

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EPICURUS.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1886.

VOL. 19.—NO. 111.

The Daily Examiner

The Examiner Publishing Co

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One month .50

Advertising at moderate rates. Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 4th day, 6h, 21.1m., p. m., S.
Full Moon 12th day, 11h, 11.4m., p. m., S.
Last Quarter 20th day, 10h, 28.3m., a. m., S. W.
New Moon 27th day, 3h, 3.0m., a. m., N. E., (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun		Moon		High Day's	
	sets	rises	sets	rises	water	len h
1 Friday	6 35	36 10	11 0	32 11	33	
2 Saturday	5 34	11 16	1 14	29		
3 Sunday	6 32	15 13	1 59	25		
4 Monday	8 30	1 8	2 48	22		
5 Tuesday	9 28	1 54	3 49	19		
6 Wednesday	10 25	2 35	5 0	16		
7 Thursday	12 24	3 9	6 15	12		
8 Friday	13 22	3 41	7 21	9		
9 Saturday	14 20	4 10	8 13	6		
10 Sunday	16 18	4 37	8 55	2		
11 Monday	17 16	5 2	9 33	10 59		
12 Tuesday	18 14	5 29	10 8	56		
13 Wednesday	20 13	5 59	10 39	53		
14 Thursday	21 11	6 46	11 3	50		
15 Friday	23 9	7 31	11 43	46		
16 Saturday	24 7	7 37	12 24	43		
17 Sunday	25 5	8 29	1 2	40		
18 Monday	27 4	9 12	1 45	37		
19 Tuesday	28 2	10 10	2 37	34		
20 Wednesday	29 0	11 15	3 41	31		
21 Thursday	30 0	12 15	5 2	27		
22 Friday	31 5	0 24	6 30	24		
23 Saturday	32 3	1 36	7 45	21		
24 Sunday	34 2	2 51	8 52	18		
25 Monday	35 0	4 6	9 29	15		
26 Tuesday	36 48	5 17	10 13	12		
27 Wednesday	38 47	6 36	10 53	9		
28 Thursday	39 43	7 45	11 23	6		
29 Friday	41 44	8 57	12 0	3		
30 Saturday	43 43	10 0	12 0	0		
31 Sunday	45 44	12 10	58	0 22	0 57	

James Paton & Co.

GREATSALE OF SHIPWRECKED DRY GOODS,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th.

THE Goods are all in good condition and will be sold as noted below:—

1,200 yards	Scotch Mixed Dress Goods,	worth 25 cents,	now 17 cents.
240 "	Black Cashmere,	" 60 "	" 42 "
900 "	Colored Persian Cord (double width)	30 "	" 21 "
1,200 "	Black, All-wool Cashmere,	worth 65 "	" 50 "
300 "	Black Union Cashmere,	" 29 "	" 21 "
300 "	Gray Alpaca,	" 20 "	" 14 "
480 "	All-wool Serge Dress Goods,	" 24 "	" 19 "
300 "	Mantle and Ulster Cloths,	" \$1.60 "	" \$1.00 "
850 "	Sateen Dress Goods,	" 20 "	" 13 "
1,200 "	Princess Dress Goods,	" 26 "	" 19 "
300 "	Plaid Dress Goods,	" 13 "	" 9 "
1,000 "	Colored Velveteen,	" 85 "	" 65 "

Also—A Job Lot of Colored and Black PLUSHES, suitable for Trimming and Fancy Work—a desperate Bargain—only 85 cents a yard.

We will show these goods on tables in centre of store.

COME AND SEE THEM.

JAMES PATON & CO.,
MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Sept. 20, 1886.



KEEP THE BOYS WARM!

