

THE "WHITE FAIR"

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THIS MORNING
AT NINE
O' CLOCK

See Full Page ad. on Last Page for Particulars.

Moore & McLeod

Remnants

Prints, Dress Goods
Muslins,
Flannelettes,
Ribbons, Silks,
Laces.

T. J. Harris, LONDON HOUSE

COUPON.

THE EXAMINER

January 27, 1900.

PORTFOLIO I.

Glimpses of South Africa
In Peace and In War.

CUT out this coupon and bring or send it with 10c. in silver to the Portfolio Department of "The Examiner," and get Part I of "Glimpses of South Africa in Peace and in War." See announcement on another page.

We've

Been busy stocktaking lately—
at 3 find some bargains to offer you
—First will be Soap—

30 boxes All Wool Soap now 10c
per box.

3 doz. Cleaver's English Soap,
former price 15c now 10c.

Large lot 10c Soaps now clearing
at 6c per cake.

180 bars French Castile reduced
to 7c per bar—or 3 bars for 20c—
Each bar cuts into 2 nice cakes—
giving you 6 large cakes for 20c.

A. W. REDDIN, Pharm, B

Central Drugstore,
Sunnyside.

LADIES —AND— GENTLEMEN

For your correspondence we
have the following
high class

Note PAPER.

Royal English Linen,
Royal Scottish Linen,
Royal Irish Linen,
New Smooth Parchment,
"Duchesse,"
New Rolled Linen,
New Smooth Ivory,
Crown Parchment,
Wedgewood,
Ideal Flax, and many others.
Lowest prices at

Carter's Bookstore

SUNNYSIDE DENTISTRY.

Office in New Prowse Block
first door to the right up
stairs.

Telephone connection.

DR. AYEPS

LORD ROBERTS IS DIRECTING

Advance Movement on Free State.

CANADIANS TO BE IN THE FRONT.

Punishing Rebels in Cape Colony.

Details of losses at Spion Kop—Canadians and Australians left Belmont a week ago—Reconnaissances by the Canadians—Smart engagement fought near Riet River—No loss on our side.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EXAMINER.

THE BRITISH LOSS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The War Office has issued an additional casualty list of the battle of Spion Kop, January 24th, and of the engagements at Venter's Spruit, January 27 and 28. The additional list numbers 139 killed, 391 wounded and 63 missing, a total of 593.

With the additional casualties given for the fighting at Venter's Spruit the total British loss in killed, wounded and prisoners since the beginning of the war is placed at 9,658.

CANADIANS IN ACTION.

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—The Star's special cable, dated Belmont, yesterday, says: The colonial troops are now being given an important share in an operation which Lord Roberts is inaugurating for the invasion of the Orange Free State.

Both the Canadians and Australians who have been employed upon the lines of communication are being used to aid the imperial authorities in clearing the northern part of Cape Colony of the rebels who are so impeding the progress of the British troops.

A strong party of Australians and Canadians left Belmont a week ago—five hundred strong—for a reconnaissance on the Tredegar district.

The enemy were found in force at Badenhorst, on the Riet river. After a smart fight, in which none of our men were injured, the rebels were cleared out, and Col. Boyd, Commandant at Belmont, ordered the establishment of a permanent force at Richmond, twelve miles west of Belmont.

A company of Canadians with a mounted force will be left to garrison the post from which an advance will be made to clear out the rebels of the district.

It may be that we are in for some smart work.

All are well. TO ARMS.

BUDA PESTH, Feb. 1.—The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has approved a

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure
cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

OPENING OF CAN- ADIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Governor-General's Speech.

A VERY BOLD BILL OF FARE.

No Mention of the Collapsed Wash-
ington Negotiations.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—The speech of the Governor-General at the opening of Parliament today, gave a bill of fare of the boldest kind.

The war in South Africa was mentioned and reference made to the fact that the colonies have shown their sympathy with the Motherland by a contribution of troops.

The census was alluded to, and among the bills to be promoted by the Government are measures to amend the banking and franchise act.

The Senate reform resolutions are to be pressed, although no allusion was made to this fact in the speech. The principle as enunciated last year by the Premier is to be adopted.

The fate of a Government measure after it has been rejected by the Senate is to be determined by a joint vote of both Houses.

The speech discreetly makes no allusion to the failure of the Washington negotiations.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The South African Question Dis- cussed

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, of Kimberley, congratulated Lord Salisbury on the conclusion of the agreement with Germany but strongly disapproved of the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches. In that connection, however, he paid a warm tribute to the conduct of the soldiers in the field. The Earl of Kimberley, continuing, said that although the moment was one of the deepest gravity he would not entirely abstain from criticising the conduct of the generals. The Government would be wise if it made every effort to prepare thoroughly for what might occur in the future. The Government does not seem to have been aware of the scale of preparations of the South African Republics.

Lord Salisbury said in reply to the Earl of Kimberley that there was nothing the Liberal leader the Earl in the stipulation of the conventions to limit and hinder the importation of arms and ammunition into the Transvaal through Lorenzo Marques. Continuing, the Premier said: "Why were we to know about the importation of arms? I believe guns were introduced into the Transvaal in boilers and munitions of war in piano cases. Consider the enormous amounts spent by other governments on secret service, especially the Transvaal, which I have heard on high diplomatic authority, spent £300,000 in a single year, and the small sums spent by England, making it impossible for us to have the omniscience attributed to us by Lord Kimberley."

