

ASK IMMUNITY FOR WITNESSES

Nichols and MacNab Fear Their Arrest

Seek to Prove Charges Against Lawmakers by Americans

Newspaper Men Arraigned at Bar of Quebec Upper House

Narrow Their Accusations to Two Members—Inquiry Begins Today

Quebec, Jan. 28.—Chief interest in the Quebec scandal today centered in the appearance of Messrs. Nichols and MacNab before the bar of the legislative council. The proceedings here were practically a repetition of what occurred in the assembly yesterday, and the newspaper men would make no direct charges on their own responsibility against any other councillors but Hon. Messrs. Bernard and Bergeron, though they repeated the names of Hon. Messrs. Devarenes and Gilman, as having been furnished the Burns detective by Mr. Mousseau, chairman of the private bills committee in the lower house.

Messrs. Nichols and MacNab said that they had no personal knowledge of the party or parties who originated the attempt to investigate the manner in which legislation is enacted at Quebec, and later on employed the Burns detective. They professed the same ignorance as to who had furnished the money to retain the services of the detectives and purchase the influence of legislators.

There was some connection when the Mail men were detained at the bar for refusing to give a straight "yes" or "no" answer as to whether they had accepted of any bribe to publish any other member of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Mousseau, having received notice in connection with the passage of the Montreal Bill, accused only two.

The question, however, was finally allowed and Messrs. MacNab and Nichols said they would take no personal responsibility for any accusations against other members than the two specifically mentioned.

This concluded the examination in the Upper House, and thereupon closed its business for the day. The committee of investigation, where the fullest evidence will be given, it is generally considered that the examinations before the bar have been somewhat in the nature of a curtain-raiser, and that the real work will hardly begin until Mr. Beck and the detectives appear to explain the circumstances of the coup which they effected.

Tomorrow morning the editors will appear before the investigation committee of the council.

Ask Immunity for Witnesses.

When a special committee appointed to the Quebec assembly to investigate the charges of the Montreal Daily Mail against J. J. Burns, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Marchal, for Messrs. Nichols and MacNab, stated that he had been unable to get in communication with Mr. Beck, of Montreal, and he desired very much to be ready to go ahead the next morning. It has just been learned that Mr. Bidinger, the Burns detective man, has been appointed Chief of Police of New York city. This change of the situation somewhat with regard to a very important witness, and he suggested that the committee should adjourn until Friday.

The following motion was presented to the committee by Mr. Bisillon, representing the newspaper men:

"To the honorable special committee appointed by the legislative assembly to inquire into the facts concerning Mr. J. J. Burns, Messrs. Nichols and MacNab have the honor to declare that they desire to summon Mr. Edward Beck, G. B. Bidinger, and Mr. J. J. Burns, E. D. Koy, Miss Margaret E. Burns, J. T. Martin and Alex. Applebee, to appear before you, and to that end they want accorded to these witnesses the privilege of coming and going in and out of this province, and after having been heard to return to their country without being sued, arrested, detained, or molested by reason of the information or violation of any regulations or law concerning the immunity and privilege of the legislature of this province regarding a certain bill bearing No. 158, or other references concerning the preparation and presentation and the adoption of this bill."

Hon. Mr. Taschereau asked what was the procedure to follow, and Mr. Bisillon suggested that the legislative assembly might pass a resolution. Mr. Taschereau said: "But if there is an offence against the criminal law, would a resolution of the house apply?"

Mr. Bisillon stated that the government could grant immunity as regards provincial law. As far as offences against the criminal code were concerned, they would be another matter; they did not ask the provincial legislature to interfere with the criminal law.

On being asked if all the witnesses mentioned in the motion were in the United States, Mr. Marchal answered: "All, except Mr. Beck."

Mr. Perron feared if a guarantee were issued by the legislature to these witnesses there might be a clash between the dominion and provincial authorities, and the witnesses might later be landed in jail. He said they all wished to have these witnesses come to give all the testimony that they had to give, but it was well, first, that the legislature should be sure that they would be able to carry out the guarantee of immunity which they were prepared to give.

Mr. Teller said that though the criminal code was a federal law it was enforced by the province.

