

The Daily Examiner

APRIL 9, 1885.

Russia and England.

If the news contained in to-day's despatches be true, the terrible game of war has begun. An engagement between the Afghans and Russians is reported. Is this the sequel of Mr. Gladstone's last declaration that peace was assured?

The Legislature.

AFTER a general of words about things in future, the House of Assembly, last evening settled down to a calm consideration of the City Bill, and passed it in committee—with some amendments. When it has run the gauntlet of the Legislative Council, we shall publish the gist of what remains of it. The Legislature will rise to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock.

The Wharf Question.

It would be well if our people bore in mind the fact that all the public wharves in this Province passed to the Dominion Government at the time of the Union. As substantial evidence of this fact, there are decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada and a sum of \$53,000 in the Provincial Treasury, obtained by the present Government as a "refund" of moneys expended in repairs. But strange as it may seem, even members of the Legislature—men who, of all others, ought to be informed about the matter—are yet, apparently, unaware of the fact. In the House of Assembly last evening, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Perry, and other gentlemen took the Local Government to task because some of the wharves are falling into such a state of disrepair that they are becoming dangerous and useless. It is urged that these "wharves" have not been "taken over" by the Dominion Government. Why? Because the Dominion Government engineer has reported that they are "not of Federal importance"—in other words, that they are not required for purposes of trade. If this be untrue, what's to be done about it? Attack the Local Government? Certainly not. But, by means of our representatives at Ottawa and by petitioning to the Dominion Government setting forth the facts in connection with each particular wharf, make the Federal authorities understand that the wharves complained about are of Federal importance, and are required for purposes of trade with the sister Provinces and the world at large. This done, the repairs needed will be made by the Dominion Government as a matter of duty—as a matter of course.

The Exchange Bank and the Government Claim.

We learn from our Montreal exchanges that the Court of Queen's Bench of the Province of Quebec has sustained the claim made by the Dominion Government to be paid the full amount of the indebtedness to the Government of the Exchange Bank now in liquidation. Thus, in the Province of Quebec, before the highest court there, the prerogative of the Crown has been upheld. Our readers may remember that the claim was first heard before Judge Mathieu, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of that Province, who disallowed it, because he was of opinion that, although the prerogative did exist in England, he was bound to decide the case according to the French civil code of Lower Canada, and not according to the law of England. Judge Mathieu being of opinion that according to the civil code the prerogative did not exist, dismissed the Dominion Government's claim as well as a similar one made on behalf of the Local Government of Quebec. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Court of Queen's Bench, and that court has just reversed Judge Mathieu's judgment, and ordered the Liquidators of the Exchange Bank to pay the claims of both Governments in full before all other creditors, except creditors holding bank notes, who, by the Banking Act, are made first creditors. From the judgment of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench as published, it seems to have been conceded that under the English law the Crown can insist on payment in full out of a bankrupt estate before all other creditors, and the only doubtful point before them was whether the civil code look that right away. The court held that it did not, and allowed the appeal, and directed the Liquidators to pay the claims.

Mr. Farquharson's Rank Offence.

In the House of Assembly, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Donald Farquharson, the present Member for West River, referred to THE EXAMINER's comments on his reasonable declaration that he hoped "thousands of Fenians may cross the border and sweep the Northwest," and his statement that if he were there he wouldn't mind "firing a few shots" for the rebels himself. We sincerely and deeply regret that Mr. Farquharson did not avail himself of the opportunity to renounce his offence, and, as well as he could, set himself right before his friends and the people whom, in this matter at least, he most grossly misrepresented. It is, of course, impossible to recall the

