THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 17, 1896.

FRUIT GROWING IN P. E. ISLAND.

The increasing interest of our farmers in fruit growing ought to be greatly stimulated as a result of Professor Craig's visit to this Province. We hope to see a large attendance at the lectures he is to deliver at Charlottetown and other points throughout the Province. Professor Craig visited us a little more than a year ago, at the time the Governor General was here; and he has obtained a fairly good general idea of the adaptability of our soil and climate to the production of fruit. We note that he says incidentally, in the course of a subsequent statement made to the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture, that he arrived at a more or less correct estimate in a general way of the capabilities of the Island as a fruit-producing region. But, he continues, "It is obvious that without personal visit and personal contact with the farmers it is impossible to give advice or counsel that is likely to be of service." From what he saw he was led to believe that the soil of Prince Edward Island, especially in the more elevated portions of the Island, is well adapted to the cultivation of a number of our leading fruits, both large and small. The common red cherry of England is, he notes, found growing freely and naturally in nearly all parts of the Island. The earlier varieties of plums and apples have also been cultivated sufficiently to demonstrate the probability of success if grown on a commercial scale. The geographical situation of the Island and the climatic conditions surrounding it, are such as to give fruit growers peculiar and special advantages for the marketing of their products. For instance, cherries and small fruits ripen at a time when the western product is out of the market, so that it allows these fruits to be put upon the home market or the Boston market after the crop from other points has been exhausted, and in that way the farmers may reap larger returns. Continuing, he says that he was specially struck with the excellence, both in regard to size and quality, of English gooseberries, which he saw growing near Charlottetown. He had been taking a particular interest in the cultivation of the English gooseberry "because I think there is a market for this berry if grown in the proper way, and on the right kind of soil." What is most needed at the present time in Prince Edward Island, from a fruit-growers' standpoint, is definite information of an elementary character suitable to the beginner. It is impossible for any one to answer correctly all questions which are likely to arise in the mind of the beginner, without first visiting or seeing something of the surroundings of the place where he resides. Experience is the only reliable guide, and Professor Craig impressed on the members of the committee the importance of this fact. Reliable experience can only be acquired by years of patient trial. Apart from this, however, much information useful to the beginner may be imparted by individuals who have had the opportunity of studying similar problems, though under different conditions.

Professor Craig is quite sanguine concerning the advantage that cold storage will afford in reaching the British market. He says:

"Having the cold storage system that is being introduced in connection with the butter trade, and with the addition of district cold storage warehouses, I do not see why grapes and plums and peaches and early pears could not be put in these district cold storage warehouses and sent forward in refrigerator cars, and with the cold storage accommodation on the steamship, they should reach the English market in good condition."

This remark will also, we have no doubt, apply to the strawberries, currants and other small fruits grown in such perfection in this Province. There ought, at all events, to be sufficient interest in this branch of our productions to ensure large audiences at the lectures about to be held in this Province by Professor Craig. He is coming here for that personal contact with our farmers of which he saw the necessity when here in the autumn of 1894. Let him have it.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

In the discussion of this question, both sides have laid stress upon a letter written by Lord Aberdeen, when Foreign Minister fifty years ago. The Venezuelans have contended that this letter was a tacit admission that the Schomburg line was wrong; the English have contended that it was not. We quote the letter:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1842.

"The undersigned, etc., has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note addressed to him on the 10th inst., by Monsieur Fostique, etc., reporting the alarm and excitement which had been created in Venezuela on account of the marks fixed by Mr. Schombergk at different points in his survey near the mouth of the Orinoco, and renewed his request that Her Majesty's government will order the removal of these marks.

The undersigned begs to inform M. Fostique, in reply, that, in order to meet the wishes, of the government of Venezuela, Her Majesty's government will send instructions to the governor of British Guiana, directing him to remove the posts which have been placed by Mr. Schombergk near the Orinoco.

