

colonies any cut-and-dried formula. It has been truly said that such an arbitrary attempt would go far to defeat its own object. It must come from the different colonies. (Applause.) They are the best judges of their own interests, or they deem they are, and anything like dictation, would go far to postpone, or it might be destroy, the object we have so much at heart. It has been said by a gentleman who has spoken to-day that mere dissemination of information was a very slow process. It may be a slow process, but it is a necessary one (Hear, hear.) This information must be collected, must be distributed, and not only the colonies, but the mother country must be educated as to the importance of this movement. (Applause.) And while this association, this society, is collecting this information, and educating the people, there is nothing to prevent the colonies themselves from taking more immediate action. (Hear, hear.) The very fact that this association has been formed, that men of light and leading, men of ability and standing, political and social, are working in the good cause in England, will excite and claim the attention of the people of the different colonies, and will throw upon their governments the responsibility of considering the subject in all respects. With respect to the question of

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE ACTION. I agree with all those that have spoken, and I think I can speak with authority for Canada. In case the flag of England was insulted, in case England was engaged in a foreign war, the sympathies of the people, the sympathies of the government and legislature of Canada, would be with the mother country—and I do not think that there would be much fear or apprehension in the minds of our people that you will be hurried into all the dangers of war by undue action on the part of the mother country. We believe that England will not, without great necessity, enter into a foreign war; we believe that the whole policy of England is opposed to aggressive war, and in any other war the people of Canada would be quite prepared to take their share of the expense and duties. (Loud applause.) With these few words, I beg to move that the following gentlemen be appointed members of the general committee. Sir John A. Macdonald then read the lengthy list of gentlemen on the committee as at present constituted, power being given to the committee to add to their number. Sir H. Fox seconded the motion, and as a New Zealand colonist wished the movement every success. The resolution was carried.

The Daily Examiner DECEMBER 6, 1884.

The Exchange Bank Decision.

JUDGE MATHIEU, one of the Judges of the Superior Court at Montreal, has decided against the claim for privilege made by the Dominion Government and the Local Government of the Province of Quebec against the liquidators of the Exchange Bank. The civil code of the Province of Quebec, which is one peculiar to that Province alone, and is not of any effect outside of it, limits the privilege of the Crown to claims against persons accountable for its money. The learned judge decided the recent case under this law, and held that the privilege was only good against public officers and public collectors. The decision, we learn, will not in any way assist the liquidators of the Bank of P. E. Island in their case with the Dominion Government, as that case will be decided according to the laws of England, and not according to the laws of France as adopted in the Province of Quebec. The Patriot of last evening stated that Judge Mathieu decided the Quebec case on the same grounds that Judge Peters did the Old Bank case here. This is an error, for Judge Mathieu decided against the claim of the Provincial Government of Quebec, because the civil code of that Province took the privilege away, while Judge Peters held in effect that the privilege to be paid in full did not exist at all, but if it did exist it was in the Local Government of this Island, and not in the Dominion Government. Thus, it will be seen, that instead of the two Judges agreeing, they entirely disagreed, although in doing so they reached the same conclusion but by an opposite process of reasoning.

We see by the Montreal papers that the Quebec case is to be carried to the Supreme Court of Canada, but, whatever the result may be there, we cannot see that it will affect the Old Bank matter, because of necessity the two cases will be decided under different law—which is in many instances directly antagonistic to each other.

"Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

It is now known that Dr. Burchard's worse than senseless utterance cost Mr. Blaine at least 10,000 votes in New York City and Brooklyn, several thousands in New Jersey and Connecticut, and other States contiguous to New York. This was, of course, disastrous to the election of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Cleveland had a majority in New York State of 1047 votes. A change of six hundred votes, or even less, would have given the State to Mr. Blaine. If there is any man in the world who can utter the old adage with emphasis and action, "Save me from my friends," it is Mr. Blaine. The feeling against Dr. Burchard throughout the country is intense, and is illustrated by an incident when a young woman, going to a seminary, wanted to change her name from that of Burchard, the very name has brought upon her obloquy and disrespect. It is a favorite practice in the United States for politicians to start some cry, either true or false, against their politi-

cal opponents just on the eve of elections, so as to influence voters, and which, of course, admits of no reply, explanation or refutation until after election day. Too often these "Roorbacks," as they are called, are false. The Republicans themselves, just before the election, published simultaneously in all their leading organs, the proceedings of the court where St. John, the Prohibitionist, was divorced from his wife. The order of the court was in answer to the prayer of the wife, on the plea of wilful desertion. There is no doubt that the "roorback" caused a loss of votes to St. John, and his leading supporters, in a meeting after the election, complained in bitter terms about the transaction. St. John did get a beggarly vote compared to what was claimed for him before election day. And there is no doubt that at least nineteen-twentieths of the St. John voters were Republicans. The Republicans knew that every St. John man turned from his purpose was a vote for Mr. Blaine.

