

"Probably no single drug is employed in nervous diseases with effects so markedly beneficial as those of cod-liver oil."

These are the words of an eminent medical teacher.

Another says: "The hypophosphites are generally acknowledged as valuable nerve tonics."

Both these remedies are combined in Scott's Emulsion. Therefore, take it for nervousness, neuralgia, sciatica, insomnia and brain exhaustion.

Scott's Emulsion, all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

The Ottawa Government's Antisocial Mail Carrying Methods Plainly Exposed.

OTTAWA, May 16.—Yesterday the attention of the House of Commons was once more called to the state of affairs in Prince Edward Island by Mr. Martin and his opposition colleague, Mr. McDonald. The Island province has large claims growing out of local transportation questions, and general financial relations to the Dominion, the particular matter which Mr. Martin brought to the attention of the house was the mail service. At best, when the only means of regular mail transportation is by ice boats between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine some delays are sure to occur. But the present trouble lies on the main land between these two points which is always open. As Mr. Powell explained at the end of the debate, several I. C. R. mail trains arrive at Sackville during the day, and the regular traffic trains of the railway to Cape Tormentine cannot make close connections with them all. The through trains from and to Montreal and the west, are the ones with which Mr. Mulock wishes to establish connections. Some of these trains are usually behind time, and it is impossible to make a time table on the branch line which will connect with them, and at the same time perform the local service for which the railway is intended.

HE WAS OFFERED A TRAIN.

Senator Wood's company offered to provide a special train to meet the case. This train would always leave Sackville when the mails came there, and leave Cape Tormentine when the mails arrived by the ice boats. Mr. Mulock refused to pay the price required, which Mr. Powell says is lower than is paid for similar service by Mr. Mulock to other roads in Canada. At the same time the postmaster general protested against the failure to make connections with all the mail trains. Finally the opportunity was improved to make friends with mammoth unrighteousness and mix the affair up with New Brunswick provincial politics. Senator Wood does not support the Emerson government and one of the friends of that ministry who is also a candidate for a seat in the house wanted to take away the mail contract from the railway and obtain it for friends of his own. The result was a retrograde movement, as Mr. Martin calls it, and the transfer of the service to a stage. The distance is 38 miles, but this particular family interest required that it should be made still nearer. Aisle station is the nearest line on the Intercolonial, but the contract was made that mail should be carried past this station four miles farther to Sackville. The effect of this pleasing arrangement was that while the stage-driver was moving along the line of the Intercolonial the train which he was trying to meet was speeding past him. The mails were accordingly piled up till the next day. Popular clamor and derision caused a change in these arrangements, and the contract was transferred to other favorites who made delivery at Aisle.

MAILS STOWED IN BARN.

Such was the explanation given at the end of the debate by Mr. Powell. We may now return to Mr. Martin, who explained that under the contract by open stage mails were delivered anywhere from one to four days behind time, that they were kept between Aisle and Cape Tormentine from Monday until Thursday, that sometimes they were deposited along the road in barns and other shelters, and occasionally dropped on the highway, and that on the whole the service was as wretched as it possibly could be. It is natural that he should speak in rather strong language of a service like this which takes in the mails for a whole province and especially that he should refer to Sir Louis Davies, who a few years ago was posing as the chief defender of the interests of Prince Edward Island. The other day Mr. Mulock announced that the horse conveyance had proved satisfactory, and it was proposed to call for tenders to establish it permanently. For it may be remarked, that the political contract made last winter was given without tender. Mr. Martin read a number of letters from travellers and merchants speaking of this mail service, pointed out that it was decidedly unsatisfactory and that it had inflicted great injury on merchants whose bills of lading and other papers had been delayed, and that among other

things it violated the principles of the S. P. C. A., inasmuch as the contractor's horses were some of them unfit to be on the road. Mr. Martin was willing that Mr. Mulock should busy himself with establishing penny postage all over the empire at considerable expense to Canada, but suggested that Prince Edward Island was a part of the empire not entirely without importance, and that the minister ought, in the midst of his great imperial enterprises to give some thought to his own country. He would perhaps conclude that it was a mean business to try to save a few dollars by depriving the province of a regular communication which could be established at comparatively small cost by special train.

