

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 31, 1884.

Obituary.

Our obituary columns to-day contain a notice of the death of one who for more than half a century was a familiar figure on the streets of Charlottetown. We refer to Theophilus DesBrisay, Esquire, who, after a lingering illness, entered peacefully into rest last evening at Spring Park. Mr. DesBrisay was born in Charlottetown on the 24th of August, 1816, and was the third son of the late Thomas DesBrisay, Esq., who so long ago as 1810, established the "Apothecaries' Hall" in this city. To this business Mr. DesBrisay succeeded and conducted it until about eight years ago. For the last forty years he had occupied prominent positions in the service of the public. In 1847 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and for twenty-five years continued in the active discharge of the duties of that office. For some years also he was Clerk of the Small Debt Court, as also for a time, one of the Commissioners on that Board. In 1858 he was elected to represent Ward Five in the City Council, where he sat continuously until 1867, when he was elected Mayor of Charlottetown, upon the death of Hon. T. H. Haviland. As Chief Magistrate of the City he sat until 1872, and subsequently for another term of two years, from 1875 to 1877. For a very long period also he served as a Trustee of the Lunatic Asylum, and of the Poorhouse, and as Honorary Secretary to both Institutions. Upon the erection of the Falconwood Hospital for the Insane in 1879, he was appointed one of the Board of Trustees, a position which he held up to the time of his death. He was also for many years a Commissioner for issuing Treasury Notes.

In August, 1882, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he partially recovered; but for the last three months he had been gradually growing weaker, until last evening when, surrounded by his family and friends, he calmly breathed his last. Perhaps, no man on the Island was so widely known and so generally beloved by all classes, and the many positions of responsibility which he occupied attest to the respect in which he was held. To the poor and sick he was a friend in their need, while by very many his advice was eagerly sought, and proved of practical advantage. For all, of every station, he had a pleasant greeting, and although, for a short period, he was withdrawn from public life, his memory will awaken many kindly recollections of a departed friend. His widow and six children, who survive him, have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

The Dominion Exhibition.

We learn from private advices that to the question asked by Senator Haythorne in his place, some time since, regarding the claims of this Province to a grant for Exhibition purposes, Sir Alexander Campbell, Leader of the Government in the Senate, replied in these words: "I regret to have to announce that the Government have decided it would be inconvenient, and would rather militate against the success of the Exhibition if we tried to hold it in Prince Edward Island." We may therefore consider the just claims of this Province to the grant for exhibition purposes ignored by the Dominion Government.

The people of the Maritime Provinces did not consider it "inconvenient" to hold the Dominion Exhibition of 1884 at Charlottetown. The representatives of the agriculturists and manufacturers of these Provinces at their Agricultural Board, concurred in the justice of the claims of P. E. Island, and were prepared to give effect to their approval by making the required arrangements for forwarding their Exhibits to the Charlottetown Dominion Exhibition.

Our Live Cattle Trade.

The Report of the Minister of Agriculture, submitted to Parliament on Monday last, gives an interesting account of our cattle trade:—

CATTLE IMPORTED.

According to the report, there has again been a very large increase in the number of pure bred cattle imported during 1883, but the number of sheep has considerably fallen off, the importations being as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Cattle, Sheep, Swine. Values for 1882 and 1883.

The value of the importations of pedigreed stock, and the consequent improvement in our herds, as manifested in the cattle imported from Great Britain, is already perceptible. The cattle quarantine grounds at Point Levis, where all imported cattle have to undergo the ninety days segregation, in accordance with the Order-in-Council of 23rd April, 1880, have been maintained in thorough order, notwithstanding the fact that, on several occasions, as many as 1,300 head of cattle were there at one time. No disease of a contagious nature appeared amongst any of the cattle, and what slight losses occurred (fourteen deaths in all) were from ordinary disease, and were confined, for the most part, to calves or lambs.

CATTLE EXPORTED.

