

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1883.

France and China.

NOT long ago a Franco-Annamite Treaty was concluded, which placed the whole of Annam under the complete control of France. This treaty was far from satisfactory to the Chinese authorities, who refused to sanction it, preferring rather to have the protectorship of Annam settled by war, than that it should thus quietly be handed over to the French. Whilst no definite information is at hand upon the subject, it is thought that China considered the French conduct in compelling the Annamites to sign the Hue Convention, an act of war against Chinese rights, and at once decided to fight without further parley. Accordingly troops are being drilled in the European fashion and armed with modern weapons. The Chinese squadron is being rapidly manned with troops, and loaded with ammunition. A torpedo service is being put in readiness as fast as possible, and everything is all bustle and excitement over the sudden warlike activity. On the other hand, it appears France has gone too far to retreat, and that she will be obliged to carry on a war in a foreign country, where her enemies will have massed on their side, not only an inexhaustible supply of troops, but also the climate to which they are used, besides their perfect knowledge of the country. Fears are entertained that England will be drawn into this contest. The London Daily Telegraph of the 5th inst., in its editorial comments on the war news from China, expresses the belief that England will be eventually drawn into the quarrel. And another paper suggests that this is an eminently proper occasion for arbitration by European powers, in view of the commercial interests which nearly all of them have at stake in China. In the meantime, the Chinese seem determined to fight to the bitter end. They regard themselves as in a much better position to carry on a war than in 1860. What the result of the war will be is hard to tell at present. Certain it is, that it will inflict a heavy blow upon the trade and prosperity of both countries.

Law and Custom on Elections.

"One ardent corruptionist has received a portion of his deserts. Judgment was given in Ontario, on Monday the 3rd inst., disqualifying Mr. Farquhar, late Tory member for Muskoka. The Court held that he had been guilty of corrupt practices within the meaning of the Act, by treating a meeting of electors of Comondons Creek, on the 23rd February, and disqualifying him for eight years from holding any municipal office or from ever holding an appointment."

The above is taken from the Patriot of 3th inst. Of course the Grits are rejoicing over this decision of Ontario Judges. But they must remember that all judges are not of the same opinion with regard to treating at the time of an election. In the Muttart-McIntyre case, it will be recollected, the Judge based his decision on the grounds that the evidence did not prove corrupt treating, as it is customary in King's County to drink liquor and treat the people during elections. We are at a loss to know how an Election Law that applies to the whole Dominion can be so differently interpreted by Judges. It is well known that, in the case we refer to, Mr. McIntyre's authorized agents went through the country with "black ducks" treating electors right and left. Yet the learned Judge, considering the custom in the country, thought that such conduct did not come within the meaning of "corrupt treating." It is well to know, however, that there is such a thing as "corrupt treating" at time of elections. If the law disallows treating it cannot be too widely known; and if not, that is, it is not contrary to law to engage in "black duck" business at the time of an election if liquor drinking happens to be the "custom of the country," it is equally necessary that it should be known, so that no mistakes may be made in canvassing next time.

--In Durham, England, a school for 300 pupils has been established, the main object of which is to give a sound, useful education, and moral and religious training, with something of the tone of the great public schools, to the large and important class of farmers' and country tradesmen's sons, who have hitherto enjoyed none of the special facilities in elementary schools for the laboring class. Agriculture forms an important part of the curriculum.

In the competition among the provincial teams at Ottawa, on the 7th inst., for the London Merchant's Cup, the New Brunswick team won the first prize, the cup and \$80, making 363 points. The Prince Edward Island men took the second prize, \$64, with 233 points. Next in order were Quebec, 321; Nova Scotia, 321; Ontario, 317; Manitoba, 309. The Governor General and Princess Louise and Prince George of Wales visited the grounds during the match and took luncheon with Col. Gzowski. The prizes were presented by the Princess in the Senate chamber after which an address was presented to the Governor General.

AMHERST wants the Military School. We have received, says the Amherst Gazette, from Sir Charles Tupper an acknowledgment of the Amherst requisition in reference to this matter, which he had forwarded to the Minister with his recommendation. We are also in receipt of a letter from the Hon. Minister of Militia, stating that the matter will receive due consideration.

The Erromanga Mission.

A VARIETY OF OCCUPATIONS — DEATH OF WILLIAMS, GEORGE AND DOUGLAS GORDON — CIVIL WAR ON THE ISLAND — DIFFICULTIES MET AND OVERCOME — SUCCESS OF THE MISSION.

REV. MR. ROBERTSON addressed a large audience in Zion Church yesterday afternoon. His subject was mission work in Erromanga, an island of the New Hebrides group in the South Pacific Ocean. He prefaced his address with a short account of the Island itself, intending to resume this part of his subject on Tuesday evening next in St. James' Church.

