THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 9, 1894.

ANOTHER CASE.

THE fact that Neil McNevin, of Canoe Cove, was drowned in the West River as a result of the use of intoxicating liquor obtained in Charlottetown, speaks volumes to the electors called upon to vote on the 19th inst. True, the man might have suffered a like premature and awful death if the Scott had been law, and not enforced. But in the latter case, he and those who sold him the liquor would have acted in the law's despite. The liquor dealer, in that case, would be guilty of a crime against law, as well as against morals, while the negligence—of the community in respect to the sale of a poisonous and dangerous drug would not be so glaring as it is at present. There can be no doubt that the free rumshops of Charlottetown have proved a fatal snare to too many foolish countrymen. Seeing that high license and prohibition are alike out of the question, at this juncture, we believe that a large majority of electors would, for the sake of these weak brethren, vote in favor of the Scott Act, if only assured that vigorous measures would at once be taken towards its enforcement.

OUR SCHOOLS.

ACCORDING to the report of the Superintendent of Education, the Public Schools of this Province numbered at the end of last year 447, or five more than in the previous year. The number of school departments in operation was 544—an increase of 6. Of these latter there were 235 in Queen's County; 169 in Prince, and 140 in King's. There were but three vacant schools in the Province.

The number of teachers employed last year was 544—an increase of 6. Of these, 45 men and 20 women were of the first class; 123 men and 90 women of the second class, and 278 men and 266 women of the third class.

The pupils enrolled numbered 22,272, an increase of 123. Of these 12,103 were boys and 10,174 girls. The per centage of attendance was 58.13, against 58.58 last year. This per centage is a shade higher than that of any of the other Provinces of Canada. The Superintendent of Education remarks that "the increase in the number of schools that have made seventy per cent. and over is nearly thirty per cent. more than that of the previous year;" and "this is the most encouraging feature in connection with our educational work for the year."

The following comparative statement shows the number of pupils in each subject for 1892 and 1893:—

	1892.	1893.
Primer and Book I.	5,110	5,000
Books II and III.	7,932	7,807
Book IV	4,219	4,556
Book V	3,546	3,451
Book VI	1,257	1,297
Writing	18,459	18,619
Arithmetic	18,896	19,106
Grammar	10,916	11,097
History	7,577	7,715
Geography	11,570	12,137
Orthography	13,444	14,183
Composition	7,900	8,664
Music	4,722	4,717
Book-keeping	148	123
Drawing	3,894	4,453
Agriculture	559	814
Scientific Temperance		1,389
Latin	595	932
Greek		10
French	2,161	2,747
Algebra	750	1,039
Geometry	562	862

Upon this point the Superintendent remarks that "the increase in the number under instruction in reading, writing, composition and orthography is very gratifying, as the great essentials of a common school education are good reading, legible penmanship, correct spelling, and the easy and correct use of language when speaking and writing. Another noticeable feature in the foregoing table is the large addition to the number studying the subjects of the high school course. In geometry there is an increase of 359, or 17 less than the total number of pupils in the same subject ten years ago. There is also an increase of 289 in the number studying algebra. In 1883 the number in this subject was 466, as compared with 1039 in 1893. The increase in the number under instruction in French is 586, or 217 greater than the total number of pupils in this branch in 1883. In Latin there is an increase of 337 for the past year."

The amount expended by the Government for the maintenance of public schools last year was $118,106.49—an increase of $3,536.34.

The supplements paid to teachers by the trustees in 1893 amounted to $9,504.18—an increase of $96.10; and the expenditure upon school buildings during the year amounted to $7,174.02—a decrease of $1,530.01; while the contingent expenses of school boards amounted to $17,914.05—a decrease of $549.25. It would seem that the school trustees, at least, have been honest and prudent enough to economize when times were hard.

The total expenditure for education in 1893 was $152,698.74—an increase of $1,586.18; the expenditure per pupil in daily attendance being $11.78—an increase of 7 cents per pupil. Of the expenditure per pupil in daily attendance, the Government contributed for the public treasury $9.11 against $8.97 in the previous year.

