

THE DAILY EXAMINER. NOVEMBER 30, 1883.

France and China.

To be or not to be? That seems just now to be the question; and war or no war it will be interesting and may be instructive to enquire just now into the origin of the difficulty between France and China. The facts we glean from the European correspondence of the London Post.

It appears that during the Mohammedan rebellion a French merchant of the name of Dupuis engaged to furnish the imperial troops at Yunnan with arms, which he transported by inland route from Saigon, crossing the Annamite territory of Tu Duc, Annam being subject to the suzerainty of China placing no obstacle in the way. M Dupuis had no very clear notion of the position of Yunnan, and was much surprised, on reaching that point, after a long and wearisome voyage inland, to find that a river ran through the town. Perceiving at once the importance of a waterway-communication to the sea which might be turned to capital use for trading purposes, M. Dupuis lost no time in investigating where the river which ran under his very eyes terminated and whether it was navigable. Considering that he had made one of the most important discoveries of the day, M. Dupuis lost no time in turning it to advantage for his country and for himself. He accordingly entered at once into a contract with the Annamite authorities for a considerable amount of ammunition, which he proposed ordering in France. On arriving in Paris he repaired at once to the Minister of Marine, and informed him of the important discovery he had made. This occurred in 1872 under the Cabinet of the Duc de Broglie. The Minister of Marine listened attentively to what M. Dupuis had to say, but answered that he could give no promise of practical support to his schemes. France was only just commencing to recover from the consequences of the Franco-Prussian campaign and the Commune, and it was not certainly the moment for embarking upon distant adventures. All the Minister could do and did was to offer M. Dupuis a gunboat, with which he was authorized to run up the river. The presence of the French flag might have produced beneficial consequences; but on reaching Saigon, M. Dupuis was advised by a French officer who knew the country well not to accept the offer made by the Minister of Marine. The presence of a gunboat might arouse jealousies and suspicions, while M. Dupuis's previous commercial enterprises gave him a right to expect favor and protection if travelling in the quality of a simple merchant. M. Dupuis listened to the advice of the young French officer, provided himself with a regular Chinese passport, and continued carrying arms, which he exchanged for copper—it was the copper of the Tonquin mines which he carried to Hong Kong as a speaking proof that his efforts to open direct commercial relations with that province had succeeded. On arriving at Hong Kong he lost no time in endeavoring to turn his speculation to account. He communicated his ideas to several merchants, showing the necessity of procuring capital, and succeeded in finding sufficient support, M. Tilby being the first to provide the French with a steamer. The first voyage was a success. M. Dupuis carried more arms for the Chinese, and no difficulty arose. But in the second voyage M. Dupuis freighted his vessel with salt, which he knew was contraband both in Annam and China. The Annamite authorities on discovering that the vessel was freighted with salt detained it, absolutely refusing to allow it to proceed. The Hong Kong merchants who had provided M. Dupuis with money and vessels commenced to be alarmed and severely remonstrated with the French merchant. M. Dupuis requested at once M. Millot to proceed to Saigon, and to inform the Governor-General, Admiral Desprez of the state of the affair. Admiral Desprez gave M. Millot \$20,000, which he obtained from the Hong Kong China Bank. Meanwhile M. Dupuis had formed a little army of China and Manilla men, and was openly defying Tu Duc's Government in Annam. As affairs were assuming an alarming character, Tu Duc protested and requested Admiral Desprez to aid him in getting rid of this intruder. Admiral Desprez had repeatedly suggested to the French Government that Saigon was of no use whatever, and that unless France was resolved to occupy and annex other provinces, the possession of Saigon was of no value. But these exhortations produced no effect on the Broglie Cabinet. Now Admiral Desprez insisted again, only demanding authority to push forward, pledging his word that France would not be called upon to give the life of one man, or to spend a sou. Admiral Desprez considered the demand of Tu Duc a grand opportunity for interfering in the affairs of Annam. Admiral Desprez ordered his secretary, M. Francis Garnier, to start at once with soldiers and ships with the apparent mission of opening an inquiry into the proceedings of M. Dupuis and recall him and his men. But M. Garnier was simultaneously informed that he was to do nothing of the kind. What he was to do was to join M. Dupuis and his men and march at once on Hanoi, and annex Tonquin. One may well imagine the astonishment of Tu Duc when he found that M. Garnier