There were 55,625 cattle, against 35,378 in 1882, and the increase in the numbers of sheep exported is very striking, viz.—114,352 against 75,905 in the preceding year. The cattle trade of Canada has now, says the Minister, ceased to be an experiment. It has grown to be one of the greatest lines of trade of the country, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in it by shrewd and practical men. It is an established fact, too,

that Canada is destined to become one of the most important cattle raising countries of the world, possessing, as it does, every facility for the conduct of an enormous trade. The grazing lands are ample and rich, fodder is comparatively cheap, labor is reasonable, and the means of transport are unsurpassed. Within the last two years the value of our exports of live stock has not been less than \$3,500,000 annually, while the total value of cattle shipped from Canada six years ago was little more than \$56,000. Every inch of space that could be procured by the St. Lawrence route during the past season was taken up and filled with Canadian cattle. The latter fact is another evidence that the business of cattle raising here is now capable of unlimited extension, and it is yet to be one of our most important export trades. Owing to the serious partial failure of the wheat and other cereal crops in Ontario in 1883, the depression in trade consequent thereon would have created a widespread crisis, had not the development of the cattle trade brought in returns to the agriculturist as a set-off against this unlooked for deficiency. The partial failure of the cereals, however, will have the effect of turning the attention of agriculturists generally to the advantages cattle raising offers, more especially when the fact is borne in mind that in the latter branch of farm industry the land, instead of being yearly impoverished by what is taken off it, becomes a gainer in the manure produced. An idea of the growth of the trade may be gained from the following table of cattle exports since 1877:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Cattle, Sheep. Values from 1877 to 1883.

Immigration into Canada.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture furnishes the following table, showing the number of immigrants into Canada in each year since 1864:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Immigrants. Values from 1864 to 1883.

The following statement shows the cost per capita of settlers, since 1875.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Cost per capita. Values from 1875 to 1883.

Better Terms for the Provinces.

An Ottawa special to the St. John Sun says:—"Sir Leonard will move on Monday next that it is expedient to provide that in the accounts between the several Provinces and the Dominion, the amount of subsidy allowed to each by Act 37 Vic., cap. 30, (as explained by Act 36 Vic., cap. 3, as to Nova Scotia) shall be allowed to each of the Provinces respectively, as if the said Act had denoted that the increased subsidies should be allowed from the 1st July, 1867, as respects Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and as respects British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island from the day of their respective admissions into the Dominion. The account of such increase from the said periods respectively to 1st July, 1878, shall be deemed Capital owing to the said Provinces respectively, and bearing interest at five per cent. as part of their subsidies."

Wiggins' Storm Predictions.

IN THE EXAMINER of March 26th, I observe an account of Wiggins' weather predictions, in which we are informed that the approach of the four major planets to their perihelia will produce such atmospheric disturbances on our planet, that the years '84 and '85 will be marked by excessive cold in winter, rain in summer, and frequent storms, floods, and volcanic eruptions. Indeed, under the ruling star of Saturn, the elements are to hold a regular saturnalia with riot and destruction.

Now, the only way in which any of the planets can influence our atmosphere is by their attractive influence in raising an atmospheric tide. Let us examine the ability of Saturn to do this. Saturn is about 13200 the weight of the Sun; but being 8 1/2 times more distant its attractive power is only 1-237, 600 that of that luminary; and its ability to raise a tide in the atmosphere of our earth about 2,000,000 times less. Every time, then, that the Sun passes our meridian in his daily journeys, he exerts a disturbing influence on our atmosphere two million times greater than Saturn can exert in his most favorable position.

But we are not daily distracted with storms, floods and earthquakes. How then can we ascribe these destructive disturbances to a power so infinitely inferior in its ability to produce them? The planetary influence on the lava streams in the interior of the earth is equally imaginary; and the statement that the same influence has extinguished the burning hydrogen in the corona of

the sun, unsupported by any known physical law. The fact of it is, that any man who has carefully studied the records of storms in the past, can make a rough guess at the period of their occurrence in the future. Our philosopher shrewdly puts his about the equinoxes, when storms always disturb this part of the world. The grand eloquence about the planets is simply bait to secure the popular attention, and will be a long time either improving our science or revealing the dark secrets of nature. B.

