gouche.

#### N(0) (1 (0) 34

The SEMI-WEEKLY SUN will have a special correspondent at sugar to England. Now he cannot sell to any country, and is suffering from

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ALFRED MARKHAM,

#### THE SHALLMARKIN SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B. MARCH 9, 1901.

SIR MICHAEL AND SUGAR.

Much interest attaches to the budget Speech which She Michael Hicks-Beach has in preparation. The imperial government is not given to the device of providing for a war expenditure by charging it to capital, as Mr. Fielding has done with our little contribu tion to the war in South Africa. The British taxpayer will be expected to settle the bill within the next two or three years, and to go on building new battle ships out of current expenditure at the same time. But no one is certain by what process the chancellor of the exchequer expects to get

The income tax is already eightpence in the pound, or three and a third per cent. When a man pays his municipal or parish taxes and contributes onethirtieth part of his income to the nation, besides paying a direct property tax to the local authorities and another to the government, he is disclass. The people who drink and those who smoke probably perform their treasury, but their capacity to destroy and to pay is not equal to the present emergency. Tea is a great stand-by, but it cannot do everything. Whither then shall the chancellor of the exchequer turn to get a hundred million dollars in one year's taxation, after he has done his best with liquors, tobacco and tea, and with the usual

direct taxes? Britain is called a free trade country, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is not the minister who may be expected to depart from the traditions of more than half a century. Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire have been charged with protectionist heresies. Lord Salisbury has said that the British free trade policy is generous, but is not business. The plodding, com-monplace, conservative gentleman who handles the imperial finances, has not been a cause of wrath to the Cobder

It is suggested that he may deal with sugar. This is a good article for a revenue tax, because, even more than tea, it goes into the mouth of the whole population. A duty of a penny per pound would give the governs \$50,000,000 or more, even allowing a falling off in consumption. The duty could be levied on raw and refined in such a way as not to be protective.

a good article for a revenue tax, ther is a stronger agitation for protection for the sugar refining industry than for any other. European bounty fed sugar producers are driving the British refiners out of business. It is not long since England and Scotland were sugar refiners for the world. Now other countries do the refining for England and Scotland, whose once prosperous establishments are falling

Not to go back farther than 1888, when the alarm had already been sounded, we find that Great Britain imported 6,890,000 cwts. of refined sugar, and 17,857,000 cwts. of raw, or nearly three pounds of raw for one of refined. Mark the change in 1899, when the kingdom imported 17,808,00 owts. of refined sugar and only 13,121,-000 pounds of raw. This state of things is defended by some, who maintain that if Germany can give England cheap refined sugar it is a benefit to the English people to have Germany do it. As a matter of fact the European producer and refiner is able to sell sugar in England because he is paid out of the treasury of his own country

Not only does the importation of re-

fined sugar from the continent put the Scotch and English refiner out of business, but it destroys the market of the sugar grower in the British West Indies. Once the planter could sell raw a period of depression. The northern colonies of Australia grow sugar, but they also are shut out of the British market in the same way. It is possible in the existing circumstances for the imperial government to raise money for the war by a tax on sugar. This may be done without affecting the trade and the industry. It may be done in such a way as to restore the refining industry in Great Britain. Also it may be done in such a way as to give a preference to the colonial producer over the foreigner, not only in Europe but in South America and the East Indies. If Mr. Chamberlain were chancellor of the exchequer a sugar tariff on the last basis would not be surprising. As it is the government may feel that it has enough to fight without establishing strained retions with the free traders, and using irritation in Germany and

THE NEW DIRECTOR.

The Geological Survey is one of the most important departments of the Canadian public service. It touches the interests of the whole country. giving more than value for the \$50,000 and upwards which it costs in salaries of the regular staff and \$60,000 of outlay for unclassified officers and for general expenses. Among the thirty officers of the survey whose names are in the civil service list, and the numher who, though continuously engaged, are classed as temporary officers, are some of the finest men in public employ in this country. There is no other department where so large a proportion of the men do their work because they like it, and perhaps the shabby headquarters of the survey is the only building at Ottawa where men work over-hours without extra pay. He who is appointed to the head of this splen. did staff has reason to be proud of his position, and it is not surprising that Dr. Dawson remained there, even though he might have doubled his income in the service of a private com-

It is announced that Dr. Robert Bell

has been appointed director in succession to Dr. Dawson. It remains to be seen how he will succeed as an administrator, but there is no question of his scientific qualifications. He has much more than a Canadian reputation as a geologist and explorer. Dr. Bell is in his sixtieth year? His first employment was in 1857, when he would be only sixteen years old, at William Logan. Until 1883 he seems have been irregularly connected with the survey, for he took a science course at McGill, studied at Edinburgh, was professor of chemistry at Kingston, studied and practiced medicine. Eighteen years ago, on the reorganization of the survey staff, he became one of the assistant directors. The other three assistants are Dr. Whiteaves, the paleontologist, Dr. Hoffmann, the chemist, and Professor MaCoun, the botanist. Six years ago, when Dr. Selwyn retired from the directorship, Dr. Bell was supposed to be a candidate for the position. It had been understood that the relations between him and the previous director had not been the best, and it has been hinted that he has sometimes expressed want of confidence in Dr.

On the retirement of Dr. Selwyn the lary of the director was reduced to 8,200, the director still ranking as a entry minister. Two of the associate tions receive \$2,400 and one \$2.-Three geologists, Ells, Fletcher and McConnell are down in the civil ervice list at \$2,150. Mr. Low, the Labrador explorer, leaves a salary of \$1,859 to get \$6,000 at Sydney, Another ologist remains at half the salary ffered him in British Columbia. Recently an explorer resigned to take pay, and Mr. Tyrrell is another who concluded that he could do better else-where. But the work and training is sufficiently attractive to draw to the survey a corps of splendid men, and if Dr. Bell's directorship shall stand the test as well as the service of the men under him he will be all right.

### FOR THE SAKE OF CONCORD.

To read Mr. Tarte's Patrie one would suppose that the nineteen mem it necessary for the house to take acion on the subject of the King's corition oath had committed som grave offence. La Patrie wants to know if Mr. Wallace, one of the nineeen, was not Sir Charles Tupper's first lieutenant, and whether Mr. Taylor is not the tory whip, and whethe Mr. Clarke is not the man whom som one had named as the tory leader The organ adds: "The vote prove what we have always claimed, that there is in the tory party an element that is dangerous to public concord and a good understanding in the

Le Soleil goes further and gravely

Mr. Clarke Wallace's speech:

'As you would suppose, the speech of Clarke Wallace, first lieutenant in the conservative army, was a veritable onslaught of sectarianism. 'He took occation to quote largely from that Protestant Gospel, the 'Confession of Faith.' Above all he tried to show that the Protestant religion was the only one that was any good, because it had for its 'chief Our Lord Jesus Christ, while the Catholic religion recognized for its chief the anti-Christ, a man who was born in sin and who would go back to dust." This report, wired from Ottawa to Sir Wilfrid's home organ, is wholly an invention, as Mr. Wallace did not even suggest a comparison of the Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths, or make the slightest reflection on the Pope. He opposed the resolution because it introduced into parliament a delicate question with which the house had no call to interfere, and so far from expressing approval of the statement in the cor tion oath, he condemned it. But the fable serves the purpose of the ministers from Quebec if it makes the people in their own province believe that leading conservatives are in the habit of using such language as that contained in the lying report above quoted.

SENATOR MORGAN'S THREAT.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty between Great Britain and the United States was a solemn engagement entered into etween the two parties. Under this reaty Great Britain gave up certain territorial claims on the coast of Nicaragua, which interfered with the construction of the canal by the United States. The United States government agreed that the canal uld be open to the world and that should not be fortified. Yesterday s United States senator of great influence declared that the treaty must be sated. If England refused there would be a war and Britain would los all her territory, outside the one little sland where the King lives. It is not uggested that the abrogation of the reaty would restore to Britain her erritory on the coast of Central Am-erica: The idea that Britain should ntin ie to pay off the price enough from the representative of a state which repudiated the own bonds.

THE COAL AND RAILWAY BILL: The provincial government railway and coal bill has large superficial promise in it, but the ministers do not seem to have information of a definite character to show that it is likely to effective. It is safe to say that the pay three per cent on a little more certain that as a result 150,000 tons of coal will be mined each year in the Grand Lake district. No great diffinical plant required to mine ons of coal per day. The important equipment is the mine itself. If the easure is intended to contain a guar intee of effective operation, to th tent mentioned, it should provide that the subsidy would not be payable until underground workings, opened up ns, which may be expected to produce 150,000 tons a year with the available machinery.

## A SUCCESSFUL PLOT.

The Rothesay plot has been largely uccessful. It has made the election of an opponent of Dr. Pugeley impos-sible for this session. What the forgstble for this session. What the forgers failed to do Dr. Pugsley's bill accomplishes. This measure provides for the making of a new Rothesa. list, by a process which requires some weeks' time. The Globe points out that the attorney general might have legalized the genuine Rothesay list and caused the election to be held before the end of the session. "For rea 'sons of their own," says the Globe the government determined on a different course, which can hardly be satisfactory to the electors of Kings county, or to the people of the province." It is suspected the "reasons" are the same as those which led to the forgery of the list.

The government will pay the Berlin ompany \$7,242 for the Tobique bridge At the lowest price paid under the former system, when material was

much cheaper, the price would have been \$12,495.

The Lefebvre bridge, built a few years ago, cost \$15,502. At the rate of higher market prices, the cost would have been \$10,160.

Ten bridges, for which the people paid \$53,815 when the market price was low, could be bought even at present advanced prices for \$31,000. The other \$22,000 was a little present to

The St. John Glebe is not impressed with Attorney General Pugsley's as-surance that he is trying to catch the

Much interest is felt in the course being pursued in regard to the bogus list. The attorney general has given his assurance that steps are being taken to discover and bring to justice the guility persons. The outrage was committed months ago, but so far the public is not aware of any specific steps having been taken in regard to the crime.

Senator Ellis appears to share the doubt of the chief justice as to whether there are any officers of the law.

Mr. Blair is able to show that the earnings of the Intercolonial were \$813,740 more in 1900 than in 1889. The Sydney correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle says that "the cash remittances for the Cape Breton section of the I. C. R. amounted to \$150,695 in 1899 and \$530,800 in 1900. Yet the minister goes on saying that his Drum-mond and Grand Trunk deal is the ause of the enlargement of the traffic

than that of the maritime provinces.

publishes the following as a report of sent 1,820 mounted men to South Africa before the end of last year. Of these 1,500 are still in Africa. In adlition the colony has sent 520 men and horses this year, making 2,400 in all.

> SOME LAWYERS' FEES. Among the New Brunswick lawyers, whose names appear in the public accounts as having received pay from the provincial treasury are the follow-Harvey Atkinson of Moncton, \$130 for conducting prosecutions in Resti-

A. G. Blair, jr., and Blair & Blair, of St. John, who were paid \$144 for St. John prosecutions. Hon. H. A. McKeown, who is down for \$216.75 for criminal prosecutions in the St. John circuit court; \$112.95 in "Bouched Ats Philbert." whatever

that means; \$121.60 for the Norton Clayton inquest; \$32 in the Hanson case, \$194 for the John Duncan inquest, and \$207.95 in the Amelia Norton inquiry, and \$120 for travelling ex-

Attorney General Pugsley is down for his salary and travelling expenses 3317.69 for "professional services in the Teblque Manufacturing Company ase; \$500 for services at Ottawa in Hon. A. S. White and his partners

of Sussex, received \$790.85 for unspeci fied professional services in addition to Mr. White's salary of \$450, etc., as attorney general for part of the year The sum of \$695 was paid for settling ways gone to the attorney general

and doubtless it did last year, but his name is left out of the statement .-The Messenger and Visitor does not often discuss questions of federal fiscal policy, but it expresses the opinion that the removal of the duty on coal

oil would command the approval of the great majority of the people of this country. The dignity of the imperial parliament is not increased by the procession of six policemen carrying out members who in a horizontal position wave their hands and shout "God

Save Ireland." Campaign Assistant: Mr. Public Punisher, I dropped in to have a little Liforged the Rothesay lists, but that plan didn't seem to work.

P. P. My dear sir, don't talk so loud; f might discover you.—Star.

Attorney General Pugsley has ished another weary day of fruitless search for the forger of the Rothesay list. The rascal baffles him at every

he imperial parliament suggests the another resolution to cover the next news conservation refrese

"A London newspaper man has been making investigation and finds that King Edward is less than five feet five inches in height. Dewet has not been captured, but he

ns to have completed his invasion

Down to midnight yesterday Attorney General Pugsley had not discovered the forger of the Rothesay list. Dr. Pugsler is faint but pursuing.

of Cape Colony.

#### BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

#### Writ Issued at the Instance of a Miss Knight Against the Duke of Manchester.

here today of the White Star Line Steamer Oceanics from New York; the Duke of Manchester, who, with his bride, was a passenger on board, was served with a writ for an alleged breach of promise at the instance of Portia Knight of London.

Affish Portia Knight is an American, 22 or 24 years old. She was on the stage in New York for a short time and his been living privately in London for a year. She referred a representative of the Associate Press to her lawyers. The writ has been out for some time, she said, and she did no or England.

Miss Knight was glad to hear that it had or England.

Miss Knight was glad to hear that it had been served in Liverpool.

LONDON, March 7.—The Manchester sensation promises to rival the Westminster scandal. Although the Duke of Manchest rasserts that the writ has not been served upon him in the suit for alleged breach of promise, this is quite immaterial, as the writ has been issued and proceedings have commenced.

upon him in the suit for alleged breach of promise, this is quite immaterial, as the writ has been issued and proceedings have commenced.

This entirely unexpected sequel to one of the most interesting marriages between American heiresses and representatives of the British peerage had its inception shortly after the Duke of Manchester so suddenly made Miss Zinmerman a duchess. Miss Knight's allegations are not yet obtainable, but it is evident that she is in carnest, and that he suit was brought without any idea of gaining publicity. She is about the same age as the Duke of Manchester, possibly a trifle older. Their acquaintance began, a representative of the Associated Press is informed, when Miss Knight was living in Stimmins mansions, in London, where the duke frequently visited. The employees of the mansions say the acquaintance ripensed to a stage where they quarrelled frequently, and that the visits continued until only about six months ago, when the duke no longer called there and Miss Knight took a fast elsewhere. She is now living in bondon amid friends of position and means.

Miss Knight is a pronounced brunette, with an olive complexion.

LONDON, March 7.—No one met the Duke and Duchess of Manchester on their arrival at Euston station, London. The duchess looked extremely well and very pretty. The duke seemed rather worried. When asked by a representative of the Associated Fress if it were true that he had been served with a writ, he replied: "It is quite untrue. I know nothing about the suit. I am feeling quite fit and had a fine time in America." "Come along," said the duchess, and the couple jumped into a cab and drove off. They had intended to land at Queenstown and to proceed to their Irish hame. But the storm prevented and therefor they decided to come to London, which they will shortly leave for Ireland.

LOWELL, Mass., March 6.—Portia Knight, who is said to have sued the Duke of Manchester for breach of promise, was a member of the Kendall Weston Stock Company, which played at the Savoy theat

Portia Knight was formerly a resident of Salem, Oregon, and is a daugh-Congregational minisetr of that city.

#### VOLUNTEERS

For Baden-Powell's Constabulary Are Plentiful.

A Party of Young Men Back from the States to Enilst .- What the Men Will Have to Do.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.) Lieut. McLean approved of the following additional applications for the South African constabulary Tuesday: Albert Anderson, George T. Armstron and Thomas Campbell, St. John; Charles G. Phinney, Sackville; Bliss G. Ellis, Fredericton; Warren Craig, Wm. Kitchen, Strang Mather, Jones Mailer, Freeman Matheson, John Maloney. Allan McLean, W.- McLellan, Albert O'Donnell, Harry Reid, Watson Touchie, Dixon Dalton, E. J. Allingham, Melvin Larson, Newcastle: Harry Eagles, Hugh G. McNaughton, J. R Munroe, Joubal A. Watling, Thos. Gilmour, John M Hartt, Claude Lobban, Chatham; Donald McLean, Black Brook; John W. Smith, Bay Side. again yesterday morning with apli-cants. He took the names of quite a number and referred them to the ex-amining physician, Dr. Thos. Walker. Among this morning's applicants were provincialists from Boston and ne true-born American.

The provincial young men were: Duncan B. Blaikie, of the New Engand Magazine Co., formerly of Nove Scotia. Mr. Blaikie served as a ser geant in the First Massachusetts Regiment in the Cuban war. E. R. Gould, of Boston, formerly of

Chatham W. J. Currier, a native of Boston G. Gould, of Chatham.

There were other applicants, including Merritt Lord, of west end; who was recently acquitted in the county Lord interviewed the recruiting of-

The lieutenant said Lord would have to get a letter of recommendation from His Honor, Judge Forbes, before he

ficer in company with his late counsel,

could pass Lord, who was at first rather dubious about going to South Africa is now quite enthusiastic in the idea, and will try his best to join the forces. On Friday the recruiting in earnest begins. All the candidates will be paraded at the drill shed, further examined by the doctor and put to vari-

ous other tests.

This will be the final revision, and although nearly three hundred applica-tions have been made for enlistment, mly one hundred of the best men will In fact a request has come from one

of the head recruiting officers that our . John quota be cut down about thirty men, but it is doubtful if this can be done as the people down here have displayed so much enthusiasm in volunteering already.
Tuesday next, March 12th, is the day

officially set for the mobilization at Halifax of the men enlisted at Mon-treal and points east. This, of course, includes St. John. In the final test the recruiting offic-

ers will satisfy themselves as to each candidate being able to ride and shoot,

Candidates must also nossess following qualifications:-Unmarried; strictly temperate, medsible persons, aged between 20 and 35 years, not under 5 feet 6 inches in height, nor over 185 lbs. in weight, and have a chest measurement of not

less than 34 inches.

Candidates will also be required. sign an agreement, and to take the oath of allegiance to the King. Their enlistment will not be final until i has been confirmed by Captain P. Fall, recruiting officer for Canada.

Men enlisted should be prepared to leave for point of mobilization the day following the date of their enlistment. They must leave not later than the ate must be arranged with the recruiting officer at the time of enlistent, and as railway accomm will be provided for that date, the re-cruiting officer will see that the men entrain without fail on the date ar-

When sufficient men enlist from any one locality they will be formed into a troop and it is quite probable they will continue to serve in the same troop throughout their period of serv-

In his constabulary organization dated at Pretoria, Oct. 22nd, 1900, Lore Roberts cays:—"It what he the duty of the field and other officers of the said force to suppress all tumults, riots and affrays, or breaches of the ceace in any part of the Transvaal o Orange River Colony, where they may be on duty, and to assist in the de-fence of the Transvaal and Orange Colony, and to discharge milltary duties in connection therewith when called upon to so do.

