lambton. H. M. S. Terrible. About 750 bluejackets, with 4.7-inch guns and naval Q. F. 12-pounders.

**Plumer Can Seize Supplies.** Cape Town, Feb. 28.—The Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, has further prorogued the Cape Parliament to April 6th. He has also issued a proclamation announcing that the military authorities are authorized to impress wagons, horses, oxen, provisions and other necessities in southern Rhodesia, the articles thus taken to be paid for at a fair value. This is taken to mean that Col. Plumer's column, advancing to the relief of Mafeking, will be enabled to seize supplies.

**Cronje Sent to Cape Town.** London, Feb. 28, 8.05 p. m.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts: "Paardeberg, Feb. 28.—Cronje, with his family, left here yesterday in charge of Major-General Prettyman, and under the escort of the City Imperial Volunteers and Mounted Infantry.

"Later in the day the remaining prisoners went in charge of the Earl of Erroll, and escorted by the Gloucesters and a hundred Imperial Volunteers. "The women and children are being sent to their homes. I understand that their dissatisfaction was felt by the Boers at Cronje's refusal to accept my offer of safe conduct to the women and children and medical care of the wounded, 170 of whom are now in our hospital. Very many of them are in a terrible plight for want of care at an earlier stage. "I inspected the Boers' laager yesterday, and was much struck by the ingenuity and energy with which the position was made almost impregnable to assault."

**The Casualties 12,834.** London, Feb. 28.—The rapidly-growing casualty lists are being classified as quickly as possible. They show that up to this morning the total number of casualties was 12,834, of which 2,319 were added during the last fortnight. Ten of the eleven Scotch regiments lost about 2,050 men, and eight of the Irish regiments 2,000. Then come the Gloucesters and Northumberlands, while of nearly 2,000 colonials, the Royal Canadians lost 121 and the Victoria Mounted Contingent 26. The casualties are classified thus: Killed, 1,993; wounded,

6,838; missing, 3,173; disease, 830.

#### Bewailing Cronje's Defeat.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—The newspapers here outdo the rest of the continental press in bewailing General Cronje's defeat. They suggest that the best help for the Boers would be to create a diversion against Great Britain elsewhere.

#### Queen's Message to Roberts.

London, Feb. 28.—In her despatch to Lord Roberts, following the announcement of the surrender of General Cronje, Her Majesty said: "Accept for yourself and for all under your command my warmest congratulations on this splendid news."

Lord Roberts replied as follows: "All under my command are deeply grateful for Your Majesty's most gracious message. Congratulations from their Queen are an honor the soldiers dearly prize."

General Buller has wired his thanks to the Queen for her telegram of gracious sympathy and encouragement.

#### Gallantry of Canadians.

London, March 1.—A despatch to the

of Lord Dundonald and 600 men of the Imperial Light Horse and Natal Carbineers on Feb. 28th, says:

"It is impossible to depict the enthusiasm of the beleaguered garrison. Cheer upon cheer ran from post to post, and staff officers, civilians and soldiers flocked to greet them. At the ford of the Klip River women with children in their arms tearfully pressed forward to grasp the hands of the gallant band. Sisters and brothers, friends and relatives met again. It was the most moving scene I have ever witnessed. The contrast between the robust troopers of a dozen battalions, and the pale emaciated defenders of Ladysmith, was great. The hour for which we had so patiently waited had come at last.

"Gen. White and his staff met the troops in the centre of the town. He was cheered with heartfelt enthusiasm. He addressed the civilians, and thanked them and the garrison for their magnificent support through trials which we alone can realize: We could possibly have hung on for six weeks longer, but the privations would have been great and sickness and scarcity of ammunition would have limited the number of assaults we would have been able to resist."



GENERAL WHITE  
Ladysmith's Heroic Defender.

**Morning Post from Paardeberg says:** "The Canadians were only prevented from carrying Gen. Cronje's laager at the point of the bayonet by imperative orders to the contrary. Their gallantry is the universal theme of conversation. "We captured 5,000 small arms. Our tremendous shell fire had scarcely any appreciable effect on the Boer trenches. "The military critic of the Times, dwelling upon the difficulties facing Gen. Buller, says: "Although his progress has not been so great as earlier reports had led us to expect, the sacrifices his force has made already have been great. The country is exactly adapted to the tactics of a tenacious rear guard, and the Boers continue their resistance with the skill and stubbornness hitherto shown. Many difficulties remain to be surmounted."

**More Praise for Canadians.** London, March 1.—A despatch to the Times from Paardeberg, dated Tuesday, says: "The performance of the Canadians under an absolutely withering fire, which caused them to retire fifty yards until the engineers had dug trenches, was splendid. The dim moonlight and the cloudy sky alone rendered the enemy's point-blank fusillade ineffective. The Canadians held the position until dawn. The greatest admiration is expressed for their valor, and it is felt that a new era has been opened to the Empire, now that the Canadians have avenged Majuba Hill."

**Casualties of 27th Feb.** London, March 2.—Gen. Buller's casualties among his officers during the fighting of Feb. 27th were: Killed—Col. O'Leary, of the Lancashires; Major Lewis, Capt. Sykes and Lieut. Simpson, of the Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. Mourilyan, of the Warwickshires, and Lieut. Daly, of the Irish Fusiliers. Wounded—Gen. Barton and Col. Carr, of the Scots Fusiliers, and 23 others.

**War Notes.** The Marquis of Hartford arrived at Halifax on the steamship Lake Ontario to see his son, who is a member of Strathcona's Horse. The Earl of Caithness was also a passenger on the same steamer.

Capt. Gardiner, Major Bliss, Inspector Cartwright and several mounted policemen from Dawson are on their way to Ottawa to join Strathcona's Horse.

London, March 2.—Colonel Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, describing in the Times, the entry into Ladysmith