But the undersigned feels it his duty to distinctly declare to M. Fostique that although, in order to put an end to the apprehension which appears to prevail in Venezuela with regard to the object of Mr. Schombergk's survey, the undersigned has consented to comply with the renewed representations of M. Fostique upon this affair, Her Majesty's Government must not be understood to abandon any portion of the right of Great Britain over the territory which was formerly held by the Dutch in Guiana.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

In this letter Lord Aberdeen clearly intimates that the posts were removed, not because the Schombergk line was believed to be wrong, but to put an end to the apprehension which appeared to prevail in Venezuela at the time.

CLEVELAND'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN, of Cornell University, delivered a few days ago a very able address to the students concerning, chiefly, the Venezuelan question. He regarded the matter, as in duty bound, from the United States point of view, and showed conclusively that the United States Government is wrong in applying the Monroe doctrine to the dispute between England and Venezuela, and in the highest degree foolish in making it a cause of war between England and the United States. President Schurman quotes, on behalf of the American people, the very pertinent question of Mr. Olney's despatch: "Why should they be impoverished by wars, or preparations for wars, with whose causes or results they can have no direct concern?" and asks: "Does the Monroe doctrine put on us the obligation of determining all boundary disputes between South American and European powers and of fighting the European powers if they will not accept our dictation? In this way the Monroe doctrine, which was originated for the protection and safety of this country, would put upon us a very serious burden. But, in the second place the Monroe doctrine, as interpreted by President Cleveland, might really become a menace to our peace and safety, instead or a protection to them. Referring to Lord Salisbury's statement that the British Government "fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state, would be a highly inexpedient change," President Schurman says that "it is difficult to magine any more distinct acceptance of the Monroe doctrine than is contained in this sentence. The British Government having thus accepted the Monroe doctrine, having declared their opposition to any change in the 'existing territorial distribution' in the American continents, it would seem that the adjustment of the Venezuelan frontier dispute was not beyond the reach of diplomacy. If Secretary Olney had carefully noted this important declaration, and had then demonstrated, or made it highly probable, that England's claim against Venezuela did involve a disturbance of the existing territorial distribution, Lord Salisbury by his own admission would have been compelled to reconsider the question and ultimately to submit it to arbitration. This was a brilliant opportunity for a peaceful, diplomatic victory." President Schurman further points out that "Secretary Olney said in his despatch to Lord Salisbury that 'peaceful arbitration' was 'the one feasible mode' of determining the question at issue with Venezuela; that an 'appeal to arms' was impossible of consideration' and 'condemnable as a relic of barbarism and a crime in itself.' Yet, in his message to Congress, the President of the United States abandons this 'one feasible mode' of settlement, and in the event of Great Britain refusing to accept a boundary which we are to lay down for her, threatens that appeal to arms which Mr. Olney declared 'impossible of consideration,' 'a relic of barbarism and a crime in itself.' Either the President's goal is war, or his 'determinate voyage is mere extravagancy.'"

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—We learn that the Hon. David Laird has declined to be a candidate for the mayoralty of this city.

—Rumor says that Sir Charles Tupper is to be opposed in Cape Breton. That is to say there will be a good deal of public expense and trouble for the purpose of keeping Sir Charles out of Parliament for a week!

—Between Sir Charles Tupper as High Commissioner and Sir Charles Tupper as a member of the Government of Canada, there is all the difference in the world. So say the Grits of Montreal, and so think all the Grits.

—The Woodstock Times summarizes the attitude of the Liberal party thus:—

Who promised solemnly not to interfere with the separate schools of Manitoba? The Liberals.

Who laid violent hands on the same separate schools and abolished them? The Liberals.

Who demanded that the Federal Government disallow the act which abolished the schools? The Liberals.

Who opposed the reference of the matter to the courts? The Liberals.

Who were loudest in demanding Federal intervention? The Liberals.

Who are now endeavoring to prevent Federal intervention? The Liberals.

The Liberals have, indeed, been on almost as many sides of the school question as they have on the tariff, and if there were any more sides to it they would be on them, too.

SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 12th, there will be presented in the Opera House, the military comedy, "Our Regiment," which sparkles with mirth and pretty scenes throughout. This play has been performed with great success by amateurs in Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax, and if past records are any criterion, the amateur talent of Charlottetown have little to fear in comparison with that of the cities mentioned. The cast consists of four ladies and six gentlemen characters, and the citizens of Charlottetown will have an opportunity of witnessing the debut of more than one charming young lady. The performance will be under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Howlan, and of the Deputy Adjutant General and officers of this military district.

ST. PETER'S BAY DAIRYING CO.—The annual meeting of this Company will be held on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Court House.

HAY FOR ENGLAND.—Black & Page, Amherst, have lately made two large shipments of hay from St. John to Liverpool. They have also contracted a quantity for each fortnight during the next four months. This firm has already made several shipments from Halifax this season.

NO MOTION AT SEA.

An Invention That is Said to Prevent Sea Sickness.

(From Cassell's Magazine.)

Most people who have been the sport of the sad sea waves will be attracted by the subject of this paper. They must not be disappointed, however, in finding that as yet its advantage is enjoyed only by search-light projectors, but must hope, as they may with reason, that before long it will be extended to suffering humanity.

Probably some one, at first sight of the problem, will suggest that this object may be attained without much difficulty by connecting, in some way, the to-be-steadied object with a pendulum, or by converting it into a pendulum by suspending it on a pivot and ballasting heavily below, and he will point to the bowl of the mariner's compass or to the swing table commonly used on board yachts as examples of objects steadied by this means. But if he will look along the top edge of the compass bowl, or the table, at the horizon, he will see that the steadiness thus obtained is of the same order as that of a ship's deck. The ship itself is a pendulum kept aright in still water by ballast, and causes which make it depart from uprightness act with the like effect on pendulums placed upon it.

The first practical machine to insure steadiness of objects at sea was fitted up on a steam yacht and subjected to a laborious course of experiment by the captains of Her Majesty's ships Vernon and Excellent, the torpedo and gunnery ships at Portsmouth, England, as a means of mounting both search-light projectors and machine guns. It has, in consequence, been fitted to gunboats in the British navy.

On the machine, as mounted on the yacht, a seat was provided on which a person could sit and observe the steadiness by looking along sights at the horizon. The sensation of steadiness while seeing the ship rolling and pitching about under one was a curious one, and many people who tried it exclaimed that here at last was alleviation, if not a perfect remedy for seasickness. It is true that the rising and falling motion is still there, but this can be to a great extent avoided by taking a position somewhere about midway between the bow and stern. But the angular motion of pitching and rolling is equally great in all parts of the ship, and can be escaped only by some such contrivance as here considered. A small cabin kept steady by an apparatus of this kind could be easily fitted on the English channel steamers for sents, in which many persons would be glad to pay a high price on a rough day.

DREADFUL POSSIBILITIES.

(New York Evening Post.)

It is quite an education for young men to see the Jingo mind playing round the problems of government. It is fair to presume that it will carry on war with the same knowledge, skill, decision and forethought which it is now lavishing on the national finances. Finance and war are really from the political point of view the same thing, money being the sinews of war. Consequently we may fairly expect to see the Naval Reserve despatched against the British ironclads in fast sailing Sound sloops, while a select detachment of silver men will lure the enemy on to the rocks with false lights. Montreal and Ottawa will be blown up with dynamite dropped from balloons by enraged Irishmen, and New York and Boston, will be burned to the ground to save them from the enemy, and immense quantities of American goods will be thrown ashore in Great Britain by the American line of steamers, so as to close the British factories. Consols will be sold at 50 to avenge the recent brutal sacrifice of our securities by ruffianly Englishmen. Of course, these operations will be criticised by people who go to Europe every summer, and read European books about war, but every man with a true American heart in his breast will say that this is the true American way of 'getting even' with an insolent foe. Is not the popular loan criticised, and also the plan of digging American money out or the earth for the needs of American business? This war is going to be carried on in the American way, and sneerers will have to go to the rear.