and his men, far from falling upon M. Dupuis and his men, made common cause with them against the sovereign and people of Annam. Meanwhile time was passing, and the Black Flags were terrorising the country. All Tu Duc's protests were of no avail, nor did Admiral Desprez give any reasonable explanation of the strange proceeding of his lieutenant, M. Garnier, and the men sent to remove M. Dupuis from Tu Duc's territory. One morning it was reported at Saigon that M. Garnier's head had been cut off precisely on the spot where Commander La Riviere lost his life. Remembering the assurance given to the Duc de Broglie that these undertakings would not cost the life of a man to France, Admiral Desprez commenced to be alarmed. He placed himself in communication with Tu Duc, and offered to make a protectorate treaty, giving him to understand that implied simply the withdrawal of the French troops. Tu Duc, who wished nothing better, agreed at once, and thus the Treaty of 1874 was signed. On November 10, 1880, the Marquis Tseng, writing to M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, and referring to a conversation held on the 25th of January, 1880, with M. de Freycinet, clearly stated that "China could not look with indifference on any operation which might tend to change the political situation of Tonquin, whose Prince had always received investiture from the Emperor of China." M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire having written to the Marquis Tseng on December 27, 1880, that the relations between France and Annam were regulated by the Treaty of 1874, the Marquis Tseng informed M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire on September 24, 1881, that "the Imperial Government in no way recognized the Treaty of 1874." On M. Gambetta writing to the Marquis Tseng on January 1, 1882, that he considered China bound to the treaty since Prince Kung had raised no objection to the treaty when discussing the affairs of Annam on May 25, 1875, with M. de Rochechouart, the Marquis Tseng emphatically repeated, on February 8, 1882, that "the Chinese Government had victoriously refused to recognize the Treaty of 1874 from the very first moment it had been submitted to it." The French Government insisted that China had recognized the validity of the treaty, and informed the Marquis Tseng that the Imperial Government had promised M. Rochechouart to withdraw at once the "Imperial troops" from Tonquin. So the matter stands—while the diplomatic wrangle goes on. How will it end?

Building Notes.

During the present year a number of buildings were erected in the city. With exception of one they were of wood. The majority are private residences, and a few are for business purposes. In March last Mr. Hugh Monaghan completed a three story brick building on Queen Street. It is now occupied, and is a splendid addition to the fine row of buildings which stand between Grafton and Richmond Streets. In dimensions it is sixty-three feet long, sixty feet broad, and thirty-six feet high. It is divided into three stores, which are occupied by Messrs. Chappelle, Monaghan and Sprague. Mr. Chappelle's has a front of twenty-two feet clear, Mr. Monaghan's seventeen feet, with hall, and Mr. Sprague's twenty-two feet. They are three well fitted stores, and for situation and showing advantages are equal to any in the city. The rooms above Mr. Chappelle's shop are used as store and sample rooms. Those above Mr. Monaghan's will be fitted up as offices, while Mr. Sprague's are occupied by himself as store rooms. The McGill building, at the corner of Grafton and Queen Streets, is now approaching completion, and Mr. McLeod, the lessee, intends to occupy it on or about the 10th of December. It is a large wooden structure, ninety-eight by forty-six, and thirty-seven feet high. It will be divided into shops, offices, club-rooms, etc. The store to be occupied by Mr. McLeod is on the corner. It is, in dimensions, fifty-one by twenty-two feet. Beside it on Queen St. is a shop—which will not be lot for grocery purposes—if you are by twenty-five feet, while in the rear, fronting on Grafton Street, is another store, forty-six by fourteen feet. The public hall leading to the second flat of the building, is on Grafton Street. This flat, as well as the one above it, will be fitted up for offices, club-rooms, etc. Mr. Lemuel Phillips is the architect, and Mr. William Harper is the contractor. Although not completed, the building presents a fine appearance, and reflects credit on the owner and the builder. Pity it wasn't of brick or stone. Mr. David Small is completing a warehouse on Water Street, opposite the Rankin. It is forty-seven feet long by fifty-two feet wide and twenty-seven feet high. It will, when finished, have all the requirements of a first class warehouse, such as frost-proof cellar, improved hoisting gear, etc. Mr. George Hughes, Druggist, is completing a residence on Euston Street. It is pleasantly situated beside the Free Church, and commands a full view of Prince Street. In dimensions it is forty-two by thirty-two feet, two storeys high with French roof. The bay windows in front extend to the roof, a balcony sets over the front door, while on the western side is a verandah and bay windows. The contractors are Messrs. Lowe Bros. Mr. Henry Lowe of the firm prepared the plans and specifications. The premises are very creditable to the owner and contractors. In October Edward Kelly, Esq., completed a fine dwelling house and out-buildings on corner of Prince and Sydney Streets. The main building is thirty-four by thirty-seven feet, two and a half stories high with mansard roof. Attached to it is a kitchen two storeys high, twenty-one by seventeen feet. It contains in all fourteen rooms, besides five large well arranged halls. The kitchen is fitted with a pump and other conveniences. The yard is large and the out-buildings—