Erromanga, he said, was a large island, 94 miles in circumference and has a length of 35 miles. It is 2,000 miles from Melbourne, 1,500 from Sydney, and 1,000 from Auckland, New Zealand. It is mountainous, and has several large rivers. The soil is fertile and the climate healthy, indeed it is the most healthy island of the group. Though it has distinctly marked seasons, yet there is never any frost. There is no railway on the island, there are no horses except one at present, no roads except one through the woods, no boats, except the mission boat, and no crew except the mission crew.

He had been there for eleven years. During that time he and Mrs. Robertson, being the only missionaries on the Island, had quite a variety of occupations. Visiting, administering medicines, planting schools, training teachers (beginning with the alphabet), planning buildings, in a word the whole engineering of the mission had fallen upon one family. Then, too, if we would remember that they were often four and six months without a mail, without papers or letters from home, we might have some idea of the isolation. Here the faces were strange, the habits and language were strange; and, however helpful and pleasant the natives sometimes got to be, still the place never became to them a home. Memory would revert to the land of youth, of father and mother and early friends, and of the privileges of a christian civilization. Still these were only passing thoughts; there was little time for sentiment, when face to face with the vice and cruelty of heathendom.

It was in Oct. 1870 that he and his wife set sail from Halifax in the "Peruvian." When they at last were nearing the scene of their intended labors, the first news that reached them was that James Gordon had been killed. There had been previous martyrs. Williams, the pioneer of this movement, had, after great success in the more eastern islands, built a "Messenger of Peace," without any assistance except what his young converts could give him, having scarcely any appliances for the work. However, the vessel was built, and, manned by Williams and his companions, lately heathen, it visited several islands; but on Tauna, within twenty minutes of landing, the leader was clubbed to death, on the banks of what is now called the Williams River. Then George Gordon and wife came. They built a house and had started work, when on May 20, 1861, they too were murdered. The murderer is still living on the Island. There was still another victim. James Douglas Gordon, impelled with love even for his brother's murderers, went out and occupied his late brother's station. For eight years he labored alone. He mastered five dialects—difficult dialects they were—but was thus able to converse with every one he met. He translated Genesis and had his translation of Matthew printed at Oxford. He reversed or translated other parts of the New Testament—Luke and part of Acts—with accuracy and skill. He too was murdered, in open day, on March 17th, 1872. He was the last to fall a victim to heathen cruelty—may he remain the last!

This was but a short time before he (Mr. Robertson) reached the Island. He felt the danger and responsibility of his undertaking. He felt that the native christians were true to the cause, and that the murderers of James Gordon, though among his followers, were not sincere in their attachment, and had been bribed by a hostile chief. They landed on June 26th, 1872. They found the Island almost in a state of civil war. Only 60 or 70 out of a population of over two thousand were friendly, and these had put up a barricade for self-protection. They dared not go out for fuel or provisions unless armed. Some may question whether this was right. As for himself he did not court martyrdom, and thought he might be the instrument of more good by a long laborious life than by a tragic death. And it was found that when the natives saw that they would lose man for man, they were prudent enough to desist from organized attack. There was an explanation of this hostile state of feeling. Four young men had, very imprudently, gone and murdered an equal number in return. The result was a determination to drive the Christians from the island. Some did flee, and though there was but a handful left, among them were true and sterling men. At Dr. Geddie's request a young man came back and has been the right arm of the movement ever since. Their mouths were of course closed by this state of affairs. It was defence, not conquest. At last the barricades were taken down, and the people were allowed to enter by days, but watch was kept at night. Then a school was got under way. But fever showed itself and provisions ran out, they not having any acceptable barter. On one occasion, they were a whole day in an open boat, and went 50 miles in quest of food.

The building of a house was then set about. The old house had fallen into decay. As best he knew how, he framed a house, but it was destroyed by a hurricane, the gale in which the first Dayspring was lost. The next venture was more successful, and with from two to four assistants, a house of two or three rooms was made fit to live in. Soon after, they visited the east side of the Island. This section was thickly peopled, but a different dialect prevailed. Travelling also was difficult; still, the visits were kept up and had good results. Then they tried the south east side. As a consequence, in the course of seventeen months they had six teachers at work, three trained by Mr. Gordon, and three by themselves. They now erected a cottage on the east side. They had plenty of native help. But another hurricane wrecked the building, and, seeing that the situation was too exposed for a mission house, they withdrew to a sheltered spot two miles away. They now had a church there, and a school taught by Mrs. Robertson.