Very many cases might be cited of apparently trifling matters changing the complexion of political affairs in the United States. In one instance, Salmon P. Chase, afterwards noted as the U. S. Treasurer under President Lincoln, was running for Governor of Ohio. The contest was close and heated. One day during the canvass, a great gathering of leaders of both parties and of people to listen to the stump speeches took place. There was an adjournment for dinner. A somewhat rough and burly farmer was seated at table, where were speakers of both parties, who were freely ordering roast beef, plum pudding, and many lighter delicacies; but in the midst of the proceedings Mr. Chase came in and ordered a bowl of bread and milk. The farmer was interested, and watched the would-be Governor eat the wholesome refreshment. When he reached the crowd the farmer was enthusiastic, and expatiated in glowing terms about Mr. Chase and his humble bread and milk. He was the man to vote for, as he was not too proud to partake of farmer's fare. Mr. Chase was elected by a large majority. There was a joke attached to the affair, however. Mr. Chase, it seems, liked good living as well as others, but at the time when he ordered the dish that so pleased the farmer he was not very well, and very properly ordered a light and wholesome dinner. Mr. Chase was no "milk-sop," whatever that term may mean, as he, while Treasurer of the United States, originated the National Bank system, which has proved to be one of the most successful financial measures ever devised. Under that system, no one holding a note of any bank throughout the Union may lose one cent on account of the bank's failure. The notes are good as gold from Maine to California. Bank note holders in the Dominion should be equally protected.

The West Indies.

THERE is in Governor Robinson's lecture so much that is interesting that we should like to publish the whole of it. The following extract about the West Indies will be read with special attention now that the subject of trade with the West Indies is under the consideration of the public:—"The West Indies, as probably you know, comprise five large and about forty smaller islands, besides numerous islets in the Atlantic, and extend from the coast of Florida, in North America, to that of Venezuela, in South America, between 10 deg. and 28 deg. north latitude and 58 deg. and 85 deg. west longitude. They are usually divided into three groups, the greater and the lesser Antilles, and the Bahamas, which lie to the north of the former. The islands belong to Great Britain, Spain, France, the Netherlands, and Denmark, with the exception of Hayti, which is independent. The total area of the islands is about 95,000 square miles, and their total population about 3,500,000. The rich and varied productions of the West Indies give them an important place in the commerce of the world. To their valuable native plants, art and industry have added others not less valuable. The sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, dye woods, and medicinal plants are among the principal productions. Fish and turtle are plentiful; and tropical fruits and vegetables, such as the pineapple, banana, breadfruit, mango, yam, and sweet potato, are abundant. The cattle are generally of a small size, and sheep degenerate also. Mosquitoes, cockroaches, centipedes, scorpions, and stinging ants, which unfortunately do not degenerate, are unpleasantly numerous in nearly all the islands. The indigenous people of the islands have long been extinct, except a few still existing in the islands of St. Vincent and Trinidad. At the time of their discovery, the southern islands were inhabited by the fierce and warlike Caribs; the more northern by a gentler race, the Arawaks. At present the population is European and African, partly pure and partly mixed. As all the islands, with the exception of the more northerly of the Bahamas, lie within the tropics, they are necessarily subject to great heat; which, however, is modified by the length of the night, the sea breeze, and, in some of them, by the elevation of the land. Speaking generally, the thermometer may be said to range from 75 deg. to 90 deg.; but, as you know, the sensation of heat is dependent on a variety of causes, and, as a matter of fact, 80 deg.

Islanders from Abroad.