The British Cavalry Retire

BEFORE THE ENEMY "AMID THE JEERS" OF THE ARABS—TROOPS AFFECTED BY INTENSE HEAT.

A despatch of the 26th from Suakin says the cavalry had two hours skirmish with rebels near Tamanieb. Several rebels were killed. The enemy retired. Before the skirmish, Col. Stewart sent mounted natives to tell the rebels that English would not quarrel with them and would not injure anybody unless fired upon, and that if Osman Digna would surrender his life would be spared. The rebel scouts retired without listening to the proposals. Major Chemsida, with two natives, then advanced for a parley, when the rebels fired a volley. A lively skirmish ensued. The cavalry finally retired slowly amid the jeers of the enemy. The rebels holding a strong position, only infantry can be used against them. Their number is estimated at 3,000. They have plenty of cattle. The scarcity of water has caused the death of forty camels and rendered eighty unfit for work. During the march the officers frequently ordered the legiards to double peace, threatening that otherwise they would be court martialed. Another week of such fierce heat will render the British crack battalion an easy prey to the Osman Digna. The advance to Tamanieb has been delayed in order to give the troops a day of rest. The tenth and nineteenth Hussars and mounted infantry advanced to-night to the wells of Tamanieb, whither the remainder of the force will advance early in the morning. Cavalry reconnaissance to-day ascertained that Osman Digna's force, whose number is uncertain, holds rugged and rising ground at the end of the valley, where the village of Tamanieb is situated. If Osman fights at all, it must not be expected that the battle will take place until Friday morning. Owing to the intense heat and bad water, Graham intends to limit the march to clearing the valley of Tamanieb. The proposed cavalry expedition to Berber have been dropped. Three hundred Arabs have joined the British camp, but the leading sheikhs, excepting Morghani, keep aloof."

A Murder League.

HUGO SCHENK AND HIS COMPANIONS—THEIR CRIMES AND THEIR TRIAL.

The trial of the three men charged with carrying out a systematic scheme for the murder of servant girls has begun in Vienna. Tickets of admission to the court were at a premium for days and the photographs of the prisoners were on view in all the windows. The chief of the accused, Hugo Schenk, is a good-looking man, of gentlemanly appearance. At the age of twenty-one he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for swindling, and three years ago was convicted of a similar offence and condemned to two years' imprisonment. In prison he made the acquaintance of his accomplice, Karl Schlossareck, a blacksmith, who was serving a term of eighteen months for theft. The two appeared to have planned together a series of fresh crimes, Schenk, who knew something of chemistry, promising great results from his knowledge of narcotics. The latter left prison before Schlossareck, and while waiting for his companion presented himself in several newspaper offices for the purpose of calling attention to a new narcotic of his invention, composed chiefly of cyanide of mercury. At this time he was associated with his brother Karl Schenk, a married man of thirty-three, and on Schlossareck's release the three formed a sort of partnership for carrying out their plans.

PLANNING THE MURDERS.

The system adopted was as follows: They carefully scanned the advertisements in the Vienna papers, and entered into correspondence with such of the advertisers as offered a small capital or a security of a few hundred florins, inducing them to come to Vienna with the money, and then murdering and robbing them. They appear at first to have tried the plan with men, but finding this somewhat dangerous, had resort to servant girls and such like defenceless persons. The first case brought against them is that of a miller's man, named Podpera, who advertised for a situation, and offered 500 florins security. They induced him to come to Vienna on the pretence of getting him a place in Moravia. They then accompanied him some distance on his way, partly by rail and finally on foot, carrying with them revolvers and a bottle of drugged brandy. Passing through a thick wood at night they attacked Podpera, firing three shots at him. He was, however, a strong man, and vigorously defended himself, succeeding finally in making his escape. Three weeks later they were more successful with a coachman, called Bauer, whom they led away on a similar pretence, and robbed of 170 florins, leaving him insensible.

