

# THE DAILY EXAMINER

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NO 88

## New Gloves for Easter

Every few days we have been getting in a fresh lot.

To-day our stock is in splendid shape for your Easter choosing.



New colors are here. New styles, are ready. Drop in to day and let us show them. Some of our best lines are

80c \$1.10 \$1.25 \$1.35

We guarantee everyone of these:

## The New Dress Goods

Another addition to the dress goods stock was opened last evening.

Still another great lot is to be opened to-day.

New black goods, new colored goods, new of all sorts,



Come early—and let us show them.

## McCore & McLeod

SPRING TIME  
IS REPAIRING TIME  
...IN THE FURNITURE BUSINESS

Have a lock through your house, and if anything needs repairing, let us send for it. We will put it in first-class order and our charge will be very low.

## Mattresses.....

sent for, reupholstered, and SENT HOME, the

LET US DO YOURS

JOHN NEWSON

## For House Cleaners

Muralo, in 12 tints,  
Alabastine,  
Kalsomine,  
Varnish Stain,  
Gold Paint,  
Floor Paint,  
Star Enamel.

SIMON W. CRABBE.

Walker's Corner

## LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT

### MAFEKING SAID TO BE IN A BAD WAY.

### Several Reserve Companies of Infantry Called Out.

Col. Dalgeti's Force Attacked by the Boers—Wepener Still Surrounded—Reported Retreat to the North of the Boers—Rumors of a Battle at Dewitt's Dorp—British Troops Moving Forward—Good News Expected Very Soon.

#### SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EXAMINER.

##### METHUEN'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 14.—Lord Methuen is at Zwart Kopfontein, 12 miles east of Boshof, and is sending small, swift columns through the adjacent country.

Lord Chesham, commanding one of these, encountered a small commando about ten miles south east of Zwart Kopfontein. He found most of the farms occupied by women and children only.

An editorial note in the Daily Mail avers that Mafeking is in a very bad way, and that the hope of relief is far off, as no force is advancing from the south.

The War Office has called out the reserve companies of several infantry battalions which will be sent to South Africa forthwith.

##### BRITISH FORCE SURROUNDED.

LONDON, April 14.—The Times has the following from Johannesburg (?) dated April 13—Colonel Dalgeti's force has been surrounded by some thousands of Boers, with eight guns, two pom-poms and two maxims.

Since Monday morning they have gallantly withstood heavy attacks on Monday and again a night attack on Tuesday, and Thursday there was a continuous shell and rifle fire. We are confident of being able to repulse any attack. Food is plentiful. Our casualties in the circumstances are small. The brunt of the fighting, as also of loss has been borne by the Cape mounted riflemen.

##### A FINE CLIMATE.

LONDON, April 14.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts.

"Bloemfontein, April 13.—The enemy's movements in the south have been checked. Wepener is still surrounded, but the little garrison is holding out well. Troops are being moved to their assistance. The health of the troops is good and the climate is perfect."

##### A NEW DIVISION.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 15.—A new division, consisting of two brigades, has been formed under General Iau Hamilton.

General Hutton's brigade is composed

of the Canadians, New Zealanders and all the Australians except the cavalry.

The first corps consists of the First Battalion of the Canadians under Colonel Lessard, and the Second Canadians under Colonel Herchmer. Strathcona's Horse under Lieut. Colonel Steele and the Victorians under Colonel Price are in the fourth corps. The second and third corps has a battalion of the Imperial Mounted Infantry attached. The Canadian and New South Wales batteries, and a number of Vickers-Maxims will also join the division. General Ridley's brigade comprises all the South African troops.

##### BOERS RETREAT.

LONDON, April 14.—Lord Roberts' despatch stating that the garrison at Wepener was still offering a stout resistance to the Boer attack when telegrams was sent off early yesterday afternoon was one piece of good news for the British public during a week which has been rather gloomy.

Since then a report from Boer sources has reached Alwal North to the effect that the Burghers have retreated north after sustaining heavy loss.

No official confirmation of this intelligence has been received.

Persistent rumors of a battle at Dewitt's Dorp, twenty miles northeast of Wepener would seem to indicate that the relief force from Bloemfontein is already fighting with the Boers.

The arrival of these troops at Dawitt's Dorp together with the advent of the Third Division at Reddersberg, renders the position of the Boer commandos at Wepener a somewhat dangerous one.

There is no detailed news from the other columns, which were at one time called the Mafeking relief force from north and south.

Capetown advices state that good news for the British is expected within this week. There is no doubt that the condition of the garrison is becoming desperate.

Evidences that a great movement by Lord Roberts is very imminent, if it has not already begun, are rapidly multiplying.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in the Free State Capital has been allowed to telegraph the statement that troops are moving forward.

#### TO LET

The north end of a house situated on Prince Street, containing nine rooms, suitable for a boarding house or private residence. Apply to

THOMAS McQUAID  
Queen St.

#### Dressmaking.

Miss Florence Rudge is prepared to do Dressmaking, Mantle Making and Millinery at her home, 69 George Street opposite Full Electric Light.