In April, 1883, a party of young men from Wood Islands, namely, Hector C. McMillan, J. D. McMillan, J. McIsaac, A. McIsaac, Colin McDonald, W. D. McLeod, J. McLeod, D. McPherson, John Bell, Geo. Offer, John McDonald, and W. McKenzie left home for the Northwest and after visiting different places on the way, made for Annacoda, which is now a celebrated mining district in Montana Territory U. S. A. They, instead of entering into mining speculations, wisely worked at their trade as Carpenters and Joiners. They were sober, competent and industrious and therefore met with ready employment and received good wages. When they first arrived at Annacoda, its few inhabitants lived in camps, but in the short space of 12 months, its population increased to 5,000, and now it can boast of some splendid houses; it also has its churches, schools, &c. In December, 1883, one of their number, John Bell, took ill and died of pneumonia. His comrades, intending soon to visit their Island homes, buried him temporarily—and on leaving for home they took his remains with them. They arrived by train at Pictou Landing last week, where they hired the steamer Dragon to run them across to Wood Islands. On Monday last the remains of the deceased, thus brought home by his kind companions, were followed by a large concourse of people to the Belfast burying ground, and interred in the family plot. This is but one of the many instances in which Islanders have evinced their love and respect for their comrades when far away from their home and friends. We learn that these young men intend to return in a few months to their new homes in Montana, where they have secured for themselves honorable and remunerative positions.

Literary and Scientific Society.

The Literary and Scientific Society met last evening for the first time this season, in the lower part of the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The meeting was well attended, and from the interest taken in the proceeding by those present, lively discussions may be expected at their meetings during the coming winter. The following officers were elected: President—Wm. Kennedy. 1st Vice-President—Alex. McKinnon. 2nd Vice-President—Jas. Mulally. Secretary—H. C. McDonald. Assistant-Secretary—Wm. A. Weeks, jr. Executive Committee—Wm. De Leeming, John Newson, Patrick McQuaid. The Society will meet again on Friday next, when a paper will be read and discussed, the subject of which will appear in a day or two. The "Crown Pictures," framed in thirty different varieties of moulding, and, because of the large number set up, we are doing them at a special reduced price.—M. Wright & Co. [Dec 6 2w eod.]

in the tropics is far less supportable than even a considerably higher range would be in Australia, where the air is dry and elastic. A tropical year seems properly to comprehend but two distinct seasons, the wet and the dry. In the large islands of Cuba, Hayti, and Jamaica, whose lofty mountains are clothed with forests—perhaps as old as the deluge—the rains are much more frequent and violent than in the small islands to windward, some few of which are without mountains and others without wood, both powerful agents on the atmosphere. In the interior and elevated districts of the three former islands there are said to be showers in every month in the year, and in the northern coasts of those islands considerable rains are expected in December or January, soon after the setting in of the north winds. Concerning the far famed trade wind, which blows in these climates from the east and its collateral points with little intermission or variation unimpeded in the year, it is unnecessary for me to speak; but the peculiarity of the land wind by night, than by which nothing can be more grateful and refreshing, may be noticed. This is an advantage among others which the larger islands of the West Indies derive from the great inequality of their surface, for as soon as the breeze dies away, the hot air of the plains, being rarified, ascends towards the tops of the mountains and is there condensed by the cold, which, making it specifically heavier than it was before, it descends back to the plains on both sides of the ridge. Hence a night wind is felt in all the mountainous countries under the torrid zone, blowing on all sides from the land towards the shore; so that on a north shore the wind comes from the south, and on a south shore from the north. 'Agreeably to this hypothesis,' says Edwards, in his history of the West Indies, 'it is observable that on the islands to windward, where they have no mountains, they have no land breeze. Of the general appearance of a distant country and the scenery with which it is clothed it is difficult, by mere verbal description, to convey an idea. To the first discoverers, the prospect of these islands must have been interesting beyond all imagination can at present conceive. Even at this day, when the mind is prepared and expectation awakened by antecedent accounts, they are beheld by the voyager for the first time, with strong emotions of admiration and pleasure, arising not only from the novelty of the scene, but also from the beauty of the smaller islands and the sublimity of the larger, whose lofty mountains form a stupendous picture, the subject both of wonder and contemplation.'