JUST OPENED and selling at phenomenal prices during the dull season in harvest:—
Men's Black Suits, \$3.50, up.
Men's Fine Black Worsteds, \$3.50, up.
Men's Tweed Suits, \$1, up.
Men's Fall All-wool Suits, \$3.75, up.
Youth's Suits, \$1.75, up.
Men's very heavy Winter Pants, \$1.25, up.
Men's All-wool heavy Pants, \$1.75, up.
Child's Suits at a sacrifice.
Men's Shirts and Drawers, \$2.50, up.
Men's scarlet shirts and Drawers, 6 cts. up.
Men's Neckwear in variety, 10c, up.
Men's Braces, 10c, to \$1 a pair.
Ladies' Sateen Cloths, \$2.50, up.
Men's Knit and Fannel Shirts, \$7.50, up.
Men's Locatta Shirts at cost.
Men's White Unbleached Shirts, 50c, up.
Heavy Horse Blankets, \$1.50, up.
Stylish Carriage Blankets, \$3, up.
White and Colored Bed Blankets, low prices.
Large Stock of Ladies' Corsets, 40c, a pair, up.
Another stock of Dent's Kid Gloves, \$2.50, a pair.
Ladies' Hosiery, 10c, a pair, up.
A very large stock of Fall Tweeds, 6c, up.
Tailoring done this month at extraordinary prices. Now is the time to get your fall clothes, cheap.
Large Trunks, \$2.50, up.
Large Valises, \$2.50, up.
The finest stock of Umbrellas ever exhibited in this market, 6c, up.
New Fall Unions and Denim, 25c, up.
Men's Rubber Coats, \$2, up.
Shirts, Fannels, 6c, up.
Yarns—all shades and makes, Hats, &c.
Ladies' Gossamers, \$1, up.
Come and Save Money.

REID BROS.,
CAMERON BLOCK.

Ch'town, Sept. 27, 1886—3mo

SPECIAL.

We must make room for fall goods, and to do so, will clear out at prices that must sell them, all remains of summer stock. ECONOMICAL buyers will do well to call at once, and secure the bargains we are offering, in ends of silks, dress goods and cotton goods. Our prices for cotton flannels, all-wool flannels, ginghams, etc., must please you. Call and see them for yourself and save money by buying at once.

BEER BROS.

August 17, '86.

FOR SALE.



Ready for Use in One Minute.

GIVES AN ELEGANT GLOSS.

Saves Time, Labor & Trouble

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

BEER & GOFF.

Oct. 6, 1885.

NATAL DAY.

Grand Opening of the "Old London."

THE Subscriber, having fitted up the "Old London," with the view of making a specialty of the OYSTER TRADE, and having furnished one of the best.

OYSTER SALOONS

In the Province, is prepared to open on the 15th inst. when he will supply the public with OYSTERS, in any manner conceivable—Raw, Steamed or Fried, by the barrel, bushel or pint.
On the Oysters procured at the "Old London" you can bet your life and be sure to win. Sold at a very small advance on cost. They must be handled, even at a loss, every hour of the day and night. Rely on the "Old London" you might. Remember the "OLD LONDON," three doors west of Osborne House, Water Street.
JOHN JOY.

Sept. 15, 1886—end 11

1827 - - - 1886.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,

HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY,

(F. C. MAHON)

Ship Owners and Brokers,

General & Commission Merchants,

101 GRESHAM HOUSE,

Bishopsgate Street,

LONDON, E. C., England.

Scott's and Vaughans Codes

March 29, 1886

The New Hebrides.

THEIR OCCUPATION BY THE FRENCH—BAD EFFECT ON THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS—INTERVIEW WITH REV. MR. ANNAND.

At the synod of the Maritime Provinces, Rev. Mr. Annand, who for the past month had been addressing the Presbyterian congregations on this island, on the subject of foreign missions, gave a most interesting address on the New Hebrides. He spoke of the occupation of the Islands by the French and the anxiety that is felt in Australia and Great Britain as well as here, and on the Islands themselves, as to the future of the missions there. It was so interesting to the whole synod, that THE EXAMINER reporter called upon Mr. Annand and asked him if he would oblige the readers of THE EXAMINER with some information on the subject. Mr. A. was very obliging and readily consented to give us any information in his power.