coach-house, stable, shed, pump-house, etc., well arranged. The house and premises are creditable to the owner and the builder. Messrs. D. McKinnon & Co. have erected a two story store and office on Grafton Street, in place of the one destroyed by fire. It is thirty by twenty-seven feet, is of wood, and quite convenient to the "business centre." C. C. Gardner, Esq., during the summer completed a handsome two story residence on Euston Street, next to the residence of A. L. Brown, Esq. It is of good design, well proportioned, and admirably finished. The new addition to the Osborne House was completed early in the summer. It not only improves the appearance of the hotel but gives facilities to the proprietor for accommodating his numerous and increasing customers. It now holds the position of one of the best hotels in the Province. As we have previously published a lengthy description of it in THE EXAMINER, and as the hotel is well-known throughout the Province, a further description is unnecessary. These are a few of the general improvements made in the city during the present year. Others of minor importance have been made but it would require more space than we have at our disposal to give them a worthy note.

The Concert Last Evening.

The wintry blast of last evening effectively suggested that the poor should be warmed and clothed, and next to THE DAILY EXAMINER, was, perhaps, the most potent agency in filling Y. M. C. Association Hall. The audience was at first a little "flat," and did not respond as vigorously to the opening chorus and to the splendid song of Mrs. Malcolm McLeod as they should have done. But after the lively gallop played by Miss Burwash they warmed up and showed their appreciation of Mrs. Strickland's sweet song and their pleasure at the reappearance of their old favorite, by a hearty burst of applause. Mr. Reid's "Monarch of the Wood" was encored, and Miss Katie Hensley's "Dream Faces" was very well received. An evident desire for an encore by Mr. Hazlewood was thwarted by the Chairman; but after Miss Knight's beautiful rendition the audience could not be controlled—an encore was demanded and had, to the satisfaction of all. The piano was not in very good order; but under the skillful fingers of the Misses Lewis, Knight, and Burwash, did capital execution. As to the use of the "baton," opinions may differ; but the exactitude of the time and the fine harmonies produced by the Glee Club, under the direction of Mr. Frize, were undeniably Charlotte-town has a band of singers of whom she is and may well be proud; and we hope to hear many concerts—more or less successful than that of last evening—during the winter. At the beginning of the season a few suggestions may be pardoned. Why not have printed slips of the programme distributed, and let the entertainment proceed quickly and smoothly without the interjection of an announcement between each selection? Why not let the performers sit on the platform ready to take their respective parts at once instead of sitting in the body of the Hall and being obliged to march to the front in turn? Why not have a lively overture played as the auditors are entering the Hall, and so have their minds attuned and prepared for the entertainment as soon as it begins? Why?

Our Advertisers.

Theo. L. Chappelle announces the arrival of Santa Claus, Esq., at the Diamond Bookstore, which place he proposes making his headquarters until the 2nd January next. The supply of toys, fancy goods, Christmas cards, etc., is larger and cheaper than ever. Graham, Tupper & Borden notify all interested that application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an Act to incorporate the Halifax Steam Navigation Co.

Why Cattle Relish Roots.

The National Live Stock Journal says:— "Cattle and hogs will greedily eat sugar beets or other roots when on a full ration of corn. They will relish the roots because they have a cooling and sedative effect upon the stomach and bowels. Corn is so full of carbon as to have a tendency to produce a feverish state of the system when given too largely. Roots have the same effect upon the crops as succulent grass. English farmers use roots largely in the fattening ration, but they also feed with them rape cake, linseed cake, etc., or other nitrogenous food. Roots, like Indian corn, are too poor in nitrogen as a single food for growing young animals or for fattening. Corn and roots together would be much healthier than corn alone, but a better fattening ration would be oats and corn with roots, or, better still, corn, cottonseed meal or linseed meal and roots. With a small proportion of linseed meal—say three pounds, with nine pounds of corn meal—roots would not be so necessary for health, as the linseed meal would keep the bowels in good order. Corn, bran, and sugar beets or mangolds would fatten hogs and keep them healthy. Hogs especially are benefited by the use of roots. They are usually fed on corn alone, which often induces cholera and other diseases. Roots give them a bulky and cooling food—just what they so much need. Bran is a bulky food, and, fed with corn, is beneficial to hogs. Sugar beets, with good clover hay, will grow young animals or fatten mature ones. The clover is rich in nitrogen and roots in carbon, making a well balanced ration."

GEORGE L. RUFFAN, a colored lawyer of Boston, Mass., has been appointed to a district Judgeship of the District of Charleston, Mass. Mr. Ruffan is a very eminent lawyer and his appointment and promotion to the bench is hailed with satisfaction by all parties who knew him. He is the first colored lawyer who has ever been appointed to fill a position on the bench in the history of the United States. In this as in all other reforms for which Massachusetts has been noted, it is the first on the list of the States.

