

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS.—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1883.

VOL. 12.—NO. 150.

NEW SERIES

THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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Advertising at most moderate rates.
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quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 6th day, 5h. 45m. p. m.
First Quarter, 13th day, 6h. 41m. p. m.
Full Moon, 21st day, 11h. 59m. p. m.
Last quarter 29th day, 10h. 10m. a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Moon sets	Rises moon	High water	Days len. h.
Tuesday	4 51	7 3	1 39	5 43	
Wednesday	49	5	2 6	7 1	
Thursday	48	6	2 41	8 7	
Friday	46	7	3 12	8 59	
Saturday	45	8	3 46	9 45	14 28
Sunday	43	10	4 25	10 25	
Monday	42	11	5 9	11 17	
Tuesday	41	12	5 59	morn	
Wednesday	39	13	6 57	0 1	
Thursday	38	15	7 59	0 44	
Friday	37	16	9 3	1 30	
Saturday	37	17	10 8	2 17	14 44
Sunday	34	18	11 21	3 7	
Monday	33	19	12 13	4 7	
Tuesday	32	21	1 14	5 16	
Wednesday	31	22	2 14	6 31	
Thursday	30	23	3 13	7 21	
Friday	28	24	4 13	8 12	
Saturday	27	25	5 12	8 53	14 59
Sunday	26	26	6 12	9 32	
Monday	25	27	7 11	10 9	
Tuesday	24	28	8 10	10 46	
Wednesday	24	30	8 59	11 22	
Thursday	23	31	9 49	11 59	
Friday	22	32	10 30	12 28	
Saturday	21	33	11 8	1 17	15 12
Sunday	20	34	11 41	2 1	
Monday	19	35	morn	2 51	
Tuesday	18	36	0 12	3 52	
Wednesday	18	37	0 42	5 7	
Thursday	17	38	1 12	6 28	

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(ROSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
April 26, 1883.—wklly tf

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL
Jan. 16, '83.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
—GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878—

GAS COOKING STOVES.

WE have made arrangements with the
best makers of Gas Stoves in the
United States, which we will be able to supply
the public, at the lowest possible price.

We have also agreed with the Gas Com-
pany (for the purpose of introducing these
stoves), to sell the first fifteen (15) for
which we may receive orders,

At their Net Cost,
LANDED HERE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few testimonials from a
list of several hundred—
The capacity of the Stove is surprising.
With a No. 8 Stove we cooked for a party of
seven, giving them broiled oysters, steak,
lamb chops, and baked biscuit, in 45 minutes,
at a cost for gas of 4j cents. On another
occasion we gave a dinner in courses of twenty
men, the bill of fare as follows: Broiled shad,
beef steak, roast quarter of lamb, baked biscuit
and coffee; heating the water for washing the
dishes four times, re-setting the table three
times. All was accomplished in one hour and
forty minutes, at an expense for gas of eleven
cents. This work was all done on one No. 8
stove. All were enthusiastic over the manner
in which the oysters, fish and meats were
cooked; none had experienced any so tender,
juicy, and of such full flavor before. We
consider the stove a great success, and most
complete in all its parts and arrangements.
A. C. WOOD, Supt.

I bought one of your No. 12 Gas Cooking
Stoves last September, for use in my restau-
rant, and have used it ever since for baking,
broiling and steaming.
I can say for it that it is always ready and
does its work rapidly; that there is no dust, no
dirt, no surplus heat, as we are using only
that portion that we need, and as soon as the
article is cooked the gas is extinguished and
there is no waste. I think it will do the
same amount of work at less cost than coal,
even at the high price of gas. It takes much
less room than a coal range that would do
the same work. I am perfectly satisfied with it
and would not be without one for double the
price.
J. T. HARKER.

