

## Needs That Won The Empire

Continued from page 12.

thing of Wellington's high-minded elegance to duty, while his fighting had a stern but sober thoroughness worthy of Cromwell's ironclad. The British people came to realize that he was a sailor with the strain of a bull-dog in him; an indomitable fighter, who, ordered to blockade a hostile port would hang on, in spite of storms and squalls, while he had a man left who could pull a rope or fire a gun. A fighter, too, of the type dear to the British imagination, who took the shortest course to the enemy's line, and would exchange broadsides, plus-to-shot distance while his ship floated.

In 1763 a great French army threatened the shores of England. At Havre and Dunkirk huge flotillas of flat-bottomed boats lay at their moorings; 18,000 French veterans were ready to embark. A great fleet of the Comte de Conflans—one of the ablest seamen France has ever produced—was gathered at Brest. A French squadron of 23 ships, with 15,000 men, manned by 15,000 men, and carrying 150 guns. The British fleet numbered 23 ships, with 13,295 men, and carrying 150 guns. The two fleets, that is, were nearly equal, the advantage on the whole, being on the side of the French. Hawke therefore had to blockade a fleet equal to his own, the French ships lying snugly in harbor, the English ships scouring by Nov-ember gales and rolling in the huge seas of the Bay of Biscay. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, himself a seaman of the highest quality, said that "an admiral would deserve to be broke who kept great ships out after the end of September, and to be shot if after October." Hawke maintained his blockade of Brest for six months. His captains broke down in health, his men were dying from scurvy, the bottoms of his ships grew foul, and the weather was in the stormiest of seas. Again and again the wild north-west gales blew the British admiral off his cruising ground. But he fought his way back, sent his ships, singly or in couples, to Torbay or Plymouth for a moment's breathing space, but himself held on, with a grim courage and an unshakable vigilance which have never been surpassed. On November 6, a tremendous westerly gale swept over the English Channel, and Hawke battled with it for three days, and then ran, storm-driven and half-dismasted, to Torbay for shelter on the 10th. He put to sea again on the 12th. The gale had veered round to the south-west but blew as furiously as ever, and Hawke was once more driven back on to his post. He fought the battle of the 14th, to find that the French had escaped! The gale that blew Hawke from his post brought a storm of rain, and the Channel, which ran into Brest and joined Conflans there, and on the 14th when Hawke was desperately fighting his way back to his post, the French put to sea, and with the gale behind him, ran on his course to Quiberon. There he hoped to brush aside the squadron headed by the Comte de Conflans, and then, with the French transports, embark the powerful French force assembled there, and sweep down on the English coast. The wild weather, however, which would keep Hawke storm-bound in Torbay till this scheme was carried out.

But Hawke with his whole fleet, fighting his way in the teeth of the gale, reached Ushant on the very day Conflans broke out of Brest, and, fast as the French fleet ran before the gale, the white sails of Hawke's ships, showing over the stormy rim of the horizon, came on the Frenchman's track. Hawke's frigates, outrunning the heavy sea-warriors, his line-of-battle ships, hung on Conflans' rear. The main body of the British fleet followed, staggering under their pyramids of sails, with wet decks and the wild north-west gale on their quarter. Hawke's best sailors gazed steadily at the largest of Conflans' fleet. Had Hawke obeyed the puerile tactics of his day he would have drenched his line and refused to attack at all unless he could get the weather in his action. But, as Hawke himself said afterwards, he "had determined to attack them in the old way and make downwind work of it," and he signalled his leading ships to attack the moment they brought an enemy's ship within fire. Conflans could not abandon his best ships, and he reluctantly swung round his van formed line to meet the attack.

