

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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This is True Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES

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OTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY OCTOBER 31, 1899

NO 255

TUESDAY, OCT. 31, 1899

about black goods



Are you interested?

We'd like to talk to you about some of ours.

Started out to tell about all the black goods, but found that we'd need a paper big as two EXAMINERS to do it.

So we'll be contented with these few items to-day. More later.

Nicely finished, double width wool broches.

27c

40 inch "Pekin Cord" heavy with pretty raised designs, 39c and

42c

Very handsome patterns in mohair cords, 42, 43 and 44 inches wide at only 55c, 58c and

69c

Quite a large range of pretty broches, 42 inches wide—very effect trim, dainty goods

59c

Here's a pretty thing, in a serpentine stripe effect, all wool, rich and soft

69c

Dull finish wool Crepon new soft designs, not loud—but quiet and graceful

70c

Then a pretty goods has a jet bengaline ground with a raised scrool pattern in bright black, 42 inches

75c

Four arrivals in black figured goods for to-day. We'll describe one

\$1.80

Jet black background with a quaint zig zag patterns thrown on the surface

90c

Four patterns.

Then come a half dozen of pretty new things in 42 inch black crepons—a grand value at

\$1.00

Four or five blister effects follow closely.

One pretty 42 inch line has plain background with black blister pattern in a pretty zig zag—general finished toned down by an indistinct scrool

\$1.15

Those new, dainty, rich effects at \$1.28 and \$1.38 come next.

Some single dress lengths in rich black blister cloth deserve a word.

They're hard to describe—somebody referred to the patterns as "little waves on a sea of ink," 43 inches wide

\$1.80

We have had no room to speak of poplins—or of the serges and cashmeres, and not a word of black broad cloths. Another day for these

MOORE & McLEOD

BATTLE AT LADYSMITH FOUGHT AT GREAT ODDS

Reported Capture of Two Regiments and a Mountain Battery

General White's Plan to Defeat Boers' Attack was well Devised, but Failed—The Enemy Fought with great Courage and Persistency—Their Guns heavier than White's—Brilliant work by the Artillery—Boer rifle fire irresistible—Arrival of General Buller at Table Bay.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The War Office received the following despatch, dated 4.30 p. m., Monday: "Employed all the troops here except the obligatory garrison before the works. I sent a mountain battery and the Royal Irish Fusiliers and Gloucesters to take up position on hills to clear my flank.

The force moved at 11 yesterday evening and during the night the battery mules stamped with some of the guns, which, however, I hope to recover.

The two battalions have not yet returned but are expected this morning.

I detailed two brigade divisions in the field artillery and five battalions of infantry, aided by cavalry under General French, to attack a position upon which the enemy yesterday mounted guns.

We found this position evacuated; but our force was attacked with considerable vigor by what I believe were General Buller's troops.

They had many guns and showed in great numbers. Our troops were all in action and pushed the enemy back several miles, but did not succeed in reaching his laager.

Our losses are estimated at 80 and 100. But those of the enemy must have been much greater, the fire of our guns appearing very effective.

After being in action several hours I withdrew the troops and they returned unmolested to their cantonments.

The enemy are in great numbers and their guns range further than our field guns.

I now have some naval guns which have temporarily silenced and I hope will permanently dominate the enemy's best guns, with which they have been bombarding the town at a range of over 6000 yards.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 31.—An advance was made at dawn yesterday with the object of shelling the Boers from a position where they had mounted a number of guns. On reaching the spot, however, it was found that they had evacuated the position.

The British continued to advance and the movement developed into reconnaissance in force.

The enemy were posted on a range of hills having a frontage of about sixteen miles.

The British forces were disposed in the following order: On the right, three regiments of cavalry, four batteries of the royal field artillery and five battalions of infantry; in the centre three battalions of royal field batteries of royal field artillery,

two regiments of cavalry and four infantry battalions.

On the left, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucester regiment and the tenth mountain battery. This force had been detailed to guard our left flank.

General White's plan of operations was that, as the movement developed, the force consisting our centre, which was disposed under cover of a kopje (hill) about three miles from the town, should throw itself upon the enemy while the left flank was being held by the Fusiliers and Gloucestershires. The scheme was well devised, but failed in execution owing to the fact that the Boer position which formed our object was evacuated. Our artillery quickly reduced the volume of the enemy's fire. But the attack developed on our right flank was the principal one and the column was compelled to change.

The Boer attack had been silenced for a time, and our infantry advanced covered by cavalry.

The enemy now began to develop heavy counter attacks and they were in great numerical superiority.

General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn.

This movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns which made excellent practice.

Some shells were thrown from the enemy's forty pounders at a range of 600 yards, but no damage was done.

The engagement lasted several hours, and resulted on our side in casualties estimated at 80 to 100.

The Boers loss must have largely exceeded this total.

The attack was admirably delivered by our right and the Boers were fairly drawn out of one of their strongholds near Lombard's Kop. It was not possible however to push the success much further as beyond that point lay a long broken ridge affording every kind of natural cover. Of this the enemy took the fullest advantage.

Our shells failed to dislodge Boers and as our infantry moved forward in extended order they came under heavy and well directed rifle fire, the effect of which was soon apparent.