The Gas Stove you sent me, I am glad to
say has proved an entire success.
If my testimony is of any value to you, you
are at liberty to use it. The decrease in the
coal bill more than offsets the increase in the
gas ditto. The cooking is excellent and uni-
form in its operation.
No dirt or dust irritates the careful house-
wife, and Mrs. S. describes it as a "real
treasure."
In my humble opinion, any man who really
wants to add to the number of allotted days
of his better-half, had better invest in a Gas
Stove and save her worry, and himself ex-
pense.
W. H. SEYMOUR.

We are perfectly delighted with our Gas
Stove. It gives entire satisfaction in every
respect.
MRS. M. PENNINGTON, 2103 Vine St.

Your favor of the 1st inst. was duly received
asking my opinion of the Gas Cooking Stove
bought last May, and in reply, would state
that the satisfaction rendered by the stove
was far beyond my expectations, and the
work it will accomplish is marvelous, together
with the small expense and comfort attending
the same.
EDWIN A. GARETT.

Having used one of your No. 7 Gas Cooking
Stoves for a considerable time past, it is with
pleasure that I bear testimony to its genuine
merits.
It boils, bakes, broils, roasts, and in fact,
does everything that a first class stove or range
can do, and with a saving of time and labor,
that can only be appreciated by those who
use them.
It has given us the most entire satisfaction,
and to use my wife's words, "I would not be
without it for ten times the cost."
From statements of our gas meter taken,
we find it more economical than coal.
MERCEUR E. GIBSON, 4029 Powellton Ave.
DODD & ROGERS.
Ch'town, April 21—cod 2w

SIGN OF THE LION.
MAY, 1883.

**DRY
GOODS**

WE are now offering NEW IMPORTA-
TIONS for the season.
The Stock has been personally selected in
the English and Scotch markets by Mr. Paton.
Buying for cash, we are able to give the
public every inducement to deal with us, and
invite an inspection before buying elsewhere.

300 HALF-CHESTS NEW TEAS
of undoubted strength and quality.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town, May 7, 1883, cod wk.

P. E. ISLAND

Steam Navigation Co'y.



**STEAMERS ST. LAWRENCE AND
PRINCESS OF WALES.**

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Wednesday, 16th May, 1883.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing
every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and
Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock, connecting
there with the Train for Halifax. Returning to
Charlottetown on Monday, Wednesday Friday
and Saturday, about 2 p. m., on arrival of
Train from Halifax.

Leave Pictou Landing for Georgetown on
Thursday, on arrival of train at 2 p. m.

Leave Georgetown for Pictou Landing
every Friday morning, at 5 a. m.

**NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE
UNITED STATES.**

Leave Summerside every day (Sunday
excepted) on arrival of Train from Charlot-
tewtown, connecting at Shediac with
Trains for each of the above named places;
and at St. John, with steamers of the Interna-
tional Company and Railway for Portland and
Boston. Also leave Charlottetown for Sum-
merside every Monday morning at 1 o'clock.
Returning, leave Shediac every day (Sunday
excepted) on arrival of day train from St.
John, for Summerside, connecting there with
Train for Charlottetown. Also leave Sum-
merside for Charlottetown every Saturday
evening, about 5 o'clock.
By order,
F. W. HALES,
Charlottetown, May 15, 1883. Secretary

FREIGHT FROM LONDON.



**THE NEW and fast sailing Iron Screw
Steamer "SUMMERSIDE," Roderick
Cameron, Master, 400 tons burden, will leave**

London for Charlottetown

on or about the 10th of June next, and will
take FREIGHT for this Port, Summerside
and Pictou.

For Particulars apply to Messrs. Richards
Power & Co., 151 Cannon Street, London,
E. C., or at the office of the Steam Navigation
Company, Charlottetown.

F. W. HALES,
Secretary.
Ch'town, May 8, 1883.

TO LET.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE
three-story, brick, with good stable ac-
commodation, on Prince Street, opposite St.
Paul's Church. Possession given May 1st.

JOHN QUIRK.
April 27.

Speech of Mr. Brecken, M. P.
In Answer to Mr. Davies.