Mr. Taschereau said that in the time intervening between then and the sitting of the committee at half past ten on the

LABOR MEMBER HANDS GOVERNMENT SOME HARD KNOCKS

Mr. Verville Declares Ministry Is Hostile to Men Who Sweat and Toil—Why Times Are Hard.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Mr. Verville, labor M. P., the last speaker before the vote was taken in the House of Commons last night, expressed regret that there was nothing in the speech from the throne indicative of any action by the government on behalf of the laboring man.

The general course of the government, he said, tended to give the impression that the ministry is hostile to labor.

While he did not disapprove of the appointment of a commission to investigate the high cost of living, he held that some immediate action should be taken to deal with the problem.

"When the fire is at a man's home," he said, "he does not usually send for the fire brigade by mail."

"Three capital cases," he said, "are mainly responsible for the high cost of living—tariffs, the over-capitalization of trusts and mergers, and the operation of the cold storage system."

Incidentally, he said, that fifty-five trusts and mergers have been formed in Canada in the last four or five years.

He declared, increased the cost of the clothing of the average working man's family \$40 a year while the additional cost of food-stuffs on account of the tariff was \$60 a year.

Moreover, watered stock caused a further extra payment of \$180 so that a big hole was made in the working man's wages.

As to unemployment, Mr. Verville took the ground that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not exaggerated when he said that 100,000 Canadians were out of work today.

He read a telegram from R. J. Pettipiece of Vancouver, to show that today there were 4,000 men out of work in the building trades alone, and that 10,000 people had left British Columbia for the United States because of lack of work in the last four months.

In greater Vancouver, 10,000 people were workless today. In other cities similar conditions prevailed.

"Our friends opposite told us in 1911," Mr. Verville exclaimed, "that if reciprocity passed the factories would close, reciprocity did not pass, but some factories have closed or have cut down to half time."

The absentees when the vote was taken included Premier Borden and Hon. W. T. White, both of whom are confined to their homes with illness. The premier was paired with Fred. Poirer, chief Liberal whip, and the minister of finance with Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

COL. SAM WILL BE ECONOMICAL

Likely to Cut Out Military Conference This Year on Ground of Expense.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—In all probability there will be no military conference this year. For the past two years these conferences have been held, when representatives from all parts of Canada have been brought to Ottawa to discuss military affairs. While these have been very beneficial it is not considered by Hon. Sam Hughes necessary to hold them every year in view of the fact that they entail considerable expense and that one every second year would be sufficient.

STR. INDRANI MAKES THRILLING RESCUE OF SCHOONER'S CREW

New York, Jan. 28.—Captain Dean and five members of the crew of the schooner Indrani from Swansea, Wales, were forced to abandon about 550 miles southeast of Cape Race on January 18, were brought to New York today on the schooner Indrani from Swansea, Wales. The schooner of 185 tons burden was owned by James Baird, Ltd. of St. John's, Nfld.

She left Herring Neck, N. S., on January 8, with a cargo of dry fish for Gibraltar. When two days out had weather was encountered, the strain on the vessel eased her to leak, and on Jan. 16, a tremendous sea struck her and she carried away the rudder and rudder post and caused her to fill.

With the rudder gone, the schooner was completely out of control. The sails and the two small boats were washed away, and Captain Dean and his five men were in a helpless state when the Indrani was sighted.

Although tremendous waves were running, Chief Officer H. T. White and five men launched one of the Indrani's boats and picked up the six distressed seamen. They had been forced to jump into the boiling sea, for the lifeboat could not get alongside the schooner.

Following day every consideration would be given to this important question.

At the meeting of the legislative council in the afternoon strong debates were made by Hon. Mr. Devarenes and Hon. Mr. Gilman that any money had been paid to them in connection with Bill 158.

FREE WHEAT MOTIVATES ANGRERS GOVERNMENT

Hon. Mr. Rogers Calls on Conservatives to Vote It Down

Minister Accuses Liberals of Sharp Work—Dr. Neely Declares the West is a Unit in Favor of a Larger Market for Their Output—Hon. Mr. Oliver Adds to the Discomfiture of Government by Referring to the Action of Provincial Legislatures Endorsing Liberals' Stand.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—President William H. Taft, this evening delivered before the Literary and Scientific Society of the University of Toronto an address on popular government.

Canada, he said, with 8,000,000 of people, had the advantage of profiting by the mistakes of the United States with a population of 30,000,000. In the past, Canada had exhibited discretion in studying the defects that the United States system had developed and in seeking to avoid them.