Compulsory Cheese Branding.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.

Hon. Mr. Montague gives notice of a bill to make the compulsory branding of Canadian cheese with the date of manufacture on it.

SLEDS, SLEDS,

—FOR—

Boys and Girls.

Coasters,

Racers,

Clippers,

Baby Sleighs,

ALL STYLES.

We will clear them out at a discount of 20 TO 25 PER CENT. We do not want to carry any over.

Also, CHILDREN'S TOY SNOW SHOVELS from 10 cents up. Call early.

GEO. CARTER & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1896.

"Many diseases arise from one cause—blood impurity.

Beecham's Pills

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. (Tasteless)

Purify the blood and, thus, go to the root of many maladies.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: EVANS & CO. LTD., MONTREAL

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

1

Fruit Growers' Meetings

Acting under instruction of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, the Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms has arranged for a series of Meetings on Prince Edward Island in the interests of

FRUIT GROWING.

These Meetings will be addressed by MR. JOHN CRAIG, Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The Fruit Growing interests of the Island are capable of much development, and Fruit Growers, Farmers and others interested are cordially invited to attend. The Meetings will be held at

CHARLOTTETOWN—Tuesday, Jan. 28th, at 2 p. m., in Philharmonic Hall.

CARDIGAN—Wednesday, Jan. 29th, at 2 p. m.

ALBERTON—Friday, January 31st, at 2 p. m.

SUMMERSIDE—Saturday, Feb. 1st, at 2 p. m.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Dominion Experimental Farms.
jan17

Gold
Silver
Nickel
Steel
Plated
Good
Cheap

WATCHES.

For price of Musical Box see window.

E. W. TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK.
jan17

1759. 1896.

Burns' Anniversary

ENTERTAINMENT

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday Evening, January 24, 1896.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Overture ... Orchestra.
2 Living Picture—Burns.
3 Solo—"Scotland Yet" Mr J R Davison.
4 Solo—"The Old Scotch Songs" Miss Hyndman.
5 Recitation—"Relief of Lucknow" Miss McKenzie.
6 Orchestra—Selections.
7 Solo—"Burns and Scotland Yet" Mr W McKay.
8 Duet—"Bonnie Hoose o' Airlie" Misses Webster.
9 Quartette Messrs Bruce, Cook, Lewis, Whear.
10 Cornet Solo—Scottish Airs Mr C P Fletcher.
11 Dance—"Ghillie Callum" Master McDonald.
12 Living Picture—"John Anderson, My Jo"

PART II.

13 Orchestra—Selections.
14 Oration—"Burns" Rev Mr Fullerton.
15 Living Picture—"Tam O'Shanter".
16 Solo—Selected Mr C Hermans.
17 Solo (Violin Accompaniment)—"For All Eternity" Miss Sullivan.
18 Violin Solo—"Blue Bells of Scotland" (with variations) Mr Vinnicombe.
19 Recitation (Selected) Miss Enid McLean.
20 Orchestra—Selections.
21 Solo—"Come Under My Plaidie" Mr R M Lamont.
22 Living Picture—"Cotter's Saturday Night' Auld Lang Syne. God Save the Queen.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 35 cents; unreserved, 25 cents. Doors open at 7.30 p m. Concert to commence at 8.

Single fare by rail on presentation of certificate of attendance at Concert. Certificates to be had at ticket office.

Plan of Parquette at Dodd's Medical Hall; Balcony at C D Rankin's Drug Store. May be seen on the afternoon of Monday, the 20th instant, and following day until evening of the Concert.

T. A. McLEAN, Chairman. J. McSWAIN, Secy. Com.
jan17

All the World's a Stage.

At this stage of the year you may not be feeling brand new.

FELLOW'S SYRUP, the great brain and nerve restorer, comes into line. We have a large stock.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B.,
Central Drug Store,
NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE.
jan17

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

A NICE QUESTION IN PROCEDURE

How the Grits Fear Sir Charles Tupper.