past; and Mr. Farquharson, can never again, by any mere act of renunciation and contrition, be to his constituents and the public just what he has been,—a trusted representative man. He might, however, by a prompt and frank expression of regret for his fault, have averted from himself a storm of popular indignation. But his conduct has, unfortunately, been such as to increase rather than allay the suspicion and distrust of the people. In the course of his remarks yesterday, he complained bitterly that "confidence was violated" by those who have exposed him. As if there were in the code of honor anything to prevent the most scrupulous man from speaking out when there is treason in the air. "Confidence" is abused when it shields the man who contemplates murder or the man who declares in private that his sympathies are strongly in favor of armed insurgents in active rebellion against his country. But, in this case, "confidence" was neither invoked nor violated. Mr. Farquharson spoke openly and emphatically in the presence of several gentlemen of known loyalty; and, afterwards, he said that he would not be afraid to repeat his reasonable declaration in his place in the House of Assembly. Had Mr. Farquharson privately communicated his views about the uses of Fenians to men who, like himself, were willing to fire a "few shots" in aid of the rebels, and had these men betrayed his confidence, he would then have the same sort of cause for complaint as a former convict convicted by the evidence of a prisoner confederate. But he cannot, he submits, fairly and rightly plead a breach of confidence.

Methodist Missionary Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Youth's Branch Missionary Society was held in the Methodist Brick Church on Monday evening. Notwithstanding the fact that the weather was very unfavorable there was a large number present. Owing to this, there was not as large a representation of children as there would otherwise have been. In accordance with custom, the children of the Sabbath School occupied the choir and gallery seats, and conducted the singing. The chair being taken by L. W. Goff, Esq., the Secretary, Mr. A. E. Crosby, was called upon to read the annual report. This report reflects credit upon Mr. Crosby for the way that it was prepared and read. It showed that the Missionary Society is increasing its work year by year. Able addresses were then delivered by Messrs. W. J. Howard, F. Moore, and A. C. Dennis, and also an eloquent appeal from Rev. J. Allen. The report of the school was then read, after which representatives from the various classes read the amount contributed by each for the past year. The amounts collected by several of the classes are well worthy of notice, especially the class of W. J. Miller, Esq., who raised the handsome sum of \$60.00, and also the infant class. After this pleasing feature of the meeting was over, an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, and we think that all must have spent a very profitable time.

The Voice of the Stars.

ZADKIEL FORETELLS THE HALF-BREED REBELLION. Many of our readers, no doubt, have heard of Zadkiel and his famous almanac, but, if we are not mistaken, it has not as yet had a very extensive circulation in the Dominion. The first edition of that famous work appeared in the year 1831. As the title page informs us, each number contains "predictions of the weather, voice of the stars, numerous useful tables with a hieroglyphic." In the preface to the first edition, reproduced in that for 1885, Zadkiel says: "Examine for yourselves. If you find any predictions verified by the course of events, do not conclude that chance has brought it about, because there is no such thing as chance; and, even if there be, I hold no monopoly of it—it is as likely to be against me as in my favor." Let us put Zadkiel to the test. In the Voice of the Stars for January we find this prediction: "The Czar of Russia will feel the sting of old Saturn; moreover, as Mars enters Aquarius, violence reigns in his vast dominions and on the borders of Persia. Our government is warned to take precautions against the Russian advance towards our possessions." Again in February we read: "Mars speeds on his way through the sign Aquarius, and conjoints with the sun on the 11th instant. Hence this will not be a peaceful month for Russia, and we shall hear of violence and turbulence in that land." That is at least as good a hit as any of our own weather prophets has made. But the best is yet to come. The Voice of the Stars for March informs us that "In Canada and the United States martial proceedings will be the order of the day, violence shall reign and turbulence cause serious trouble." Who will have to say, after that, that Zadkiel is not a true prophet?

Letter Puzzles.

In excellent not in great, In county not in state, In mansion not in cot, In house not in lot, In implement not in cow, In fight not in row, In anxiety not in pain, In stormy weather not in plain, This gives a name in letters plain, So point them out and do explain.

In honor not in pride, In flood but not in tide, In fountain not in well, In mound but not in dell, In rill not in river, In lung but not in liver, In halloish not in praise, In sun but not in rays, This gives a name as you will see, By reference to geography.

[Names of those who send correct answers will appear in THE EXAMINER of this day fortnight.]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter From Mr. Hackett, M. P.

