# LADYSMITH NOW AT LAST

# 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.

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

captured.

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 in the long state of the siege of Ladysmith and 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 in the long state of the language state of the long ly 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 typhold fever. General Buller, when he entered the town yes-terday, 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 exhausted. They were not rescued a day too soon, and were unlis for operations in the field for the present. The sloge of Ladysmith came to an end unexpectedly to the garrison. All day on Wednesday General White was exon wednesday General Watte was expecting a Boer attack, and there was
a false alarm with a heavy musketry
firing not long before Lord Dundonald's cavairy rode up. Three shells had
been fired from Bulwana on the prebeen fired from Bulwana on the previous day, and escape from the town was blocked by Boor rillemen at everypoint. The continuous artillery and rille 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 hastly removed from Bul-

guns were hastily removed from Bul-wana and Grobler's Kloof, and on the following day the whole district be-tween Colenso and Ladysmith was clear and the rear guards were disap-pearing 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 Rroops — Third Cavalry Brigade. Major-General Brocklehurst; 5th Lancers. 5th Dragoon Guards, 20th Linguist 18th Hussians (1888 a. 25th Hussians 5th Lancers, 5th Dragoon Guards, 19th Hussars, 18th Hussars (less a squadron captured) Imperial Light Horse, Natal Carbineers, Natal Mounted Riffes, Border Mounted Ri Artillery—18th, 67th, 69th, R. F. Batteries, Lieut.-Col. Pickwood; St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—The newspapers here outdo the rest of the continental press in bewalling 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.

Bewailing Cronje's Defeat.

Queen's Message to Roberts.

London/Feb. 28.—In her despatch to Lord Roberts, following the announcement of the surrender of Gen. 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:

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. Gallantry of Canadlans.

London, March 1.—A despatch to the 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.

garantry is the biliversal theme of conversation.

"We captured 5,000 small arms, Our tremendous shell fire had scarcely any appreciable effect on the Boer

troops in the centré 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.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE. "We originally started the siege with 12,000 troops, 2,000 civilians and 4,000 natives. Between casualties and sickness 8,000 soldiers passed through the hospital. It is impossible to over-emphasize the privations of the sick. Since the middle of January, a man once down was practically lost. The reduced rations of the soldiers just sufficed for their subsistence. Dally, thirty old horses and mules were slaughtered and converted into soup and sausages. From Jan. 15th to now there have been over

200 DEATHS FROM DISEASE alone. The last fortnight saw the ma-

200 DEATHS FROM DISEASE alone. The last fortnight saw the majority of the field batteries unhorsed, and the guns permanently posted in our defences. The cavalry and drivers were converted into infantry and sent to the trenches. A line of defences had been constructed with the view of a possible final contingency, if the outer works should be carried. "Since the investment the total

"Since the investment the ppreciable effect on the Boer casualties have been: Killed or died of wounds, 24 officers and 235 men; died of disease, 6 officers and 340 men;



GENERAL WHITE Ladysmith's Heroic Defender.

Plumer Can Selze Supplies Cape Town, Feb. 28.-The Governor f Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, has further prorogued the Cape Parlia-ment to April 6th, He has also issued a proclamation announcing that the military authorities are authorized to impress wagons, horses, oxen, proviern Rhodesia, the articles thus take 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 selze sup-

Buller.

21st, 42nd, 53rd, R. F. A. Batteries, Lieut.-Col. Coxhead; No. 10 Mountain Battery, less four guns

Naval Brigade-Captain

ambton, H. M. S. Terrible, About

750 bluejackets, with 4.7-inch gur and naval Q. F. 12-pounders.

Cronic Sent to Cape Town. London, Feb. 28, 8.08 p. m.—The War Office has received the following war Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts: ??
"Paardeberg, Feb. 23.—Cronje, with his family, left nere 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

"Later in the day the remaining prisoners went in charge of the Earl of Erroll, and escorted by the Glou-cesters and a hundred Imperial Vol-

The women and children are being sent to their homes. I understand that great dissatisfaction was felt by the Boers at Cronje's refusal to ac-cept 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 are in a terrine plight for want of care at an earlier stage.

"I inspected the Boers' langer yes-terday, and was much struck by the ingenuity and energy with which the position was made almost impreg-able to exempt.

The Casualties 12,834. The Casuattles 12,834.