As the main body of the English came up, the French admiral suddenly adopted a strategy which might well have baffled a less daring adversary than Hawke. He ran boldly in shore towards the mouth of the estuary, where was a wild stretch of most dangerous

coast; the granite Breton hills above splinters of rocks, in which the huge sea rollers were themselves hurled into white foam, below; and more dangerous still, and stretching far out to sea, wide reaches of shoal and quick sand. From the north-west the gale blew more wildly than ever; the sky was black with flying clouds; on the Breton hills the spectators, clustered in thousands, the roar of the furious breakers and the shrill note of the gale filled the very air with tumult. Conflans had pilots familiar with the coast, yet it was bold seamanship on his part to run down to a lee shore on such a day of tempest. Hawke had no pilots and no charts; but he saw before him, half hidden in mist and spray, the great hulls of the ships over which he had kept watch so long in Brest harbor, and he anticipated Nelson's strategy forty years afterwards. "Where there is room for the enemy to swing," said Nelson, "there is room for me to anchor." Where there is a passage for the enemy, argued Hawke, "there is a passage for me! Where a Frenchman can sail, an Englishman can follow! These pilots shall be ours. If they go to pieces in the shoals, they will serve as beacons for us."

And so, on the wild November afternoon, with the great billows that the Bay of Biscay hurled on that stretch of iron-bound coast riding shoreward in league-long rollers, the English rolled himself into the boiling caldron of rocks and shoals and quicksands. No more daring deed was ever done at sea. Measured by mere fighting count, there were thousands of men in the British fleet as brave as Hawke. But the iron nerve that, without an instant's pause, in a scene so wild, on a shore so perilous, and a sea so wild, so thick with unknown dangers, flung a whole fleet into battle, was probably possessed by no other man than Hawke amongst the 30,000 gallant sailors who fought at Quiberon.

The fight, taking all its incidents into account, in perhaps as dramatic as anything known in the history of war. The British ships came rolling on, grim and silent, throwing huge sheets of spray from their bluff bows. An 80-gun French ship, Le Formidable, lay in their track, and each huge British liner, as it swept past to attack the main body of the French, vomited on the unfortunate Le Formidable a dreadful broadside. And upon each British ship, in turn, as it rolled past, lay him and flame, the gallant Frenchman flung an answering broadside. Soon the thunder of the guns deepened as ship after ship found its antagonist. The short November day was already darkening; the thunder of surf and of tempest answered in yet wilder notes the deep throated guns; the redly rolling fire, the hiss of the strangest sights the sea has ever witnessed.

Soon Hawke himself, in the Royal George, of 100 guns, came on a stern and majestic, seeking some fitting antagonist. This was the great ship that afterwards sank ignominiously at Spithead, with "twice four hundred men," a tale which, for every English boy, is made famous in Cowper's immortal ballad. But what an image of terror and battle the Royal George seemed as in the bitter November storm she bore down on the French fleet! Hawke disdained means of escape, and made his pilot the French liner, Le Formidable, a French liner, as it swept past to attack the main body of the French, vomited on the unfortunate Le Formidable a dreadful broadside. And upon each British ship, in turn, as it rolled past, lay him and flame, the gallant Frenchman flung an answering broadside. Soon the thunder of the guns deepened as ship after ship found its antagonist. The short November day was already darkening; the thunder of surf and of tempest answered in yet wilder notes the deep throated guns; the redly rolling fire, the hiss of the strangest sights the sea has ever witnessed.

Howe, in the Magnanime, was engaged in fierce conflict, meanwhile with Theseus, when a sister English ship, the Montague, was flung by a huge sea on to the quarter of Howe's ship, and practically disabled it. The Torbay, under Captain Keppel, took Howe's place with the Theseus, and both ships had their lower-deck ports open, so as to fight with their heaviest guns. The unfortunate Frenchman rolled to a great sea; the wide-open ports dipped, the green water rushed through, quenched the fire of guns, and swept the sailors from their quarters. The great ship shivered, rolled over still more wildly, and then, with 700 men, went down like a stone. The British ship, with better luck and better seamanship, got its ports closed, and was saved. Several ships by this time had struck, but the sea was too wild to allow them to be taken possession of. Night was falling fast, the roar of the tempest still deepened, and no less than seven huge French liners, throwing their guns overboard, ran for shelter across the bar of the Vilaine, the pursuing English following them almost within reach of the spray flung from the rocks. Hawke then, by signals, brought his fleet to anchor for the night under the lee of the island of Duuel.