He said that the latest news from the Islands by mail was as far back as June 8th. Since then the only news was by telegrams, which had already appeared in the paper. The letter he received was from the captain of the Dayspring, and that part of it relating to French occupation was as follows:—

HAVANNAH HARBOUR, EFATA,
June 8, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—We arrived in the harbour Saturday, 5th inst., from the North, and found that on June 1st a military station had been formed here by the orders of the Governor of New Caledonia. On Sunday morning, the 6th, the two-decked French transport ship Devas arrived at Havannah harbor, which the French have now named Port Havannah; and at 9 a. m. we witnessed from the deck of the Dayspring, the landing of French troops, with equipments, stores, cattle, sheep, etc. At 2 p. m. the same day a small French steamer also arrived from Noumea with settlers and building material for the island. One hundred and twenty soldiers are now stationed here, and 120 at Port Sandwich, on the Island of Mallicola. The French have now taken possession, and as that is nine points of the law, we may guess what to expect next.

Is this the first time the French have taken possession? Well, I may say that for the last fifteen years they have talked of it, and we have been living in continuous dread; but it has come at last, and from latest telegrams they have not only taken possession of these places mentioned in the letter, but also of the island of Fila, where we were first settled. This is a little island in the southwest bay of Fila; and more than that it would seem that they intend to rule in the whole group, for the fact that they found fault with the Germans for avenging the death of two German subjects, would indicate that they claim jurisdiction over the group, as that affair occurred in the north end, 100 miles from their nearest military station.

Have you seen it stated in the French papers that it is necessary to have troops there for the protection of their interests? Yes; but that is all nonsense, for on the Island of Efata, European life has been perfectly safe for the last fifteen years. They want to annex the group, that is the whole matter, and their determination may be seen when I tell you that what you now hear of occupation is actually the taking of three principal harbors in the group.

"What, in your opinion, may be given as the reason why the French seek possession of the New Hebrides group?"

"Well, I suppose every nation at present seems anxious to get hold of new territory for colonization. The French have already New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands. These lie 200 miles from the New Hebrides, and between them and the continent of Australia. They are a penal settlement, and the French intend to enlarge, because the islands they have are almost barren and useless. On the other hand, the New Hebrides are more fertile, and, as far as settlers are concerned, better fitted to live in."

"What do the people of Australia think of French possession?"

"They have always been opposed to the increase of foreign power out there. At the same time they can never be a menace, except as a basis of operations in time of war; for, from the very nature of the island, it is not possible to provide for a large European population. No minerals have been discovered of any account, except sulphur and some iron ore, and these not to any great extent, and I hardly know what could be started to provide a livelihood for anything like a large European population."

"In what way will the occupation effect the Mission?"

"It will affect them in every way. It will introduce a population hostile to missions. All sent out there are criminals, men and women of the lowest class, and, judging from the experience of the mission in the Loyalty Islands, we anticipate only evil results. On the Loyalty Islands they have, in a large measure, restricted all work. They favor, of course, Catholic missions, to the disadvantage of Protestant, by encouraging the one and strenuously opposing the other. They also interfere with native schools, by ordering that unless the French language be taught two hours a day in all schools, all schools must be closed. Now, two hours a day is as much as any of our missionaries can teach and attend to his other duties, and they know it; hence it virtually means the closing of the schools. And they further order that any missionary disobeying shall stop all work among the natives. This was the case with Mr. Jones on Mare, although a resident on the island for 25 years. And even granting that missionaries could overtake work under these restrictions, they have issued a further order that no extension of the work can be tolerated. On the Island of New Caledonia, no Protestant missionary is allowed to work on any condition."

"Do you think that the missionaries will have to retire?"

"I do not see how they can well retire, as at present they occupy 10 islands, having 9 organized congregations with a large following. These the missionaries cannot leave, and, indeed, must remain to look after their interests, though no extension will be allowed. The staff might be lessened, but I do not see how they could all retire."

"What right has England to interfere beyond the agreement entered into with France in 1878. As a matter of right, I think all is on the side of England and the French understood this; for, that they might have any show on the groups, they bought out several settlers on the Island of Efata and have followed the purchase by other Englishmen,

however, has the right of discovery, but the most important are British Missions. All that has ever been done has been done by British Missions and British money. If France has one point, England has ten.