The average salary of teachers of the first-class was in 1893: men, $474.50; women, $330; of the second class—men, $260.70; women, $204.37; and of the third class,—men, $205.26; women, $152.55. The highest salary paid a man was $820.00, and the highest salary paid a woman was $330.00.

A Danville, Ill., man is advertising in Chicago newspapers that he "hereby renews his allegiance to Victoria, Queen of England." No inkling is given as to what is his grudge against her majesty.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Hazen's speech was an able effort, and he easily commanded the attention of the House. His delivery is remarkably rapid, and he must have said as much in the hour and a quarter he occupied as another man would in double the time. He poured hot shot into Sir Richard Cartwright with telling effect. Cartwright affects to be very stoical, and there are only two or three of his opponents whom he will honor by sitting erect and listening to their speeches. The "small fry" he ignores, and pretends to busy himself writing letters with his head bent over his desk; but his ears are open all the same. While Mr. Hazen was speaking, Sir Richard was apparently writing, but frequently he would raise his head and glare on the man who dared to scorch him so unmercifully.

Dr. Landerkin took the floor after Mr. Hazen concluded; he was in a funny mood and kept the House in roars of laughter. But there was no argument in his remarks. The House was in a good humor, and both sides laughed heartily at the doctor. There are occasions when he is not amusing but insolent; this was not one of them, however.

Mr. Haslam, the new member for Vancouver, followed Dr. Landerkin, and his maiden speech impressed the House very favorably.

Then Mr. Perry took the floor. At first he was anxious to adjourn the debate, but Mr. Foster would not hear of that, and so Mr. Perry had to proceed. He accused the Government of inconsistency, and of being political thieves, and of stealing the Liberal policy. Referring to the visit of Messrs. Foster and Angers to the Island last summer, he said it was quite necessary that the Minister of Agriculture should make his appearance there, on account of the French population, and he found it very convenient to be present on the occasion of a tea party at the beautiful settlement of Miscouche, composed principally of French settlers. Mr. Perry was not aware that those two gentlemen were coming to Miscouche, and when he saw them on the platform he could scarcely believe his eyes. The Minister of Finance made a speech in which he was careful not to say a word about agriculture or fishing or any other industry, but confined himself to congratulating Miscouche on the fine turnout, on the fine-looking, healthy people it possessed, and he expressed the hope that the tea party would enable them to wipe off the debt of the church they had just finished. But the Minister of Agriculture took another stand. He began to lecture the people on the best mode of farming. He spoke of the advantages of mixed farming and went on to tell them something about cows. If the Island farmers, he said, fed their cows better and housed them better, every cow, whether good or bad, would give during the year a net profit of $45. Mr. Perry added that the intelligent people of Miscouche, especially the young people, were so disgusted with this statement that they left the meeting.

Mr. Perry then proceeded to prove that farm produce brought higher prices in the United States than in Canada and that if we had free trade with that country, nothing more could be desired. He discussed the affairs of the Island, accused the Conservatives of spending the capital of the Island and leaving over $200,000 of debt. The Liberals of P. E. Island he declared to be honest men, who like to pay their debts. Mr. Peters and he had attended the Liberal Convention in Ottawa last June—it was the happiest moment in his life. Mr. Peters endorsed the Grit platform—he returned to the Island and told the people what he had done, with what result? That in the ensuing general election he had been returned with 24 members against 6 Opposition. Mr. Perry then plunged into the Connolly-McGreevy affair. The Government, he contended, had muddled the tariff and deserved no thanks for the reductions they had made. Then with a fling at the tunnel and ex-Senator Howlan he wound up.

NEWS NOTES.

It appears that LeCaron, the spy, who died the other day, before going on the stand for the London Times' was guaranteed by that paper a life annuity of £1,000, and an insurance on his life of £20,000. Spies come high.

The London Chronicle's Rome correspondent says Emperor Franz Joseph, as well as Emperor William, has thanked the Pope for his encyclical to the Poles. The correspondent says he learns the encyclical was not satisfactory to the czar.

Departmental advices from Monson, another immigration agent, state that excessive rains have ruined the prospects of the winter wheat crop along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway, and that the farmers are desirous of bettering their condition by moving northward.