It was a wild night, filled with the thunder of the surf and the shriek of the gale, and all through it, as the English ships rode, madly straining at their anchors, they could hear the sounds of distress guns. One of the ships that perished that night was a fine English seventy-four, the Resolution. The morning broke as wild as the night. To leeward two "east line" of battle ships could be seen on the rocks; but in the very middle of the English fleet, its masts gone, its hull battered with shot, was the flagship of Conflans. The French admiral, in the darkness and tempest of the night, the unfortunate Frenchman, all unwitting, had anchored in the very midst of his foes. As soon as, through the

grey and misty light of the November dawn, the English ships were discovered, Conflans on his cables and drifted ashore. The Essex, 64 guns, was ordered to pursue her, and her captain, an impetuous Irishman, obeyed his orders so literally that he too ran ashore, and the Essex became a total wreck.

"When I consider," Hawke wrote to the Admiralty, "the season of the year, the hard gales on the day of action, a flying enemy, the shortness of the day, and the coast they were on, I can boldly affirm that all that could possibly be done has been done." History itself scarcely exceeds it in the quality of effectiveness. Quiberon saved England from invasion. Its political results in France, cannot be overestimated here. The victory gave a new complexion to English naval warfare. Rodney and Howe were Hawke's pupils, and the English school of sea-warfare was born. The victory gave a post-captain when Hawke died, learned his tactics in Hawke's school. No sailor or ever served England better than Hawke. And yet, such is the irony of human affairs, that on the very day when Hawke was adding the thunder to his guns to the disposition of the English fleet, the gallant Frenchman, crushing the fleet that threatened England with invasion, a London mob was burning his effigy for having allowed the French to escape his blockade.

Continued Next Saturday.

## REASONS FOR ROTATIONS

(The Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.)

At the basis of all genuine rotations lies the fact that plants differ from one another; they differ from one another in their demands upon the soil, both chemical and physical; they differ with regard to their root system, depth of feeding, their moisture requirements, their time of feeding, their rates in reaching maturity, etc.

Many plants impoverish the soil; a few enrich it; some soil its physical condition, while others improve it in both chemical and physical; they differ in the growth of weeds, while others are able to hold the weeds in check or require such cultivation and treatment as will prevent their growth. All these differences fit plants for different places in rotation, and a well-arranged rotation is one in which the strong points of one crop follow so as to fit into the weak points of another, or vice versa, and in this way reduce deficiencies to a minimum.

One crop that requires a large amount of one element should be followed by one that requires less of that element and probably more of another. A shallow rooted crop should be followed by one that is deeper rooted, so that plant food which may have escaped the shallower roots may be caught by the deeper roots, and the nutriment in the soil may be used to a greater depth. Crops that are exhaustive to the soil should be followed by crops that are restorative, and crops that are conducive to the growth of weeds should be followed by a weed-destroyer crop.

A French 70-gun ship, La Superbe, threw itself betwixt Hawke and Conflans. Slowly the huge mass of the Royal George bore up, so as to bring its broadside to bear on La Superbe, and then the English guns broke into a tempest of flame. Through spray and mist and flame, the gallant Frenchman flung an answering broadside, and a tempest of cries was heard; the British sailors ran back their guns to reload. A sudden gust cleared the atmosphere, and La Superbe had vanished. Her topmasts gleamed wet, for a moment, through the green sea, but with her crew of 850 men, she had sunk, as though crushed by a thunderbolt, beneath a single broadside from the Royal George. Then from the nearer shore the short French frigates, the two great ships, with slanting decks and fluttering canvas, and flung down to leeward, began their fierce duel. Other French ships crowded to their admiral's aid, and at one time no less than seven French liners, throwing their guns overboard, ran for shelter across the bar of the Vilaine, the pursuing English following them almost within reach of the spray flung from the rocks. Hawke then, by signals, brought his fleet to anchor for the night under the lee of the island of Duuel.

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Cultures Deep and Outlines are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 3-page booklet on the care and treatment of the skin and hair, is sent free. Address: Parfums de France, Corp., Dept. 9K, Boston, U.S.A.

## NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a Bill will be presented for enactment at the next session of the Provincial Legislature entitled: "An Act respecting the paving of Streets and Sidewalks in the City of St. John." The objects desired to be attained by this Bill are:

(1) To enable the City of Saint John to pave any street or portion of street or sidewalk and charge one half of the cost of the paving to the property fronting on both sides of the streets, the City paying the other half of such cost.

(2) To enable the said City to lay down sidewalks and charge one half the cost thereof to the owners of the properties abutting on the sidewalks.

(3) To provide that no owner of any building shall permit water to be discharged or to escape or percolate therefrom, upon or through any street, otherwise than by a properly constructed underground drain or conduit discharging into a public sewer.

Dated at Saint John, N.B., the 30th day of January, A.D. 1914.

HERBERT B. WARDROP, Clerk.

## BREAKS AND COLD IN A JIFFY! TRY IT

"Pape's Cold Compound" gives quick relief—Don't stay stuffed-up!

You can end gripe and break up a severe cold either in head, chest, body or limbs by taking a dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" every two hours until three doses are taken. It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose running, relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! Ease your throbbing head—nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only 25 cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Be sure you get the genuine.

## Devil's-Food Patties.

To a cupful of milk add four ounces of butter, chocolate, and cook in the double boiler till thick and smooth. Beat a half cupful of butter to a cream; add gradually one and a half cupfuls of sugar and the yolks of three eggs. Beat the chocolate into shavings, and two cupfuls of pastry flour, with which two rounded teaspoonfuls of baking-powder have been sifted. Mix well, and stir in the wellbeaten whites of the three eggs. Bake in small patty tins, and coat with chocolate icing.

Hermits.

Three-quarters of a cupful of butter, mixed with a cupful of brown sugar, and a half cupful of flour, dissolved in one tablespoonful of hot water; two and a half cupfuls of flour.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Williams

MAILED CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 13th March, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, 3 times per week each way, between Sussex and No. 2 Rural Mail Route from the pleasure of P. M. General.

Information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Sussex and route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

A. R. COLTIER,  
Post Office Inspector.  
St. John, N.B., Jan. 23, 1914.

MAILED CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 13th March, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, 6 times per week each way, between Sussex and No. 2 Rural Mail Route from the pleasure of P. M. General.

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A. R. COLTIER,  
Post Office Inspector.  
St. John, N.B., Jan. 23, 1914.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a Bill entitled AN ACT TO AMEND THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT will be presented for enactment at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick. The objects of the Bill are to fix a date for filing voters' lists in Municipal elections, to extend the term of Councilors to 3 years; and an indemnity of \$100. The Bill is intended to apply only to the Parishes in the County of Saint John.

Dated the 26th day of January, A.D. 1914.

JAMES KING KELLEY,  
County Secretary.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a bill entitled AN ACT RELATING TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN SAINT JOHN will be presented for enactment at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick. The objects of the Bill are to empower the Commissioners of the General Public Hospital at Saint John to build a new Hospital, and Municipal Council of the City and County of Saint John to issue bonds to extent of \$300,000 to pay for such new hospital.

Dated 26th of January, 1914.

JAMES KING KELLEY,  
County Secretary.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the North End, will take place on the Tuesday, 3rd of February, 1914, at the Library, Union Hall, to hear reports and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

(Signed) A. B. FARMER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

sifted with a half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, a quarter teaspoonful each of cloves, mace, all-spice, and nutmeg, and finally one cupful of seeded raisins. Roll a quarter of inch thick, cut with cookie-cutter, put a few raisins on each, and bake in a moderate oven for twelve to fifteen minutes.

## Sand Cookies.

To a half a cupful of butter creamed with a cupful of sugar, add the yolk of one egg well beaten, two cupfuls of flour sifted with two level teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, and a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of milk, the white of the egg, and enough more flour to make the proper consistency to roll. Roll and shape, sprinkle with two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon mixed with four of sugar, decorate with halves of almonds, and bake in a quick oven.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for twenty-one years, renewable at an annual rental of \$1 an acre, more than 1,500 acres can be leased to one person. And yet, such is the irony of human affairs, that on the very day when Hawke was adding the thunder to his guns to the disposition of the English fleet, the gallant Frenchman, crushing the fleet that threatened England with invasion, a London mob was burning his effigy for having allowed the French to escape his blockade.