Sir,—I notice Hon. D. Davies has two or three letters in late issues of your valuable paper in reply to mine of 7th ult. He does not attempt to contradict any of the statements made by me, but instead, introduces matters altogether foreign to the question at issue. It will be remembered that Mr. Davies first rushed into print to disprove the statement made by His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, that the McKenzie Government had neglected Island interests in the matter of Winter Communication with the Mainland. I think I proved conclusively that His Grace was correct, and that nothing practical had been done by the McKenzie Government in this direction.

Mr. Davies now partially admits this, but asks what has been done by the present Government. It is true the Island representatives experienced considerable difficulty in convincing the Government that the Northern Light was not all that Mr. Davies represented her to be, and that in no sense did she fulfil the compact entered into between the Island and the Dominion. We, however, succeeded in satisfying them that the route by the Capes was susceptible of improvement, and as a consequence, nearly a half million dollars will be expended there in building railways, providing wharves, steamboats and other facilities for crossing, which we hope will be attended with satisfactory results. Mr. Davies devotes considerable space to a defence of the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company. This was necessary, as I made no attack upon that Company. On the contrary I agree with Mr. Davies that the Company has performed a good service, and is fairly entitled to every consideration. I did, however, charge Mr. Davies with using his position as a representative of the people for the purpose of increasing his profits in connection with that Company. Mr. Davies boasts of his independence as a public man; but will he explain how a representative of the people who is president of and stockholder in a company which has a contract from the Government, and which, according to his own statement, received \$200,000 of public money, can act independently. Yet that was the position of Mr. Davies during his time at Ottawa, and I must say it is pretty cheeky of him now to say that he had no object in being a servile follower of McKenzie. He must be aware that through his influence he succeeded in depriving his own constituents at Georgetown, Montague, King's, Murray Harbor and other parts of Cardigan's County of the benefits to be derived from the boats of the company calling at Georgetown, and he must also know that such modification of the contract in favor of the company could only be obtained through the sacrifice of his independence as a public man. Mr. Davies says the company is non-political. This may be true, but I think it is quite clear that when the chief officer of a company enters into political discussions, and in the same letter in which he attacks the policy of the Government and the character and standing of its supporters, the company must, to some extent, be held responsible for his utterances. It is evident that Mr. Davies keenly felt my reference to a political renegade, and labors hard to justify his conduct in betraying his friends at a critical moment, and even goes so far as to endeavor to shelter himself behind so respectable a gentleman as His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor. I regret that Mr. Davies should introduce the names of outside parties into his discussions, and I do not intend to follow him in such a course. He says that although he knew the Railway Bill meant ruin to the country he voted for it because he was memorialized by his constituents to do so. Here again we have another example of his lofty independence. If he conscientiously believed the building of the Railway would bring disaster and ruin to the Province he should not have voted for it—simply because his constituents voted for it to do so!

As an honorable and independent man, he should have resigned his position as their representative, and given them an opportunity to elect another who would be more in accord with their view. He, however, did nothing of the kind. For the sake retaining his seat in the House of Assembly, he voted against the dictation of his own conscience, he voted for imposing upon the people a burden he says he knew they could not bear, and for which he was certain would result in Confederation. He supported the Pope Government in introducing their Railway policy, and it was his duty, as an honorable man, to stand by them and assist in having that policy carried to a successful issue. He, however, did not do so; he gave them his support until such time as he saw, and his public opinion was turning against them, and then he treacherously went over to the enemy. It was not, he says, until after they selected the contractors that he opposed the Government. There must have been something very bad about those contractors which caused Mr. Davies to sever his connection with a party with which he had so long been identified, and which he no doubt considered deserving of support up to that time. One would expect that he at least would never countenance those wicked contractors. But did not the Laird-Haythorne party, which he joined after deserting his old friends, decide to build about fifty miles more of this ruinous railway, and did they not give the building of it to the same wicked contractors selected by the Pope Government, and gave them one thousand dollars per mile more for constructing it than was paid by the corrupt Pope Government for building the main line? This should be sufficient to drive Mr. Davies out of politics or send him back to his old friends; but it did not do either. He went on supporting them, and when they attempted, in the most unpatriotic manner, to prevent Pope, Haviland and Howler from obtaining \$28,000 per annum more from the Dominion than was agreed to and accepted by Laird and Haythorne, no man showed their praises louder than this new recruit—Mr. Davies. But perhaps the most indefensible as well as the most scandalous of all Mr. Davies' political acts was his support given the McKenzie Government in 1874, when they attempted to deprive a large portion of the electors of Prince Edward Island of the franchise. This he now attempts to justify by saying it was only intended as a temporary provision, and was placed in the Bill for the purpose of coercing the local Government into preparing lists of voters but was