LURED TO DEATH.

After this they turned their attention to servant girls, for whom they advertised, or whose advertisements they answered, offering them marriage, this plan of match-making being very common in Vienna, where such advertisements form a regular feature in the local papers. Hugo Schenk generally called himself an engineer or small manufacturer; and, being a handsome fellow of good address, soon gained an influence over the poor girls, who left their situations at his bidding, bringing with them their savings bank books and jewelry, and followed him blindly. He then led the victim away to some lonely and romantic place, carefully chosen beforehand, his two companions accompanying him as relatives and friends. The girl was then stupefied with drugs, murdered, and the body concealed. The first victim appears to have been a housemaid named Josephine Tinal, who was taken to the Gvatterboth, a romantic spot in Moravia, where her senseless body, bound and weighted, was thrown into the lake, the three scoundrels securing by this 237 florins of savings and a gold watch. Catherine Tinal, a relative of Josephine's, arrived in Vienna a few days after the crime intending to be present at the wedding. She was also inveigled to a remote spot on the Danube, and her throat cut—her body being disposed of in the same way as the last. Twelve hundred florins were secured by this murder.

Another case that has been traced by the police is that of Teresina Ketterl, who left her master Baron Buschmann, and accompanied Hugo and his accomplices to the Syrian Alps, where she was shot and her body thrown down a ravine. In this case they secured nearly two thousand florins, besides jewelry. The last charge of murder brought against them is that of Rosa Frenchly, a cook, whom they killed in the Wolf's Valley, near the Danube, and whose body was thrown into the river. The life of one of their victims, Josephine Eder, a ladies' maid, was spared only because they expected to make use of her for further thefts. She was, however, seized by the police and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for stealing her mistress' jewelry. She declared that it was impossible to resist Schenk, and that she was compelled to do whatever he told her. The facts of these cases are practically not disputed, all the accused admitting their guilt, but pleading "extenuating circumstances."

Prince Leopold.

DIED AT CANNES, MARCH 28, 1884.

England, receive thy dead! Once more the mortal foe Hath laid the mighty low; Death's cruel dart hath sped.

A cloud hath dimmed the sky— For blithe-some wedding bells, Are solemn funeral knells; Dull hearts which erst beat high.

Spring zephyrs gently breathe, Hither immortal flowers, To type undying hours;— Ye form his fitting wreath.

Thou! mightiest in thy woe! A mother's vigil keeps: A nation's spirit weeps, And feels thy every throe.

From out Thy Holy Hill— Thou God of Youth and Age— That Mother's grief assuage We know Thou can'st—and wilt.

God of the stranger, bring The rainbow of Thy love; O'er-reaching from above The widowed in Life's spring.

Sisters and brothers, Peace! The throbbing heart keep still: He worketh never ill: 'Tis but a soul's release.

Heaven's meaning who can tell— He kept his armour bright, Aye ready for the fight. "He wins, who runneth well."

Oh, crown on seraph's brow; Oh, wedding garb of white! Oh, day which knows no night! Ye are his portion now.

SUEAN MACLEOD. Ch'town, March 29, 1884.

Our Advertisers.

Carvell Bros. have just received a consignment of Diamond Dyes, which they offer wholesale at low prices.

A tea and fancy table, in aid of the P. E. Island Hospital, will be held in the Market Hall, on Thursday, April 17.

Why they Behad their Enemies.

The Chinese custom of decapitating their enemies slain in war is explained by the statement that they believe that the appearance of a person in the spirit world without a head is prima facie evidence of having committed a crime, and punishment is awarded accordingly. Hence the horrible mutilations which took place on the execution of Shanghai by the Taipings, when the imperial officers gave orders for the decapitation of every rebel body, and even the coffins containing the remains of prominent rebel leaders were broken open and dishonored to insure their punishment hereafter. Hence, also, the anxiety displayed by the friends of officers who lost their heads during the rebellion to recover them and stick them on to their bodies again; as much as \$133 having been paid by the officers of the Imperial Army for the head of a friend.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate IN SPASMODICNESS.