The islands belonging to Great Britain have an area of about 13,000 square miles, and a population of nearly 1,250,000. In the early part of this century slavery existed in all these islands, and fostered by highly protective duties, they reached a very flourishing condition, and large fortunes were made in them. This state of affairs was, however, artificial, and when slavery was abolished, and the protective duties repealed, an entire collapse took place, and many hitherto wealthy persons were ruined. Up to that time the islands had been regarded as the choicest possessions of the British crown, and as a favorite outlet for commerce. Since then they have received less attention than they deserve but they are now again resuming their proper position, and it is to be hoped that they will once more become prosperous. Much attention is being paid to improvements in machinery, to education, and in each of the islands to the development of its natural resources.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY. 1884-5. Winter Arrangement. 1884-5.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER 8th, 1884, Trains will run daily as follows (Sunday's excepted):—

Table with 4 columns: TRAINS DEPART.—FOR THE WEST, STATIONS, No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, No. 7. TRAINS ARRIVE.—FROM THE WEST, STATIONS, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8. TRAINS DEPART.—FOR THE EAST, STATIONS, No. 5, No. 7, No. 9, No. 11. TRAINS ARRIVE.—FROM THE EAST, STATIONS, No. 6, No. 8, No. 10, No. 12.

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1884.—all pa 6i

UNTIL NEW YEAR'S! DRY GOODS & CLOTHING CHEAP AND TEA GRATIS.

J. B. MACDONALD will, during this month, give every buyer of— \$2.00 worth of DRY GOODS, 1lb. Good TEA, \$4.00 worth of DRY GOODS, 2lbs. Good TEA, \$6.00 worth of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, 3lbs. Good TEA, \$8.00 worth of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, 4lbs. Good TEA, \$10.00 worth of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, 5lbs. Good TEA. Purchasers not requiring Tea, and buying \$5.00 worth of Dry Goods or Clothing, will be given a handsome pair of Vases; \$10.00 worth, two pairs of Vases will be given. My Tea is well and favourably known. This offers a rare opportunity to get the Winter's Tea FREE OF COST. J. B. MACDONALD, Queen Street. Ch'town, Dec. 4, 1884.

LOOK HERE! G. H. HASZARD

Has the Largest and Best-selected Stock of CHRISTMAS CARDS ever shown. All New Designs. Will not shew any old Cards this year. Novelties this Season:—INLaid WOOD, MOTHER OF PEARL, &c. Carnival Set of Canadian Winter Sports. COME AND SEE MY STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING. G. H. HASZARD. Ch'town, Nov. 26, 1884—lmo eod

FURNITURE. BY Auction, on Monday, Dec. 8th, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of A. H. Yates, Esq., Kent street, nearly opposite Mark Wright & Co's. Factory, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in parlor, dining room, bed room and kitchen furniture. Also, Hay Press, 3 Water Tanks, Iron Pump, &c. A. McNEILL, AUCTIONEER. Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1884.—3i

GRAIN BAGS. 20,000 BAGS (assorted sizes) FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD. Ch'town, Nov. 22, 1884.

STEAMSHIP FOR SALE. TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to noon on Thursday, 11th December, for the purchase of the S. S. "George Shattuck," 362 gross tonnage, as she now lies at Corbett's Wharf, Halifax, N. S. This steamer has been engaged in the mail and passenger service between Halifax and St. Pierre Miquelon, and has been replaced by a larger boat. The hull is built of American oak, sheathed with greenheart, and she was re-tooled last spring. She has accommodation for twenty cabin passengers. An inventory of outfit can be seen, and all particulars furnished, on application to the undersigned. The Company do not bid themselves to accept the highest or any tender. F. D. CORBETT & CO., General Agents, Anglo French S. S. Co., Halifax, N. S. Ch'town, Dec. 4—1884.

MORTGAGE SALE. To be sold at Public Auction on Friday, the twelfth day of December next, A. D. 1884 at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House, in Charlottetown:— ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township number twenty-nine, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Having a breadth of six chains fronting on Crapaud Cove or River and running back by parallel lines from the shore at right angles thereto for the distance of one hundred (100) chains, being bounded on the North-west by lands in possession of Robert Myers, formerly Thomas Myers, on the North-east by lands lately in possession of Alexander McQuarrie, now John S. McQuarrie, and on the South-west by land in possession of John S. McQuarrie, and on the South-east by land in possession of John S. McQuarrie, containing sixty acres of land, be the same a little more or less, as the same is described in a certain deed dated the thirteenth day of November, 1879, made between Joseph Pope, then Commissioner of Public Lands, of the one part, and Neil McQuarrie of the other part, and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage dated the second day of July, A. D. 1880, made between Neil McQuarrie of the one part, and Edward Jarvis Hodgson and Neil McLeod of the other part. For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie, Charlottetown. Dated at Charlottetown this 31st day of October, A. D. 1884. ALEXANDER McKINLAY, Assignee. Ch'town, Nov. 1, '84—odw tl sale, 3i