seized upon by Senator Howland and others for the purpose of making political capital. We have heard considerable lately from our Grit friends about Provincial rights, and the interference of the Dominion in matters of a purely local nature; but what will they say to this statement of Mr. Davi's that the McKenzie Government legislated with the view of coercing Prince Edward Island into the enactment of a Registration of Voters Act, and, pending the enactment of such a law, attempted to disfranchise about one-half the electors of the Province!

What right had the McKenzie Government to force upon the people of Prince Edward Island the expense attending the adoption of a system of registration? They were satisfied with the system they had, and if Mr. Mackenzie required a change, his Government and not the Local Government, should bear the expense. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Davies would, however, tax the people of Prince Edward Island about \$5,000 per annum for the purpose of enacting and working a law required by the Dominion, and if they would not consent to be thus taxed they would be disfranchised!

A more insidious and cowardly attack was never made upon the privileges of a free people, and the man who attempts to defend it must be lost to all sense of honor and justice. But I do not believe this arrangement was intended to be temporary. I believe the intention was to permanently disfranchise a large number of the electors of Prince Edward Island. In looking over the House of Commons Debates for 1874, I find that Mr. Laird, who was then "Our Minister," made use of the following language: "The present franchise of the Lower House was subject to great abuses, and it was not desirable that it should be extended to elections for the Dominion Parliament."

Here we have an explicit declaration from "Our Minister" that the franchise which had been in force for thirty years in Prince Edward Island, and under which all great reforms in the Province had been carried out was liable to great abuses and should not be extended to Dominion elections. Mr. Davies, however, insinuates that he was in favor of manhood suffrage, and consequently did not give his support to this proposition. This cannot be correct, as Mr. Dorion, the Minister of Justice, who had charge of the bill in the Commons, speaks as follows:—

"He ridiculed the idea of Mr. Howland who represented an infinite number of small sections of the public opinion of Prince Edward Island, pretending that he had the right to protest in the name of the people to this proposal, while the six members from the Province in this House who had been returned triumphantly by large majorities, were in favor of it to a man." We have here the testimony of Mr. Dorion, the present Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, and the support given this proposal by Mr. Davies and his colleagues from this Province.

I feel that I am unduly trespassing upon your valuable space in dealing at such length with one whose whole career as a representative of the people was, notorious for base ingratitude, treachery and deception, and who at present is only remarkable for his garrulous egotism. Having so smirched and blackened a reputation as a politician, he should be very careful and not attack those who have honestly and faithfully represented the people.

I have the honor to remain, Yours truly, EDWARD HACKETT, House of Commons, Ottawa, April 4, 1885.

The New Hotel.

Sir,—As a patriotic Islander, I am grieved to see the prospect of a new hotel fading far away into the dimmest future. But I marvel that no one has thought of the Dominion Government in this connection. Clearly it is the duty of the Federal authorities to build that hotel. What do they exist for if not to see to the welfare and carry out the wishes, of this gem of the Gulf, this pearl of the northern seas? Sir, we have been grossly wronged in not having had that hotel built for years ago. Our injuries cry for justice. Let us lay our petition at the feet of the Queen! Let us threaten to secede unless we have that hotel built next summer! That will fetch them to their senses. At present we get scarcely three times as much out of the Dominion Government as we put in. Clearly we have been wronged. Our members are not urging our claims strongly enough. Let it be made a party question, done away with the old distinctions of Grit and Conservative. And let every Islander secede to a man unless we have justice done for us. That hotel must be built, or Prince Edward Island will go. Yours, etc., PARVA SUB INGENITIS, Ch'town, April 9.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Sir,—I am pleased to see advertised this "Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company," as we shall now get fair play in regard to insurance rates. As there is never—well, "hardly ever"—a fire in this Island, it stands to reason the rates should be very low. But I think the new Company should give us some further information as to what its capital is, and what security they offer their patrons. The foreign companies generally advertise their assets, &c. We all know from experience how ready those foreign companies are to take our money, but how slow to pay losses. Let us hope the "Mutual" will act more promptly; and I think, from the list of names attached to the advertisement, the public should feel satisfied that prompt and liberal settlements will be made in every case. Yours, HOUSEHOLDER, Ch'town, April 9, 1885.

