

# LADYSMITH IS RELIEVED AT LAST.

Entered by a Part of Gen. Buller's Army—  
Town in Desperate Straits—Heavy  
Losses to the British.

[Early Dispatches.]

London, March 1, 9:32 a. m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"Ladysmith's Headquarters, March 1, 1899. m.—Gen. Buller, with the Natal carabineers and a composite regiment, entered Ladysmith last night. The country between me and Ladysmith is reported clear of the enemy. I am moving on to the north."

The news of the relief of Ladysmith was received with much more enthusiasm than any previous event of the war.

Victoria mounted contingent 26. The casualties are classified thus:

Killed ..... 1,903  
Wounded ..... 6,838  
Missing ..... 3,173  
Disease ..... 330

There is no authoritative indication yet of what Lord Roberts will do next. It seems likely that a branch railway will be built across the veldt to lessen the difficulties of transportation. Col. Grouard, who built the Soudan railway, is with Lord Roberts. The strain on the Western railway is seen from the fact that the population of Kimberley, two weeks after the relief, continues on reduced rations. Lord Roberts



GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER.

Gen. Buller reports the relief of Ladysmith today, March 1. For weeks Buller has been fighting to that end, and in this, his fourth attempt, has been successful. He has had the hardest fighting of the war thus far. The Boer position against him was practically impregnable until it was weakened by the withdrawal of troops to aid Cronje. In the efforts to relieve Ladysmith the British have lost more than half as many troops as were penned up in the place.

Flags were immediately hoisted as a number of hotels and other buildings in General Buller's success was everywhere received with the heartiest satisfaction. The news has not yet affected the stock exchange. The lord mayor of London immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Gen. Buller and Buller. When the queen received the news at Windsor Castle, the bells on the curfew tower of the castle were rung in honor of the event.

## LEADING TO THE EVENT.

Gen. Buller's distinct success in storming Pieter's hill brings the rescue of Ladysmith near, but the war office intimated last evening that its immediate announcement of relief was not to be expected. The going to do at midnight of officials and messengers, suggested that important news had been received. If this were the case, Lord Lansdowne obviously decided to sleep on it before taking the public into his confidence.

At his message reveals, Gen. Buller's successful attack came after the hard fighting of Friday, and it was impossible that his execution begun during the night of Sunday. In proposing the armistice, the British commander stipulated that both sides should be free to move, but that neither should do any shooting. He was therefore within his rights in immediately beginning the transfer of his troops. Gen. Buller's troops were weighed with his long list of casualties. His losses in the four attempts to get Gen. White out aggregated 4,000.

**GEN. WHITE HARD RUN.**

Ladysmith is in desperate straits. Charles Williams, the military expert, says he learns on very high authority—presumably that of Lord Wolseley—that Gen. White's force is almost at its last gasp.

"It is not so much," says Mr. Williams, "on account of any lack of provisions or of ammunition, neither of which he yet exhausted, as because of the poisonous waters of the Klip river, and the evil effects of the heat on the terrain, in which the garrison must reside."

"Even those who have escaped fever, dysentery and diarrhoea, are in a state of low vitality. They can still man trenches, and would probably hold their own against a last desperate assault, but they can initiate nothing. Gen. Buller now knows that, as units, the garrison will be of no use to him for anything."

The water of Klip river is not available for drinking, and to boil it is impossible because of the scarcity of fuel. It is thick with putrid animal matter. The made of it is a suspended fiber, something like beef tea. It is caused by the sewage from the Boer camps."

Mr. Williams adds that when news like this passes under the thumb of the censor, it more than offsets whatever joy news may be heliographed from Ladysmith.

**BRITISH LOSSES.**

The rapidly-growing casualty lists are being classed as quickly as possible. They show that up to this morning the total number of casualties was 12,884, of which 2,219 were added during the last night. Ten of the eleven South regiments lost above 2,000 men and eight of the Irish regiments 2,000. The Boers lost 1,000 men and 2,000 horses, while of nearly 250,000 the Boer Canadians lost 121 and the

then break before a sheet of well-directed leaden hail, and within a minute not a man was left standing. It seemed to me that the brave company of fusiliers was annihilated.

"Shortly afterward, however, I could see some of them moving then and finally walk quietly to the rear, taking cover. The supporting company was also cut up, but not quite so severely."

The Boers are placed on high, unsalable kopjes, and it would take ten times their numbers to carry these positions successfully. The kopjes command the railway from Colenso to Ladysmith, and a real right flank attack is rendered impossible, owing to a high and precipitous ravine, which opens upon the Tugela, while the left too open and void of cover and cannot be seriously considered as a means of assault.

The Boers and British fraternized during yesterday's armistice. It is reported that 4,000 Boers have left the vicinity of Ladysmith for Dundee."