NOTICE. THE Subscriber would most respectfully inform those indebted to him that until the 1st January, prox., he will be happy to receive the several amounts due him at his store on Great George Street. Additional expense will be incurred for collection after that date. E. MACDOUGALL. Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1884—2 aw wkly

Apples, Onions, &c. BY Auction, Monday, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, on Market Square,— 50 Barrels Choice Apples, 15 do Onions, 25 boxes Raisins, 100 do Digby's, 2 do Mustard, 20 lbs. Cloves, and sundry other goods. N. J. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1884—1i

THE HARDEN HAND GRENADE, THE GREATEST FIRE EXTINGUISHER INVENTED. Orders taken by THEO. L. CHAPPEL, Agent, Diamond Bookstore, 89 Queen St. Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1884—3i

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY. ON and after Monday, 8th Dec. next, until close of navigation at Summerside a Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown at 6 o'clock, a. m., daily (Sunday excepted) for Summerside, connecting there with steamer for Point du Chene, and returning to Charlottetown on arrival of Steamer in the evening. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1884. eod pat—her pres no ad li

DIVIDEND NOTICE. THE MERCHANTS BANK OF P. E. ISLAND, CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec. 3, 1884. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent on the paid up capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable at its office, in Charlottetown, on and after Friday, December 5th. By order of the Board, F. MITCHELL, Cashier. Ch'town, Dec. 4, 1884—3i

CRACKED FEED. OATS and Barley mixed, fresh ground, and kept constantly on hand. All orders left at the Glasgow House, Queen Street will be promptly attended to. HENRY F. LEPAGE. Ch'town, Nov. 8, 1884—lmo 3aw

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c. Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding three lines, will be inserted for ten cents per day. 200 LBS. Wool Rolls for sale cheap at James Edna's, corner Pownall and Richmond Streets. dec2—2i pd FOR SALE—Double-seated Box Sleigh, nearly new; also, Set of Harness in good condition and large, heavy buffalo. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office. dec2—4i eod pd

WANTED—A Cook and Housemaid. Apply at the EXAMINER office. dec5—4i TO LET—From the 1st January next, the Warehouse on Sydney street, next door to the Grey Nun's Hospital. For terms apply to Owen Connolly. dec3 2aw wkly tl 3i HOUSE TO LET (furnished) for the winter months. Apply to Mrs. Freeland, Esplanade. dec11 WANTED—A young Lady in a grocery store. Address "F," P. O. Box 16. nov9

LOST—On St. Peter's Road, near Roper's Hill, on Friday last, a Railway Wrapper. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. nov28 TO LET—The "Riverbank Cottage," at the east end of Kent street, next to Mr. Lowe's garden. It is well finished, with frost-proof cellar. The present occupant is about leaving the Island, and there is coal in the cellar that can be had if required. Rent moderate; possession immediately. Apply to James Beales. nov28 STRAYED—A small, red Cow with a white face. Any information respecting her will be thankfully rewarded by HENRY FARQUHARSON, King street. nov27

TO LET—The premises at present occupied by Horace Haszard, Esq., at the foot of Queen's street. Possession given on the 1st day of January next, A. D. 1885. For further particulars apply to R. K. Fitzgerald. nov26 TO LET—A Cottage on Pleasant street, containing eight rooms, with stable and coachhouse attached. Apply to John Kelly. nov17 eod

FOR SALE—A Fire-proof SAFE, latest improvement—Cheap. Apply at THE EXAMINER Office. nov5—wkly TO LET—A nice House in Pleasant Street, at present occupied by Mr. Crosskill; possession immediately. Also a house in King Street, near Railway.—William Dodd. nov11 FULL LINE of McCormick's celebrated BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY, at R. K. BRAGG'S. Also a lot of good Flour. [sep 10 3m] 10 CARS dry Cordwood for sale; nicely split, suitable for any purpose. Apply immediately to McKinnon & McLean. nov10 WE will give exclusive sale at and near Charlottetown, of our Entire Wheat Flour, to a dealer who will push it. Covered by patent. Easily sold. We guarantee 100 lbs. more bread to the barrel than any other flour.—FRANKLIN MILLS Co., 38 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. 3i