MONTREAL, Jan. 17.

When the High Commissioner to Great Britain arrived in Canada, the President of the Board of Trade was deputed to ask him to address the board on Preferential Intercolonial Trade, Fast Atlantic Service and the Pacific cable, and Sir Charles Tupper fixed Monday at 3 o'clock as the time of his address, thus economizing time on his way to Cape Breton. A number of the Grit members of the board now strongly object to the address, claiming that it will have more or less political complexion. As Secretary of State they object to Sir Charles addressing the board, but they had none to Canada's High Commissioner doing so. There was talk of making a strong representation to the council for the meeting to be abondoned, and some steps in this direction will probably be taken to-day. The Grits dread Sir Charles Tupper's advent to the House of Commons. With reference to the position of Sir Hibbert Tupper, it appears that Sir Mackenzie Bowell strongly urged him to re-enter the ministry. The friendliest feeling has always existed between the two. It was felt, however, after consultation between Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Hibbert that it would be undesirable for the two gentlemen so closely connected to be members of the same Government. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, therefore, offered Sir Hibbert the position of High Commissioner in London, but, while appreciating the offer, he felt that he could not entertain it, preferring to remain in the House of Commons as an independent supporter of the Government.

Your correspondent is officially informed that for the present there will be no appointment to the High Commissioner's office. The administration of the office is to remain under the direction of the Secretary of State in the same way as in 1887 and 1888, when he held the position of Minister of Finance. Of course there will be no emoluments attaching to the acting High Commissioner's position.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Debate on the Address.

Laurier Still Within Torres Vedras.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Powell, of Westmoreland, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne, making a splendid impression.

Major McGillivray, of North Ontario, seconded it with a capital speech.

Mr. Laurier in the course of his speech referred to the Manitoba school question. He said that the elections in Manitoba had indicated what the feeling of the Province was. The Manitoba Government was in favor of considering the claims of the Catholic minority, and if the grievances were found to exist to give them that measure of relief which they asked. Both the parties in Manitoba were agreed on this point. Under these circumstances the Parliament of Canada should be careful in the course it pursued. He sympathized with his compatriots in Manitoba. He would wish to see them have their educational privileges restored, but he held that it was in the power of the Legislative Assembly to restore them. There was an indescribable repugnance in his mind to substitute the will of the Federal body for the will of the Local Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Foster in his speech dealt with the School Question. He said that it was evident that Mr. Laurier was still within the lines of Torres Vedras. While desiring to see Catholic privileges restored, the Opposition Leader took a definite and clear position that the request of the minority must be granted or denied, as the circumstances of the case warranted. Mr. Laurier would have this much to comfort him. The time was coming when the lines of Torres Vedras would no longer shelter him. (Hear, hear.) He would have to place himself in a position that would compel him to give a logical answer to this question.

Sir Richard Cartwright denounced the government for its course on the School Question.

Hon. Mr. Dickey, adverting to the school question, said that it was clear that the Grits wanted to turn it to their party advantage. Thus Laurier pretended that he did not want to make political capital out of it, but he forgot the vote he gave in 1893 on a motion which was intended to catch the vote of all extremists. Mr. Tarte and other Grits then demanded prompt action by the Government, and had condemned all appeals to the country. But now that the hour of action had arrived, they wanted a commission. (Cheers.)

The House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The addresswas debated in the Senate. In the course of the debate, Sir William Hingston emphatically denied the statement that he had been induced to become a candidate in Montreal Centre under promise of a Senatorship if defeated.

Mr. Bryson, M. P., is seriously ill. He may not recover.

Premier Blair is here.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S PROGRAMME.

The Election in Cape Breton.

Nomination, January 28th; Polling, February 4th.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.

Sir Charles Tupper will address the Board of Trade of Montreal on Monday, thence proceeding, in company with Messrs. McKeen and MacDougall, to Cape Breton County. Mr. McKeen resigned his seat for Cape Breton yesterday, and a writ for a new election immediately has been ordered. Nomination takes place January 28th; polling, February 4th.