MR. BRECKEN—I should not have made
any remarks to-night, had it not been that
my hon. colleague had thought proper to
speak on this question. I may say further
that I have not made the researches into
the statistics of the country which he has
given to the House to-night. But as he has
alluded to Prince Edward Island, I feel
that it is my duty to give my version of the
position of that Province under the opera-
tion of the National Policy. I make this
statement at the outset: that it is not that
the National Policy works injuriously to
Prince Edward Island, but I admit that
Prince Edward Island is not exactly in the
same position as the other Provinces, to
reap the same advantages from that policy.
We are an agricultural country, and we are
surrounded by very valuable fisheries. We
have not a surplus population, nor have we
that great accumulation of capital that would
qualify the people to go into manufactures to
any extent. When I say that we have no
great accumulation of capital, I am not pre-
pared to join in the wail which fell from the
lips of my hon. colleague in describing the
deplorable state of affairs which exists in
the Island. I believe the people of the
Island, from one end to the other, are as
comfortable and as independent as any peo-
ple in any part of the Dominion. There
are, perhaps, no cases of the accumulation
of very great wealth. We know that while
agriculture is looked upon as the first source
of wealth in a country, it is not an occupa-
tion by which men can accumulate fortunes
with the rapidity that speculators, contrac-
tors, or merchants can accumulate them,
though the farmers' prospects are more
steady and certain. I repeat again, that
the people of the Island are in independent
circumstances, and are as comfortably off as
the farmers in any part of the Dominion,
considering the extent of their holdings.
There is not one word which fell from the
hon. gentleman's lips, that I have not heard
him repeat time and again from the hustings
on the Island. This House may not be
informed of the fact that the hon. gentle-
man is the leading Liberal in the Province
we come from, and that his utterances,
among his own political party, have a good
deal of weight. I have heard the same ar-
guments advanced by the hon. gentleman
on the hustings. I have heard him time
and again point to the empty wharves of
Prince Edward Island. It is true that our
wharves are not as crowded with shipping
as they were some years ago. It is true
that you do not find the same number of
square-rigged vessels in our harbors as we
had in the years before Confederation; but
I can give the explanation, and it is not in
any way connected with the National Policy.
I do not give it as my own information, be-
cause my vocation in life is similar to that
of my hon. friend, but I have heard state-
ments advanced time and again, by experi-
enced merchants, in opposition to the state-
ment of the hon. gentleman. They say,
and all Islanders know, that some years
ago, when our Island was well wooded, ship-
building was one of our large industries,
and our chief export to the Mother Coun-
try; and the hon. gentleman will agree
with me in saying that our ships were
built for the English market, and were, as
I have stated, the chief industry we had
in the Island. That shipping had de-
clined long before the hon. Finance Minister
introduced the National Policy, and it de-
clined for these reasons. In the first place,
the Island became denuded of ship timber.
Ship-building has decreased with us because
we have not the material. It has decreased
with us as in other parts of the Dominion
where the material still exists, because iron
vessels have taken the place of wooden ves-
sels; and as stated this Session on the floor
of the House, there are few branches of
trade indeed in which wooden vessels are
perferred to those of iron. The improve-
ments are such that in a few years wooden
vessels will no longer be heard of. So
much by way of the true explanation of the
decline of ship owning in this Island. I
will now give the true reason why we have
not the same amount of shipping floating in
our harbors. The reason is that the chief
importations which we had for our vessels
was rigging and ship materials—anchors
and chains. In our little Island a steamer
which we had—the "Prince Edward"—
a vessel of 1,200 or 1,400 tons—
which is now, I am sorry to say, disposed
of—was almost capable of bringing suffi-
cient goods from the English market to
supply the Province; and it is idle to say
that the general trade of the colony re-
quired the employment of all these ships. They
came there, as I have said, for the purpose
of bringing our rigging, canvas, anchors,
chains and the usual outfit for ships. That
decline would have taken place if the hon.
Finance Minister had never introduced a
protective policy into this country. The
hon. gentleman also raised a great cry
about the depreciation of land. I regret to
say that there is some truth in that, but
let the truth be known. That depreciation
has occurred chiefly in our rising towns and
villages, and one reason for it is this. Like
the hon. gentleman I have had a good
deal of experience dealing with lands and
investing money, and I do not hesitate to
say that for many years land in the cities
and towns was at a fictitious value.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. Yes, during the
building of the railway.

