

OTTAWA LETTER.

Blair's Administration of I. C. R. Grievous Disappointment to the Ministry.

The Double Price Census is the Worst Census Ever Taken in Canada—Blocking Demands for Information.

OTTAWA, March 18.—Concerning the census expenditure there is a little news to report. The government has now spent \$560,000 and has taken power to spend \$100,000 more. This will be as near as may be double the cost of the census in 1881 or in 1881. How does it happen that the government has doubled the cost of the same work? It is evident that the work has been worse done than ever it was before. Perhaps it cost twice as much to do had work as good, but if that is the case the government might have done better work and saved the other half million. As it is we have at two prices the worst census of the four.

It will be found that a large part of the extra cost is in the enumeration. If I am not mistaken, the returns will show that some constituencies have been counted at more than twice the cost of 1881. The cost of the enumeration is more than double, but on the average the expenditure has increased 100 per cent. This is not due to any increase in population, for the gain in expense goes on even in those countries where there are fewer people than there were in 1881. I suspect that Mr. Fisher's own county of Brome is one of them.

Mr. Fisher, for one thing, employed between two and three times as many enumerators. He expected to get his returns much quicker in that way. As a matter of fact, the returns are not any further ahead than they were at the time ten years ago. But a man who has only a few days' work likes to have a little more pay per day than if the job is longer. Moreover the government allowed each enumerator several days to obtain instructions. He is now being paid three times as many men as you need for obtaining instruction your bills will be swelled. In the same way the horse hire accounts are greatly increased. In short we have a state of affairs that is hardly a credit to the minister of agriculture.

It appears to be the general opinion here that the minister of railways has had to make some fight with his colleagues to hold his present position. Mr. Blair's health, it is presumed, is able to say, is considerably improved, and he will be able to make as good defence of his department as is possible in the future. That is believed to be the reason why he proposed to give up the department of railways and take an easy portfolio came from other quarters, and the wish that is father to the thought is supposed to be the wish of some of Mr. Blair's colleagues.

The financial condition and showing of the road is a grievous disappointment to Sir Wilfrid and other ministers. They did not expect it. Four years ago they really thought that Mr. Blair was a business administrator. They accepted his statement that under his policy the railway would not only pay expenses but yield a handsome return to capital. Mr. Blair figured it all out when he bought the Drummond railway, showing a clear profit the very first year and a much larger one in future years. He persuaded his colleagues that the road would be a great avenue of through export traffic from the west to the seaboard, and especially to the seaboard of Halifax. All this has not happened. Year after year parliament has been called upon to furnish more capital, and every year the other ministers have been told that they will get it all back in addition to the revenue. More than \$10,000,000 has been spent on capital account since Mr. Blair took office. He is asking for money faster than ever, and now the government is confronted with the additional obligation to find money to meet the acknowledged deficits that cannot by any possibility be charged to capital. That is believed to be the reason why the information was given that Mr. Blair would hand over the department to Mr. Sutherland.

But nothing is further from Mr. Blair's purpose. Whatever may be said about the minister he is not the man to be crowded out or to retire under fire, if he can help it. In this way may be explained the despatch sent by the minister to Mr. Milligan at St. John requesting him to announce that Mr. Blair had no intention of resigning. That was a little notice which Mr. Blair quietly served on his colleagues.

Opposition members are not making much headway in their demand for information about the state of negotiations between Canada and the United States or Canada and Germany. Actual negotiations with the United States seem to have come to an end two years ago. Since then the ministers have attended in various ways that nothing is going on. Yet when they are asked to bring down papers showing what representations Canada made at the time of the Nicaragua negotiations they refuse. The British government long since brought down all the correspondence between London and Washington. Sir Wilfrid says this is all right, because that incident was closed, but the correspondence between Ottawa and London still goes on and therefore the country must not know what has been written. One reason why this concealment should ever end. Between now and next year a letter may be sent to Washington, and the year after a reply may be received. Even if there is no reply Sir Wilfrid can say, as he said the other day, that it is improper to bring down papers until a reply has been received to the last communication from this country. A hundred years from now the Canadian government, by keeping up a desultory correspondence may

have the same reasons for withholding the letters written in the nineteenth century.

