

LADYSMITH NOW AT LAST FREE!

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 the enemy. I am moving on Nelthorpe.

Buller.

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 things 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. Buller 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 meat 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 under fire for a long time in the field for the present. The siege of Ladysmith came to an end unexpectedly to the garrison. All day on Wednesday 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 Bulwain on the previous day, and escaped from the town was blocked by Boer firemen 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 Bulwain and Grobler's Kloof, and on the following day the whole district between Colenso and Ladysmith was cleared and the rear guards were disappearing towards King'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: 1st Cavalry Brigade, Major-General Brocklehurst; 5th Lancers, 5th Dragoon Guards, 19th Hussars, 18th Hussars (less a squadron captured), Imperial Light Horse, Natal Carbineers, Natal Mounted Rifles, Border Mounted Rifles. Artillery—15th, 67th, 69th, R. F. Batteries, Lieut.-Col. Dickson.

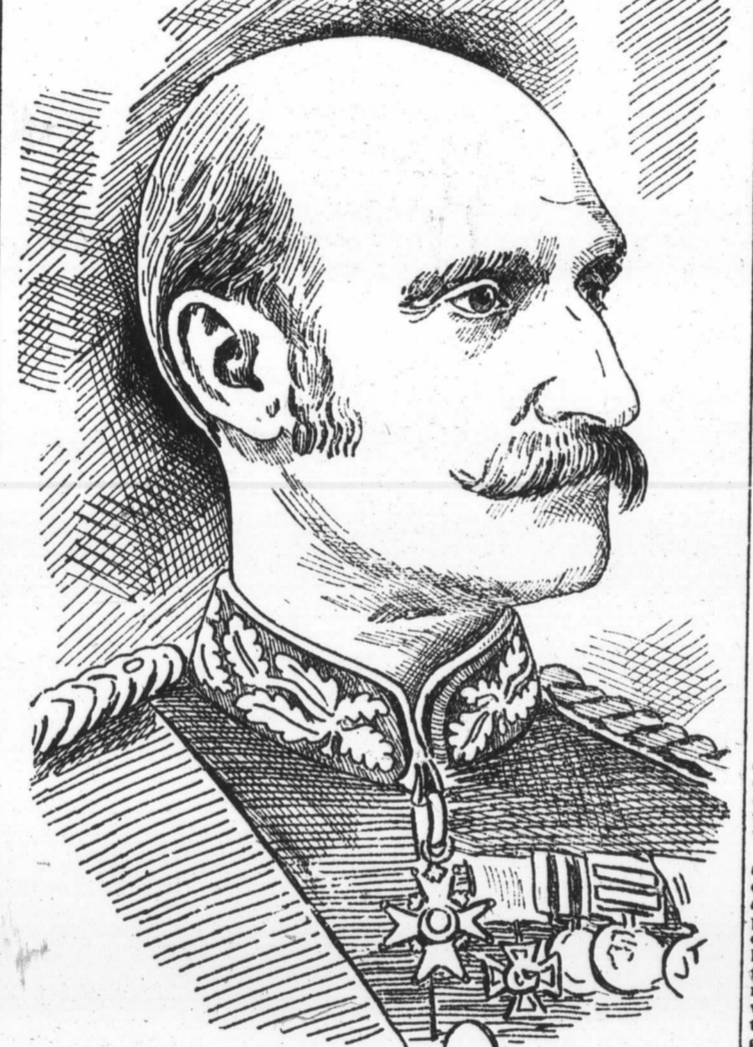
21st, 42nd, 53rd, R. F. A. Batteries, Lieut.-Col. Coxhead, No. 30 Mountain Battery, less four guns captured. Engineers—23rd and 29th Companies and Balloon Section. Infantry—Fourth Division, presumably under command of Major-General Archibald Hunter; 7th Brigade, Major-General Howard; 1st Devonshire, 1st Gloucestershire, 1st Manchester, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, 8th Brigade, Major-General Iona Hamilton; 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, less three 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 pronounced the Cape Relief proclamation announcing that the military authorities are authorized to impress wagons, horses, oxen, provisions and other necessaries 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, 8.08 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 Pittyman, 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 Eroll, and escorted by the Gloucesters and a hundred Imperial Volunteers. "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 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' larger yesterday, and was much struck by the ingenuity and energy with which the position was made almost impregnable to assault."