PLACER MINING CLAIMS are \$500 each and from \$100 to \$500 feet wide. Entry fee, \$3. Not less than \$100 must be expended in development of claim. No claim can be purchased at \$1 an acre.

DEVELOPING.—Two leases of five miles each of a river may be issued to one applicant for a term of 30 years. Rental, \$500 per annum. Royalty, 5% of net cost after the output exceeds \$10,000.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR. N.B.—Unusual development of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## ASSESSORS' NOTICE

The Board of Assessors of Taxes for the City of Saint John hereby require all persons liable to be rated for the year 1914 forthwith to furnish to the Assessors true statements of all their property, real estate, personal estate, and income which is assessable under the "Saint John City Assessment Act, 1904," and hereby give notice that the blank forms on which statements may be furnished can be obtained at the office of the Assessors, and that after statements must be perfected under oath and filed in the office of the Assessors, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated the 25th day of January, A.D. 1914.

ARTHUR W. SHARP,  
Assessors.

URIAH DRAKE,  
TIMOTHY T. TANTALUM,  
JOHN ROSS.

Extracts from the "Saint John City Assessment Act, 1904."

"Sec. 32. The Assessors shall ascertain, as nearly as possible, the part of the real estate, the personal property, and the income of any person, who has not brought in a statement in accordance with their notice as required by this law, and shall make an estimate thereof at the true value and amount, to the best of their information and belief; and such estimate shall be conclusive upon all persons who have not filed their statements within the time unless they show a reasonable excuse for the omission."

"Sec. 43. No person shall have an abatement unless he has filed with the Assessors the statement under oath within the time required; nor shall the Common Council, in any such case, sustain an appeal from the judgment of the Assessors, unless they shall be satisfied that there was good cause why the statement was not filed in due time as herein provided."

THE head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of arable land in any part of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Land Agency or Sub-Agent for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent) on certificate of the Sub-Agent.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land for three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price 25 cents per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of six years from date of pre-emption (including the year of pre-emption) and cultivation of the land for three years. A homesteader is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land after report of the Homestead Inspector. Application for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each year, and cultivate 40 acres and erect a house worth \$200.

N.B.—Unusual development of this advertisement will not be paid for.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

NOTICE OF SALE.

There will be sold at public auction on 7th of February, 1914, at Chubb's Corner, Saint John, at 12 noon, in suit Lancaster Loan, Limited, vs. William G. Lee and others, all the interest of defendants in leasehold property situated in said City on Wall Street adjoining St. Paul's Church, having 62 feet 6 inches on Wall Street, 75 feet in the rear, 148 on Burpee Avenue and 121 feet on its southern line.

For particulars and terms apply to undersigned solicitor.

Dated 24th November 1913.

AMON A. WILSON,  
Master in Chancery.

STEPHEN B. BUSTIN,  
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Earn \$15 weekly in spare time mailing catalogues for large Mail Order House. Men and women wanted everywhere. Supplies free. National Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

**SURPRISE SOAP.**  
A PURE HARD SOAP.  
Makes Children Play of Wash Day.

One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33 1-3 per cent on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance. :: Minimum charge 25 cents.

## Classified Advertising

One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33 1-3 per cent on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance. :: Minimum charge 25 cents.

WANTED.

AGENTS—Every household on farm, in small town, or suburbs where oil lamps are used needs and will buy this wonderful mantle lamp; burns common coal oil (kerosene), gives a light five times as bright as electric; one former cleared over \$500.00 in six weeks; hundreds earning \$100.00 to \$200.00 per month. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory, and sample lamp for free trial. Mantel Lamp Co., 829 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal, Can.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$8 a day selling Mendets, which means Granite, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Bolders, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten cents. Collette Mfg. Company, Collingwood, Ontario.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, wages about \$100; experience unnecessary. Send age, postage. Railway, care Standard.

WANTED—Agents to sell foxes for immediate delivery and 1914 delivery. Fundy Fox Co., 96 Princess Street, St. John, N.B.