It is the same way in our relations with Germany. The situation was established by our tariff of five years ago. Germany concluded that this was a discrimination against that country, though it is not Canada was put on the black list and our goods pay the highest tariff. It seems that some correspondence followed, but reached no conclusion, and the government will not let us know what representations have been made until the ministers make an end of writing letters. That will probably be when they cease to be ministers.

Meanwhile the grain trade that we had with Germany is destroyed. Our wheat pays 40 per cent. more duty to Germany than the United States wheat, and the duty on other grains is either 40 or 50 per cent. higher than United States articles of the same kind. Yet the Canadian duty on German goods is not more than half as high as the United States duty on the same goods. There ought to be some remedy for this state of affairs, but while the government refuses to bring down the papers it also refuses to discuss the remedy.

OTTAWA, March 12.—The Hon. William Ross of Victoria is a reminiscence. That is not saying that he has not ceased to be an active man, but only that he carries around with him the traditions of the historic past. He served yesterday that he was in the house when the Northwest was bought, and was one of those who had doubts of the value of the property. There are two other survivors of that parliament in the chamber, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Costigan. Each has his own story. Mr. Ross came here as an anti-confederate and cast in his lot against Sir John Macdonald. He served in the Mackenzie cabinet as minister of militia, and towards the end was unceremoniously hustled into an office, only to be hustled out again fifteen years later with still less ceremony. Then he reappeared in this ninth parliament as cheerful as ever. Sir Richard was a confederate, and a Tory who in a fit of jealousy turned his back on Sir John Macdonald some years after confederation, served with the Mackenzie government as finance minister, but came somewhat humbly into the Laurier administration as a minister with a portfolio which has no duties attached to it. Mr. Costigan set out as an anti-confederate independent, served fourteen years in the conservative ministry, and became a Liberal as soon as the conservatives lost office.

Mr. Ross seems to be the most consistent of the trio, and in fact is in some disfavor by reason of his inconsistency. He got into trouble last week by trusting implicitly to his desk-mate, Mr. Charlton. Mr. Charlton made a motion, which seemed innocent enough, requiring the disclosure of the auditing general's reports in small portions, as fast as they were prepared, so that the members before coming to parliament could be well posted on the details of government expenditures. The government would oppose this motion. He had not yet learned of the horrors of publicity which haunts the ministers of today. The finance minister and his colleagues think they are too much exposed already. They would abolish the auditor general altogether if they could, just as a hoary sinner in his last days would like to abolish the Recording Angel. But Mr. Ross did not know that, and he overruled the motion. He was surprised a few hours later to find the motion lost by a party vote, with the exception that Charlton and Ross were recorded with the opposition.

Yesterday Mr. Charlton proposed a motion about alien labor. The speaker rose to state the question and, as the habit is mentioned the next man to speak might do as he had done. Mr. Ross was on his feet with his hat off in a moment and asked to be excused from being recorded as the seceder to any more of Mr. Charlton's motions. There was considerable laughter over this reputation of the member for North Norfolk. But before adjournment Mr. Ross had to make a declaration against one of the ministers.

It happened this way: The Northwest, as you may have heard, had a great crop. Some of the members say that there were two crops in one. The grain could not be got out of the country before navigation closed on the lakes. A large part of it is still west of Red River. Western men say that the farmers have lost heavily from the necessity of holding their grain in the elevators. Moreover, there were not elevators enough to hold it. The farmers have no means of getting their grain to the coast, and much of it is said to have been destroyed from exposure. Members say it is and always will be impossible for farmers to keep their grain on their premises. One knows a family which raised 70,000 bushels of wheat. The western people want railroads to carry the grain away, more elevators and warehouses to hold it, the right to build elevators along the track, better and cheaper arrangements for warehousing, changes in the inspection, and many other things. Generally they are against high tariffs on farm machinery, and set forth as a grievance the fact that Canadian manufacturers sell harvest machinery in Australia cheaper than they do in the west. Moreover, in their self-centered frame of mind the men of the west do think so much of the eastern outlet to their produce as we do in eastern Canada. Some of them said yesterday that they were not concerned whether the grain were shipped from Canadian or foreign ports, or by Canadian or foreign routes, so long as it got out of the country.