Mr. BRECKEN—Particularly so then, but
even previous to that time. We met with
a great calamity in our Island. In the eyes of
hon. gentlemen who live in large cities, and
talk of millions and have large banking
institutions, it would not appear to be much
of a calamity, but the failure of the Bank of
Prince Edward Island was as great a
catastrophe to that little community, as the
failure of that great commercial institution,
the Bank of Montreal, would be to the
centre of commerce of the Dominion of
Canada. The consequence was a contrac-
tion and a drawing in which I can hardly

describe. Land went down simply because
there was no one to buy it; people were not
in a position to purchase. That commercial
depression, the failure of that bank, and as
the hon. gentleman knows, a misfortune
that overtook another bank, which is now
perhaps holding its own under careful
management, and of which the hon. gentle-
man is one of the directors, were chiefly the
causes, and they had nothing to do with
the National Policy. They were not chiefly
due to depression in trade; I know it, and
I speak with regret, because I am a severe
loser in one of those banks. I do not hesi-
tate to say that the failure of these banks
was due to the amount of reckless credit
given to mushroom traders and merchants.
This course had the effect of limiting ac-
commodation to old and well-established
mercantile houses which were doing legiti-
mate trade; but the capital that ought to
have been used in developing the legitimate
trade of the country was given to specu-
lators and schemers, so that in a short time
the money was dissipated, and the men
who carried on business on a solid basis
were deprived of it, and thus prevented
from diminishing the depression and dis-
tress which fell upon us. These are the
facts of that matter. Now, as I
said before, we were not in a position
to avail ourselves of the National
Policy as the inhabitants of the great and
wealthy Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
This is simply owing to our position. My
hon. friend says we pay duties to the amount
of \$600,000. He says that a great many
dutiable goods that we consume are entered
at Montreal, at Halifax, and perhaps some
at Quebec, and that the duties are paid
there, and we do not get any credit for
them. I suppose to a certain extent that
may be true. I have heard my hon. friend
make the same statement on the hustings
throughout the length and breadth of the
Province, and I have met him in this way.
I do not accuse the hon. gentleman of say-
ing intentionally what is not correct, but I
say that it is not a fair way of putting the
matter, for this reason—that a large quan-
tity of the goods we consume are manufac-
tured in the Dominion of Canada, and pay
no duty at all. In 1880 the imports of
Prince Edward Island amounted to \$799,
281. In 1881, to 983,593; in 1882,
to \$785,610. The exports from the Island
in 1880, were \$1,736,533; in 1881, were
\$1,774,840; in 1882, they increased to \$1,
887,146; in these figures I cannot see any
evidence of commercial decay, but rather of
increased trade.

Mr. DAVIES.—That is directly entered for
Customs duty.