London, Feb. 28. — The rapidlygrowing casualty lists are being classified as quickly as possible. They
show that up to this morning the
total number of casualties, was 12,884. of which 2,319 were added
during the last fortnight. Ten of
the eleven Scotch regiments lost 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 Northumber-lands, while of nearly 2,000 colon-ials, the Royal Canadians lost 121 and the Victoria Mounted Contin-gent 26. The casualties are classi-fied thus: Killed. 1,993: wounded, 6,838: missing. 3 173: disease. 200

6.838; missing, 3,173; dis

nable to assmult.

numbered 80. The number of their dead we have not ascertained."
A despatch to the Times from Colensos says: "Before Sunday's armistice, many of the British wounded had been eft out for 86 hours. The Boers gav hem water."

The military critic of the Times, dweeling upon the difficulties facing Gen. Buller, says: "Although his progress has not been "Afthough 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 stubborness hitherto shown. Many difficulties remain to be surmounted."

More Praise for Canadians. London, March 1.—A despatch to the

ay, says:
"The performance of the Canadians inder an absolutely withering fire, which caused them to retire fifty 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 fusilade 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 Candians have avenged Majuba Hill."

London, March 2.—Colonel Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, describing in the Times, the entry into Ladysmith of Lord Dundonald and 600 men of of Lord Dundonald and 600 men of the Imperial Light Horse and Natal Carbineers on Feb. 28th, says:
"It is impossible to depict the entansiasm 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 ability on their control of the Klip River women. 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 battles, and the pale emacrated defenders of Ladysmith, was great. The hour for which we had so patiently waited had come at last. had come at last.
"Gen. White and his staff met the of

wounded, 70 officers and 520 men, exclusive of white civilians and natives.

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. Syket and Lieut S. muson of the Survey of the Lancashires. Col. O'Leary,
Major Lewis, Capt. Sykes and Lieut.
Major Lewis, Capt. Sykes and Lieut.
S mpson, of the Scots Fusiliers; Lieut,
Mour.lyan, of the Warwickshires, and
Daly, of the Irish Fusiliers. L'eut., Daly, of the Irish Fusillers. Wounded—Gen. Barton and Col. Carr, of the Stots Fusillers, and 23 others.

BULLER AND WHITE.

The Relief of Ladysmith Didn't Com

a Day Too Soon. London, March 2.-The Daily News commenting on Gen. Buller's victory, says that with the relief of Lady-smith the Boer invasion of the British colonies is rolled back, and the first chapter of the war is closed. It adds it the intense feeling of relief cause by the good news finds a proper vent in grateful admiration of all who have in grateful admiration of all who have immediately been concerned in the victory. Recognizing the truth of the Marquis of Lansdowne's apportionment of praise, the Daily News lauds Gen. Buller's dogged perseverance, and the imperturbable equanimity with which, after each failure, he set himself to try again with undiminished cheeriness.

It says:
"Reading between the lines of Gen "Reading between the lines of Gen. Buller's despatch, everybody will see how very near a thing it was at Ladysmith, and how narrow a margin was left for resistance. It was only by a very little that a terrible, almost unparalleled, calamity to the British arms was averted. Some perception of all this enters into the remarkable, almost delirious enthusiasm with which the tidings of the relief have been received by the Empire. The rejoicing is natural, and legitimate, but it must be remembered that the end is not yet."

The paper approves of the sending

end is not yet."

The paper approves of the sending of further reinforcements, as announced by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and arges that equally energetic measures be taken to supply horses

measures be taken to supply norses to the army. The Morning Standard says that all credit is due Gen. Buller for the steady determination with which he hammer-ed away at the serrated breastwork of the stoney hills behind which the

## The Casualty List in the Canadian Force

FREDERICK HAMILTON'S LATEST SPECIAL TO THE TORONTO GLOBE.

Modder River, March 1.—(Globe's Special Despatch.)—Paardeberg Drift, Feb. 28.—It is admitted on all sides that the attack made on the enemy's trenches by the Royal Canadians yesterday morning helped materially to force the surrender-of-General Cronje. The whole regiment did splehdidly, but G and H Companies excelled all others in the work of building the advanced trenches under a heavy fire. Their casualties, as a consequence, bear a heavy proportion to the total. After General Cronje's surrender General Lord Roberts addressed the troops, and specially complimented the Canadians on the share they had borne in the achievement of the victory. The casualties sustained by the Royal Canadians were as follows: adians were as follows:

THE DEAD-18. Toronto Men (C Company): F. C. Page, G. G. B. G. Ottawa Men: W. S. Brady, 43rd Batt. C. T. Thomas, G. G. F. G. F. J. Living, 43rd, Ottawa.