All this led Mr. Tarte to make a confession of faith. With Mr. Tarte this year all roads in debate lead to French River, and no matter where he starts he winds up in that vicinity. If he were English or Scotch river perhaps he would not be so struck with the route, but as it is, he cannot get away from it. Then Mr. Tarte setting to be an extreme protectionist, he is almost worse than Billy McLean.

Mr. Tarte told the Northwest men

that all their country had no more people than Montreal, and they could not expect the eastern cities to give up protection for the sake of the western farmer. The Northwest would get cheap transportation and everything else in reason, but eastern Canada would not sacrifice her cities nor her winter ports at the demand of the west.

Mr. Tarte left Rev. Dr. Douglas, who started the discussion, that the Canadians could manufacture as cheap as the United States. They said as cheap in the Canadian Northwest as the American producers sold in Dakota. The Americans slaughtered goods in Australia, and Canada must meet them there or not do business. But that slaughter must not be permitted in Canada. If once our factories were crushed, prices would be raised. So long as I have a seat in parliament I will have my say. I shall demand that we take as good care of our factories as of our transportation routes. And then Mr. Tarte took a voyage on French River. He wanted to know why Duluth should handle eight or nine million bushels of wheat, and particularly a higher tariff than we have Halifax, and in summer Montreal and Quebec. I am surprised, I am scandalized when I find people satisfied with this state of things. Mr. Tarte then announced that the Grand Trunk, which has closed by Portland, so long contemplated a change, and that Mr. Hays, the manager, was to become a Canadian, perhaps, though Mr. Tarte did not say so, in the line for a knighthood. Afterwards Mr. Tarte explained that the Grand Trunk was not leaving Portland, but that the change related to summer business. He went on to lecture the western people on their duty to be Canadians with large minds, regardless of Mr. Hays, the manager, perhaps, though Mr. Tarte did not say so, in the line for a knighthood. Afterwards Mr. Tarte explained that the Grand Trunk was not leaving Portland, but that the change related to summer business. He went on to lecture the western people on their duty to be Canadians with large minds, regardless of Mr. Hays, the manager, perhaps, though Mr. Tarte did not say so, in the line for a knighthood.

OTTAWA, March 12.—Parliamentary opinion is settling down to the view that there will be no changes in the tariff announced in the budget speech next Monday. This opinion may be wrong, but it is sustained by the fact that tariff discussion has somewhat subsided. Mr. Tarte loses no opportunity to advocate advanced protection and particularly a higher tariff against the United States. Other ministers do not contradict him and it may be taken as a certainty that the matter has only been postponed at all.

The cavalier answer which the Laurier government has sent to Chamberlain gives a good deal of annoyance to many of the members, though it is undoubtedly well received by the largest number of the Quebec ring of the government. Mr. Chamberlain, no doubt, expected a different answer when he asked the premier to come prepared to discuss the commercial and political relations of the colony with the mother country and the general problem of tariff duties. To be told that the tariff which the prime minister of the first colony did not see anything to discuss in relation to the defence of the empire, must be a severe rebuff to the colonial secretary and the announcement when it is made in the imperial parliament is likely to receive cheers from the same members who two days ago cheered the announcement of the capture of Lord Methuen.

It would be different if Canada were paying for the maintenance in the field of the Canadian troops serving in Africa, but this is all paid for by the British taxpayer. Our government joyfully announced only yesterday that the home government had bought in this country, through the department of agriculture, \$7,000,000 worth of food and forage for the war. This country is making money fast out of the Transvaal war, which has proved such a grievous burden to the mother land. Our government is making patronage out of it, and farming out, as far as possible, these imperial contracts among political friends.

The British government could have had the same supplies at a much lower price if the department of agriculture had stayed out of it altogether. The farmers sell the goods at the market value, so far as the increased demand for hay, horses and oats has put up the price, but in some of the articles there is a fine rake off, which this government might have prevented. So while Canada would not discuss a matter for the defence of the empire, our government is getting for its political supporters all the money it can out of this war. Yet it is a war for the defence of a colony and not of the mother country itself.