Prof. Adolph Ott, New York, says: "I used it for seasickness, during an ocean passage. In most of the cases, the violent symptoms which characterize that disease yielded, and gave way to a healthful action of the functions impaired."

DIAMOND DYES.

20 GROSS JUST RECEIVED, WHOLESALE SALE, at

CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, March 31, 1884

A Tea and Fancy Table

In aid of the P. E. Island Hospital, will be held in the

MARKET HALL,

Thursday, April 17th.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. B. Aitken, Mrs. C. Palmer, Mrs. Burwash, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. T. DesBrisay, Miss Ball, Mrs. R. Johnson, Miss Mittie Beer, Mrs. Laird, Miss Madge Beer, Mrs. John Macleod, Miss B. Macleolan, Mrs. Donald Macneil, Miss Macleod.

Contributions of Flowers will be received by Miss K. Hensley and Miss Brecken. Doors open at four p.m. Admission, 10 cents. Tickets for Tea, 25 cents. March 31, 1884.—dy wklly

\$5.00 REWARD.

LOST, at the time of the late fire, a bound L.M. Memorandum Book, about one foot long. Whoever brings the same to E. W. Taylor, Watchmaker, will be paid the above reward. March 29, 1884.—31

N. J. CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Campbell & Rayden) Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

SHIP BROKER,

AND INSURANCE AGENT,

COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS., Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Importer and Jobber of Choice Groceries and Spices

General Agent for P. E. Island of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, of London, England. Special attention given to Auction Sales of Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit, Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchandise. Correspondence and Consignments solicited. Returns promptly made. March 28, 1884.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing Robert Young, of Charlottetown, merchant, are hereby notified to make payment forthwith to the subscriber, agent of Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, assignees of said debts, at Robert Young's store, 77 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

W. J. ROBERTSON. Ch'town, March 28, 1884.—61

Schooner For Sale.

THE schooner "Enterprise," twenty tons Register. Apply to

A. KENNEDY & CO., Head of Queen's Wharf. Ch'town, March 23, 1884.

\$500 REWARD.

A REWARD of five hundred dollars will be paid by the undersigned to the person giving such information as will convict the party or parties who feloniously destroyed by fire, on the night of the 26th instant, the stable situate at the head of Knight's Wharf, in Souris East.

JAMES McFARLANE, VERNON H. KNIGHT, Trustees of Estate of late John Knight. Souris, March 28, 1884.

WEST INDIA WAREHOUSE.

Sugar. Porto Rico Sugar, Ten hds., fifty bris., Granulated " Fifty bris., Confectioners A " Twenty bris., Yellow " One hundred bris., FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

Molasses. Demerara and Trinidad Fifty puns, FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

China and India Teas. Choice Congou, One hundred h'c-h's, Do, Fifty caddies, India Teas (Souchong), Twenty cases, Do (Orange Pekoe), Twenty cases, Do. (Pekoe), Ten cases, FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

Fish. Choice Codfish, 100 quintals, No. 2 do., 25 do., Choice Hake, 100 do., Herring, 60 barrels, FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

Feed. Cracked Corn, Two tons, Cracked Grain, Two tons, Wheat shorts, Five tons, Wheat Bran, Five tons, FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

Flour, &c. Forest City Queen (Sup. Extra), 100 bris., Crystal, do., 100 bris., Cornmeal (Am. kiln dried), 50 bris., FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

Manilla Marlines, One ton, Do. Ropes, Fifty coils, FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

Turkey Island Salt, 1,200 bushels, Liverpool Salt, 200 bags, FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

Paints, Oils, &c. English White Lead, 100 kegs, English Colored Paints, 50 kegs, English Patent Driers, 20 kegs, Boiled and Raw Oils, 10 casks, Turpentine, 10 casks, Pitch, Rosin, Putty, Brown Lacquer, FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD. Ch'town, March 17, 1884.—1m eod

The Pathways to Fame.

