

Blue Ribbon
Carlton Tea
 TWENTY-THIRD YEAR

CANADA'S 9TH PARLIAMENT
SESSION NUMBER TWO
INAUGURATED.

Speech from the Throne Promises to Arrange a Direct Steamship Line to South Africa.

ATTENDANCE LARGEST SINCE 1896
 Several New Faces Seen in Both Senate and House of Commons—Business for To-Day.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The second session of the ninth parliament of Canada was opened this afternoon by His Excellency the Governor-General, with all the pomp and circumstance appropriate to the occasion. It was an ideal day for the ceremony, with bright sunshine and a clear sky.

The Senate Chamber, and the Commons, summoned, by Mr. Mulroney, St. John, the new Black Rod, assembled at the bar of the Upper House, headed by Speaker Broderick. His Excellency opened parliament with the following speech from the throne:

"The House of Commons met at 10 o'clock on Friday, Feb. 13. The speaker, Mr. Broderick, presided. The session was opened by the reading of the speech from the throne."

The returns of the late census will be laid before you, and while the absolute increase of the population is not so great as might have been expected, the evidence of growth in various sections of the country is highly satisfactory. There is good reason to believe that the general tokens of prosperous development are highly satisfactory.

The inventor, Mr. Marconi, having met unexpected obstacles to the carrying on of his experiments in wireless telegraphy in a sister colony, my ministers desire to expedite to invite him to continue his operations on the coast of Nova Scotia, and they availed themselves of his presence in Canada to enter into negotiations regarding the arrangement by which he should be permitted to use the coast of the province of Nova Scotia as a base for his operations.

I am pleased to inform you that the display made by Canada of her products at the exhibition at London, at which they have been exhibited during the last year has attracted much attention and has resulted in many inquiries and orders for our goods.

I have also pleasure in informing you that the governments of Australia and New Zealand have accepted an invitation from my government to attend a conference in London next June for the consideration of trade, transportation, cable and other matters of international concern, and it is hoped that the meeting will result in the extension of Canadian trade with those important portions of His Majesty's dominions.

I have on my list for sale on Lake Umbagog a first-class summer residence on the island. It is a complete and comfortable summer residence, with a detached ten-room house, planted with all kinds of fruit trees, completely furnished, bath, hot and cold water, boat house, and dock, two sail boards, complete, lovely tennis court, lot 100 feet frontage, runs right back to bay, photos at office. H. H. Williams, 10 Victoria-street.

UNDER ELECTRIC LIGHT
BRITISH PAWNS BERS

Picture Details of Attempted Escape From Kitchen's Draught Net of Blockhouses and Barbed Wire—Five Hours Fighting Thru the Dead of Night.

London, Feb. 13.—The detailed accounts which have just reached here of Lord Kitchener's combined movement to drive out the Boers from the enclosure of blockhouses lines show that the conflict was very picturesque, and that it was the most exciting incident of the whole campaign. Although apparently surrounded by an impenetrable ring of fire and steel, the Boers' dauntless bravery and dashing charges ultimately resulted in the minority's escape from the meshes of Lord Kitchener's close-drawn net.

The British commander's scheme was the most extensive ever carried out during the present war. It consisted of a continuous line more than 50 miles in length. Lord Kitchener, who personally directed the operations, was in fact close touch, day and night, with every detail of the movements. The Boers, who had pressed, shrank from attempting to cross the railroad where armoured searchlights, patrolled by the night. The train lights were supplemented by stationary searchlights.

The battle at Hellbroun, Orange River Colony, raged from 9 o'clock Friday night until 2 o'clock Saturday. Through the five hours a fearful ring of fire from rifles, cannon and pom-poms swept along the British lines west, away to Lindley and Kromstad, in holding Dewet's Boers, who made repeated attempts to break out of the circle of troops. From behind rocks and dongs the Boers kept up a vigorous fusillade. Simultaneously other Boers repulsed, leaving dead, wounded and prisoners in the hands of the British.

At the outset the preparations, the Boers realized that the operation was not merely an ordinary "drive," but a movement threatening them with total annihilation, and Gen. Dewet assembled his whole force and discussed the situation with the commanders, with the result that the Boers were split up into three forces. On Thursday night 500 Boers, headed by Van Colkers, rushed a force of the Imperial Light Horse. About 100 Boers got thru. The remainder, encountering a tremendous fire, were turned back.

Friday night's conflict ebbed and swelled over an area of 40 to 50 miles, in which the long-hunted, harassed and desperate men endeavored to find outlets. The Boers, at one spot, got within 30 yards of the British firing line, but the barbed wire balked the burghers and forced them to retreat. Aided by the electric searchlights, the British harrowed the surrounding territory with sharp-shells and Maxim bullets. At the northern section the Boers made a desperate effort to break thru. Collecting a number of cattle, the Boers drove them down on the British lines. Bending low in their attempt, the Boers rode among the machine guns, making it impossible to distinguish them in the darkness. The British pickets opened a terrible fire, and the Boers were everywhere met with a relentless hail of bullets.