Popular government should not be based on the principle of majority rule, but on the principle of the right of the individual. That was why Anglo-Saxon liberty had proved to be the light of freedom in the world.

Dealing with woman suffrage, Mr. Taft said that the gender str. in order to prove their case, must show either that they have not the right to vote, or that, if added as part of the electorate, it would so improve the wisdom

of the government that action tomorrow would be a waste of time.

Mr. Taft said that the speech from the throne or called no special meeting of parliament to consider the present question. It was too late to do anything this year, but not too late for the coming season.

He therefore moved the following amendment:

"This house regrets that in the granting of a speech from the throne, the government has presented parliament, the said speech, with an extract from the M. P. Gazette, Bruce county, yesterday, by Hon. L. P. Pelletier, reporting him as having expressed his opinion in regard to the South Bruce election campaign, in connection with a speech delivered by the minister of militia at Vancouver, he stated that the extract was both misleading and untrue. He had spoken of the anti-German character of the action of the house, but of the speech delivered by the minister of militia. Neither had he appealed to the prejudices of Irish Roman Catholics."

To Take Off Ocean Limited.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson again questioned the minister of railways in regard to the reported discontinuance of the Ocean Limited from Montreal to Halifax, and the cutting off of other intercolonial trains.

In reply, Hon. Frank Oliver stated that the Ocean Limited would be discontinued during February and March, as it was not paying, and read a list of other trains, mostly summer expresses, which would be discontinued.

In reply to Mr. Emmerson's further query about any possible change of time in the Maritime Express to avoid delay in connections at Montreal, he gave no intimation of any change.

Dr. Neely.

After referring to the senate's treatment of the highways bill last year, Dr. Neely said that the government's attitude on the subject, turned to the naval question. "This government already has a policy on the statute books of this country," he said. "This was the Laurier naval service act of 1910. If the government was to be consistent, it must support the bill introduced by Mr. Levesque of Moncton."

Dr. Neely then got down to the root of the matter of his address free wheat. By the lowering of the American tariff, the government, which had opposed reciprocity, was now seeking to secure the export of thousands of head of live stock to the United States markets.

There had been a bountiful crop in the west, and the farmers had not been able to sell it in the United States. In 1913, 100,000,000 bushels of grain had been shipped from Port William and Port Arthur to the United States, and it had gone to Montreal, getting only a small portion.

In October, 17,000,000 bushels had gone to American ports, as compared with 10,000,000 in the previous year. In November the proportions were 22,000,000 and 12,000,000, and in December, 6,000,000 and 2,000,000 bushels. Western Canada had produced 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 60,000,000 bushels could be used in the Canadian market.

What was the rest to do with the surplus? What had been done was to throw it before the door of navigation, on the market, and in the process, it had been thrown away.

Mr. Oliver countered neatly. He referred to Mr. Neely's complaint in discussing the Laurier resolution last Friday, that the Laurier amendment was weak, because it did not specify any particular line of action. "Now we are giving him something specific," he said, "and we are giving him something right."

Mr. Oliver, amid Liberal laughter and applause.

Liberalism, continued the Edmonton man, was seeking to use itself to those questions which were of the greatest and most importance to the country. Free wheat would mean millions to the treasury, millions which it needed presently at the present time. The government insisted upon taking the position of "leave things alone and they'll get better of themselves."

He declared that the government's attitude was an attitude of indifference to the farmer's call. He brought him to the point where he ought to be satisfied to enjoy the morning sunshine, the singing of the birds, and the pleasant scenery, and that when he ventures upon reforming things he is out of his proper field and becomes a crank and a nuisance.

They seemed to regard industrial workers and labor men in something of the same light. How did the government intend to meet existing conditions? "We can't do it till we pass the address," put in Hon. Mr. Foster.

"If the minister will undertake to have

TAFT WARNS CANADA AGAINST PLUTOCRACY

Ex-President, at Toronto, Hopes This Country Will Curb Corporation Excesses Before They Are Too Deeply Entrenched—Should Profit by Mistakes of United States—Believes Woman Suffrage Will Win in the End.

and patriotism of the electorate that it would be better for all the people. Mr. Taft characterized as "hysteria" and a lack of a sense of proportion in those who participate in it does not commend them as a wholesome addition to the electorate.

In the end he believed that woman suffrage was inevitable.