The Hants County Journal, published at Windsor, N. S., reports that "on Easter Sunday morning Archdeacon Weston-Jones was pleasantly surprised by the gift of a hand-some gold chain, a combined birthday and Easter gift, from the members of the Parish Guild." The same paper states that $1038.35 were given towards missions by the members of Christ Church—of which the Archdeacon is Rector—and appropriated as follows: Domestic Missions (Canadian Northwest and Algoma), $219.05; Foreign Missions, $221.90; Home Missions (Diocesan Fund), $597.40. These facts and figures speak louder than words.

The Spectator has this story of Carlyle: There is a story of Carlyle in his old age having taken the following farewell in his broadest Scotch of a young friend who, while almost always adapting himself to Carlyle's mood, had on a single occasion ventured to disagree with him: "I would have you to know, young man, that you have the capacity of being the greatest bore in Christendom." The boredom had consisted solely in the rather negative sin of not having been convinced of the truth of one of Carlyle's dogmas, all the more heinous because instead of standing boldly up to Carlyle and declaring his doctrine utterly perverse, the companion had betrayed his weakness by an apologetic tone. Now Carlyle liked disciples, and herespected antagonists, but he could not endure being merely thwarted without being thoroughly roused. Of course it is only exceptionally despotic minds that are bored in this way.

—The Montreal Gazette remarks: "Mr. Mercier, in the Interprovincial conference, proposed to place a provincial impost on all products of the mine and forest exported. Mr. Peters now proposes to place a provincial impost on all commercial travellers trying to do business in Prince Edward Island. These are illustrations of Liberal practice. Up at Ottawa there are heard dissertations on the iniquity of hampering commerce. That is Liberal talk."

Real merit is characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is manifested every day in the remarkable cures the medicine accomplishes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THAT TAX.

SIR,—Premier Peters may be a smart enough man in a law case, but as a would-be statesman he has muddled himself by reading the pernicious opinions of Henry George. Pretentious youths, inexperienced and callow, may think it fine to write up a single-tax theory. It is all very well for them, because it does not touch them. But a tax on the soil of a farm presses with (not single, but double) weight on the most toilsome of all industries. Do these writers not see, and does not Premier Peters see, that for every $6 of farm tax collected the selling price of farms is lowered by $100?

This little Province, which contains fewer inhabitants than a tenth rate town on the mainland, needs, they say (Heaven save the mark!) $2.40 per head to "govern" a man, a woman, a child, or a sucking baby,—which shows that we Islanders want a lot of governing. Does every honest poor man, with a wife and six children, realize that $19.40 was squandered on him last year to keep him and his family straight? And our new grit House wants more this year! Is not this monstrous? And, in addition to all this, Mr. Peters intends to tax the soil of the farmers' holdings from which they make a bare living by the sweat of their brow. According to all sound principles of political economy, income—which is but another name for profits—is the only legitimate source of taxation for revenue. Autocratic as he is showing himself to be, would our Premier dare to tax a carpenter's hammer and saw, the tools of the man's trade? Yet soil is the tool of the farmer's trade. Its assessed market value is not annual profits. Assess if you like, the surplus he makes over living and on that let the farmer and everybody else pay a fair share, if it takes more than $2.40 to govern a man—or babby. Premier Peters seems to be treating us to a new version of the socialists' cry—"property is theft," but even the socialists do not go so far as to call tools of trade "property" to be taxed. Premier Peters does.

ANOTHER FARMER.

INQUIRER AGAIN.

SIR,—I am very thankful to "Answerer" in Saturday's Guardian for being so prompt in replying to my letter of inquiry in THE EXAMINER of the 6th; but had that individual allowed himself more time for consideration, he must have come to a different conclusion; as it is, he only shows how illogical the Scott Act and Prohibition faction in this city are.

Through a typographical error my words "temperance (?) advocate," in my first letter, were printed "temperance advocate." This error, it was, no doubt, that led "Answerer" to issue his challenge to the "intemperance advocates." Though I claim to be as much of a temperance man as "Answerer," still I cannot let him go unanswered. I would like to ask "Answerer" or any of his tribe his definition of temperance. According to standard authors, the meaning is, moderation in the indulgence of appetites and passions. Having ascertained the true meaning of temperance, we will proceed to review "Answerer's" sophisms. No man, except he be evolved *a la* Darwin could possibly mistake them for syllogisms.