J. C. FLEMING, ESQ., Editor of the Charlottetown Herald, will deliver a

LECTURE,

on the above subject under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Union, in

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

Wednesday Evening, 2nd April.

Admission, 10 cents; R served Seats, 15 cents. Tickets for sale at Fraser & Reddin's Drug Store and at Apothecaries' Hall. Doors open at 7.30; Lecture to commence at eight p. m.

T. CURRAN, Secretary. Ch'town, March 26, 1884.

LOBSTER FACTORY FOR SALE.

The Subscriber is instructed to offer for sale, on private terms, the Lobster Factory situated at Belle Creek, Lot 62, on the farm of Mr. Archibald Bell, hitherto run by Messrs. Duncanson & Sons. The Factory is 7 1/2 feet by 19 feet, with a water wheel, a spring of water runs near it. Boats can land lobsters at the Factory door. The Plank consists of 200 second-hand lobster traps, 3 boilers, trays, and everything required. 300 new traps and 20 cords of wood can be supplied if required. It is not more than half a mile from the Belle Creek Main Post Road. The fishing is fairly good, and the place sheltered from the north and east winds. No other Factory within 1/4 miles on either side. 400 cases were packed the season of 1882 from 300 traps. Terms liberal. Apply to

GEORGE DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, March 22.—61 eod pat 61 eod

The Great Sale of Cotton Goods at the London House will be continued for 30 days, for cash, at a still further reduction in prices.

March 7, 1884.

FOR SALE,

A SPLENDID SUIT of Drawing Room Furniture, little used, will be sold for half-price. Rare chance. Apply at this office. Ch'town, March 21.

TO LET,

THE RAILWAY HOUSE, situated on Richmond Street, near London House. Also a shop adjoining, 16x20 feet. Apply to

THO. HAS CAMPBELL. Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1884.—41

Hay Presses For Sale.

1 Detrick Perpetual Hay Press, Bales 14x18 inches, 4 to 4 feet long.

1 Railroad Hay Press, Bales 2 feet square by 4 feet long. Enquire at Merchants Bank of P. E. Island. W. McLEAN, Cashier. Ch'town, March 14, 1884.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—A Servant Man who can do farm work. Good wages. Apply at this office. [mar21]

LOST—On March 2nd, between Brighton Road and Zion Church, a Gold Bracelet, set with one Garnet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. [mar23]

WANTED—Two Servant Girls—one for general housework, the other for nurse. Liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office. [mar27]

ON guaranteed salaries—with Commission—for first-class positions for men of good address.—BRADLEY, GARDNER & Co., Outer Department, St. John, N. B. [mar 27 dy wklly if]

TO LET—On the St. Peter's Road, half a mile from the city, a neat, well finished Cottage, with half an acre of land attached. Pleasantly situated. Formerly occupied by Mr. Cook. Apply to Hector McLeod, St. Peter's Road, East Royalty. [mar27]

WANTED—Several Ladies and Gentlemen to study Telegraphy, with a Commercial Training. Term will commence on April 1st. Apply at once to M. B. McLENNAN, Rocklin House. [mar26]

TO LET—A Cottage pleasantly situated on Grafton Street, opposite the Prince of Wales College. Apply to Wm. McLENNAN, at Merchants Bank of P. E. Island. [mar22]

TO BE LET, about the 1st of May next, a Cottage containing nine rooms, with a good Yard, Garden and Stable, pleasantly situated on Upper Hillsborough Street, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. W. Leitch. Apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. [mar22 eod]

WANTED—A Cook and a Housemaid, to whom high wages will be paid. Apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. [mar22]

A COOK WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a Hotel. Good wages. Apply at this office. [mar19]

FOR SALE—A large fire-proof SAFE (nearly new). Apply at A. McNeill's Auction Room. [mar14 if]

OFFICE SAFE—Will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. Enquire at this office. [mar14]

THE Parties having in their possession a set of new Driving Harness, taken from the fire of the 20th February, will oblige by returning them to the subscriber without further notice.—JOHN NEWSON. [mar8]