ONLY MADE SIX CONNECTIONS.

As the minister would not do it Mr. Martin believed that the people of P. E. Island would rather pay for it themselves than go on as the postmaster general proposed. It happened that mails came from Vancouver to Halifax in less time than they went from Halifax to Charlottetown, and one merchant was quoted as saying that the service made connections only six times during the winter. What was really needed was a special mail train with mail clerks who could assort the mails so that they could be delivered at Cape Traverse for transmission eastward to Charlottetown or westward to Summerside. This would not cost more than was paid for much less important services elsewhere. Mr. Mulock had offered no adequate defence for the degradation he had imposed on the service, and the humiliation he had inflicted on the province.

TRIED TO LET THEM DOWN.

Mr. Bell and Mr. McLellan seemed to hesitate between their desire to support the government and their wish for a better mail service. Both of them freely admitted that affairs were not satisfactory, but both said as regards a portion of the mail bound to the island from the mainland the stage service was better than the train service had been. They did not make such a claim in regard to the mails from the island to the mainland, nor for those from the mainland to the western part of the island. Both advocated the establishment of a special train service and mildly objected to the proposed course of Mr. Mulock to make permanent the system established last winter. Mr. Bell tried to let the government down easy, by saying that Sir Louis Davies deserved great credit for procuring a new boat to take the place of the Stanley. He hoped that one of the two boats would be established on the western service, and that a regular steam boat service might be continued between Summerside and the mainland during the winter. This was apparently intended as a diversion from the subject under consideration.

SLEIGHS AND STAGES.

Mr. McDonald got back to the point. It strikes him as being altogether shameful thing that this alleged progressive government should have got back to sleighs and stages on a forty-mile route, when a railroad was there prepared to do business on easy terms. Mr. McDonald is not so sanguine as Mr. Bell about the possibilities of steamboat service over the western route. He stands by Georgetown and the east, but will be glad to see the Cape route attempted. In the meantime he cannot see why the government should not avail themselves of modern means of conveyance and give Prince Edward Island a special mail service as is done elsewhere. Sir Louis insisted that the stage was all right, much better than the service of old times. He declared that connections had been well made, but would "candidly admit" that the island was entitled to a special train service with mail clerks and all conveniences for handling the mail traffic expeditiously. This seems to be a candid admission on the part of the minister of marine that the postmaster general is too much for him, Sir Louis went on to commend himself for buying a new ship and to say that he was going to have a survey made of the route between the Cape and see if a steamship service could be maintained. If that cannot be done it may be presumed for all that Sir Louis said to the contrary that some of Mr. Emerson's friends will continue to plod along through the snow with the Prince Edward Island mails, delivering them from any time from a day to a week after they are due, and depositing them in the meantime at such convenient or inconvenient places as may be found.

SIR LOUIS LITTLE THREAT.

Mr. Powell's statements mentioned above put a new light on the matter and a remark of Sir Louis Davies gave him additional point. Sir Louis observed that the Cape Tormentine railway now performed a local service for the Postmaster General and intimated that the company would not accept Mr. Mulock's terms for a special through service it would lose the other contract. Mr. Powell said that he understood all of this threat and admitted that the government probably had friends who would be glad to get this job also, but he assured Sir Louis that the owners of the railway were not likely to be intimidated by threats. They

had offered to perform the service at the ordinary rates and they would wait to see what the minister would do. If he carried out his threat the company could survive, as it fortunately was not dependent upon anything that Sir Louis Davies could do in its behalf. The Government had succeeded in giving a most disgraceful mail service to Prince Edward Island and in doing so had saved no money to the post office department. On the contrary it would be found that the whole thing was bad economy, though for the purpose of the New Brunswick provincial election it might have been smart politics.

CALLS HIM "MR. RIEL."