#### AFTER THE BOERS

##### A Long Day's March—Hungry Work For Healthy Men.

Mr. A. R. Dillon is the writer of the following interesting letter, dated March 7th:

We are only commencing to realize how hard it is to beat the Boers. After I wrote my last letter to you, on the 5th March, we started, the following morning, on the march and camped about 11 o'clock at the Modder River and spent the rest of the day cleaning up our rifles etc., for the next engagement. About dark we received word that we were to move out at 3.45 on the morrow to attack the Boers, who were supposed to be about four miles from our camp, occupying an entrenched position some sixteen miles in extent. Their strength was supposed to be about 13,000 and 7 guns, while our troops numbered about 35,000 and 42 guns.

When the day dawned it proved to be the hardest one we have had since our arrival in South Africa. We had no fighting, but we were chasing the Boers all day. They fairly flew along before us, and you may imagine the pace at which infantry would have to move to keep in sight of mounted men—for all the Boers were mounted and very few of our force were horsemen. It was a fearfully fatiguing day. Just imagine: up at two o'clock; roll overcoats and pack up everything in general; have a small breakfast at three, consisting of some beef tea and about three ounces of beef; then the order to march. We were served with two biscuits each, about a third of a pound in weight, and five ounces more beef,—that was our ration for the day. It really was not enough for a delicate man out here; but "needs must etc.," and the food being short we healthy chaps had to make the best of it. I think we were never as hungry in our lives before, and we would gladly have eaten anything, but all we could get was a little bad water and the hot sun from heaven, which poured down upon us all day. So we marched, with an occasional halt, and by three o'clock our battalion had begun to shirk, for one by one the boys had begun to fall out. Even out of our healthy Island boys, four or five had to go to the rear for a rest, catching up with us afterwards. Our Island contingent did better in this respect than any other, and I am proud to say that not one of the "Fighting First" fell out.

All this time our mounted troops and artillery were dealing death and destruction among the Boers whom they were close following, and by six o'clock the enemy had all fled, except those who had fallen on the field and a number that we captured, with a good many of their transport wagons. At present I do not know the number or extent of their loss.

About eleven o'clock that day an event happened that, to the Islanders at any rate, seemed strange, though some have seen the same thing in the Western States. We encountered a storm of locusts; and, for two hours as far as the eye could see, the air was thick with them. They appeared like snowflakes in a heavy snow storm—one wants to see them and the sun shining through the screen they make to properly understand what an interesting sight it is to one unaccustomed to it. It was new and novel to most of us, and will not be forgotten.

All through the long hot day our burden was made lighter by the encouraging speeches and cheerful smile of Rev. Mr. Fallerton. He marched the whole way with us on foot, and he stood it splendidly.

Now we all thought that when we halted and were told that we would camp here for the night that in an hour or two our transports with our food and blankets and overcoats would arrive. But the hours passed with no sign of the wagons. We began to think that they would never come and we were feeling doleful, for I have told you before how cold the nights are out here—just like November nights at home. You can imagine how miserable we were, clad only in our Khaki uniform. To crown all, and to make us more miserable, it began to rain about 11 o'clock. It was not until late in the morning that the transports arrived, and we were then glad to get dry blankets and roll ourselves and sleep on the damp ground, for we did not know what was before us for the morrow.

The delay of the transports in reaching us was caused by the fact that when we started out in the morning we intended to march only a few miles, and the wagons were to catch up with us about the middle of the day. But as we joined in the pursuit of the enemy and went much further than was at first planned we threw the transport men out, and they had to hunt us up at the close of the day.

When I spoke of the slight ration that was served out to us at the break of day, I should have mentioned that we supplemented our allowance later on. We heard, when we finished our march, that there was plenty of flour and mealies at a Boer farm about two and a half miles away. Looting is strictly prohibited; but shortly after the news reached us, men were seen slyly stealing out of camp and back again, and then the smell of flour porridge was perceptible to the senses in the neighborhood of the Island Contingent. The food was not any better than paste; we had

not even a pinch of salt, but we ate it readily and it "filled up." Some of the boys said that we should keep a sample of it to take home as a souvenir for Ab. Our City Bill Poster—it was so much like the paste he makes. However, we all fare alike here, officers as well as Tommies, and we keep up our spirits very well.

Everything is running smoothly now, and we are having a rest today, and good meals. Good bye,—we were hoping that we might see Prince Edward Island clothed in the flowers of May, but we cannot tell.

## SEEDS

Vegetable Seeds  
Flower Seeds  
Farm Seeds

Sweet Peas a Specialty

Catalogue free Call for it.

Geo. Carter & Co.

THE SEEDMEN.

## FISHING

## ...Boots

This year we are making a specially good fishing boot. Having been fortunate in securing the best oil finished grain leather, tanned with the long tan process. This leather is used in all uppers of our Fish and Knee Boots. The soles, insoles and counters are all of solid sole leather. These are absolutely waterproof. All hand made.

## GOFF BROS

The Home Shoe Factory.

## Easter

## Greetings

To The Household

Perhaps the men portion would enjoy a good smoke. They can always rely on getting a good smoke here.

Choice cigar or brand of tobacco.

We anticipate your tastes and try to please you.

A. W. Reddin, Phm. B.

Central Drugstore.

Sunnyside.