F. Wasdell, 3rd Victoria Rifles. Quebec Men: Quebec Men:
B. Withy, R. C. A.
G. Orman, 93rd Batt.
A. Roy, 65th Batt.
Maritime Provinces (G and H Com-

panies):
F. L. Withers, R. C. A.
W. A. Riggs, Charlottetown Engin-

eers.
B. Scott, R. C. R. L.
J. M. Johnson, 62nd Batt.
In the above list of dead Brady.
Thomas, Living, Wasdell and Roy died
of wounds received in the final action
on Tuesday morning. THE WOUNDED-32. Lieut.-Col. O. C. C. Pelletier, Staff Officer (slightly).

Lieut. C. G. Armstrong.
Toronto Men (C Company):
C. W. Allan, Q. O. R.
J. R. Vickers, 10th R. G.
H. Cozzins, 31st Batt.
N. Gray, Sault Ste. Marie Rifles.
C. Holland, 16th Prince Edward

Batt.
J. T. McConnell, G. G. F. G.
G. G. L. Hulme, 15th A. L. I.
Bugler Smith.

Montreal Men (E Company):
T. E. Haugh, R. C. R. I.
Quebec Men (F Company):
Peppeatt, R. C. A.
J. E. McDonald, 3rd Batt.
A Bagot, 65th Mount Roya! Rifles.

investing force was entrenched. The

achieved the hardest task ever set for any English general since the Penin-sular struggle, but has successfully grappled with difficulties as immense as were ever surmounted in the history

as were ever surmounted in the history of war.

The Chronicle says that one salient

ont stands out beyond anything else, that is that the spot so long dominated by the Boers knows their domination no more. That will give the British cause to rejoice for the mom-

ent, but to morrow they will betake themselves again to the business of the campaign. There are hardships to be borne and battles to be won,

from the glorious traditions which it is his business to maintain. It adds that it is perhaps vain to hope that the triumphs of the past week will bring in their train speedy peace, but one of their results is to give the British a much freer hand, and if, consistently with the interests of the

consistently with the interests of the Empire, that hand can hold out an olive branch to the misguided Boers, the valor of the British soldiers will

The Marquis of Hgrtford arrived at Halifat on the steamship Lake Ontario to see his son, who is a member of Strathcona's Horse. The Earl of Cath-ness was also a passenger on the same

have produced its noblest fruit. War Notes.

teamer. Capt. Gardiner, Major Bliss.

Capt. Gardiner, maps tor Cartwright and severe policemen from Dawson

Mr. Macke

H. Proulx, 65th Batt,
R. Harrison, M. G. A., or C. H. H.
rison, 2nd R. C. A.
A Sutherland, civilian,
O. Mathesion, 2nd Field Battery,
A. Theriault, 9th Batt,
J. Sievert, 93rd Batt,
Maritime Province men. G and

James Quinn, R. C. R. I.
H. Leavitt, 71st Battalion.
F. W. Coombes, 62nd Battalion. St.

Onn.

H. Fradsham, R. C. R.
W. W. Donahue, 3rd R. C. A.
A. Simpson, 3rd C. A.
F. W. Sprague, 3rd C. A.
C. Hancock, Halifax Bearer com-Arthur Pilkey, 62nd St. John

J. A. Harris, 82nd Battalion. H. E. Durrant, 74th Battalion. Nelson C. Brace, Charlottetown En-

gibeers. CASUALTIES ON FEB. 20TH. Wounded: Toronto Toronto men, C company: R. Kidner, Q. O. R. J. Burton Holland, civilian. Quebec, F company: W. Downing, 62nd Battalion. Halifax, H company: A. Parker, 68th Battalion. MISSING MEN REPORTED SAFE.

G. B. Corbould, 5th R. C. A., Victoria, B. C., A company.
W. G. Adams, 7th Battalion, London, W. G. Adams, 7th Battings,
B company.
W. J. Burns, 26th Batt., B Company.
W. J. Burns, 26th Batt., B Company. who
was wounded in the first engagement
on Sunday, Feb. 18th, was sent to the
base (presumably at Orango River),
and ded on Friday, Feb. 23rd.
Frederick Hamilton,

THE CASUALTIES TO DATE. The death list now amounts to a total of 39, viz.:
Died from disease ..... ... ... ... 5

Killed in action, Feb. 18th

longer l'st cabled by Mr. Hamilto that of Pte. W. C. Unkafe, 62nd John Fusillers.