A long line of flames, crackling like burning wood, ran up and down the firing line nearly 30 miles in length, as the armored trains flashed their searchlights over miles of country. The reports of the quick-firing guns along the Boers' line, and the booming of the field guns and pom-poms sounded very deep amid the sharp crackling of the musketry, while Hellbroun fort continued to utter the universal din with the deep roar of its machine guns. This lasted for some 20 minutes, when gradually the rattled down, until only the crack of a single shot was heard. Then all was again quiet. The Boers' attempt to break the British circle had failed. A few of them succeeded in crossing the line, and among them was Gen. Dewet.

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DEATH EGGED BY CANADIAN
AMID SHOWER OF LEAD
WITHOUT FEAR

Trooper Ingles, the Target for Three Hundred Boer Marksmen, Miraculously Escapes.

North Bay, Feb. 13.—John Ingles has received the following letter from Alex. S. Ingles of the S.A. Army.
 Witpoortje, Jan. 1, 1902.
 Dear Father,—You will be surprised when you get this, but I suppose you will have seen an account of the affair in the papers some time ago. I went out yesterday, about three miles from camp, with Corporal Sloan and a trooper named Midway. We saw four Boers approaching and we lay down behind a stone wall. They fired and shot one dead. Then in less than five minutes we were surrounded by about 300 Boers. They shouted "hands up!" but we said that we would die before we would lay down. They fired and shot one dead. Then in less than five minutes we were surrounded by about 300 Boers. They shouted "hands up!" but we said that we would die before we would lay down.

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BRITAIN'S NEW DANCE
HAS EUROPE'S CHOICES

Balfour Thinks It Will Bar the Most Adventurous Nation From Attacking Japan, Besides England's Commercial Position Demands Readiness for Any Emergency.

London, Feb. 13.—The Parliamentary Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Cranborne, replying in the House of Commons to-day, to Henry Norman, (Liberal), said that the Anglo-Japanese agreement was a communication to the United States which should be published before its text was published, and that the United States did not express any opinion on the subject.

Lord Cranborne added the information that Manchuria was no more excluded from the scope of the agreement than any other province of the Chinese Empire. The substance of the agreement, Lord Cranborne also said, was communicated to Germany. Lord Cranborne said he objected to the British-Japanese treaty on the ground that it was evidently an anti-Russian treaty, and that it tied Great Britain to the wheels of Japanese policy, whereas she might be forced to go to war against the United States without any interest on her own part.

Lord Cranborne explained that the contracting parties were only bound to undertake mutual defence of the territory which was the subject of the agreement, and that the substance of the agreement was communicated to the United States.

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BRITAIN STERN WITH BOERS
WANTS THEIR DEFEAT
RECOGNIZED.

Must Have Taken From Them the Barest Possibility of Repeating the War.

London, Feb. 12.—This metropolis bestowed its highest distinction on Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, to-day, when, at the Guildhall, it conferred on him the freedom of the city in a gold casket. Chamberlain accompanied the Colonial Secretary, and they were greeted on their arrival with a fanfare of trumpets. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were conducted to the library, where they were received by the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dinsdale, and the Lady Mayoress.

The hall was crowded, among those present being the Colonial Secretary's political colleagues and adherents who duly applauded the recipient of the city's freedom. The address in connection with the presentation congratulated Chamberlain on the services he had rendered to the empire during the last 25 years, dwelling specially on the way in which he had welded the colonies together.

In replying, Mr. Chamberlain disclaimed any intention of making political capital out of the occasion, and he said he thought he might in behalf of the government make an appeal for national support. The government had two great national objects in view—to establish beyond question British authority in South Africa, and to maintain the integrity of the empire.

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Principle of Reciprocity
Applied to Import Duties

John Charlton, M. P., Giving Notice of a Resolution Involving Preference Idea.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 13.—A score of notices of motion have already been given in the Commons. Mr. E. F. Clarke will enquire about the erection of a monument to the American general Montgomery on government property in Quebec.

Mr. Dourasse will move for correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial governments on the subject of recruiting in Canada for the South African campaign, and also as to the terms of settling the debt of the province of Quebec.

Mr. Wilson will move for papers respecting the Belleville postoffice dis-

missals; also for a return of immigration expenditure.

Mr. Bennett will offer a resolution that the Imperial military force being sent from Canada to the South African campaign, and also as to the terms of settling the debt of the province of Quebec.

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Attitude of United States
re Anglo-Japanese Treaty

Why Should Its Terms Have Been Communicated Before They Were Made Public?

London, Feb. 13.—The statement of Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons yesterday, that the substance of the Anglo-Japanese agreement was communicated to the United States government before publication, has excited renewed discussions as to the attitude of the United States.

Another point from Hamilton. Mayor Hendrie's Bookkeeper Leaves His Job and the City.

Hamilton, Feb. 13.—Reputations are tumbling like houses of cards nowadays here. Another citizen has been added to the list of the missing, and it is alleged by the police that he is considerably short in his finances or those of his employers. At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Hamilton Bookbinding Co., Mayor Hendrie reproached the members for the freedom they allowed themselves in leaving the premises of the pool room instead of attending to his office duties.

POWER HOUSE WAS ROBBED.

St. Catharines, Feb. 12.—Walter Grove, Arthur Beggs, Napoleon Yale and George Crawford were charged before Magistrate Cameron yesterday with robbing the power house at the Niagara Falls. The power house was robbed of \$10,000 worth of machinery.

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