Mr. Tarte's supplies are going through quite rapidly, but his explanations are poorer and fewer than ever made before. The man does not seem to know anything about the works under his charge nor the reason for them. His officers, so he tells the house, have been instructed to get everything done at the lowest prices, and the auditor's report shows that supplies were purchased at extraordinary figures. Mr. Tarte has a habit of throwing the whole blame on his officers and pleading his own instructions to them, but though these matters are discussed every evening officers go on violating these alleged instructions. Mr. Fowler showed that timber had been bought at one-third above the current price for works at Wilson's Beach, and Mr. Tarte offered only the old plea. Mr. Kemp, who is a manufacturer of boilers, stated that the minister had paid over \$30 for one of which the regular price was \$20. Mr. Tarte said it was the fault of his officers. Mr. Taylor referred to the purchase of articles that nearly doubled the current price, and Mr. Tarte referred to the officers.

Mr. Morin told a story very much to the point. Mr. Tarte had a work down the St. Lawrence near Dorchester county, and the supplies were purchased by him from a former tory of Montreal who turned grit about that time. This gentleman came to Mr. Morin to get the timber. Mr. Morin was not making timber, but he took him to the neighbors and helped them make the bargain. He knew exactly what was paid for the timber delivered, and the price required. Mr. Tarte's friend never touched an axe or a cant hook. Yet in the public accounts Mr. Morin found that timber which his neighbors delivered to the middle man cost 4 cents a foot, was paid for by Mr. Tarte at 12 cents, and other timber bought at 12 cents cost the country 18 cents. The man who made the 6 cents a foot did nothing at all, and the country would have had it for the original price as well as the purveyor of Montreal. Mr. Tarte said it was the fault of his officers.

At Caraquez Mr. Tarte is building a

wharf and Mr. Fowler casually asked him whether he had first secured a title to the land. Mr. Tarte said that he had insisted upon his officers always securing the title before they expended money. Yet a further enquiry showed that he had no title and was building the wharf on a private owner's land with only a verbal bargain about it. He said it was the fault of his officers.

There is a place down in Gaspé called Grande Vallée. There Mr. Lovell, who represents Standstead in the house of commons carries on lumber operations. He needs a wharf to ship his products and Mr. Tarte is building him one for which the contract price is \$35,000. Mr. Lemieux, member for Gaspé, says that there is a village of 300 souls at Grande Vallée, but these represent apparently only Mr. Lovell's employees. There was a good deal of talk about this private wharf built at public expense, and it turned out that here again the money was being spent on private property. Mr. Lovell owns the land which the government is using and has not even arranged to give the country a title to it. Mr. Tarte says it is the fault of his officers.

But in these enquiries the minister had one triumph. Discussing immigration buildings, Mr. Fowler and other members called his attention to excessive prices for stores and furniture. Mr. Tarte again explained that several officers were instructed. Finally he got the papers and then announced with glee that he had been falsely accused. These expenditures at two prices were not in his department at all, but in the department of agriculture, and Mr. Tarte absolutely declined to defend Mr. Fisher's job. Mr. Fisher was in the senate gallery in the midst of a group of ladies and no amount of discussion could get him back to the chamber. Mr. Pope, who is a next door neighbor in the Eastern Townships to Mr. Fisher, spoke very loud while referring to the minister's gentle dalliance at a time when he ought to be explaining his accounts, but the minister's dalliance was not so gentle that he could hear.

In Nova Scotia works the discussion was chiefly about some proceedings in Mr. Fielding's constituency. Mr. Borden had letters from two or three liberals in the county, who strongly condemned the manner of these appropriations. They spoke of one work which was intended to be a canal connecting a lake with tide water for the benefit of the fishermen. It appears that the engineer did not take the trouble to ascertain the depth of the lake. When the dike was completed it was found that the bottom of the lake was above tide water, so that the water all ran out, leaving a dry lake and a dry ditch. Another work at or near Clarke's Harbor had proved so useless that even a good ship of the editor of the Coast Guard had broken out into poetry in denunciation of it. Mr. Borden read some of Mr. Nicholson's melodies, which went to show that the structure was only useful as a collector of ice.