WANTED—Two first-class barns makers. Apply Edward Hogan, 47 Waterloo Street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SALESMEN WANTED—Experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay. Write for large list of openings offering opportunities from \$100 to \$500 a month while you learn position assured. Address Dept. 533, National Salesmen's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco.

LEARN BARBER TRADE—few weeks required; tools free; positions secured; Moler System; twenty-two years established; modern method of teaching; write for particulars—L.B. BARBER, COLLEGE, 628 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal.

FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES. All kinds, half dozen 17C by mail. New Home machines twenty per cent discount during the holidays; Wilcox & Gibbs machine \$15; W. & W. manufacturing machine \$10; White machine \$7; Domestic and all machines repaired—William Crawford, 105 Princess Street, St. John, N.B.

FOR SALE—A good lot of work horses and one or two drivers. Apply, The Hibbard Co., Limited, Fredericton, N.B.

SAWMILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.—Steam and water power plant in Victoria County is being offered for sale at a low price for immediate sale. Suitable terms can be made for renting and sawing out this season's cut of spruce and hardwood. Capacity about three million feet. For further particulars write P. O. Box 376, St. John, N.B.

FOR SALE—Fifty ash sleighs for sale at Edgemoor's. Send for prices and catalogue. Edgemoor's, 115 City Road.

FOR SALE.

Two splendid West Side properties at moderate prices. For application to Messrs. Fairweather and Porter, No. 67 Prince William Street.

FOR SALE—Twenty, 55 ft. over all, 14 ft. 3 in. beam, 6 ft. deep, fully equipped with winches, 10 and 20 compound engines, surface condenser and pumps. All connections and pipes brass and copper. Address T. M. McGrath, Tusket, N.S.

TO LET.

TO RENT—May first, a few new offices over new Bank of British North America. Fire-proof building, elevator and modern conveniences. Apply to the Bank of British North America.

OFFICE TO RENT.—On Water St., facing Market Square, ground floor. Enquire of Paterson and Co., 7 and 9 Water Street.

TO LET—A suite of two offices and one single office in our new office building No. 167 and 169 Prince William Street; also store and small flat No. 267 Brussels Street. For particulars inquire Armstrong and Bruce, 85 Prince William Street.

FLATS TO LET—Metcalfe Street, 2 flats, new house, modern improvements. Apply 69 Durham Street. Phone 65-4-1.

OFFICE TO LET.—Nice large office in the Dearborn Building, 93 Prince William St.

TO LET—Rooms newly furnished, electric light, and heated, 168 King Street East.

ENGINEERING

Electric Motor and Generator Repairs, including rewinding. We try to keep your plant running while making repairs.

E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.  
Nelson Street. St. John, N.B.

J. FRED WILLIAMSON

MACHINIST AND ENGINEER.  
Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work.

INDIAN TOWN, ST. JOHN, N.B.  
Phones, M-229; residence M-1724-11.

ENGRAVERS

F. C. WESLEY & CO.  
Artists, Engravers and Electrotypers, 59 Water Street, St. John, N.B.  
Telephone 982.

Musical Instruments Repaired

VIOLINS, MANDOLINS and all stringed instruments and Bows repaired.

SYDNEY GIBBS  
81 Sydney Street.

## HOTELS.

PARK HOTEL

M. BOHAN, Proprietor.  
-46-49 King Square, St. John, N.B.  
American Plan. Electric Elevator. Street cars stop at door to and from all trams and boats.

ROYAL HOTEL

King Street.  
St. John's Leading Hotel.  
RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., LTD.  
T. B. Reynolds, Manager.

HOTEL DUFFERIN

ST. JOHN, N.B.  
FOSTER, GATES & CO.  
F. C. GATES, Manager.

CLIFTON HOUSE

M. E. GREEN, Proprietor.  
Corner Gorman and Princess Streets.  
ST. JOHN, N.B.

VICTORIA HOTEL

Better Now Than Ever.  
87 King Street, St. John, N.B.  
ST. JOHN HOTEL CO., LTD.  
Proprietors.

A. M. PHILLIPS, Manager.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RICHARD SULLIVAN & CO.

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