1. "If you license the sale of liquor, nine-tenths of the people who use it will abuse it," &c. Prove your major proposition, "Answerer." Unless you do this, you will be put down as an unprincipled libeller. Nine-tenths of the people who use liquor do not abuse it; the abusers are the exception and not the rule. But perhaps you call the most moderate use of liquor an abuse abuse of it, if so no one is obliged to follow your own narrow views, and as you are not known to be a very great authority, no one is obliged to follow your definitions.

2. "Liquor selling causes drunkedness" etc. Does drunkenness necessarily follow liquor selling? Don't be so broad in your assertion; as well might you say that gluttony is the outcome of food selling, but it is not the necessary outcome. In the name of truth "Answerer" be more accurate, build on more solid foundation if you want your syllogistic structures to stand the test of a logical analysis.

Why should anyone be licensed to sell that which will, etc.? There you are again. Do be so kind as to distinguish. That, taken in immodera e quantities, liquor will deprive a man of reason, I concede; that it will do so when taken moderately like any other beverage that God made, I deny. We want to license that sale of liquor, so that anyone who wishes to use liquor may buy it with the assurance that he is getting *liquor*; but you want to have Scott Act and its complement of dens and dives, where the unfortunate countryman gets a concoction which is as different from the pure liquor as stagnant water is to the clear spring water, and a drink of which causes more harm than a pint of good liquor.

4 and 5. "That which when abused causes harm is an evil," etc. Oh, what a wonderful logician you are "Answerer"! Why, man, you have missed your vocation. You should accompany Prof. Garner to the wild woods of Africa and there convince the apes and monkeys, after you have learned their language, that they are human beings and all they need is a little civilization. Your "sound" arguments could not fail to make them converts to your opinions, and it would be a fine place to give that fossil Scott Act another trial. So, according to your mode of reasoning, if a person abuses anything, that thing, whatever it may be, becomes an evil and must not be tolerated. See here, "Answerer," are you aware that by pushing that doctrine too far you run great risks of dying for want of food? "If it can be shown that the use or abuse of food caused one hundredth part of the harm liquor has, etc., food should not be tolerated. "Ye gods! protect us from 'Answerer,'" for he would condemn the whole world to starvation because of a great many persons abuse of food. Do you mean to say that food of any kind does not the one hundredth part of harm liquor does? Listen for a moment. Are you quite sure that you are not afflicted with that direful malady dyspepsia, and it is that which gives you such *idees noires*. Perhaps you are are not, but I can assure you that were you or anyone else to take the trouble of investigating, there would be found a far greater number suffering from the effects of over-eating than from the effects of over-drinking of spirituous liquors; else why is such a large business done in anti-dyspeptic remedies? You may meet ten persons on the street who have partaken too freely of an appetizing dish and will feel the effects of it in future years and because it is not then apparent you pass them by, but should you meet a person who has taken a glass too many you immediately cry out, "Because this person has drunk immoderately of liquor, therefore liquor is an evil and it must be prohibited." How reasonable!

A parting word "answerer". Endeavour to broaden your views on the liquor question and look up your first principles of logic before again putting yur hand to the pen, for verily you are geeing rusty in that line.

INQUIRER.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY. — The work of building the Moncton electric street railway will probably be commeced in May and pushed rapidly to completion.

The lower branch of the Daish national legislature, which has just made a compromise with the other branch, after a dignified conflict, is called the folkething. The city council—but that's quite another thing.

Masonic Carpet.—We have just opened the carpet for the new Masonic Temple. This carpet, which was designed, manufactured and imported expressly for the Masonic fraternity, is one of the richest carpets ever imported to this country, and when laid on the floor of their new lodge room, will be well worth looking at. You can see it just now in our carpet room.—Prowse Bros. & Co.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Tasteless—Effectual)

FOR ALL

BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS,

Such as Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Liver Complaint, and Female Ailments.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.

Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld. Montreal.

For sale by all druggists.