Regarding the growth of corporations and the limitation of their power, he said: "No such great popular movement can be carried to a successful issue without a swinging of the pendulum beyond the point of swinging and excesses that are themselves unjust, unwise and likely to involve some detriment to the public weal. It is a part of the cost of having to pay in curing the original disease."

In conclusion, Mr. Taft said: "You are having a tremendous industrial expansion and you are likely to run, unaided, into on conditions that will be comparatively easy to corporate control and the danger of plutocracy we have encountered. I sincerely hope that our country will avoid the mistakes of the United States, and that you may take prompt steps that we did to prevent it reaching the danger point. I hope, too, that because you take up the necessary restrictive measures earlier you may avoid the excesses of reform that we are now having to meet."

He therefore moved the following amendment:

"This house regrets that in the granting of a speech from the throne, the government has presented parliament, the said speech, with an extract from the M. P. Gazette, Bruce county, yesterday, by Hon. L. P. Pelletier, reporting him as having expressed his opinion in regard to the South Bruce election campaign, in connection with a speech delivered by the minister of militia at Vancouver, he stated that the extract was both misleading and untrue. He had spoken of the anti-German character of the action of the house, but of the speech delivered by the minister of militia. Neither had he appealed to the prejudices of Irish Roman Catholics."

To Take Off Ocean Limited.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson again questioned the minister of railways in regard to the reported discontinuance of the Ocean Limited from Montreal to Halifax, and the cutting off of other intercolonial trains.

In reply, Hon. Frank Oliver stated that the Ocean Limited would be discontinued during February and March, as it was not paying, and read a list of other trains, mostly summer expresses, which would be discontinued.

In reply to Mr. Emmerson's further query about any possible change of time in the Maritime Express to avoid delay in connections at Montreal, he gave no intimation of any change.

Dr. Neely.

After referring to the senate's treatment of the highways bill last year, Dr. Neely said that the government's attitude on the subject, turned to the naval question. "This government already has a policy on the statute books of this country," he said. "This was the Laurier naval service act of 1910. If the government was to be consistent, it must support the bill introduced by Mr. Levesque of Moncton."

Dr. Neely then got down to the root of the matter of his address free wheat. By the lowering of the American tariff, the government, which had opposed reciprocity, was now seeking to secure the export of thousands of head of live stock to the United States markets.

There had been a bountiful crop in the west, and the farmers had not been able to sell it in the United States. In 1913, 100,000,000 bushels of grain had been shipped from Port William and Port Arthur to the United States, and it had gone to Montreal, getting only a small portion.

In October, 17,000,000 bushels had gone to American ports, as compared with 10,000,000 in the previous year. In November the proportions were 22,000,000 and 12,000,000, and in December, 6,000,000 and 2,000,000 bushels. Western Canada had produced 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 60,000,000 bushels could be used in the Canadian market.

What was the rest to do with the surplus? What had been done was to throw it before the door of navigation, on the market, and in the process, it had been thrown away.

Mr. Oliver countered neatly. He referred to Mr. Neely's complaint in discussing the Laurier resolution last Friday, that the Laurier amendment was weak, because it did not specify any particular line of action. "Now we are giving him something specific," he said, "and we are giving him something right."

Mr. Oliver, amid Liberal laughter and applause.

Liberalism, continued the Edmonton man, was seeking to use itself to those questions which were of the greatest and most importance to the country. Free wheat would mean millions to the treasury, millions which it needed presently at the present time. The government insisted upon taking the position of "leave things alone and they'll get better of themselves."

He declared that the government's attitude was an attitude of indifference to the farmer's call. He brought him to the point where he ought to be satisfied to enjoy the morning sunshine, the singing of the birds, and the pleasant scenery, and that when he ventures upon reforming things he is out of his proper field and becomes a crank and a nuisance.

They seemed to regard industrial workers and labor men in something of the same light. How did the government intend to meet existing conditions? "We can't do it till we pass the address," put in Hon. Mr. Foster.

"If the minister will undertake to have

HAZEL'S ORGAN FAIRED PRETTY WELL

WILL UNCLE SAM MODIFY THE POTATO BAN?

Woodstock Hears Rumors of Less Stringent Regulations—Archie Hodgson Likely to Die.

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 28.—Secretary Dagget arrived in Hartland yesterday to attend the poultry show. Shortly after his arrival he received a message from Washington to meet a representative of the government at Bangor, and left immediately on the evening train.