**BOERS ALLOW ARMISTICE.**

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch from Colenso, dated Tuesday, says: "The condition of the wounded who were on the hillside Sunday was so painful that Gen. Buller sent a flag of truce to the enemy, and it was arranged that throughout Sunday military movements should continue on both sides, but there should be no shooting."

"This truce terminated at dusk. The Boers then resumed a furious musketry attack on the British left. The attack was repulsed, fighting continuing vigorously. We shall see who can stand 'bucketing' best, the Briton or the Boer."

Mr. Churchill goes on to say that there is abundant proof of the Boers using a large proportion of illegal bullets, no fewer than five different kinds of exploding or expanding bullets having been found. He also asserts that the Boers are employing armed Kafirs, and he adds:

"I have always tried to be fair toward the Boers, but after making every allowance, it must be said that they show, when in retreat, a very dark and vengeful underside of character."

A dispatch to the Times from Colenso says: "Before Sunday's armistice many of the British wounded had been left out for thirty-six 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 difficulties his force has made already have been great. The country is exactly adapted to the tactics of a tenacious rearward, and if the Boers continue their resistance with the skill and stubbornness hitherto shown, many difficulties remain to be surmounted."

**IN CRONJE'S CAMP.**

In a dispatch from Paardeberg, dated Tuesday, February 27th, a staff correspondent says: "On my first visit to Gen. Cronje's camp I was admitted inside, even before the British guard. At every ten paces I came upon the swollen carcasses of horses or mules taunting the British. It seems impossible that thousands could have endured such a frightful stench. The river banks were honeycombed with trenches such as had never been seen before in warfare. These were really underground dwellings. Unless a slit were to drop straight down into the opening, it would not reach the interior. Flat trajectory projectiles would be bound to fail to reach them."

"The Boers were lying or sitting on the ground. Their faces were haggard and wan. They said there was not a drop of spirits in the last. Every countenance showed joy at the end of the dreadful siege. Some of them laughed and said they hoped they would soon get whiskey."

"Nearly all the Free States spoke English, but there was not a word about fighting for liberty, the only expressions being those of joy over their present deliverance. One man, speaking of his first visit to Gen. Cronje, exclaimed: 'That man deserves to be shot!'"

"Not a woman or child in the camp had been hurt, except one girl, who showed an injured finger tip. Unless the Boers were heart-rending partings between several men and their wives, and many of the women cried bitterly. Several youths of from 16 to 18 years of age were in the camp. The Transvaalers were to have lost their former tranquility."

**THINK BRITISH WILL WIN.**

Another correspondent says: "Yesterday was observed as a tacit armistice. The Boers freshly showed themselves to the British troops. Our horses are now thoroughly rested and rationed."

This correspondent has conversed with many Boer prisoners, both Free States and Transvaalers. All seemed to have been in the war and must end in a British victory. They had never before believed that the British would be able to advance except by railways, and they had supposed that the efforts to relieve Kimberley were due to the necessity of relieving the Kimberley-Mafeking line, whence the advance into the heart of the Transvaal would be easy. Gen. Cronje, it appears, had steadily refused to believe it possible that the British would make a long march away from a railway, and therefore, he totally misconceived the object of the strategic movement of Lord Roberts, imagining that it was merely a change of direction, in order to attack Magerfontein by way of Jacobsdal.

**CONDUCT OF BOERS.**

With such determined enemies, says a special correspondent, telegraphing from Paardeberg under date of February 27th, one would suppose that the Boers would have destroyed their small arms and ammunition before surrendering. The only thing injured, however, was a Vickers-Maxim piece, which had been hit by a British shell. A British officer and nine British soldiers, who were prisoners, had been provided with deep holes by the Boers, and kindly treated.

The Boer enquired anxiously whether Bloemfontein was in possession of the British.

**BRITISH IN COLESBERG.**

The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Paardeberg, Monday, Feb. 23.—Gen. Clements reports that on Tuesday morning had been evacuated, he sent a force to occupy Colesberg Junction, and rode into Colesberg, where he received an enthusiastic welcome. He secured a certain amount of ammunition, arrested several rebels and then returned to Rensberg. He reported the railway line clear and working to Lane-welkans Siding. He will report tomorrow as to the few elements which have been blown up. Colesberg and Colesberg Junction are held by our troops."

Rensberg, Feb. 28.—Gen. Clements, escorted by a squadron of Inniskillins, entered Colesberg this morning and received an enthusiastic reception. The Boers are in full retreat. A number of the leading men have been arrested. The inhabitants are well and not starving. They have suffered many indignities at the hands of the Boers, but no violence."