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 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: "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 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 scarcely any appreciable effect on the Boer trenches. "Their wounded during the week

troops in the centre of the town. He was cheered with hearty 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. "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. Daily, 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 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 casualties have been: Killed or died of disease, 24 officers and 235 men; died of disease, 6 officers and 340 men;



GENERAL WHITE Ladysmith's Heroic Defender.

numbered 80. The number of their dead we have not ascertained. A despatch to the Times from Colenso says: "Before Sunday's armistice, many of the British wounded had been left out for 96 hours. The Boers gave them water." 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 known. Many difficulties remain to be surmounted."

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 Lancashire; Major Lewis, Capt. Stokes and Lieut. Simpson, of the Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. Mourlyan, of the Warwickshires; and Lieut. Daly, of the Irish Fusiliers. Wounded—Gen. Barton and Col. Carr, of the Scots Fusiliers, and 23 others. BULLER AND WHITE. The Relief of Ladysmith Didn't Come a Day Too Soon. London, March 2.—The Daily News, commenting on Gen. Buller's victory, says that with the relief of Ladysmith the Boer invasion of the British colonies is rolled back, and the first chapter of the war is closed. It adds that the intense feeling of relief caused by the good news finds a proper vent 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 equality with which, after each failure, he set himself to try again with undiminished cheerfulness. It says: "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 unparalled, calamity to the British arms was averted. Some perception of all this entered 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 of further reinforcements, as announced by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and argues that equally energetic measures be taken to supply horses to the army. The Morning Standard says that all credit is due Gen. Buller for the steady determination with which he hammered 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 splendidly, 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: THE DEAD—13. Toronto Men (C Company): 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. Maritime Provinces: F. Waddell, 3rd Victoria Rifles. Quebec Men: B. Withy, R. C. A. A. Orman, 93rd Batt. A. Roy, 65th Batt. Maritime Provinces (G and H Companies): F. L. Withers, R. C. A. W. A. Riggs, Charlottetown Engineers. B. Scott, R. C. R. I. J. M. Johnson, 62nd Batt. In addition to the dead Brady, Thomas, Living, Waddell 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. G. G. Armstrong. Toronto Men (C Company): C. W. Allan, Q. O. R. J. R. Vickers, 10th R. G. H. Cozzina, 31st Batt. J. C. Gray, 3rd St. Mar's Rifles. C. Holland, 16th Prince Edward Batt. J. T. McConnell, G. G. F. G. G. L. Hulme, 15th A. L. I. English Men: Montreal Men (E Company): T. E. Haugh, R. C. R. I. Quebec Men (F Company): Peppers, R. C. A. J. McDonald, 3rd Batt. A. Bago, 65th Mount Royal Rifles.

THE CASUALTIES TO DATE.

The death list now amounts to a total of 39, viz.: Died from disease 5 Killed in action, Feb. 18th 18 Died from wounds received in action on Feb. 18th 3 Killed in action, Feb. 27th 7 Died from wounds obtained in action Feb. 27th 6 Total 39 In addition there were about 95 wounded. The only names mentioned in the wounded furnished by the Militia Department and not included in the longer list called by Mr. Hamilton is that of Lieut. W. C. Unkaf, 62nd St. John Fusiliers.

ONTARIO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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

ABOUT THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

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 of 13. There were 345 Separate schools, or 5 more than in the previous year. The total amount expended on Public Schools was \$4,043,233, or \$120,732 more than in the previous twelve months. Of the former sum \$2,747,150 was for teachers' salaries, while \$426,422 was expended on sites and buildings, and \$869,662 on all other purposes. The total number of registered pupils of all ages in the Public Schools during the year was 436,727, or a decrease of 4,430. The average attendance was 247,780, a decrease of 768. In the Roman Catholic Separate schools there were 41,667 pupils, an increase of 47, while the average attendance amounted to 25,671, or an increase of 675. The kindergartens numbered 116, with 240 teachers, and there was an increase of 390 in the pupils attending. There were 8,465 teachers employed in the Public Schools during the year, of whom 2,565 were men and 5,899 women. The male teachers decreased by 34, and the female teachers increased by 123, a net increase of 89. The number of teachers who attended 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 1,039. The teachers numbered 571, and the expenditure for all purposes in the High Schools was \$729,039. 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 tendency of higher education, which appear from a study of the classification of high schools and collegiate institutes. 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 has increased to 1,491. Similarly 300 high school pupils left the high school for agricultural pursuits, and in 1898 1,060 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, and to the university. The whole number who entered mercantile life was 24,094, and for agriculture 706,500. Of these 84,000 Form II, 85,000 Form III, and 80,000 Form IV, and 1,000 school leaving.

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION