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's Interview.

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LIKE
POLD'S
ART SALE

7 18.—The matter of
g Leopold's collections
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g's sale of pictures to
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Still Selling.

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y 19.—The British pub-
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and affection as that of
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elt as a more intimate
than that of the poet.
lies in a single bedroom
est cottage at Boxhill,
en his home for the past
In the folded arms is a
oses, the gift of his two
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w bed are sprigs of white
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e end which he knew was

, But Didn't Forget.

rd to the rumors that Mr.
d been engaged on a work
nous publication, Mrs.
there was no foundation
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iscripts of any importance
n up writing during the
She admits that he felt
long public neglect of his
e forgave but never forgot
always glad, however, to
that it was America that
m due regard and credit.
Asquith, Lord Morley,
teid, the Ambassador and
s have sent messages of
J. M. Barrie came in per-
house to express his sym-

to the present arrange-
body will be cremated and
uried at Dorking, where his
is interred, on Saturday.
y, War Secretary Haldane,
e and many other eminent
tend the funeral service.

Richardson reached the city
ght's Boston Express. His
s here to attend an educa-
ence of the several Protes-
inations, which meets here

ce of Meetings

The Last Chance.

5th anniversary celebration
continued in St. Andrew's
day. Rev. Dr. Johnston will
e third of a series of four
on The Person and Work
ly Spirit. This evening ser-
begin at 8 o'clock and the
en minutes of the services
evoted to prayer and song
which will be followed by an
on Conversion by Rev. Dr.
Prof. J. S. Ford will act
st this evening and Mrs. W.
ng will be heard in a solo.
ration will be concluded on
and today and tomorrow will
ast opportunities of hearing
ent Dr. Johnston.

SOMETHING OF THE DRUDGERY OF MUSIC

When an interviewer, who had put to Kubelik a question as to the number of hours a day he practised, was answered, "Practically all my waking hours," it is probable that the interrogator, as well as others who heard the reply, thought the response a bit of artistic exaggeration. Yet there is much evidence to sustain Kubelik's assertion.

Paganini, the greatest of all violinists, was compelled by an avaricious father to practise twelve or fourteen hours each day. So wearied did Paganini become of this drudgery, that for several years he actually laid aside the instrument over which he had such consummate control and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. This period of musical disgust soon passed, however, and the violinist again turned to his hard work, and to such good purpose that there was nothing written for the violin, no matter what its technical difficulties might be, that he was not able to play. Late in his life Paganini gave over his practising for the reason, it is said, that he then only played his own compositions.

A saying of Rubinstein's indicates concisely the importance of unwearying practice: "Should I not practise for a day, I know it; should I miss two days, my friends know it; and should I miss three days, even the public knows it."

No Windows.

Joachim, another violinist, during his student days, was an inmate of the house of his master, and it was largely due to the inexorable demands to practise that the teacher laid on him that Joachim was enabled to attain his proud position. The room wherein the pupil practised was without any window, but had a glass panel in the door. If the sound of Joachim's violin ceased for a moment during the hours set apart for practise, then could be seen the scowling face of the instructor peering through the panel. Joachim practised one composition—the difficult Beethoven Concerto—for over sixty years.

Mendelssohn has left an interesting observation touching his arduous hours of practice. Speaking of certain recitals he was giving on the organ, he said, "I became so interested in my work that whole days passed like hours. I practised pedal passages to such an extent that the act of walking along the street actually transformed itself into a fugue, so automatic had my movements become."

With regard to his practising Paderewski entertains some odd notions, one of which is a penchant for a nocturnal running of the scales. The great Pole has been known to spend the whole night in achieving perfection in one or two runs of a composition he is studying.

Paderewski has said that the greatest foe a musician has to fight is the feeling of satiety that is sure to oppress him should his work be not well apportioned. Each season the Pole finds that he must acquire some twenty to thirty new compositions. So hard does he work at these, that at the conclusion of his short tour he cannot endure to hear a single bar of any one of them. Like many other musicians, he is saved from inaction only by the acquirement of novelties.

STARTLING JEWELLERY IN FASHION

At the present time fashionable women are wearing more jewelry than for several decades past. There was a time and that not so long ago, when fashion declared only the slightest amount of jewelry for women's wear aside from the opera or full-dress functions of the most important sort. But nowadays it is the height of fashion for women to wear the most startling jewels at afternoon affairs and even in the morning and inside milady's sleeping apartments.

This has resulted in a great mass of new jewelry inventions for women's wearing. In Paris the serpent seems to have fascinated the fashionable women, and it is to be found in heavy metal coils, or even in entire coils of jewels, wrapped around the fashionable woman's neck, where it is usually long enough to twist about three times and thrust its jewelled head upward and outward near the ear, with protruding fangs of gold and silver.

But it is also to be seen in countless numbers twisted around the arms, and even about the fingers of the ultra modish women in Paris, Vienna and London. Also for evening wear it is worn as a coiffure, with its sinuous body hidden in the puffs of hair and encircling the dress at the top, but in the best models it does not rear its head up, but appears through the hair above the right or left temple.

Beaten silver is much in use nowadays in jewelry and is being made up into wreaths and tiaras and into combs, pendants, necklets and quaintly designed bangles andn rings. Quaintness and unusual bizarre effects are being eagerly sought by the modish women in Europe, and this feature is quite as important to the extremely designed bangles and rings. Quaint-actual value of the jewels and metal used in manufacturing her ornaments

The large and round wreaths for evening wear in the hair have almost disappeared. They were heavy and cumbersome. A long and very slender wreath of beaten silver leaves, holding a great pearl over the right temple, may be worn with a silver pendant to match.

Dainty enamel lace pins are pretty for day wear, and there are handsome and fetching corselet brooches, with the Egyptian scarabs, or sacred beetles of the ancient Pharaohs encased in heavy beaten silver. Cameos are worn much, set in beaten silver. In fact, milady now wears an amount of jewelry, which a few years back, ould have been considered as barbaric taste and fit only for a Turkish or Hindoo princess to wear at a coronation function.

Mr. J. M. Hughes, of Kingston, is at the Dufferin.

SAY NAVAL SCARE IS GROUNDLESS

For once British and German authorities agree on the relative position of Great Britain and Germany as naval powers. Both conclude that the recent panic stirred up by Conservatives in Parliament, and thence communicated to the whole country, was preposterous and even ridiculous. The Kreuz Zeitung (Berlin), which is the organ of the Radical section of Prince von Buelow's bloc, declares openly that the navies of England and Germany are organized for different purposes, and must necessarily be of different characters: This is enlarged upon by the Vossische Zeitung (Berlin), in which we read that "England needs a navy quite different from that of Germany." England, because of her colonies and her dependence on imported food, "must and will secure to herself the most powerful navy at any period. Upon her navy she stakes her very existence."

Laughs At The Idea.

This influential and impartial journal laughs at the idea of any attempt to be made by Germany on English territory, on Canada, Australia, or India. An English authority of the very highest weight, Sir William White, the most eminent naval constructor in the employ of the British Government, thinks similarly that there is no justification for the care about German and Austrian Dreadnoughts, and that Great Britain will be supreme on the seas three years hence. In his article in The Nineteenth Century and After (London), we read:—

"The assumption * * * is that Germany sees an opportunity of overtaking or surpassing Great Britain in the number of Dreadnoughts available for service at particular dates during the next three years, and that this superiority in Dreadnoughts alone would be fatal to our naval supremacy, because Dreadnoughts have rendered all earlier types obsolescent and of little fighting value. The latter doctrine has been preached so long and loudly in this country during the last four years that it has found many converts here, and possibly also in Germany; but the naval authorities of that Empire are not among the believers in that fallacy, and have given evidence again and again that they are not. They cherish no illusions, but fully recognize the enormous preponderance in power of the British fleet, and it is folly to attribute to them the desire to provoke a conflict in the near future."

"Wild Talk."

Of the foolishness of the recent naval panic in the United Kingdom this experienced authority observes:—

"We have reason to be ashamed of the wild talk which has been indulged in by some writers during the last few days, and for an assertion that 'unless the Government can be induced or forced * * * to lay down eight ships in the next few months, and to order that those vessels shall be pushed on night and day, our naval supremacy is doomed, and our national life, our imperial existence, are worth little more than two years' purchase. While the talk of a possible invasion of Great Britain by German military forces goes on here, in Germany the possibility of a repetition of the 'Battle of Copenhagen' and the destruction of the German fleet by the British is troubling the minds of many people who sincerely desire the existence of friendly relations between the two countries. The writer speaks of what he knows in regard to German feeling, and regrets to add that the indiscreet utterances of some of our fellow-countrymen, whose position and knowledge render inexcusable what has been said by them, have given color to the suspicions and fears of Germans. Is it not time that this unnatural and unnecessary irritation should cease? Germany and Great Britain must be rivals in industry, trade, and commerce, and also in naval power; but there need be no reason for a permanently hostile attitude, which even now exists chiefly, if not exclusively, in the minds of a limited number of irresponsible but noisy persons on both sides."

After all the Dreadnought is not everything in naval warfare, and the enormous superiority of England in vessels of a pre-Dreadnought type would tell heavily in naval conflict. A large vessel might be sunk by submarine attack and a re-enforcement would be necessary even if provided by ships of inferior weight and size. The British Admiralty have long been alive to these considerations. They have consequently kept in commission old-fashioned ships which may be brought into action as reserves during the destructive vicissitudes of a great naval war, in the course of which many superior ships must be sacrificed. Sir William sensibly remarks on this point:

"Increase in the power of artillery and explosives and the extended use of under-water attacks—by means of locomotive torpedoes and submarines—have rendered greater the probability of serious damage to structures, armament and equipment. Developments of mechanical power and of elaborate as well as delicate organisms in armament and equipment have enlarged the risks of injury to offensive power and manoeuvring capability, and have added seriously to the time and cost of making repairs. Both sides engaged in a contest must suffer; but it is undoubted that supremacy on the high seas can be assured only by considerable superiority in numbers as well as in the power of the individual ships of the several classes. The British navy ought, therefore to possess such a reserve of ships available for service that after a campaign with a powerful enemy its effective force shall still be able to meet, with asurance of success, any fleet which is likely to be brought against it; even if that fleet had not been engaged in the earlier stages of the war and consequently remained practically intact, while many of our ships will be warworn and to some extent deteriorated. These are the commonplace considerations which have governed our naval policy for nearly twenty years, and have led to the retention on the effective list (although in inferior categories) of a considerable number of vessels of various classes which had passed by lapse of time through the process of gradual degradation in rank. As 'in the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed man is king,' so in the last stages of a great naval struggle these ships might play a decisive part.

Miss L. A. Smith and Miss D. W. Smith, of Windsor, are at the Victoria.

BANQUET GIVEN AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPER MEN BY TORONTO BD. OF TRADE, PRESS AND C.M.A.

Toronto, May 18.—A banquet was given by the Board of Trade, Toronto daily press and Canadian Manufacturers' Association at the National Club last night to the Australian newspaper men, who arrived on Sunday on the way to attend the Imperial Press Conference. Hon. J. M. Gigson, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, officiated as chairman of the evening, and the guests were Gresley Lukin, of Wellington, New Zealand, Evening Post; R. Kyffin Thomas, Adelaide Register; N. Clark, Ballarat Courier; J. W. Kidwin, Kalgoorlie Miner; Thomas Temperley, Richmond River Times; Hon. C. E. Davies, Hobart Mercury; Hudson Berkeley, Newcastle Herald; George Fenwick, Otago Daily Times and E. S. Cunningham, Melbourne Argus.

Hon. Mr. Gibson.

Hon. Mr. Gibson first proposed the health of the King in a very felicitious manner, saying his Majesty had yet to make his first mistake, and the toast was drunk with an enthusiasm that surprised the visitors. J. S. Willison, of the Toronto News, proposed the health of the visitors, welcoming them in the name of his colleagues. He paid a high compliment to the development of British institutions in Australia, saying that nowhere in the outlying Empire had there been a wider application of the principles of democracy without any sacrifice of Imperial sentiment. E. H. Cunningham, in reply, spoke in the highest terms of the hospitality accorded the Australian party since landing in Canada. They had come as cousins, he said, and had been received as brothers. It was impossible that two such peoples as those of Australasia and Canada should be kept part and they in the Antipodes fully realized that had British North America not been saved to the British Crown there would have been no Commonwealth of Australia.

George Fenwick said he was sure the coming Imperial Conference would show the press of the Empire was determined there should be no falling away from the support that should be given to the Motherland. Speaking of the development of trade, he said there was little use in endeavoring to establish a freight line from Vancouver to Australia on account of the long overland haul, but he strongly favored a Government subsidy to a steamship line from Quebec and Halifax to the Antipodes.

W. K. George.

W. K. George, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, proposed the toast of "The Empire." His association, he said, had declared itself emphatically in favor of preferential relations between all parts of the Empire. The probabilities of the future were beyond the powers of imagination, for they contained the promise of an Empire that not only guided the world but also dominated it and everywhere brought to bear beneficial influences that always marked the growth of the British Empire.

Sir James Whitney.

A rousing reception was given Sir James Whitney when he arose to respond to the toast. Sir James referred to the different meanings that might be given to the word "Empire," and said Canadians realized that the groups of communities comprising the outlying portions of the Empire had awakened from the lethargy that bore them down for many years and found that a rearrangement of their relations with the Motherland was timely and necessary. They both desired and were determined to bear their share of the burdens of Imperialism, realizing that the days of dependency had gone by and in the near future all these groups of communities would come into conference on different schemes of re-arrangement of inter-Imperial relations.

Mr. Gresley Lukin also responded to the toast in a highly patriotic speech referring to New Zealand's gift of a Dreadnought, but said it was by the gift of battleships that the unity of the British Empire would be maintained. They realized that the time had come when each country must be prepared to defend its own shores. Australians hoped that one of the fruits of their visit would be nearer and closer friendship and business relations with Canada.

BACKBONE OF STRIKE IS BROKEN

Paris, May 18—The leaders of the postal employes at a mass meeting last night admitted that they had had been bluffing all along. M. Pauron announced that there was nothing to expect from the outside unions, which either were not ready or not willing to strike. A final decision with regard to the resumption of work, however, was postponed and theoretically at least, the strike will continue tomorrow. The government authorities anounced tonight that practically all the strikers had returned to work. Forty-six additional dismissals were announced.

400,000 LOGS LOST WHEN BOOM BROKE

Montreal, May 18—Word has reached Montreal from Grand Piles on the river St. Maurice, north of Three Rivers, of the breaking of the log booms and the loss of 400,000 logs as a result of the high water. The river is ten feet above the normal, owing to the recent heavy rains and melting snow in the interior. It was realized that the booms at Grand Mere, further down, would not hold the runaway logs, and they were opened, but an attempt wil be made to recover as many of them as possible at Shawinigan Falls or Three Rivers. The loss of the Laurentide Paper and Pulp Co., and lumbermen will be considerable.

THE BLACK RECORD OF A MONARCH

Abdul Hamid II, whose deposition has just taken place, held his throne for thirty-three years, in face of wars with foreign Powers, and massacre, revolt and misery within his dominions.

His chief titles were:—

Commander of the Faithful.
Prince of the True Believers.
Sultan of Sultans.
Shadow of God on Earth.
Khalifa of the Prophet.
Lord of the Two Worlds.
King of the Two Seas and of the Two Lands, by whose life existence is ennobled.

Of medium height, pale-faced, dark-bearded, with prominent nose, he was only visible to his subjects once a week as he drove from his palace to the royal mosque on the occasion of the Selamlik each Friday. He sat on these occasions huddled in a corner of the carriage, his expression anxious and careworn, his attitude one of deep depression, an old man—he is in his sixty-seventh year—overwhelmed with cares. Troops surrounded him on all sides. From beyond their ranks came the roar of greeting from the assemblage of his motley subjects.

For the past few years Abdul Hamid has been ailing. Palace officials who fled on the fall of the despotism described him as subject to seizures of the most painful kind. He has had resort to stimulating drugs, and their after-effects have been in many cases intensely alarming.

Began In Blood.

His reign began in blood and ended in revolution. On the murder of the Sultan Abdul Aziz in 1875 Murad, Abdul Hamid's brother, came to the throne. A few months later Murad was deposed as a result of his brother's intrigues, and Abdul Hamid was proclaimed on August 31, 1876. Murad lingered on in imprisonment in a palace on the Bosphorous until his death in August, 1904.

Abdul Hamid was faced immediately after his accession with an agitation which led to the convoking in March, 1877, of the first and short-lived Turkish Parliament. A few months later war broke out with Russia. In January of the following year the Parliament was scattered, and the Liberal leaders were exiled, while the condition of Constantinople became such that a British war squadron passed through the Dardanelles. It would take too long to enumerate year by year the chief happenings of Abdul Hamid's most eventful reign. It must suffice to say that he saw his country at war at different periods with Russia, Servia, and Greece; that he received ultimatums from Great Britain, France, Austria, Italy and from the Powers collectively; that he has seen almost every province in Macedonia, Asia Minor, and the Yemen torn by rebellion, racial war, and massacre; that he stamped on the Young Turk movement—now triumphant—in 1896, and escaped an assassin's bomb in July, 1905. The great massacres of Armenians in the capital and in the provinces in 1895 are too notorious to need recounting.

Thirty-three years of Abdul Hamid have left Turkey shorn of a great portion of her territory, and in the deepest financial embarrassment. They have been years of intrigue, espionage, bribery, dishonor and wholesale murder.

TETRAZZINI IS LEARNING ENGLISH

"I love London, and tell everybody I am glad to be back in England."

This was the message, spoken in English, by Signora Tetrazzini to a London Standard representative.

"You see, I am learning English, and——"

The famous prima donna hesitated for a moment, and with a merry smile she side-tracked herself to Italian.

"I have had a glorious time in America, and everywhere I was treated like a queen. But what surprised me more than anything was the comparative unwillingness of opera-goers to hear me in anything save what I may call the classics. For instance, I appeared in 'Lucia' no fewer than fifteen times, and I sang in ten representations of 'Rigoletto' and of 'Traviata.' Personally, I am extremely fond of these operas, and there is some satisfaction in realizing that the public appreciates them. But their popularity means that it is useless for me to study new works. It is also somewhat hard not to be able to appear in many of the other characters I have learned in years gone by. My repertoire at the present time consists of forty operas."

Hardly Anything To Wear.

"What about the reports of your illness in New York?"

"Well, those reports were true. I had an attack of influenza, but happily I have quite shaken it off, though, as you may notice, the course of treatment I went through has made me rather thinner. I had arranged to leave New York in the Mauretania, and all my trunks were packed and sent on board—all except the two that I wanted for the voyage, and which, of course, were to go into my cabin. At the last moment my medical adviser ordered me to cancel my passage, and that is why I travelled by the Kronprinzessin Cecille, which arrived at Southampton on Monday. My boxes had gone to Liverpool, and here am I in fashionable London with hardly anything to wear. We have been telegraphing to the agents, and I expect my things in a few hours, but to be without proper apparel is really too terrible. If I were on a dessert island I would not mind, but in London—oh, it makes me lament. The journey was something to remember. For the first six hours the sea was as calm as a lake, and then afterwards we had a lively time! We had a really bad passage. There were huge seas, mountains high, and we were tossed about just as if we were on a cork. However I was not ill, and I was so pleased with myself! On this occasion I was in the minority. Let me confess that generally I am a bad sailor, but when I could have had a decent excuse for remaining in my cabin—well, I was not ill! And I am now in the best of health and spirits, and am quite looking forward to renewing acquaintance on Saturday with those generous friends of mine, the patrons of Covent Garden.

"My future plans? I remain at Covent Garden until the season closes, that is to say the end of July. Then I think I shall go for a rest to my home in Milan. I return to London in October for a concert tour which has been arranged by Mr. Percy Harrison. On November 6 I sail for New York, for Mr. Oscar Hammerstein's opera season, and I shall remain in America until about the end of March. So you see my time is pretty well mapped out for the next twelve months.

"Now, good-bye. A rivederci e presto."

WOULDN'T BE WORTH A MILLION

Louisville, Ky., May 18.—"I would be ashamed to be worth a million dollars."

Joseph N. Shenstone, chairman of the Baptist Laymen's Missionary Movement in Canada, made this statement to the third session of the conference, in session at Broadway Baptist church today, as casually as he made the statement last evening that he proposed to devote his whole fortune to world-wide evangelism, reserving only his living expenses.

Mr. Shenstone was speaking of the laymen's missionary movement in Canada. In the beginning he said: "I see that the morning newspapers here have given me an undeserved compliment, and I wish to disclaim any responsibility for it. I am not worth a million dollars, and I would be ashamed to be worth a million dollars."

The transition from this to the remainder of Mr. Shenstone's remarks was so easy, so genuine and human that the whole of the audience that filled the big auditorium went with him as with one accord.

Who He Is.

Mr. Shenstone is treasurer of the Massey-Harris Co. Prominent Baptists spoken to yesterday on the subject of his intentions to devote a portion of his wealth to the work of the church, said that it was well-known that he had always been a large giver, and that he had frequently expressed himself that rich men should regard themselves as stewards and not as owners of the wealth they accumulated. His own intention, he had said, was to take from his income what he required for the needs of his family and devote the remainder to religious work. He is not a millionaire.

"For some time," said Mrs. Shenstone yesterday, "Mr. Shenstone has devoted his means to the service of the Master."

Mr. Shenstone dealt with the duty of men of wealth towards the missionary cause in a somewhat pertinent way in his address to the recent congress in Toronto. His topic was to the stewardship of wealth. He said: "Men, when approached for a missionary contribution, no longer turn up their old cheque book and give exactly the same as the year before. If we are the children of God, we will live carefully and prayerfully and give freely to carry on His enterprises. If men return to men a portion of their profits for the use of their capital, much more ought we to return a share of our wealth to the Great Giver.

"It is the duty of some men to make a great deal of wealth. It is as wrong for a man to bury this talent as it is to bury any other talent."

Messrs. T. T. Hazlewood, Fred P. Shaw and T. Berkhurst of New York, are at the Royal.

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RELEASED MARCH 28.

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TO LET—Shop to let, 37 Waterloo St. Apply to S. C. Drury 39 Waterloo St. 6 ins.

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FOR SALE—A two-story Brick House, with basement, situate on Waterloo St., containing two tenements of seven rooms each, fitted with all modern conveniences. Can be seen any time. For further particulars, apply to MacRae, Sinclair & MacRae, Pugsley Building. 17-5-tf.

FOR SALE—Building lots, also houses built while you wait at Westfield Centre. Three minutes walk from Woolastock Station; five minutes walk from steamboat landing. Apply to Lebaron M. Jones, Westfield Centre, N. B.

FOR SALE—One hundred white leghorn hens. Apply 18 Germain St. City.

FOR SALE—Two Heavy Horses, 1200 to 1400 lbs. each. Apply Keith & Co. 409 Haymarket Square.

FOR SALE—Second hand Gasoline Engine. Selling because too light for our purpose. Can be seen running at Emery & McLaughlin Co. Ltd., 90-96 City road. 7-5-tf.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A farm situated on the St. John River, in a good state of cultivation. Apply at 13 Germain St.

FOR SALE—Freehold property corner Prince and St. James streets, with 3 story brick building thereon, containing 3 stores and hotel, all rented. Apply to H. H. PICKETT, Solicitor, 20-4-tf, 65 Prince Wm. St.

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TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED up to May Twenty Fifth for hotel furniture and lease of premises number Forty One King Square known as "Brunswick Hotel." For further particulars apply to MacRae, Sinalar & MacRae, Pugsley Building. 18-5-td.

WANTED—A Principal for the Superior School at Hartland, N. B., for next term. Apply to Sec. Trustees. 14-5-tf.

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