**CRONJE WANTED TO CUT THROUGH.**

New York, March 1.—A dispatch to the World from Kimberley says: "Cronje intended to cut his way out through Lord Roberts' force last Sunday night, but the failure of the scouting Boers outside the British lines to seize a kopje he surrendered."

Several women and children were among the prisoners.

It is declared that the British have captured four Krupp field guns (two Vickers-Maxims, several ordinary Maxims and five thousand small arms. The Boer entrenchments were simply

deep, narrow ditches. When the British examined them they found all sorts of domestic appliances. Trunks and boxes in many instances were sunk to the level of the ground, and besides many of them partially filled with food, were cooking utensils.

The tremendous British shell fire seems to have produced scarcely an appreciable effect.

The list of the Boer wounded during the week the laager was held was only about eight. The number of dead is unknown.

**BOERS FAIL AT MAFKING.**

London, March 1.—A special from Capetown says that a telegram has been received there from Mafeking announcing that the Boers made a severe and protracted assault on February 24th, but were driven off at all points. The Boers were repulsed with a loss of 25th, and after deterring fighting the Boers were repulsed with a loss of forty killed and wounded. The defenders, who were able to take advantage of the shelter of earthworks, lost only two killed and three wounded.

**Schofield a Bankrupt.**

New York, Feb. 28.—Judge Brown of the United States district court today granted discharges to twenty-five bankrupts, among whom were Charles W. Schofield, ex-president of two railroads in Utah, and whose liabilities were \$103,640.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed today against William R. Smith, doing business at Northridge, Smith & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery goods, with branches in Boston and Paris. Mr. Smith has been in business for over forty years, formerly had a large and prosperous business, and a few years ago was estimated to be worth \$400,000. The liabilities are about \$240,000 and actual assets estimated at \$175,000. Judge Brown, of the United States district court, appointed a receiver for the property.

**Suppressed Train Robber Arrested.**

Cripple Creek, Colo., Feb. 28.—Bob Curry, alias Bob Lee, alleged to be one of the men who robbed the Union Pacific mail train at Wilcox, Wyo., in June, 1899, was arrested here tonight by a sheriff's posse. The arrest was the result of information received today from Dodson, Mo., where Lonnie Curry, another of the robbers, was killed by the officers this morning.

**Nine Miners Entombed.**

Redding, Cal., Feb. 28.—Nine miners were entombed by a big cave in the Iron Mountain mine today. The air supply pipe is broken, and it is feared the men will die of suffocation.

Owing to the natural caverns existing the mine could not be properly timbered, and the lack of supports caused the accident. A large force of men is engaged in the work of rescue. The names of the men are Mac Broom, R. McCallick, J. Oates, A. Oates, A. Cavanaugh, A. Van Buren, D. E. Ross, H. Cantillon and one unknown.

Late this afternoon Ross and Cavanaugh were rescued. Both men are thought to be seriously injured. A large rock was resting on Cavanaugh's head when he was reached. The relief party report hearing noises which are believed to come from J. Oates and A. Oates, timbermen, who, according to the positions occupied by the workmen previous to the cave-in, were just beyond Cavanaugh. The location of the other five men is unknown.

**WON'T CURE EVERYTHING**

But Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy Will Cure You If You Suffer From Disease of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder or Blood.

Thirty Years of Cures to Its Credit—Trial Bottle Free.

Kidney diseases should be attended to at once, for almost 90 per cent of our unexpected deaths of today are from that cause. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the only cure known for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, and Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation. It is marvelous how it stops that pain in the back, relieves the necessity of urinating so often at night, drives away that scalding pain in passing water, corrects the bad effects of whiskey and beer and shows its beneficial effects on the system in an incredible short time. It is sold by all drug stores at \$1.00 a bottle.

You can tell just as well as a physician whether your kidneys are diseased or healthy. Fill a tumbler with urine and let it stand 24 hours; if it is a sediment, if it is milky or cloudy, discolored or pale; if it is rusty or stringy, your kidneys and bladder are in a dangerous condition and you do not need a physician to tell you so.

If you would like to test Favorite Remedy free of all charge, send your full name and post office address to Dr. David Kennedy, Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., and a free trial bottle will be sent you. The publishers of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

**WEIGHING OF THE MAIL.**

Interesting Figures of Utah as of Other Places.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The second assistant postmaster general today gave out a report on the weighing of the mails originating at all the 74,884 offices throughout the country during the thirty-five days from October 6th to November 5, 1899, inclusive.

In Utah, 349,556 pounds of all classes of mail originated in this time of which 42,477 per cent was paid matter and 56.32 per cent free from expense to the sender.

Wyoming contributed 139,580 pounds, 18.42 per cent being paid matter and 81.58 per cent free.

The only separate office mentioned in this section is Salt Lake City, where 153,797 pounds of mail originated.