It is rumored that the United States government will modify the embargo restrictions so as to allow New Brunswick potatoes in on conditions that will be comparatively easy to corporate control and the danger of plutocracy we have encountered. I sincerely hope that our country will avoid the mistakes of the United States, and that you may take prompt steps that we did to prevent it reaching the danger point. I hope, too, that because you take up the necessary restrictive measures earlier you may avoid the excesses of reform that we are now having to meet."

Archie Hodgson, who was injured yesterday by falling from a water tank on the C. P. R., is in a very serious condition. He has not recovered consciousness, and the doctors have slight hopes of his recovery. His skull is fractured, and his arm is broken in two places.

He therefore moved the following amendment:

"This house regrets that in the granting of a speech from the throne, the government has presented parliament, the said speech, with an extract from the M. P. Gazette, Bruce county, yesterday, by Hon. L. P. Pelletier, reporting him as having expressed his opinion in regard to the South Bruce election campaign, in connection with a speech delivered by the minister of militia at Vancouver, he stated that the extract was both misleading and untrue. He had spoken of the anti-German character of the action of the house, but of the speech delivered by the minister of militia. Neither had he appealed to the prejudices of Irish Roman Catholics."

To Take Off Ocean Limited.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson again questioned the minister of railways in regard to the reported discontinuance of the Ocean Limited from Montreal to Halifax, and the cutting off of other intercolonial trains.

In reply, Hon. Frank Oliver stated that the Ocean Limited would be discontinued during February and March, as it was not paying, and read a list of other trains, mostly summer expresses, which would be discontinued.

In reply to Mr. Emmerson's further query about any possible change of time in the Maritime Express to avoid delay in connections at Montreal, he gave no intimation of any change.

Dr. Neely.

After referring to the senate's treatment of the highways bill last year, Dr. Neely said that the government's attitude on the subject, turned to the naval question. "This government already has a policy on the statute books of this country," he said. "This was the Laurier naval service act of 1910. If the government was to be consistent, it must support the bill introduced by Mr. Levesque of Moncton."

Dr. Neely then got down to the root of the matter of his address free wheat. By the lowering of the American tariff, the government, which had opposed reciprocity, was now seeking to secure the export of thousands of head of live stock to the United States markets.

There had been a bountiful crop in the west, and the farmers had not been able to sell it in the United States. In 1913, 100,000,000 bushels of grain had been shipped from Port William and Port Arthur to the United States, and it had gone to Montreal, getting only a small portion.

In October, 17,000,000 bushels had gone to American ports, as compared with 10,000,000 in the previous year. In November the proportions were 22,000,000 and 12,000,000, and in December, 6,000,000 and 2,000,000 bushels. Western Canada had produced 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 60,000,000 bushels could be used in the Canadian market.

What was the rest to do with the surplus? What had been done was to throw it before the door of navigation, on the market, and in the process, it had been thrown away.

Mr. Oliver countered neatly. He referred to Mr. Neely's complaint in discussing the Laurier resolution last Friday, that the Laurier amendment was weak, because it did not specify any particular line of action. "Now we are giving him something specific," he said, "and we are giving him something right."

Mr. Oliver, amid Liberal laughter and applause.

Liberalism, continued the Edmonton man, was seeking to use itself to those questions which were of the greatest and most importance to the country. Free wheat would mean millions to the treasury, millions which it needed presently at the present time. The government insisted upon taking the position of "leave things alone and they'll get better of themselves."

He declared that the government's attitude was an attitude of indifference to the farmer's call. He brought him to the point where he ought to be satisfied to enjoy the morning sunshine, the singing of the birds, and the pleasant scenery, and that when he ventures upon reforming things he is out of his proper field and becomes a crank and a nuisance.

They seemed to regard industrial workers and labor men in something of the same light. How did the government intend to meet existing conditions? "We can't do it till we pass the address," put in Hon. Mr. Foster.

"If the minister will undertake to have

Government Paid It \$16,000 Last Year

Moncton Times Did Much Better, Getting \$21,000

Federal Expenditure for Advertising in 1913, Was \$1,400,000—400 Lawyers Received \$170,000 in Same Period—Headmen's Reward Was \$35,000 During the 12 Months.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The government's advertising bill for the last fiscal year amounted to a little over \$1,400,000. Needless to say, the distribution of this immense amount went to newspapers and printing companies which sought to influence public opinion in favor of the administration.