Mr. Borden's enquiries as to the facts regarding these expenditures were not fruitful. Mr. Tarte made a general discussion of the hardships of the fishermen who required help and protection, which Mr. Borden cheerfully admitted, observing that it was in the interests of the fishermen he asked these questions. He thought the public money which the country voted for the benefit of the fishermen should not be wasted. Mr. Fielding discoursed about the importance of Clarke's Harbor, Port Latour and other places involved, but had no particular information concerning the structures under criticism. So the matter stands over for further enquiry.

S. D. S.

**JHN LEE'S FEAR**  
Was averted by the timely use of South American Nervine—Doctors did their best but were powerless.

Mr. John Lee, of Pembroke, says: "I had indigestion, I had no appetite, I was run down in flesh. I was so sick that I feared fatal results, and was almost in despair because my physician seemed powerless to cope with the disease. I was induced to try South American Nervine. I received so much benefit from one bottle that I persevered in the treatment, and today I am a new man and am cured completely."

SOLD BY M. V. PADDOCK.

**MISSING GLOUCESTER**  
**SCHOONER.**

The long absence of the Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooner Alva, which sailed for a Georges' haddock trip Jan. 25, with a crew of eighteen men, is causing much uneasiness, and there are fears that the vessel has been lost. Most of the crew were Nova Scotians, and some have large families. The list includes: Capt. William McDonald, a native of Mulgrave; Simon Langley, cook, a native of Arichat; William Fope, native of Mulgrave; N. S.; George A. Horton of Guysboro; N. S.; Robert McKinnon of Arichat; Capt. John B. Dall, native of Lockport; George Stone of St. Peter's, C. B.; Charles Forrest, formerly of Arichat; Elmwood Williams of Lockport; N. S.; Richard Jackman, native of Mulgrave; Ephraim Thorburn of Shelburne; Malcolm Edwards of Arichat; William Doucette of Meteghan; Joseph Chisholm of Ardouise, C. B.; George Hawkins of Beaver Harbour, N. S.; Joseph Rogers and a French Acadian named LeBlanc, natives of Arichat or vicinity, and all believed to be in the crew.

**Children Cry for**  
**CASTORIA.**  
**SAM LING NOW A METHODIST.**

MONCTON, March 16.—Sam Ling, a Chinaman running a laundry in Moncton, was baptised by Rev. G. W. Fisher in the Central Methodist church this evening. Sam has been a regular attendant at the Sunday school and services in the Central Methodist for the past year under the special care of Rev. S. T. Teed.

Your Throat.

Gargles can't go back fast enough by sprays don't reach deep enough; but the air you breathe touches every part. Then why not put some healing medicine in the air and let them go along together? That is what Vapo-Cresolene is for. It puts the healing medicine right on the places that most need it. You now see why it so quickly cures sore throat, bronchitis, hoarseness, whooping-cough and asthma.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.00 extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents each 25 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 115 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

MONEY TO LOAN.  
TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.

**The Cushing Sulphite Fibre Co. Ltd., of St. John, N. B.** are open to contract with Lumbermen and others for a supply of Spruce Pulp Wood for delivery next Spring, in large or small quantities. Apply to **Mr. JAMES BEVERIDGE,** St. John, N. B. Or to the Company at Fairville, N. B. Oct. 30, 1901.

**APIOL & STEEL**  
**PILLS**  
A REMEDY FOR NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS  
Succeeding Bitter Apple, Pfl. Cochin, Pennyroyal, &c. Order in all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from J. P. SONS, Limited, Montreal and Toronto, Canada, and Victoria, British Columbia, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons owing arrears of rates and taxes in the City and County of Saint John, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office, 43 Princess Street, in the City of Saint John, otherwise legal proceedings will be commenced to enforce such payment.  
Dated the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1902.  
By Order,  
GEO. R. VINCENT, Secretary.

**THE MOST NUTRITIOUS**  
**EPPP'S COCOA**  
Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for delicacy of flavor, superior quality, and highly nutritive properties. Sold in quarter pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

**EPPP'S COCOA**  
**BREAKFAST-SUPPER**  
**PICK UP LOGS**  
Below Fredericton.

It is expected a large quantity of logs, perhaps **20,000,000 Sup. ft.** Will come down River with the Ice on the opening of navigation.