It is now some fourteen years since the last Riel rebellion, but Mr. Davis, one of the government supporters in the Northwest thinks it is an appropriate time to bring the subject into active politics. Perhaps it would require a larger man than Mr. Davis, whose position as a statesman is not one of great eminence, to make Riel a living issue again, and it is possible that the Premier of Canada, who once expressed a willingness to shoulder his musket against the Canadian forces, may have relaxed his military ardor. At all events, when Mr. Davis told the house that the half-breeds were justified in their rebellion, and when he spoke of "Mr. Riel" with deep respect, Sir Wilfrid did not announce his intention of enlisting in a new army against Dr. Borden's militia. Mr. Davis wants recompense for the losses inflicted on sundry half-breeds, including Mr. Bremner, whose furs were once famous in Canadian history. General Middleton got into some disgrace because he was alleged to have stolen these furs, and Mr. Davis still accuses him of that crime. Mr. Bremner never got any pay for the goods, though according to Mr. Davis there was an understanding that he should be recompensed.

SHORT-LIVED MEMORY.

The discussion advanced to the stage of a dispute as to General Middleton's connection with the affair. The whole matter was priced out a few years after the rebellion by a parliamentary committee of which Mr. McNeil was chairman. Some members of that committee are still in the House, including Mr. McNeil, and a number of those who took part in the discussion which followed the report of the committee. But the memory of public men fails on matters of detail, and it was interesting to notice that no two members seemed to have the same recollection of the occurrence. There is no doubt, however, that Bremner brought his furs to Battleford, that they were seized and held by General Middleton on the supposition that Bremner was an active insurgent, that while they were so retained by the order of the General, a number of parcels were made up, one of which was intended for General Middleton. It appeared that General Middleton never came into personal possession, or at least never used the parcel intended for him. But it was never established who finally wore the furs. It is certain, however, that Bremner did not get them back.

COL. DOMVILLE'S FRIEND.

Mr. Davis says that Bremner was never rebellious and that he is now poor and entitled to consideration. Colonel Domville rose to the occasion by announcing that he was General Middleton's friend and seeing that the General was dead he felt bound to say that Middleton got no furs. It is Colonel Domville's belief that the goods came to Ottawa are still worn in fashionable circles, though he did not indulge the curiosity of the house by indicating the persons who wear them. The culpability of General Middleton ceased to be a live issue some years ago. Queen Victoria or those who advise her, showed their faith in his trustworthiness by appointing him "keeper of the crown jewels," an office which would be singularly inappropriate for one who could not be trusted with a consignment of furs. This may be regarded as a subtle and ironical statement of Her Majesty of the want of confidence in General Middleton's accusers.

MR. MCINNES'S ESCAPE.

Mr. McInnes, of British Columbia, has had several ambitions. When he came here he strongly opposed the Crow's Nest policy of the Government and boldly entered the lists against the Minister of Railways. At the end of last session he took an affecting leave of his fellow-countrymen, announcing that he was going into provincial politics in the west. Fortunately for him the resignation which he prepared did not reach the hands of the Speaker. So when Mr. McInnes, having issued a proclamation to the electors of Nanaimo announcing his policy and intention in local politics, was induced by untoward circumstances to abandon this field, he found his seat at Ottawa still free for occupation. The father of Mr. McInnes turned out the Turner Government with a view, as it is suggested, of making an opening for this young man. Our member entered into communication with Mr. Bevan, whom his father designated for the premiership. As Mr. Bevan himself could not form a government nothing came of the transaction.

NOW HE WANTS A MINT.

Now that Mr. McInnes is back in Parliament he has no more quarrel with the Government. He is going in for peace and wants the Government to establish a mint in British Columbia. In this behalf the member for Nanaimo makes out a pretty case which is supported by members on both sides of the House. Mr. Casey and Mr. Oliver from the government side, Messrs. Henderson, Wallace, Osler, of the opposition party, supported the resolution. Australia, with less population than we have and which produces no more gold than the yield of Canada is expected to be in a year or two, has done her own coining for many years. Mr. Fielding sees objection. In the first place he does not think there will be any profit in the operation. Secondly, it does not strike him that there is any demand for additional gold coins in this country. The people would rather have paper money and if gold coins took the place of paper money the result would be the retirement of Dominion notes, which he says are a convenient way of borrowing money for the government without interest. By way of emphasis Mr. Fielding expressed the opinion that probably there was not a gold coin in the possession of a single member of the House. This point was, however, not sustained, as Sir Richard Cartwright, who sits by his side, produced one before the debate ended.