The members of the said force sworn as aforesaid throughout the Transvaal and Orange River Colony hall have such powers and privileges and responsibilities as any police officers or constables may by law have or be liable to and shall obey all lawful directions touching the execution of their office which they may from time to time receive from their offic Before the men enlist the following

oath has to be taken:

the place of enlistment to the enlistment depot of the corps in South Africa, and do promise and undertake to obey the same." The pay the men shall receive is graduated thus:

Staff Sergeant (per day)...... 2.43 | 2nd Class Sergeant | 1.94 | Corporal | 1.82 | 1st Class Troopers | 1.70 | 2nd Class Troopers | 1.46 | 3rd Class Troopers | 1.21 When travelling on duty, outside

district, the men will be allowed \$1.21

daily. Men can marry with consent of commanding officer, and will be then entitled to a further allowance of seventy-three cents a day. Horses, forage, clothing, equipment, arms, quarters and medical attendance

are supplied free. Any candidate who is found unsuitable will be given free passage back to Camada

Yesterday afternoon's list of appliants was as follows:

Chester McClaskey, Wentworth street, city; D. J. Gould, Chatham; P. Bryan Hennessey, city; Jos. Morgan, city; John Outram, city; Howard Wry, Sackville; O. W. Barnes, Sackville; Herbert Creighton, Silver Falls; Duncan S. Blaikie, Boston, Also twelve from Woodstock, six from Moncton and some from Freder-

CLAIM AGAINST LIVERPOOL TIMBER MERCHANTS.

(Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Feb. 23.)
At the Liverpool assizes yesterday, before Mr. Justice Buckmill and a special jury, the Mediterranean and New York Steamship Co., Limited, sought to recover from A. F. and D. Mackay of Liverpool £175 15s. 3d., being the amount of the balance of freight alleged to, be due for the carriage of certain timber on the plaintiff's steamer Pocahontas, from St. John, New Brunswick, to Liverpool, where she arrived on the 5th of August last. The defence set up was that sufficient had been paid, and a claim for short delivery was made. The plaintiffs denied that the defendants were entitled to make that claim. Counsel for the plaintiffs were Mr. Carver, K. C., and Mr. Crawford, and for the defendants Mr. Pickford, K. C., and Mr. Horridge, K. C.

Antis Mr. Pickford, K. C., and Mr. Horridge, K. C.

The case for the plaintiffs as stated by Mr. Carver was that the timber was shipped at St. John, N. B., by W. Malcolm Mackay, and consigned to the defendants, A. F. and D. Mackay. The question raised by the defendants was that the quantity of timber delivered was less than that which appeared on the bills of lading—that the measurement was less, and, therefore, they held they were entitled to deduct from the freight the value of the short delivery. The timber was shipped under bills of lading which gave the number of pieces shipped and the number of superficial feet in those pieces. The figures given in the bills of lading were \$2,300 pieces, whereas according to the defendant's awa counting the number turned out was \$2,313. The freight was to be paid upon the intake measurement—that taken at the port of shipment—and according to a sort of summary, report of the shipment sent by the shippers to the defendants the quantity was exactly as the bills of lading stated, viz., 655 standards of spruce deals and 40 standards of spruce deals only were to be considered. The plaintiffs contended that they had done all that was required of them, as to the measurement is it appeared in the bills of lading was to be taken, and not the method adopted in Liverpool.

For the defence Mr. Pickford stated that the defendants were 1,253 pieces short of deals and 806 short of ends, making 2,059, Against that there were over-delivery of scantlings \$85, and on boards 1,703, making 18 pieces over. His point was that the rate of freight being different on the various shings, the defendants were entitled to claim shortage of ends and allow for the excess of boards. Counsel considered that the only question to go to the jury was what was the outturn at Liverpool.

The jurge agreed, and evidence was called by the defendants on that point, one witness stating that while there were 13 pieces, of timber in excess, as compared with the quan-The case for the plaintiffs as stated by Mr.

urement.

His lordship considered that the matter might very well have been left to an arbitrator. Preceding subsequently, the judge said that on the evidence of the defendants there was a certain excess and shortage. A certain amount had come out of the ship, and on what came out the plaintiffs were only entitled to freight.