Whether or not the "independence" of the Conservative press in regard to its discussion of public issues can be absolutely relied upon by their readers may be gauged by a few instances of the larger amounts received by some of the government organs.

The Montreal Gazette heads the list with a total revenue from the government of \$30,184, of which \$24,908 was for printing and lithographing.

The Windsor Telegraph, controlled by Sir Redmond Roblin, and Hon. Robert Rogers, came in for a total of \$20,237. The Montreal Star, the Nationalist organ of Hon. L. P. Pelletier, got \$23,872.

Le Patriote of Montreal received \$23,403 but the Montreal Star only got \$1,139 and Le Nationaliste only \$863. Le Devoir, Mr. Bourassa's paper, beat out the Star by a small amount. Its bill for advertising was \$1,919.

Standard Fared Well.

In the maritime provinces, Senator Denison's paper, the Halifax Herald got \$12,012.

Hon. Mr. Hazen's paper, the St. John Standard, did better than that, it got \$16,181.

The Fredericton Gleaser got \$2,222. The Moncton Times was rewarded with a total contribution of \$21,884.

In Toronto, the Mail and Empire received \$12,641 for government advertising. The Toronto World, \$10,635; the Toronto World, \$9,007; and the Toronto Telegram, which has been somewhat independent, got \$8,946.

The Orange Sentinel beat out the Catholic Register by a few dollars, the respective amounts being \$12,444 and \$11,418. As compared with this, the Canadian Churchman got \$60,600. The Presbyterian and the Westminster do not figure in the expenditures but the Congregationalist got \$74,716. In this connection it may be noted that the Calgary Ecypsoer got \$261,700 for advertising in the various departments of the government.

Some of the other Ontario papers which were remembered were the British News of Canada, Arthur Hawkes' paper, presented by the Ontario Press, London, \$7,798; the Ottawa Citizen, \$6,679; the Ottawa Journal, \$5,885; the Hamilton Spectator, \$7,965.

For advertising the Canadian naval service in the United States, the amount paid was \$19,385 and in British and foreign countries \$12,616.

400 Lawyers Got \$174,520.

The government's legal bill for the last fiscal year outside of ordinary business of the departments amounted to no less than \$174,520. Over 400 lawyers shared in the profits.

Among the largest shares may be mentioned S. Price, St. Thomas, law partner of the minister of labor, \$9,000; Hanna, Lesieur & McKinley, of Saratoga, the law firm of the Ontario provincial secretary, \$1,803.

D. Mullin, of St. John, \$3,865. W. P. O'Connor, of Halifax, \$7,590. Thompson, of Ottawa, a son of the former prime minister, \$2,430.

For investigations under the inquiries act mostly to pay special commissioners appointed to inquire into charges of partisanship, the total amount paid during the fiscal year was \$35,145.

TWO CHILDREN CRUSHED BY TRAIN AT SPRINGHILL JUNC.

Were Playing at Rear of the Cars on Siding When Accident Happened—Both May Die.

Moncton, Jan. 28.—Two children of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McKenney were run over by an I. C. R. train at Springhill Junction. Mr. McKenney is one of the most popular baggage men on the eastern division of the I. C. R.

According to information received here the little boy and girl were playing at the rear of the train on a siding. The train backed out—and ran over them, severing one of the little girl's arms and injuring her internally. She is not expected to recover. The boy's legs were broken and he was also crushed about the hips. He may recover. It is understood an investigation will be held. There is much sympathy for the father and mother.

MAIDS AND HO WANTS

WANTED—Country

58 Brussels street

NURSES V

WANTED—Young

a training school
Innsbruck, Address P. O.
center, Mass.

WANTED—Young

to take the Hart
interest taken in the
References required.
Glen, Superintendent
Washington St. Hart

AGENTS V

RELIABLE

representatives
meet the train
fruit trees throughout
at present. We wish
or four good men to
local and general ag
interest taken in the
ness in New Brunsw
prior opportunities
prise. We offer a p
and liberal
6 Wellington, Toronto

THERE is a boom

in New Brunsw
able Agents now
sent district. Pay
terms. Pelham Nur
Ont.

WANT

LADIES to do plain

at home; want any
pay; work sent on
paid; send stamp fo
National Manufac
Montreal.

MALE HELP

WANTED—Steady

smith. Apply,
David Black