A PIN IN HIS ARGUMENT.

Clarke Wallace stuck a pin in Mr. Fielding's argument upon the Dominion notes. He did not think that gold coinage would include many one and two dollar pieces and as the Dominion notes circulation is confined to one and two dollar bills there will be no interference. Whatever displacement there might be would be at the expense of the banks. A rather odd feature of the discussion was the assumption that the establishment of a mint would give the Government the profit that is made out of the seigniority in silver and copper coins. Everybody knows that the silver in a Canadian silver coin is only worth about half the face value of the money, and that the metal value of the copper coin is only a small fraction of its coin value. These coins are now made in England, but the maker does not get the advantage of this profit. He only gets paid for his work and the Government gets the rest. All the profit there will be in the establishment of a mint in Canada is the mechanical profit such as would accrue to any other industrial enterprise. Another misapprehension which seemed to be current in the House among the retail merchants, relates to the 20-cent pieces. Mr. Henderson begged the Government to take measures to call in these coins and to issue no more of them. But anyone who has this money in his possession will probably find an examination that it has a Newfoundland imprint, so that the Government cannot prevent its issue or call it in.

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EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.

All persons wanting employment and employers of labor in want of assistance will obtain help and situations by applying to

MISS SNEELGROVE, Ap 19th—3mos. Kept Street.

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W. Grant & Co., Importers and dealers, keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of the best groceries which they sell at lowest prices. Flour, Tea, Coffee, Kerosene Oil, Fish, etc. etc. SEED! SEEDS! SEEDS! A splendid selection of all kinds of clovers, timothy, peas, vetches, imported seed wheat, garden seeds, wholesale and retail.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Having bought the entire stock of Frank Beales at LE PAGES OLD STAND, we are now prepared to supply all kinds of Farming Implements. We are also agents for the celebrated McLaughlin Carriage Co., and the Deering Harvesting Co. We have always on hand a full line of ploughs, harrows, cultivators, etc. Repairs of all kinds. Washing machines, wringers, and wringer repairs. All these goods are offered at the lowest prices. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

W. Grant & Co.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 26, 1899.

Mr. G. O. ARCHIBALD'S CASE. Didn't Walk for 5 Months. Doctors said Locomotor Ataxia.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cure a Disease hitherto regarded as incurable.



The case of Mr. G. O. Archibald, of Hopewell Cape, N.B., (a cut of whom appears below), is one of the severest and most intractable that has ever been reported from the eastern provinces, and his cure by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is the more remarkable from the fact that he was given up as incurable by worthy and respected physicians. The disease, Locomotor Ataxia, with which Mr. Archibald was afflicted is considered the most obstinate and incurable disease of the nervous system known. When once it starts it gradually but surely progresses, paralyzing the lower extremities and rendering its victim helpless and hopeless, enduring the indescribable agony of seeing himself die by inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Henpek (visiting her first husband's grave).—'Yes; here lies a hero. You would not be my husband today had he not been killed in the war.' Mr. Henpek (sternly).—'Yes, what a curse war is.'

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. W. J. Wadsworth, Toronto Junction, Ont. 'For 3 months I was confined to my room with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intense pain. Doctors failed to do me good. Five boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills cured me.'—Price 50c.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

STRAITFORD, Aug. 4th, 1898. MESSRS. G. C. RICHARDS & Co. GENTLEMEN.—My neighbor's boy, 4 years old, fell into a tub of boiling water and got scalded fearfully. A few days later his legs swelled to three times their natural size and broke out in running sores. His parents could get nothing to help him till I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which, after using two bottles, completely cured him, and I know of several other cases around here almost as remarkable, cured by the same Liniment, and I can truly say I never handled a medicine which has had as good a sale or given such universal satisfaction.

WORMS cannot exist either in children or adults when DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP is used. 25c, all dealers.

On the first indication of Diarrhoea or Dysentery a few doses of DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY will promptly check the advance of these dangerous diseases. It has been over 40 years in use and has no equal for the cure of bowel complaints of young or old. There are many cheap imitations on the market, so it would be wise to see that the full name, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, is on every bottle you buy.