Later the Premier admitted the deficiencies of the existing system, remarking that the treasury had acquired a power which was not to the public benefit. "We must join together," he said, "and exercise all our powers in extricating ourselves from a situation full of humiliation and not free from danger. I will not say danger may not have easily been exaggerated. Many a country has commenced a war with difficulty of the kind we experience. We have work which appeals to us as subjects of the Queen and English, and it must throw in the shade all thoughts of party expediency." Lord Salisbury then said he regretted that Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, in the House of Commons, was about to bring this great issue in party controversy, adding that the only place where his action would meet with sympathy was in Pretoria.

Lord Roseberry, who followed Lord Salisbury, spoke with great force and earnestness. He asked why the Premier made it so difficult for the man-in-the-street to support his policy. The past conduct of the Government would come up for investigation some day, he hoped, adding: "We have the right to know if, before the crisis, the intelligence department supplied the Government with sufficient information. If not, dismiss the department. If this Government possessed the information their responsibility is heavy. I was appalled at the nature and style of Lord Salisbury's speech. We have now 120,000 men in South Africa, yet we are with difficulty holding our own. The attitude of foreign nations is described as friendly, but that does not strike me as being as amicable as the world would imply. I deem it necessary to know what the government is going to do. Lord Salisbury said the cause of our disasters was the smallness of the secret service fund and the British constitution. But what is the government's duty? Some form of compulsory service must be introduced to meet the growing exigencies of the empire and I am sure the nation will not shrink from either that or any other sacrifice to preserve the empire's predominance in spite of all. That we could not shrink from sending away vast masses of troops, situated as we are in the centre of a universe by no means friendly to us, without having a hint from the government of the military measures it proposed taking to face the disasters we have met and the sacrifices we have made, is one of the most extraordinary features of the British constitution. I agree with Lord Salisbury that the country can carry this thing through in spite of all the immedicaments of men and methods that have shackled it in the past, but I venture to say it will have to be inspired by a loftier tone and truer patriotism than that shown by the prime minister."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, commenting on the Queen's speech said he had seldom known so little to be said in such a large number of words. As, however, the war advanced, it became more difficult and more critical and he was not surprised that the government had not proposed a formidable programme of legislation, as affairs in South Africa, political and military, would undoubtedly engage the present parliament to a great extent. The war was uppermost in all minds when the members separated in October and it was believed that there were troops enough in South Africa to rapidly clear the Queen's dominions. Week after week had seen checks, disappointments and deplorable loss of life. In every instance the advance of the British troops had been stayed by large bodies of the enemy. But the country had again and again gone through greater perils with courage and composure and would not now depart from its high traditions. The courage and fortitude of British soldiers was never more conspicuous and they must associate with the sons of the colonies, who had shown extraordinary aptitude in this kind of warfare. He appreciated the gallantry and devotion which led their countrymen to volunteer, but he wished to know the reasons which necessitate this unusual method of reinforcing the army. He and his friends had resolved to support a vigorous prosecution of the war, that the integrity of the Queen's dominions be speedily vindicated, and he imagined there would be no difficulty in obtaining the additional supplies necessary. "Here my agreement with the Government ceases," said the Liberal leader.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman then proceeded with a bitter condemnation of the administration and the tone and temper in which it had approached the whole South African problem, saying that the narrowness of the government's provision for military requirements necessitated hostilities and asserting its policy made war probable. He believed this feeling was largely shared by the House and was glad of the opportunity promised to express his opinion. The speaker repudiated the idea that they should await the end of the war before discussing the matter. This was the very time, he declared, for effective criticism, and those wishing to disclaim responsibility should do so now. "The ministers tell us," Sir Henry continued, "that this war was undertaken to secure equal rights for white men. I hope they will transfer this laudable doctrine to this country. Many instances might be applied where too little consideration has been shown under Mr. Chamberlain's administration to the loyal Dutch of Cape Colony. The Cape ministers, who are as much crown ministers as Mr. Chamberlain, were treated in a manner ill-calculated to allay doubts and fears." The recess brought many speeches on this subject; and astonishment succeeded astonishment at their statements. They now declare that war was inevitable, which is obviously an "ex-post facto" opinion; and if not, the ministers are hopelessly condemned and ought to be hurled from power."

It behoves all careful buyers of whitewear and household goods to compare quality as well as price—an article may be low in price yet worthless. Quality tells every time. To be absolutely safe, compare! If you buy a worthless article, at no matter how low a price, you lose your dollars—Stanley Bros.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Marquis of Queensberry is dead.

Death of a Peer.

A uniform price was fixed for heating stoves. All the leading foundries of the Maritime Provinces are governed by the action of the Association.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]
MONTREAL, N. B., Feb. 1.—At the meeting of the Maritime Stove Founders held yesterday, it was decided to advance the price of cooking stoves and ranges five per cent and heating furnaces of all kinds ten per cent.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

Robson Elected in East Middlesex
MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—The bye-election for the Ontario Legislature, in East Middlesex yesterday, resulted in the return of Mr. Robson, the Conservative candidate, by 100 majority over McWilliams the Liberal.

A Combine—Prices Up.

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MONTREAL, N. B., Feb. 1.—At the meeting of the Maritime Stove Founders held yesterday, it was decided to advance the price of cooking stoves and ranges five per cent and heating furnaces of all kinds ten per cent.