TINWARE

—FOR—

Creameries and Cheese Factories.

The very best work guaranteed on all jobs for Creameries and Cheese Factories. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THIS KIND OF WORK.

M. STEVENSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

Tinware, Stove Pipe, &c.,

55 QUEEN STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

All orders promptly attended to.

ap9—tf

HATS! HATS!

We have now a large and complete assortment of Hats to fit Boys, Youths and Men, secured at a great discount in Canadian, American and English markets. Come and see our Hats before going anywhere else.

McKay Woolen Co.

Charlottetown, April 9, 1894.

To Farmers, Dairymen, &c

Notice is hereby given to Farmers, Dairymen, Bee-keepers and others engaged in the various branches of Farming, that the Department of Agriculture will send to them, upon application, the Bulletins published from time to time, upon the Experiments and Investigations in agriculture, Dairying, Bee-keeping, Horticulture, &c., made at the Central Experimental Farm here, or at the Experimental Stations in the various Provinces.

Address all communications (post free) to "The Director, Experimental Farm, Ottawa."

By order of the Minister of Agriculture.

H. B. SMALL,
Secretary Department of Agriculture.

Ottawa, 31st March, 1894.

ap9—11

SUPERIOR FURNITURE

For Sale by Auction.

I am instructed by L. J. Ostrander, Esq., to sell by Auction at his Residence, corner Prince and Dorchester Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m.:—

All his Household effects, comprising 1 superior Heintzman Piano, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Hall, Bedroom and Kitchen furniture.

All the above is first-class and in good order.

Premises open for inspection on Tuesday, 17th, from 11 to 4 p. m.

Terms cash.

R. BEAIRSTO,
ap9—dy Auctioneer.

REGISTERED CATTLE,

For Sale by Auction.

I am instructed by B. F. Longworth, Esq., to sell by Auction at the Market Square, on FRIDAY, 13th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following Superior Bred Cattle:—

5 Cows, Shorthorn, Registered,
1 Heifer, 1 yr. old, Shorthorn, Regist'd,
3 Bulls, " " "
1 Jersey Cow and Calf.

R. BEAIRSTO,
mch29—wy 2i Auctioneer.

An Accident Policy

SHOULD BE { Liberal, Comprehensive, Reasonable in Price.

Only this kind is issued by the Canada Accident Insurance Co.

E. R. BROWN

BROWN'S BLOCK, CH'TOWN.

AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Ladies' Branch of the St. Vincent De Paul Society.

The closing meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was held in the society hall at the Convent de Notre Dame Thursday afternoon. There was a good attendance of members. The report of the secretary, Miss Katie Caven, was read and adopted. It reads as follows:—

EIGHT ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LADIES' BRANCH OF THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

I have the honor of laying before you the eight annual report of the St. Vincent de Paul Ladies' Aid Society.

The first meeting was held on the seventh day of November 1893, when the following office holders were elected: Mrs. D. Reddin President; the Rev. D. B. Reid Treasurer, and Katie Caven Secretary. The roll of membership amounted to nineteen, and the average attendance at meetings was ten.

The funds at the disposal of the society and sources from which they were derived are as follows:—

Contributions of members	$22.00
From society of St. Vincent de Paul	10.00
From young men of Little Pond	6.25
" organ recital in church	21.00
" Concert given by St, Donstan's choir	60.00

EXPENSES.

Printing and advertising for recital	$2.00
Tuning organ for recital	3.00
Rent for Lyceum for choir concert	7.00
Printing tickets and programmes for concert	1.75
Hire of Piano, organ and tuning	2.50
Paid for boots	41.40
" Dress goods-cotton	25.35
" for cloth and winsey	3.00
" cash to deserving poor	10.00
Cash received	$119.25
Cash expended	91.18
Balance	$28.07.

The following donations received during the current season are greatfully recorded: From Mrs. Kent, Charlottetown, dress goods, gray cotton, and left-off clothing. From Mrs. Thos. Handrahan a parcel of under-clothing. From Mrs. George McDonald, and Miss Katie McDonald of Annandale, a large box of clothing. Rev. J. C. McMillan box of clothing. From Mrs. B. Callaghan warm mitts and stockings. Mrs Murphy Cornwall, articles of wear.