P. E. Island Hospital.

Sir,—I have been at the P. E. Island Hospital for three weeks under medical treatment. I take great pleasure in stating that I am well pleased with the management. The treatment of the patients by the attendants, as well as the style of furnishing the provisions, are eminently satisfactory. I feel it my duty to add this public testimony to the efficiency of the internal management of the institution. JOHN M. GRAHAM, Murray Harbor North, Lot 63.

"An Unfortunate Time."

Sir,—I see that the editor of the Patriot calls you a fool for letting us know what our (mis)representative, Mr. Farquharson, said about the Fenians. In my opinion the man who made use of the reasonable language you have charged him with is the fool—or worse. Mr. Farquharson has not been known in West River as a wag; and, if what he said was a joke, he certainly began his waggish practices at a most unfortunate time.

Yours, WEST RIVER.

Paper Hangings!

PAPER HANGINGS! In great variety of patterns, selling very cheap at the LONDON HOUSE, April 9—4w 3aw wky

TO LET.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned up to Monday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to rent the building at end of Queen street, and which was formerly occupied by David Small.

By order, A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk.

April 9, 1885—tl 13 inst



To be Sold by Public Auction,

In Charlottetown, on arrival from Truro, the Imported English Thoroughbred "AGESILAUS." Agesilaus is a bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, and rising 5 years old. He is sired by Cathedral, by Westminster, by Touchstone, by Camel, by Whelshbone; dam Iphigonia, by Kingston, by Vension, by Partisan, by Orville; 2nd dam Soteria, by Voltaire, out of Virginia, by Rowton. Terms at Sale. For further particulars apply to G. P. WEDDY, Ch'town, April 8, 1885 ap 9 3aw wky

Card of Thanks.

ON behalf of the Orchestral Club, I sincerely thank the members of the Glee Club, and others, for their very kind assistance at the Concerts the past winter. The very warm interest taken in the Concerts by the above have been very much appreciated by the Club, and particularly by myself. SAMUEL N. EARLE, April 9, 1885.

Final Notice.

FOR the information of those who have either forgotten or never seen our advertisement of last February, we would repeat that Mr. B. D. Higgs, at the store of Mr. John Combs, 18 Queen street, is authorized to grant receipts for all debts due us. This notice is FINAL. BRENNER BROS., Ch'town, April 9, 1885—3i eod

The Charlottetown Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THIS Company is now organized and prepared to accept good Fire Risks at moderate rates. Hon. Thomas V. Dold, President. DIRECTORS: Geo. R. Beer, Esq., D. Farquharson, Esq., Fredk Perkins Esq., Alex McKinnon, Esq., Benj Heartz, Esq., Benj Hooper, Esq. JAMES M. SUTHERLAND, Sec'y and Treas. April 7, 1885—12i 2aw

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April inst., at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, a.m., the southern part of Lot 43, in the 5th hundred of lots in Charlottetown; also the southern part of Lot 44, in same hundred; and also two Lots, parts of Pasture Lots 31 and 23, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, each 112 feet by 91 feet 4 inches on the North River Road. For further particulars apply to B. W. HIGGS, Auctioneer. Ch'town, April 7, 1885 3i

From New York for Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

SPRING, 1885.



THE FAST-SAILING BRIGANTINE "ZERELDE," L. KICKHAM, COMMANDER.

Will sail for Charlottetown on or about the 25th APRIL.