Our Seeds

THE BEST THAT GROW The above line is a strong one, but we stick by our motto. The Best that Grow, Our Seeds, The Best that Grow. Our Specialties. Choice Flower and Garden Vegetable Seeds. See our 1899 Catalogue or new varieties Sweet Pea Seeds.

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MESSRS. T. MILBURN & Co.—'I can assure you that my case was a very severe one, and had it not been for the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I do not believe I would be alive today. I do not know, exactly, what was the cause of the disease, but it gradually affected my legs, until I was unable to walk hardly any for five months. I was under the care of Dr. Morse, of Melrose, who said I had Locomotor Ataxia, and gave me up as incurable. Dr. Solomon, a well-known physician of Boston, told me that nothing could be done for me. Every one who came to visit me thought I never could get better. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and thought I would try them anyway, as they gave more promise of helping me than anything I knew of. I had seen me when I started taking those wonderful pills—not able to get out of my room, and saw me now, working hard every day, you wouldn't know me. I am agent for P. O. Vickey, of Augusta, Maine, and have sold 500 subscribers in 30 days and won a fifty dollar prize. Nothing else in the world saved me but those pills, and I do not think they have an equal anywhere. The seven boxes I took have restored me the full use of my legs and given me strength and energy and better health than I have enjoyed in a long time.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

EASILY DISTINGUISHED. When you hear a person tellin' how the world has gone awry, 'An' 'releasin' all the trouble we'll encounter by and by, When you hear him prophesizin' nothin' else but doubt and gloom— How the sun will soon get the ague an' the flowers forget to bloom— If you've any mind for guessin' you kin allus hit it right! His luck has gone ag'in him; he's the man that lost the fight, 'An' when you meet another, steppin' high an' lookin' proud, A-bakin' hands so cheery an' a-smilin' on the crowd, 'An' tellin' folks to brace up, that the troubles they go through Is all imagination, things that vanish like the dew; Who says this earth's all right, no matter how it is called or done, You kin recognize him easy—he's the lucky chap that one. —Washington Star.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDERS are easy to take, harmless in action and sure to cure any headache in from five to twenty minutes. Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. Worms of all kinds are promptly expelled by Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. Nice to take. Price 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Middleton Wray, writes from Schomberg, Ont. 'Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best remedy I know of for Summer Com-plaint and Bowel disease of children. I have used it for 17 years.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

For internal or external use HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL cannot be excelled as a pain relieving and soothing remedy for all pain. HEART DISEASE Has become frightfully prevalent of late. If your heart palpitates, throbs, skips, beats or is weak, do not fail to use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They strengthen the heart, steady and regulate its beat, and restore it to healthy, normal action.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Annie Wright, Dereham Centre, Ont. writes: 'I had scrofula so bad that my face was all one running sore. I tried Barcock Blood Bitters and before I had taken six bottles I was completely cured.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

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From Maker To Wearer

No Profits Paid To Manufacturers, Every Dollar Paid for Labor Given to Our Own Citizens.

Ready-to-wear Clothing

Sold by us manufactured by skilled hands on the premises, in Morris Block. We pay no profits to clothing manufacturers, but sell direct from maker to wearer. We are therefore in a position to give you up-to-date clothing made from this season's materials at lower prices than you can get elsewhere. Don't allow anyone to persuade you that you must spend your money out of this Province to get the best value. You can do better by getting the home-made.

- All-Wool Tyke Pattern Serge Suits \$9.25
All-Wool Oxford Tweed Suits 9.50
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Trousers made from Oxford Tweed 1.75

D. A. BRUCE, Morris Block, Victoria Row.

Kalsomine, Alabastine, Petrol, Magnite, And all other requisites for housecleaning. Fennell & Chandler.

A Large Assortment of Finished Monuments AND HEADSTONES

To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer.

Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is told to effect a sale and make something out of you.

We employ no agents, as we prefer to make all sales right in our shop, where customers can see what they are buying.

Cairns & McFadyen.

June 8, 1898—y Kent Street, Charlottetown.

EPPS'S COCOA North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY

Assets - SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS. The strongest Fire Insurance Company in the world. This Company has done business on the Island for forty years, and is well known for prompt and liberal settlement of its losses. P. E. I. Agency, Charlottetown. F. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.