The following is a list of the clothing furnished:—60 pairs of boots, 25 coats, 28 pair pants, 95 pieces of underclothing, 45 pairs stockings and socks, 10 shawls, 16 large dresses, 20 small do, 14 undershirts, 24 shirts, 12 pairs mitts, 1 blanket, 25 sundry articles of wear.

All which is submitted for approval.

KATIE CAVEN,
Ch'town, April 4, 1894. Secy.

His Lordship Bishop Macdonald was present, and addressed the ladies complimenting them upon their good work, and trusting that they would be long spared to continue it. Rev. Father Reid also made an address of congratulation and in referring to the approaching bazar in aid of the new Cathedral, said he felt sure the good ladies of the society would do all in their power to help it along.

After the business of the meeting was concluded the members of the Sodality repaired to the parlor of the Convent where a number of the pupils rendered a dialogue in a most pleasing manner.

The proceedings were brought to a close with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the Convent Chapel. The singing at Benediction was excellent.

The Modern Invalid.

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truely beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults physician; if constipated uses the gentle amily laxative, Syrup of Figs .....

No other remedy for Pulmonary troubles combines so many good qualities, nor proves so generally efficacious as Puttner's Emulsion. For sale by all medicine dealers, only 50 cts. for a large bottle.....

BARGAINS IN BOOKS

FOR TWO WEEKS AT

Carter's Bookstore.

In order to make room for a large supply of New Books now on the way from England and New York, and further to increase the demand for good and interesting literature, we will sell any or all of the Printed Books now in stock (except School Books) at

Twenty Per Cent. Discount.

This is a bona fide sale. We mark all our Books in plain figures, and our regular prices are as low as any.

Sale begins this (Saturday) evening, and will continue for two weeks.

Eighty cents buys a dollar's worth of Books, and you get your choice at

CARTER'S BOOKSTORE.
mch31 187 Queen Square.

Desirable Private Residence

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

I am instructed by Benj. Rogers, Esq., to sell by Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st day of April, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon:—

The Dwelling House and Premises now occupied by him on Hillsborough Square.

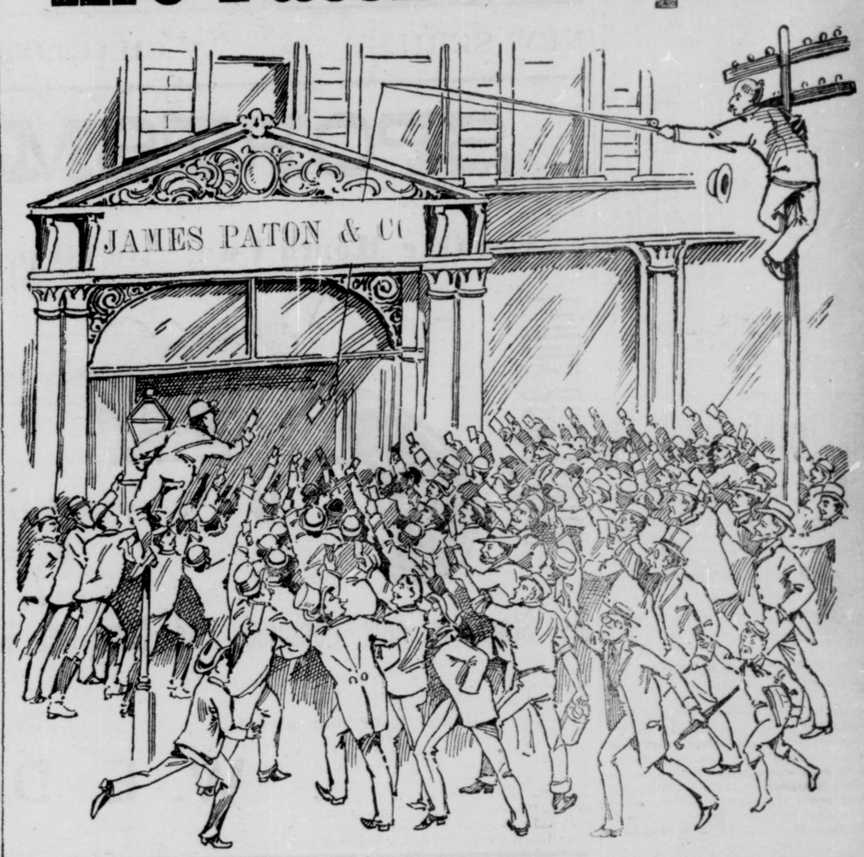
The House and Buildings are in first-class condition, containing two Parlors, Dining and Breakfast Room, two Kitchens, seven Bedrooms, Bath Room and Store Room, Hot Air Furnace and Water in Bedrooms.