"Mr. Annand feels the whole matter very much. He has been many years at the work and loves it."

"He and Mrs. A. volunteered to leave their work on the Island of Annetum and go to Santa, where, as yet, there is no Missionary; but the experience of the past is considered, he feels that it is almost useless to enter on work in his new field."

Sir John's Address to the Workmen's Association.

A PLAIN, STRAIGHTFORWARD SPEECH BY THE VETERAN PREMIER.

At a meeting of the workmen of Ottawa held on Friday last Sir John spoke of Mr. Mowat's record respecting Ottawa, and then passed to the record of the liberal conservative party, contrasting it with the grit record. During 1873-1878 the grits had a clean sheet. They had not been in power for years and had no sins to answer for, yet at the close of their regime depression was rampant, people were out of employment, merchants were doing little business, and failures were numerous. The grits said they could do nothing. The liberal conservatives said they could do something. They prepared their plans. They asked the government of the day to adopt the plan. They refused and decided the plan. The people rose in their might and banished the grits from office. Eight years of the present tariff had produced a totally different condition. Look at the Colonial Exhibition and see the progress Canada has made! Her exhibits have surprised every one. The people of England and of Europe had no idea that Canada had made such progress in manufactures. He showed that the importation of articles of food and drink during the Grit regime was close upon \$52,000,000 a year, but during the Liberal Conservative regime the import was only \$17,000,000 a year. Under the present fiscal policy we have supplied ourselves with articles of food and drink to such an extent that the country has imported less of these articles by \$34,000,000 a year. Taking the farmers and the farm laborers at 700,000, this would mean that the present policy had on the average put \$50 a year into the pockets of every one engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits—money that would otherwise have gone to outsiders! He also pointed out that the import of raw material for manufacturing purposes during the Grit period averaged \$9,000,000 a year, while under the present tariff the import was nearly \$18,000,000 a year. Every year \$18,000,000 worth of raw material is worked up under the present tariff, against \$9,000,000 each year under the Grit tariff. Nearly two artisans are employed now in such work against one man given employment under the Grit tariff. Sir John then showed the action of the conservative government in preventing George Brown tyrannizing over the workmen. For that act he had received an address from the workmen and among those who made an eulogium on him (Sir John) on that occasion was Mr. O'Donohue, who was now engaged in endeavoring to show the workmen that he (Sir John) had always been hostile to him. He pointed out that the liberal conservative party had grappled with the subject of prison labor and had carried out the plan of having no competition of convict labor with honest labor. McKenzie proposed to employ convict labor in building railways. The liberal conservative policy is now to prevent convict labor coming into competition with free labor. Another policy of the present government is to prevent the products of convict labor in other countries coming into competition with honest labor. In Chinese labor the Mackenzie Government refused to legislate against the Chinese coming freely into Canada. The present government in 1879 showed their determination to protect Canadian labor by putting a tax of fifty dollars on every Chinese immigrant. Another point in which the liberal conservative party differed from the grits was in the interest paid the laboring classes for their savings deposited with the government. The present government pay four per cent for savings of the working classes. The grits insisted that three per cent was enough. As to the future the government would carry out the same principles as in the past. We propose asking to establish a bureau of labor statistics. We propose appointing a commission to investigate the whole subject. The scope of the commission would be to enquire and report on the subject of labor and the earnings of laboring men and women and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity, and of improving and developing the productive industries of the Dominion, so as to advance and improve the trade and commerce of Canada. Also, to enquire and report on the practical operation of arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of disputes between employers and employees. Also, to enquire and report as to the expediency of placing all such matters as are to form the subjects of such enquiry under the administration of one of the ministers. Sir John closed with an earnest appeal to the workmen to organize, to keep before them these great sins, and to see as far as they could that the management of public affairs remained in the hands of those who had shown their warm and earnest desire to benefit the labor of Canada.

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