AN ACTOR'S SUCCESS.—The receipts of the Irving season, which ended at the Star Theatre, New York, Saturday night last, were as follows:—First week, \$15,772; second week, \$18,714; third week, \$18,880; fourth week, \$22,321.50. Total, \$75,667.50.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

SANTA CLAUS, ESQ., has arrived, and will remain at the DIAMOND BOOKSTORE until January 2nd, 1884. The Stock of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

Largest, Grandest and Cheapest ever imported here.

WE GIVE GREAT Bargains in Fancy Work Boxes, Bargains in Writing Desks, Bargains in Fine Wax Dolls, Bargains in the Newest Toys, Bargains in Choicest Fancy Goods, Bargains in all kinds of Books, Bargains in the Richest Stationery, Bargains in Everything.

OUR FIVE CENT TABLE

5 CENTS. 5 CENTS. 5 CENTS. 5 CENTS. 5 CENTS.

Exhibits a quantity of Goods some of which formerly sold at ONE DOLLAR. We make this departure in order to convince our numerous patrons that we are selling

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

As to the superiority and cheapness of our

Christmas Cards,

We need not say anything. All who have seen them admit that they are the best, and much lower priced than any in the city.

Call early and select. You will find the attendants obliging and painstaking

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,

DIAMOND BOOKSTORE,

89 Queen Street, Queen Square.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the ensuing session of the Parliament of Canada, by John F. Stairs, William Roche, junior, Joseph Wood and others, for an Act to incorporate the Halifax Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of building, purchasing, owning, acquiring, employing and navigating steamships and other vessels for the conveyance of passengers and merchandize between the ports of the Dominion of Canada and to and from ports out of Canada.

GRAHAM, TUPPER & BORDEN, Solicitors for Applicants.

APPLES.

BY AUCTION, MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 3rd, at eleven o'clock, at my Auction Room,—

75 barrels Choice Winter Keeping Apples,

In Baldwin, Russets, Bishop Pippins, Ribson Pippins, R. I. Greenings, etc.

A good chance to get Christmas Apples at a bargain.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

"SONG FOLIO."

ONLY 75 CENTS.

GET a copy of the new, large size, Vocal Music Book—"Song Folio." Price only 75 cents, at

FLETCHER'S MUSIC STORE, Queen Street.

FERRY NOTICE.

UNTIL close of navigation the tug "Frank C. Batt" will take the place of steamer "Southport," on East and West Rivers and Rocky Point, running on same time table.

AUBREY FOWLE, Contractor.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE.

BASE BURNER HALL STOVE NO. 4, for sale or to exchange for a Parlor Stove. Only been in use a short time, and is good as new.

Apply at A. McNEILL'S AUCTION ROOM, Queen Street.

BRING THEM TO ME.

BRING all your Soiled Clothing to me and I will make them as good as new. If not satisfactory, no charge.

E. JOHNSON & CO. Grafton Street.

Our Store Closes Every Evening at Six p. m. (Saturday Excepted.)

Carpet Department:

In this Department we are doing a very large trade, in Axminster, Velvet Pile, Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch Hemp and Twine Carpets, Hearth Rugs and Mats. The reason is we buy from the very best British markets, keep the newest designs and styles, and sell at a small advance on cost.

Grand Assortment of

Silk Plushes, Velvets and Velvetines, 100 boxes to choose from, at prices lower than ever before offered.

Mantle Department:

These goods are selling rapidly. They are the best and newest makes and grand value.

Cloth Department:

The 200 pieces Job, Jacket and Ulster Cloths have been selling wonderfully fast. The prices are very low for the quality.

A large lot Seal Cloth from \$3.50 to \$8.25 per yard. Daily expected, 30 pieces Oilcloths (English), from 1/2-yard to 3/4-yard.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

W. & A. BROWN & CO. Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1883.—dy wkly

WINTER GOODS

SELLING VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, AT THE LONDON HOUSE.

- Men's Top Coats, Men's Ulsters, Men's Fur Overcoats, Men's Reefing Jackets, Men's Wool Underclothing, Men's Flannel shirts, Men's Cardigan Jackets, Men's Fur Caps, Men's Gloves, Mitts & Scarfs, Ladies' Cloth Sacques, Ladies' Cloth Ulsters, Ladies' Fur-lined Circulars, Ladies' Astracan Jackets, Ladies' Fur Caps and Muffs.

- Buffalo Robes, Japanese Wolf Robes, Blankets, Horse Rugs, Railway Wrappers, etc.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 18, 1883.

1883. FALL AND WINTER. 1884.

J. B. MACDONALD

HAS now completed his Fall Importations, the most extensive yet shown by him. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to buy at his store.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND TEAS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. B. MACDONALD, Ch'town, Nov. 13, 1883.—2w wkly Queen Street.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT COST.

Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and Picture Mouldings.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Jan. 6, 1884.—dy wkly