## ONTARIO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### Total Amount Expended Upon Them \$4,043,233.

ABOUT THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

investing force was entrenched. The siege of Ladysmith will not be an episone in British military annals which can be looked back upon with unalloyed satisfaction, but in one respect there was no failure. The British soldiers and the colonial auxularies proved worthy of the best traditions of the army. The stern consistency with which the garrison held out against all the depressing influences of the siege was equalled by the splendid gallantry with which the relieving column, folied again and again, still returned to the assault.

The Standard takes a sanguine view of the future campaign, which, it declares, looks altogether hopeful, but it does not think that the time has come to relax the efforts to amply reinforce the generals. The report of the Minister of Education for 1899 will shortly be presented to the Legislature. The Public schools of Ontario at the end of 1898 numbered 5,587, an increase for the year

the generals.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Never since the delivery of Lucknow has the empire been so thrilled to its utmost soul by splendid pride and strange pathos by any advent as by the relief of Ladysmith. Britain had never known a more bitter thought than that the difficulties obstructing its relief might prove insuperable, as they were unparalleled, and that after the terrible sacrifices on the part of the garrison, all might be lost. But the garrison, all might be lost. But the

were unparalleled, and that after the terrible sacrifices on the part of the garrison, all might be lost. But the hour of change from gloom to gladness is as swift and as radiant as the dispersal of the mist by the magic of morning. The enemy is folied at every point, and is broken right, left and centre upon the first line of war. It is at such moments that an earnest people lifts its soul to God."

The paper heartly congratulates garrison, all might be lost. But the hour of change from gloom to gladness is as swift and as radiant as the dispersal of the mist by the magic of morning. The enemy is foiled at every point, and is broken right, left and centre upon the first line of var. It is at such moments that an earnest people lifts its soul to God."

The paper heartly congratulates Gen. Buller, who, it says, has not only achieved the hardest task ever set for any English general since the Peninany English general since the Peninany Struggle but has successfully successed 1390 in the pupils attending.

There were 8,465 teachers employed in the Public schools during the year, of whom 2,565 were men and 5,809 women. The male teachers decreased by 34, and the female teachers of 80,000 to 100 t

by 34, and the female teachers increased by 123, a net increase of 89. The number of teachers who attended a Normal school amounted to 3,585, an increase of 106. The number of pupils in attendance at the 130 High schools was 23,301, a decrease of 1,089. The teachers numbered 571, and the expenditure for all purposes in the High schools was 8729,009. It is also worthy of notice that the number of pupils receiving instruc-

to be borne and battles to be won, probably as numerous as any that have gone before. Still, an impression has certainly been made upon the enemy's defence, and the moral effects of Gen. Roberts' victory and the crowning mercy at Ladysmith are sure to be at least as great as their physical effect. sure to be at least as great as their physical effect.

The Daily Graphic declares that the story of the siege and reilef of Ladysmith will rank as a fine page in British history. Gen. White's firm stand and Gen. Buller's unquenchable pluck have shown the world that the British soldier has not fallen a whit from the glorious traditions which it

It is also worthy of notice that the number of pupils receiving instruction in temperance and hygiene has increased from 33,926 in 1882 to 219,776 in 1898.

In 1898 the number of kindergartens had increased to 116, with 240 teachers, attended by 11,083 pupils under six years of age.

The Minister refers to two or three very striking changes in the teachers.

The Minister refers to two or three very striking changes in the tendency of higher education, which appear from a study of the classification of high schools and collegiate in stitutes. According to these a larger percentage of pupils in attendance to-day study bookkeeping, French, German and drawing, and a smaller percentage of pupils give their attention to Latin and Greek.

In 1872 486 high school pupils, when they had finished their high school education, entered mercantile life. In 1898 the number had increased to 1,491. Similarly 300 high school pupils left the high school for agricultural pursuits, and in 1898 1,050 pupils pursued a similar course. In all, the high schools gave to mercantile life and to agriculture in 1898 2,541 pupils of well-recognized education, standing, and to the universured professions the same

number of examination ras 706,500. Of these nigh school engance, 24,000 Form IV., 85, 60,000 Form IV., and thool leaving.