Mr. BRECKEN—Yes; I am going to come
to that. This is the amount of goods en-
tered in the Customs Department in the
Province, and there is also, no doubt, a
certain quantity brought from Montreal
and Halifax and other places where this
duty is paid—none of us know to what
extent, because there is no way to ascertain
it—but I think the hon. gentleman exagger-
ates it, because I think some of these
goods come to the Island in bond, and
we pay the duty upon them.
If all the manufactured goods we
consume paid duties, and we did not
import anything from the other parts of
Canada, the manufactures of that country,
my hon. friend would be correct; but a
large proportion of our goods come from
Canada. I had the honor of being a mem-
ber of a delegation that went to Detroit at
the time of the abrogation of the Reciprocity
Treaty in 1865, and I remember that at
that time our trade with Canada amounted
to about \$2,000 a year, and I believe
that trade would not have existed but
that a gentleman, from a brewery in
Quebec, visited our Island a few years be-
fore, and arranged to send us some beer.
Now, our trade with Canada amounts
to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a
great deal of this is duty free. Now, I
throw down the challenge to my hon.
friend: will he point his finger to one
single article manufactured, consumed by
the people of Prince Edward Island, that
costs one cent more to-day than it did be-
fore the introduction of the National
Policy. I throw down this challenge to
him in all seriousness. I know that his
experience and mine would, perhaps, be
limited to purchases for ourselves and our
families. I am not speaking of my own
limited experience, but I am speaking upon
the authority of merchants who buy in
foreign markets. If there has been a
change, it has been in the right direction—
in the direction of cheapness in necessary
articles of common wear. Now, Sir, I re-
member once standing up in this House and
advocating something on behalf of little
Prince Edward Island; and I believe the
members from Prince Edward Island have
the reputation of not being able to define
the meaning of the word "enough," but
they take it to always mean a little more.
I remember an able and talented member
of this House, the hon. Mr. Huntington,
rebuking me in strong but courteous lan-
guage, and saying that I should drop a
sectional policy, and should remember that,
when a man comes to this House, he is
not only a member of the constituency
which sends him here, and of the Province
in which the constituency is situated, but
he holds the higher office of a representa-
tive of the Dominion at large. That was
the doctrine announced to me by that hon-
orable and experienced statesman. I knew
it before I heard it from him, and I must
tell my hon. friend that when he comes
here as the representative of a large and in-
telligent and independent constituency,
he stands here also as a representative of
the Dominion as a whole; and I ask him, as
a Canadian, if he is prepared to denounce
a policy that has conferred such advan-
tages on millions of the people and which
the people at the last Dominion Election
have proclaimed has been conferred? And
would he find fault with it because unfor-
tunately the Province we come from, con-
taining 170,000 people, does not reap the
same advantages? I thought, Mr. Speaker,
that the greatest good to the greatest num-
ber, was the policy that ought to actuate
the minds of men who hold the reins of
power and mould the destinies of the

country. Now, Sir, as I said, the best test
is the price of manufactured articles in the
country; and there is no doubt that prices
are lower to-day than they were before
Confederation. It is true if a man is not
satisfied with the textures made in this
country, if a man is too proud, too fastidi-
ous, too much of a Beau Brummell to wear
the tweeds made in Canada, and must have
West of England broadcloth, he must pay a
duty of 30 per cent upon it, if he is not a
smuggler; but a man holding that view
and indulging in such tastes, has no claims
upon the consideration of my hon. friend
the Finance Minister. My hon. friend
admit that Canada was in a prosperous con-
dition—my hon. friend from South Brant, who played
the role of critic of the speech of the hon.
Finance Minister, because that hon. gentle-
man did occasionally, whether uninten-
tionally in his warmth or not I cannot say,
admit that Canada was in a prosperous con-
dition—and I do notice that some hon.
gentlemen on the opposite side, forgetting
their duty to their party, and only thinking
of the truth, have occasionally let drop
remarks showing that the National Policy
is a blessing to the country. I have heard
my hon. friend from East York, whose utter-
ances I always listen to with especial atten-
tion. He has the courage of a politician,
he has been an old leader, he has great
moral courage. I listened to his speech to-
night as I would listen to the speech of
an eloquent statesman, from whose language
I knew I would learn something. I heard
him lay down some axioms, some abstract
propositions that no man dare to deny. I
heard him lay down the proposition that it
was a cruel thing, as between men and
man, to so shape the Tariff for the purpose,
not of raising the revenue, but of putting
money in the hands of monopolists, in the
hands of speculators, and compel the poor
man who is obliged to buy the common
necessaries of life, to go into the dearest
instead of the cheapest market. That pro-
position nobody can gainsay. I have heard
him say that it was a cruel thing for a few
men so to shape the fiscal policy of the
country, as to drain the pockets of the poor
man by excessive taxation, for the purpose
of enabling monopolists to wallow in wealth
and in luxury. No man can deny the
truth of that proposition; but while you
are listening to the reasoning, ingenious and
able, of the hon. member, it is your duty
to make use of the judgment God has given
you, and to reflect how far those abstract
principles truly apply to this country. I
know it is difficult to answer the arguments
of Free Trade; but the only way to answer
them is to look at the practical
working of Free Trade. It is not a
cast iron rule; I know it is
the emanation of very able men, and
great political economists, but it is not like
Holloway's pills and ointments—a panacea
for all troubles—guaranteed to cure every-
thing from a headache to a broken leg. I
believe some of the most able and talented
advocates of Free Trade have admitted
that a country may be in a position when
the application of the abstract principles of
Free Trade would not be profitable; and I
believe that is when a country is in its
youth, struggling to establish manufactures
so as to give employment to its people and
build up the country. I would not set
myself against the hon. member for East
York (Mr. Mackenzie), but I know that the
only country in the commercial world that
advocates Free Trade—and that in a quali-
fied sense—is Great Britain. I know that
they have had great statesmen and great
men, who thought over and conceived that
idea and inaugurated it; I know that, in
the days of Sir Robert Peel, Cobden,
Villiers, John Bright and Gladstone, Eng-
land was in a very different position from
ours. Before the repeal
of the Corn Laws and the intro-
duction of Free Trade, England had a
monopoly of manufacturing skill and capital;
she had a surplus population, and, in
her midst, the material of coal and iron,
which gives a country a vast advantage.
Great Britain, before the repeal of the
Corn Laws, was manufacturing everything;
she had a great accumulation of wealth;
she had a vast correspondence, and was
head and shoulders over every other
country.