General White, who was with the centre, seeing that the troops on right were somewhat pressed sent to their assistance the whole centre column with the exception of the Devonshire regiment.

The battle had then lasted four hours during which time the artillery fire on both sides had been almost incessant.

The naval brigade which landed at Durban had arrived on the scene toward the end of the fight and immediately brought their heavy guns into play.

Their practice was magnificent. At the fourth shot the enemy's forty pounders had been knocked out of action.

The town therefore was freed from the apprehension of a bombardment.

Throughout the engagement the Boers held their ground with courage and tenacity; and considering the intensity of our artillery fire they must have suffered severely.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A despatch from Cape Town announces the arrival in Table Bay of the Dannaar Castle late last evening with General Sir Redvers Buller and his staff who are expected to land this morning.

They will meet with a tremendous ovation in Cape Town.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The War Office has received a despatch from General White at Ladysmith, stating that the Royal Irish Fusiliers and No. 10 mountain battery and the Gloucestershire regiment were surrounded in the hills by Boers and after losing heavily were obliged to capitulate.

The casualties are not yet ascertained.

LATER.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The war officials consider that General White will be able to hold Ladysmith despite his heavy loss in yesterday's battle.

They calculate that transports with 10,000 men will reach Durban about November 10th.

The troops would arrive at Pietermaritzburg two days later.

If General White is besieged at Ladysmith he has food and supplies and ammunition of war, sufficient to last two months.

He will probably be superseded at once.

His admission of his blame for the surrender of his two regiments is regarded at the War Office as an offer to resign.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It is learned that the War Office has ordered a second army corps to be in readiness to be called out.

The military officials have not yet decided whether the consummation of the plan will be necessary. But they are determined to have everything in readiness either for a demonstration in Europe of Great Britain's capabilities, or for sending even a larger force to the scene of action.

Until receipt of the news of the Ladysmith disaster, the latter course was deemed out of the question. But now there is no knowing what steps will be decided upon.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Reports are current here that General White may retire to Pietermaritzburg while the railway is intact.

There is much divergence of opinion in military circles as to the advisability of such a step.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The War Office has sent the following despatch to General Buller: Three extra battalions of foot and one mountain battery with reserves will leave England during the course of ten days, to make good casualties.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A despatch from Ladysmith says: "The Boers suffered severely during the engagements. Some persons estimate their losses at 900 to 1000 killed and wounded."

LATEST

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 31.—12.10 p. m. The South African News publishes the following despatch:

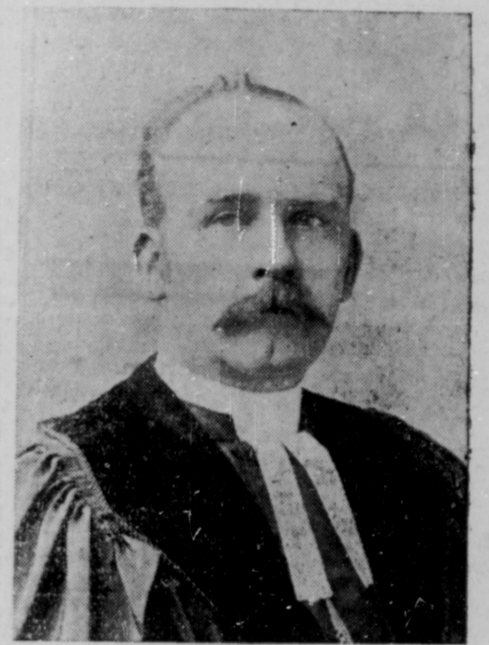
LADYSMITH, Oct. 31.—A battle is proceeding at the foot of Umbandane, a few miles from Ladysmith. Several shells have dropped in the town.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN MONTREAL

Hotel Burned, Three Firemen Killed, Five Guests Dead, Twenty-five Guests Unaccounted for.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—A fire broke out in the Webster House, near Bonaventure station, at 6 o'clock this morning and gained considerable headway before being discovered. Three firemen were killed, five guests are dead from suffocation and twenty-five guests, mostly permanent boarders, cannot be accounted for.



REV. T. F. FULLERTON.

The above is an excellent likeness of Rev. T. F. Fullerton, of St. James' Church, whose appointment as Protestant chaplain to the Canadian Contingent met with such general approval by all parties and by the Island men in particular.

American Women's Offer.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Government has gratefully accepted the offer of the American women in England to equip the steamer Maine, which has been lent without charge to the British Government by the Atlantic Transportation Company, as a hospital ship for use in South Africa.

A Sure Rheumatic Cure.

Mr. Robert Collett, 70 Elliot Street, Toronto, writes: I can heartily recommend Griffiths' Menthol Linctum for Rheumatism. Half a bottle has entirely removed every trace of a painful attack in my shoulder, which had troubled me for some time. I have also found it excellent for sore throat. Price—25 cents, by all druggists.

To Smokers

The line of silver mounted No. 1 Briars we are showing at 25 cents would be cheap at 40c.—See them.

Greatest value in cased pipes ever shown. See window for prices and style of goods.

Six broken boxes—odd lines 10 cent cigars—Good goods

6 for 25c till finished.

A. W. Reddin, Phm. B.

Central Drugstore
Sunnyside.

DR. J. D. McINTYRE

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JOHN McEACHERN, AGENT

May 27—Sat & Mon Imo—