Premises open for inspection on Thursday and Friday from 2 to 5 p. m.

R. BEAIRSTO,
ap7—dy tl sle Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

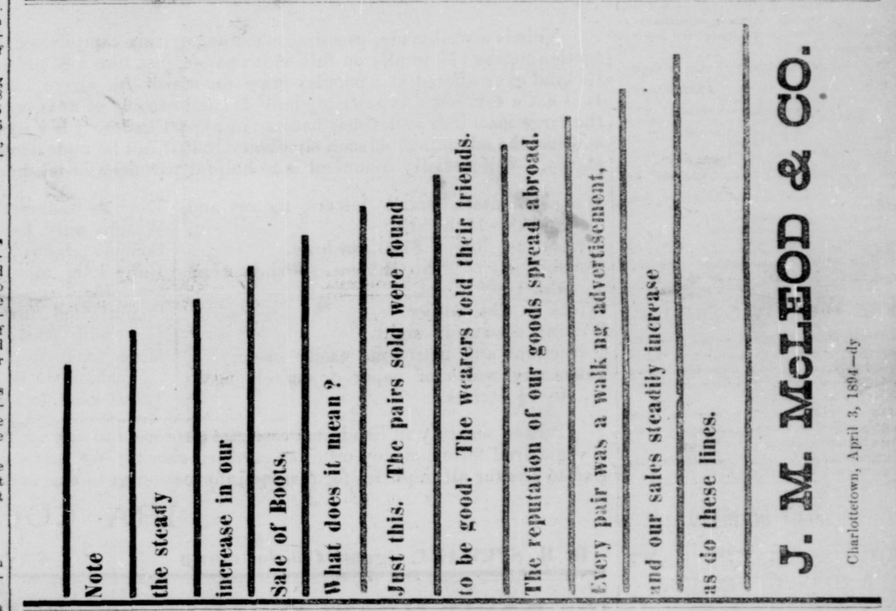
Are Paton's Carpets.



That's What Causes the Great Rush for Them!

JAS. PATON & CO.,

THE RELIABLE MEN.



GREAT REMOVAL SALE!

On the first of May we will move into DODD'S BUILDING, MARKET SQUARE, and before doing so we purpose clearing out a lot of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes.

The goods will be sold much lower than the same goods can be bought elsewhere. We will not take the trouble to move them if LOW PRICES will do it for us. So if you want to buy cheap Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, we can save you a lot of money by getting your supplies from us.

J. B. MACDONALD & CO.

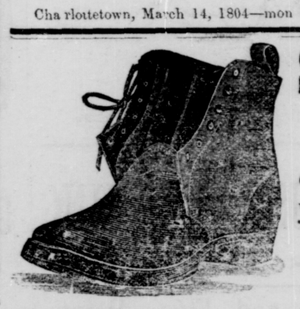
Charlottetown, March 30, 1894—m w f

RUSH COLLARS.

S. B. ENMAN & CO. have a number of Rush Collars on hand, which they are offering very low for cash. Call and get one before the Spring Plowing sets in.

S. B. ENMAN & CO.

Charlottetown, March 14, 1804—mon wed fri



Solid Leather

Look at this Fine Grain Waterproof Boot, our own make. Farmers, this is just what you want. The price will suit you.

GOFF BROTHERS.

Charlottetown, March 28, 1894.

We have just sent out our Quarterly Accounts. A Prompt Response would be greatly appreciated by us.

STANLEY BROTHERS, BROWN'S BLOCK.