(To be continued.)

The London Daily News says that in con-
sequence of the heavy mortality among
sheep and lambs in the present season and
the low state to which the flocks in Eng-
land have been reduced, the Queen has
given orders that no lamb is to be served
for food in the Royal household this year.
The example thus set by the Queen is one
which, says an exchange, it is greatly to be
hoped others will be disposed to follow.
Both in England and in some of the Con-
tinental countries there has been a serious
decrease in the past few years in the num-
ber of sheep, and the process of replenish-
ment is not one that can be hastened. Ewes
of the older breeds generally have one lamb
a year, and those of the modern and more
highly fed varieties rarely have more than
two, though triplets are sometimes seen.
The chance of increase in the number of
sheep in the country is therefore dependant
in some degree on the preservation of the
lambs of the present season. The dimini-
tion which, if the example of the Queen be
widely followed, would take place in the
demand would enable the farmers to keep the
ewe lambs for the further replenishment of
their flocks.

During the time the cable lines between
Cape Town and England have been inter-
rupted there has been a general rising in
Basutoland. Advice from there to the
10th reported fighting on all sides. Reports
of the 12th, however, stated quiet had been
fairly restored.

The treaty between Germany and Madag-
ascar is based on the most favored nation
principle. Germany has done or said some-
thing offensive to the sensibilities of the
French, but the Malagasy envoys
their mission has been a complete

MOEN & COYLE,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

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ing, Glazing, etc.
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**London & Lancashire Fire Insurance
Company, of England,**

**City of London Fire Insurance Co.
of England,**

HAS REMOVED
His Office to his New Building,
Cor. Queen and King Sts.—Up Stairs.
Ch'town, Dec. 7, '82.

INSURANCE OFFICE.

**Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.**

CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Lancashire Insurance Company
CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

Insurance effected on all kinds of property
at current rates. Losses settled promptly
and equitably.
DESBRIAS & ANGUS,
General Agents.
Office—South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

Bank of Nova Scotia.
ESTABLISHED 1832,

Paid up Capital . . . \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund . . . 325,000

An Agency of this Bank will be opened on
Monday next, 10th inst., in the building
formerly occupied by the Bank of Prince Edward
Island, under the management of the under-
signed.