On the south side the population were still heathen; and often while divine service was being held in the mission stations, the horrid idolatrous feasts were being celebrated. One man, the murderer of Williams, had been persistently hostile to the missionary cause. He had tried to provoke revenge by wasting plantations owned by converts to Christianity; but so far they had avoided open strife with their opponents. In three years some 15 teachers were at work in the different stations. Soon after, a road was opened right across the island, 13 miles long and 10 feet wide. The trees were cut down and the roadway levelled; and now, instead of spending more than a day in reaching the east side, up mountains and down ravines, he (Mr. Robertson) would walk the distance in ten hours. Often on these journeys he was attended by as many as 200 of the natives; and now, instead of being starved from long exposure, he was invited to stay along the road and treated hospitably. In one place a chief, in the presence of the whole tribe, laid down his heathen relics at his feet, and in tears embraced the new religion. The relics are now in Pine Hill, Halifax.

And now what was the state of affairs? There were 1,000 church-goers out of a total population of 2,700, there were thirty-three schools, 195 adult church members, of whom 190 sat at the last Communion, within a gunshot of Gordon's grave. On this occasion they met in the open air, under the branches of palms and coconuts. What a day that was! Five hundred were gathered together, and how intently did they listen! It was a sight to be seen and never forgotten. Once they were cannibals, now, sitting there, in their right mind, tears of gratitude rolling down their bronze cheeks that they had been visited and rescued from the vice and hopelessness of heathenism. It was a sight that more than repaid them for the trials and hardship that brought it about. And then, on leaving, 530 of them came to see them off, asking them not to return without more helpers in the work.

The work is prospering. The 1,500 who still hold out are being leavened by christian influences. Success among them is almost assured. And so of all these islands. There is hardly one of them on which you could not land a missionary to-morrow. The people ask for them, and to visit them without being able to stay among them seems like taunting them. The new Dayspring, a three-masted schooner, is ever welcome as she sails from island to island. With men and means these islands might be all secured for the Master.

Let something be done. He could not well ask a native teacher to go to work for less than \$25 a year, yet by supplementing the church allowance to this amount, he was always 25 pounds out of pocket himself. He did not wish a capitalized account, but he wanted an open account of \$25 a year from any who could afford to support one native teacher. Often he had given everything he had, but somehow a mission-box soon came to hand and his wants were relieved. It would be so with us. This was a giving which never imperished. The return in blessing was better than the outlay in means.

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MAN OVERBOARD!
Sad Drowning Accident.
The schooner "R. K. Thompson," which arrived in Summerside yesterday morning, from Picton, reports the loss of one of her hands—a young man by the name of William Parsons, belonging to Summerside, who fell off the jib-boom near Picton Island on Saturday evening. It was blowing quite a breeze at the time. The Captain threw some boards to the drowning man and put the schooner about. But he sank before the vessel reached him.

SUICIDE.
A Farmer at Granville Hangs Himself.
A MELANCHOLY CASE.

MR. JOHN KIER, a well-to-do farmer at Granville, New London, committed suicide on Saturday morning last. It appears that he had been melancholy for some time past, and that his friends have been watching him in the fear that he might make away with himself. But he escaped their vigilance, and got away from the house early on Saturday morning—secured a piece of rope, and going to a bush near to the house, fastened it securely to a limb, put the fatal noose around his neck and jumped from the tree. When found, he was quite dead, his feet having been about four feet from the ground. Mr. Kier was a middle aged man, much respected by the community. He leaves a large family.

Our Advertisers.
Peter Clerkin and John Leahy have been authorized to sell the instruments formerly used by the St. Patrick's Band.
Wm. Dodd will sell at his salesroom, tomorrow, at two o'clock, a consignment of apples and smoked herring. He will also sell at the residence of R. F. Quirk, Fitzroy Street, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at eleven o'clock, all his valuable stock of household furniture, horses, carriages, harness, etc.

Summerside Exports.
SUMMERSIDE, Sept. 8.
Shipped per steamer "St. Lawrence," Evans master, for Point du Chene:
23 Cattle, - - - - - \$575.00
59 cases Eggs, - - - - - 481.00
38 lbs. butter, - - - - - 8.00
299 bbls. Oysters, - - - - - 598.00
14 bbls. Mackerel, - - - - - 112.00
\$1,774.00

Apples and Smoked Herring.
TO be sold by Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, in front of my sale room.
33 bris. ANNAPOLIS APPLES,
Comprising Gravenstines, Strawberry, Early Williams, Jelly Flowers, Emperors, Golden Ball, etc.
190 boxes Smoked Herring.
WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.
Ch'town, Sept. 10, 1883.—1m.

AN
EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.
ROWELL'S
"Patent Annular Elliptic Lenses,"
For the Better Improvement of Defective Eyesight.

A most extraordinary discovery in the manufacture of Spectacle Lenses has recently been made and patented by Jonathan R. Rowell.