TO BE PAID FOR WHEN CONVENIENT.

Nothing to be Tied up in Book Accounts in This Lot.

STRICTLY SPOT CASH!

That's why the Price is so Low.

One lot of ENGLISH FLANNELETTE PATTERNS, not extra good but the quality all right. Prices from 14 to 16 cents. Stock-taking Sale price only 8c.

75 DRESS LENGTHS, full 7 yards for $1.35, $1.45, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

Twenty per cent. off for cash on all Remnants of Dress Goods.

JAS. PATON & CO.

CARRYING FIRE INSURANCE

is like putting $1,000 of another man's money into the bank to your credit for a contingency. Failing to carry it is like staking your whole business on an uncertain game.

E. R. BROW,
Insurance Agent.
Office, Brown's Block

Here is a Chance

—TO GET A PAIR OF—

EVENING SLIPPERS CHEAP!

We have decided to close this lot out this week at the following prices:—

$2.75 Patent Leather Slipper, wood heel, for $2.00.

$4.00 Undressed Kid (Colored), wood heel, for $2.60.

$2.75 Kid Slipper (extra quality), for $1.85.

Small lots in Black and Colors at 33⅓ per cent. discount.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, January 13, 1896—dy

Gold,
Silver,
Cheques,
or any
Good Money
Taken
in payment
of last year's
accounts.

Kindly come in and get your bill receipted and oblige.

Haszard & Moore.

Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1896.

TEETH $10 per Set. Partial Se $2 and upwards. Gold and Porcelain Crowning. Best material, best workmanship, best satisfaction.
DR. J. P. MURRAY,
Queen Street, Charlottetow
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THE RECORD OF

HALF A CENTURY

PROVES

Watson's Balsamic Syrup

THE BEST COUGH MIXTURE TO BE HAD. 25 cents at

WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Hockey Matches

WILL SOON BEGIN.

Are you prepared for them? What's the matter with getting a pair of our HOCKEY BOOTS? Until Saturday, January 11th, we will give a special discount of 15 per cent. on them.

Headquarters for SKATING BOOTS. LADIES' GAITERS, 35c. a pair.

A. E. McEACHEN,
jan8 THE SHOE MAN.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of THE EXAMINER Publishing Company will be held at the office of THE EXAMINER newspaper on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, inst., at eight o'clock in the evening.

ARCHIBALD IRWIN,
Secretary.
Charlottetown, Jan. 15, 1896.

THE TIME.
This Month.

THE PLACE.
136 Queen Street.

THE GOODS.
Boots, Slippers, etc.

A chance is now offered you to secure Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc., at reduced prices. A big Clearance Sale in order to make room for Spring Goods. During this month we will give Special Discounts in all kinds of Footwear (Rubbers excepted). "Cheap Shoe Store."

R. K. JOST, 136 QUEEN ST.
Two Doors Below Prowse Bros.
jan14—dy

PRODUCE WANTED!

MESSRS. C. WELSH & CO., 3 Tabernacle Street, London, beg to solicit regular consignments of Fresh Oysters, Fruit and other Canadian Produce. Best prices realized. dy 10i wy 2i—jan13

A Nice Assortment
—OF—
Pictures and
Picture Moulding
JUST OPENED.

PICTURES FRAMED
AT SHORT NOTICE.

Good Work! Low Prices!

McMillan & Hornsby,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.
jan3

Pratt's Astral Kerosene Oil.

A few days ago we received a quantity of the above Oil from New York, and after giving it a thorough good trial we have no hesitation in recommending it to our customers and friends. It does not smoke the chimney, and will burn bright and clear until the last drop is out of the lamp. If you want the best satisfaction buy PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL from

BEER & GOFF.

Quick Returns Requested for all Accounts Rendered Dec. 31st, 1895.

STANLEY BROS. STANLEY BROS.