For freight apply to Messrs. Paul F. Gerhardt & Co., 84 Broad Street, New York, or here to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & CO. Ch'town, April 9, 1885—tl

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, —ON—

Thursday, Evening, April 9th.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

(BY SPECIAL REQUEST)

The Union Dramatic Club

Will, on the above night, repeat *Caletina*, most interesting drama.

MORE SINNED AGAINST THAN SINNING. (Founded on events now prominent in Ireland.)

The Entertainment will conclude with a laughable FARCE, entitled,

Should This Meet the Eye!

Some changes in Music and Scenery. Admission: 25, 35, and 50 cents, as usual. Doors open at 7, curtain to rise at 8 p. m., sharp. Ch'town, April 7th, 1885. tu wth thur

CITY POUND.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern that William C. Tison, of Grafton Street (near the Fish Market) is appointed a Pound-keeper of the said city, from the first day of April instant. Ch'town, April 7, 1885—3i

Depository of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Corner Queen and Fitzroy Streets.

WE wish to call special attention to the fact that our Bibles and Testaments are sold at PRIME COST; freight and duty not charged. Purple Bibles from \$4.80 to \$8; Family Bibles from \$1.50 to \$2.55; Pocket Bibles from 12 cents to \$1.56; Testaments from 3 cents to 40 cents. A few German, Hebrew, French and Gaelic Bibles on hand. Also: French, Gaelic and Testaments supplied to Sunday Schools at HALF PRICE, by obtaining an order from the Rev. D. McNeill, Secretary of the Society. M. F. ELLIS, Ch'town, April 1, 1885.

DRUG CLERK.

WANTED—A Clerk of some years experience, competent to dispense and keep books; must be well recommended. Apply to DR. DARRACH, Kensington, P. E. I., April 1—2w eod

FOR SALE.

2000 BUSHELS FISHERY SALT. Ch'town, March 26, 1885—tu th sat

MONEY TO LOAN.

IN sums of from \$100 to \$1000, on good security. Apply at EXAMINER'S office. Ch'town, March 29, 1885 2w wth thur

TENDERS

WILL be received by the undersigned until the 15th of next April, for the making and putting up of gable and fence, in front of the Catholic Cemetery, on the St. Peter's Road.

Plans and specifications of the same may be seen at the office of Messrs. Peake Bros. & Co. HUBERT Z. PERRY, Charlottetown, March 23, 1885—2wks

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN—An iron Sewing Machine. Apply at New Confectionery, 38 Queen Street ap 9—tl wth thur

WANTED A Grl to do general housework. Apply at this office. ap 9

TO LET—All or part of the premises lately occupied by *Advertiser* office, at P. G. Fraser's corner; can be fitted and enlarged for Barber Shop, Offices, &c. Apply to Dorsey, Goff & Co—ap 8

AN experienced foreman of a canned goods factory desires a situation. Apply at THE EXAMINER'S office. ap 7

HOUSE TO LET, in good repair, corner Queen and West streets; very large garden; rent, \$70; every accommodation inside and out. Apply at once at the opposite corner. ap 7

A YOUNG MAN would like to get board in a private family, centrally located. Address, stating terms, to "Go," EXAMINER'S office. ap 7 pd

WANTED—Fifteen Lobster Fishermen, to fish lobsters for the Argyle Sherm and Black Point Fisheries. Apply in Charlottetown to Mr. J. E. Gray, or at the factory to Mr. O. Hemmick. ap 7—3i wky

SIX BOARDERS can be comfortably accommodated at Miss Stewart's, corner of Great George and East Streets. ap 7

TO RENT—The Subscriber offers for rent 1/2 the Shop, formerly occupied by Messrs. Bremner Bros.—W. A. Brennan. ap 7

TO LET—A neat, well-finished Cottage, on the St. Peter's Road, together with stable and coach-house, and pleasant acre of land attached; surroundings pleasant. The property is within a few minutes' walk of the city, and now occupied by Professor McPhillip. Possession given about the 1st of May. Apply to Hector MacLeod, Charlottetown. Royal. mar 31

TO LET—The Dry Good Store on Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. James Shand. Apply to Mr. Stevenson. mar 29