After having heard further argument the judge put this question to the jury: "Are you satisfied that the evidence of the defendants' witnesses today represents truly the different number of pieces under the different descriptions mentioned by them?"

The jury answered in the affirmative.

His lordship reserved the legal aspect of the finding for further argument in London.

GOLD CURR FOR ASTHMA Cures Asthma—just cures, that's all. Ask your druggist for it. Sample and

The late Dr. Dawson, director the geological survey, reported the existence of gold in the Yukon country many years ago. He surveyed the sources of the Yukon and Llard rivers, and the capital of the Yukon is named after him.

A CLEAR SKIN and BRIGHT EYEusually indicates health, which is obtained by using Wheeler's Botanic Bitters, a genuine system regulator and Blood Purifier, cures Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Bad-Appetite. Only 25 cents at dealers.

# A QUIET WEDDING.

A quiet wedding took place last evening at the residence of Charles Brown on Queen street, the contract-ing parties being Capt. Louis Hali-burton and Miss Clarissa Beaumont Harris, both of Wolfville, N. S. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. F. Waring. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Halburton leave this morning for an extensive wedding tour through upper Canada and the States before returning to their future home. FOLLOWER OF MRS. NATION.

A Marlboro (Mass.) woman has started a crusade against the saloons of her native city. Her methods are more pacific than those employed in Kansas. Instead of going oath has to be taken:

"I — do hereby contract, promise and agree to serve His Majesty King Edward VII." his heirs and successors, in the South African Constabulary, established and constituted under and by virtue of the proclamation of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief or His Majesty's forces in South Africa, dated at Pretoria on the 22nd October, 1900, under the terms and conditions, and at the rates of pay and allowances mentioned and set out in the circular of the inspector general of the said constabulary dated at Pretoria the 20th day of October, 1900, for a term of three years or until sooner lawfully discharged therefrom, and I agree to place myself under and to be subject to the orders and directions of the officer or officers detailed to transport me from

Events Recent

Around St.

Together With Co from Correspond Exchange

When ordering the a WEEKLY SUN to be the NAME of the Po which the paper is g mt. member! The nce must be sent ture prompt comp

Bentley's Liniment Jacob L. Allen, age Southampton, York Co. Acute Rheumatism. welling, 10 and 25 ce

Heirs to the Hayd Honolulu are cropping Truro's practical

Harris Lynds, writes find Bentley's the bes strongly recommend it. The Rhodes, Curry (

wages last Saturday pected that the nex amount to \$9,000. The old Methodist cl

say has been sold to this city. It is unde will convert it into a The management of railway has about suc more clearing the track road will shortly be

Application is made Lean to the local leg half of Charles Willia of St. John, to have hi to Charles William Henry Whalen of 130

died last evening. nan in St. John and at one time ran St. John and Frede Growing girls in ill h occasionally WHE

Bitters, a purely veget remedy for all irregula tem, curing Headache Dizziness. Only 25 cen Judge Hanington w his sleigh into a snow ing into the yard at Dorchester, on Wedn last. He is yet confin account of injuries st

The lieutenant gove thanks from his maje age of sympathy sent

sity of New Brunswi death of the late que The Sun's Hopev ent writes under date Albert county is still world, greatly to the merchants and other Hillsboro have had to to haul their freight

Henry Duffel, jr., morning at his home illness. Mr. Duffel five years of age, an years has been e He leaves a mother three sisters. Decease nent Knight of Pythic Union Lodge of this control of the control of t

It is reported in Ker tiations are in progra D. A. R. and the St. Trade towards havin up the route formerly City of Monticello. proposes to put the for about 46 trips a y

It is said that a Ou has been making as in different parts of represented himself some commercial hored in making many of money for his in In all he is said to l

Kumfort Headache cure in ten minutes.

We are for our custo quality. Th value when Our sto

about compl

New Dre Wrappers Skirts. Prints. Ginghams,

Wool cash prices.

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