The 175 first-class postoffices have been separately tabulated in the report. This is the first special weighing of mails since ten years ago when, under the direction of Postmaster General Vannaman, weighing was done for seven days. The figures obtained at that time have been found to be misleading.

The mail matter originating in the

United States during the time of weighing amounted to 151,122,405 pounds, as it is estimated that upon this basis the total amount of mail matter carried during a year is 1,565,566,508 pounds. Revenue is derived from 40.57 per cent of this, while 59.43 per cent yields no revenue.

Of the total 6.96 per cent was first class, 25.19 second-class, 2.69 second-class free, 9.32 third and fourth-class; 6.14 government free, and 51.20 equipment.

It was found that during the thirty-five days New York City furnished by far the largest amount of mail, 16,440,372 pounds, and Chicago the next largest quantity, 8,678,207 pounds. Boston follows with 4,653,521; Philadelphia, 3,861,354; St. Louis, 3,410,278; and Washington, D. C., 3,344,211 pounds.

Other cities furnished the following quantities in pounds: San Francisco, 1,123,184; Minneapolis, 1,017,773; St. Paul, 877,889; Kansas City, 1,171,353; Cincinnati, 1,685,511; Baltimore, 911,272; Cleveland, 766,887; Pittsburgh, 822,819; Milwaukee, 733,912.

It is estimated that during a year 1,347,145,189 pounds of mail, or 56 per cent is carried by the railroads, the remainder, 226,869,910 pounds, being local mail.

**CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.**

Three Perish in a New York Fire—Rescue of Other People.

New York, March 1.—A fierce fire broke out at midnight in a tenement at 1691 Third avenue. The police and firemen made many thrilling rescues, and after the fury of the flames had been spent, the bodies of three children were found in the ruins. They were the children of Edward Friedner, who lived on the top floor of the building.

A dozen or more people were rescued in a semi-unconscious or unconscious condition. Policeman Thomas Tracy did valorous service, entering the burning building repeatedly, and finally dropping on the third floor, overcome by smoke. His comrades carried him out unconscious, and he was sent to the Presbyterian hospital. He will recover.

Another policeman carried out a five-year-old boy who was found almost dead on the third floor. The fire broke out in the basement of the building, and the entire structure was destroyed. The property loss is about \$25,000.

While the fire was burning the fire department extinguished fires in three other flat buildings in the same neighborhood. The police and Fire Chief Croker are of the opinion that all of these fires were of incendiary origin.

**The Somers Unsatisfactory.**

New York, March 1.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Long's report from the board of inspection and survey stating that the torpedo boat Somers is in many respects unsatisfactory.

The Somers was able to make only 17½ knots and the trial showed that she was unfit for sea service. The board suggests that the vessel be used for harbor defense and states that she is not worth any great expenditure of money. The Somers was purchased on March 25, 1898, of the Schichau works, Elbing, Germany, for \$75,000. It was reported the Spanish government was negotiating for her purchase and to prevent her from passing into the possession of the Madrid government the American naval attaché was authorized to pay the price asked by the Schichau works.

**Training American Seamen.**

New York, March 1.—So marked has been the success of the navy department's experiment in training landsmen, drawn mostly from the interior of the country, on the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, that orders have been received at the navy yard to place the Buffalo in commission by April 1, as a training ship. On that date she will leave the yard for Norfolk, where she will receive a crew of 450 landsmen for training. The Buffalo has been under repairs at the navy yard for some months, but the work is now completed. It was first intended to employ the Buffalo to convey the wives and relatives of naval officers to the Philippines, but the idea has been abandoned. At the time of the Spanish war she was purchased from the Brazilian government, being at that time a dynamite cruiser.

**Food Adulteration.**

Washington, Feb. 28.—The Senate committee on manufactures today submitted to the Senate a report on the extensive investigation of food adulterations. Accompanying the report is a great mass of testimony taken in the leading cities of America. The report says the importance of the investigations made and the legislation proposed cannot be too strongly emphasized.

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Washington, Feb. 28.—The second assistant postmaster general today gave out a report on the weighing of the mails originating at all the 74,884 offices throughout the country during the thirty-five days from October 6th to November 5, 1899, inclusive.

In Utah, 349,556 pounds of all classes of mail originated in this time of which 42,477 per cent was paid matter and 56.32 per cent free from expense to the sender.

Wyoming contributed 139,580 pounds, 18.42 per cent being paid matter and 81.58 per cent free.

The only separate office mentioned in this section is Salt Lake City, where 153,797 pounds of mail originated.

The 175 first-class postoffices have been separately tabulated in the report. This is the first special weighing of mails since ten years ago when, under the direction of Postmaster General Vannaman, weighing was done for seven days. The figures obtained at that time have been found to be misleading.

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