**All Farmers**  
Are asked to make preparations to catch and **To Hold Them,**  
All logs picked up will be taken anywhere along the River by Steamers with Booms and paid for at the prices usually paid by Messrs Tapley and Sewall.  
Rating lines suitable for the work will be loaned to responsible persons For Log Owners.  
**J. FRASER GREGORY of**  
**MURRAY & GREGORY,**  
St. John, N. B., 13th March, 1902.

**SATURDAY'S PROBATE COURT.**  
Petition for letters of administration in the estate of Johanna Robinson were presented by Thos. Palmer, a creditor, and citation granted returnable April 8th. The estate is valued at \$200 persons' property, Macrae & Siskin's proctors.  
A petition was presented for passing accounts in the estate of Albert D. Wilson, and citation granted. J. J. Porter proctor.

**Cook's Cotton Root Compound**  
Is successfully used monthly by over 200,000 Ladies. Safe, efficient. Ladies take your strength from Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and cathartics injure. Price, 25c. 12c. per box; No. 2, 10c. per box; No. 3, 8c. per box; No. 4, 6c. per box; No. 5, 5c. per box. Cook's Cotton Root Compound is sold in all drug stores and recommended by all responsible druggists in Canada.  
No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in St. John by all responsible druggists.

**AT HIBERNIA, QUEBENS CO.**  
That was mortal of Benjamin ...  
Retiring on Sunday evening ...  
passed peacefully away during ...  
seated, whose scholastic attainments, and courteous and kindly manner won him the respect and esteem of those who were privileged to know him ...  
reached the ripe age of eighty-one ...  
of the Orange order, of which he had long been a member. The ...  
H. A. Cody of Greenwich, who ...  
delivered a touching and ...  
ment address. Very many of the ...  
assembly present had its children ...  
days before pupils and were now ...  
to pay the last tribute of affection and respect.

**IN BOSTON AND VICINITY.**  
Long recent deaths of former ...  
prolators in Boston and vicinity were ...  
following: In Brookline, March 8,  
Cornelia O. Whelpley, widow of ...  
S. Whelpley of Kingston, N. B., ...  
72 years; in Boston, March 8,  
J. Russell, aged 44 years, formerly ...  
of St. John; in South Boston, ...  
March 10, Mrs. Mary Hayes, widow of ...  
Amiah Hayes, aged 69 years, a former ...  
resident of St. John; in South Boston, ...  
March 9, John C. Milford, aged 33 ...  
years, formerly of Charlestown, P. S.

**W. W. Fuller, a farm hand, 22 years** ...  
old, residing at Hortonville, N. S., ...  
recently found dead in bed at his ...  
home, 235 Shawmut avenue. ...  
The cause of death was asphyxiation ...  
by gas from the burners in the ...  
room. The case was undoubtedly ...  
dependent on account of the ...  
fact that Fuller was 22 years of age ...  
and has a sister in Waverley, Mass.

**RETTED—A case of Headache that** ...  
S. T. Powders will cure in ...  
ten to twenty minutes.

**Ladies**

Finishing employment of ...  
the finest grade of Torchon ...  
made by the women ...  
in the evenings or

enous in construction, is ...  
red book of instructions ...  
and patterns are furnished

laces are made in forms ...  
in their own homes. By ...  
considerably to their income ...  
and living for themselves.

**TO CANADA**

**ES COMPANY**

Lace Loom furnished by us ...  
satisfactorily. If you wish to order ...  
enclosing Contract Order

limited quantities, and we are ...  
on their own Looms saves us

yard for the narrowest and ...  
much higher prices. ...  
of hobbins used an immense ...  
s, and yet all the grace and ...  
pretty patterns can be made ...  
on the Receiving Spool. As ...  
lief free by us gives the work ...  
of this Loom are not cheap ...  
handwork enters into it).

es to be made by beginners ...  
erns at our own expense for ...  
the worker and they pay the ...  
of the work except the Loom is ...  
must sign the Contract Order ...  
nce that you mean business ...  
ul. We are in a large way of ...  
ment for work. Indeed we

with after you have paid the ...  
for us to sell and for making ...  
any time after you commence ...  
message, etc.

ers are engaged summer and ...  
valuable material, and though ...  
yet we expect them to take

is just what we represent it to

STREET

ROVINCE

or as you send in the work ...  
sible for its safe passage to us ...  
St. John Semi-Weekly Sun