The "Annular Elliptic Lens" is so constructed as to gather the rays of light and transmit them through a wider range of vision than any other lens in use. It produces an apparently enlarged area at the point at which the object is seen, so as to adapt itself to eyes of different requirements, without trying or wearing the optic nerves, consequently will require less frequent changing of lenses than those ordinarily in use. By reason of the rays of light passing through the centre of the lens which meet or come to a focus, at say 14 inches from the glass, the range of vision is strengthened by illuminating the darkened space around the focal point where the concentrated rays are thrown to the centre. The object of the surrounding bevelled ring is to direct the concentrated rays, so as to overspread the dark surface, making it lighter. This condition is attained by having the beveled or polished ring so inclined to the axis of the lens as to produce a separate and distinct focal point. This increase of light at the focal point renders objects placed therein more clearly visible, and has the effect of producing an enlarged area of light, thereby preventing dimness of vision peculiar to lenses constructed on the old plan.

Prof. A. K. Eaton, of Brooklyn, says:—"I have worn the pair of Annular Elliptic Eye-Glasses you furnished me with some three months ago, and after critical examination I find they certainly have all the advantages claimed for them. The two curves of the lens give, of course, two distinct focal points, and were the human eye nothing more than an ordinary optical instrument, there would be no advantage in the use of such lenses. But the eye in its perfect condition possesses the property of involuntary adjustment for different distances. When it loses this power through age, or otherwise, ordinary glasses enable the eye to work at a given distance, but do not restore the quality of adjustability. This is positively effected by the Annular Elliptic Lens, which enable the eye to adjust itself for distance within certain limits, which are determined by the focal of the different curves. This the public will appreciate when fully understood."

We are so convinced of the advantages possessed by these Spectacles that we offer to take back Spectacles sold by us during the past three months, and that are not damaged, in part payment,—of the New Patent Lenses, this offer to hold good for one month from date.

H. W. TAYLOR,
Watchmaker and Jeweller, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
August 29, 1883.

LONDON HOUSE.

WE ARE SHOWING A HEAVY STOCK OF

Grey Cottons,
White Cottons,
Bed Tickings,
Sheetings,
Denims, &c.

Bought since the recent Reduction in Prices, and marked Accordingly.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Ch'town, August 17, 1883.

DOMINION SAFETY FUND.

THE following acknowledgments for payments death claims show the promptitude with which such claims are paid by the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association:—

As insurances are effected in this Association at actual cost, with a small fixed charge for office commission, there cannot possibly be a more equitable and cheap system of life insurance.

No delay no heavy premiums, no enormous profits at the expense of the insured!
This company having made the deposit of \$50,000 at Ottawa, as required by law, offers this further guarantee as to the prompt payment of its obligations.

Every policy in this Association for \$1,000 is secured by the obligations of its members representing upwards of \$2,000,000 and rapidly increasing.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 3rd, 1883.
To the President and Directors of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, St. John N.B., GENTLEMEN:—I hereby acknowledge receipt of the sum of two thousand dollars, in full settlement of my certificates, Nos. 369, 370, on account of the death of my husband, Dr James Henry Ellis, M. D. paid to me immediately upon presentation of proofs of his death.

I beg to express my grateful thanks for your promptitude in paying the claim, and gladly authorize you to publish this letter, if you deem it desirable, in the interests of your valuable Association.
Yours, respectfully,
MERCY ANNE ELLIS.

Witness: (Signed) Wesley Vanwart. ST. JOHN, N. B., July 30, 1883.
To the President and Directors of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, St. John N.B. GENTLEMEN:—I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for the promptitude with which my claim on your Association for one thousand dollars, as beneficiary on my husband, the late Moses Lockhart, was paid to me as soon as the necessary papers were completed and presented, and I trust the Association will continue to receive the support it so fully deserves.
(Signed) SARAH LOCKHART.

Witness: (Signed) C. A. Macdonald. SUMMERSIDE, Aug. 3, 1883.—1y
LEONARD MORRIS,
Agent for P. E. Island.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT COST.

Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room
Bedrooms Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and Picture Mouldings.
JOHN NEWSON,
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

! PREPARE!
—FOR—
WINTER'S S'ORRY BLAST,
AND BUY YOUR
COAL
—AT—
McMILLAN'S DEPOT.
R. McMILLAN,
Sept. 8, 1883—2m 2aw wklly 3m pd.

Private Boarding Stables

I HAVE room at my Boarding Stables for a few horses at moderate charges. These stables are well ventilated and cleanly kept, and every attention is paid to the comfort of the horses. Having kept horses for the last four years I am prepared to give recommendations from such men as Messrs. C. C. Gardner, L. DeBlois, Duncan McLeod, J. D. McLeod and others.
Horses sold in connection.
W. C. TICE,
Grafton Street.
Ch'town, Sept. 1883.

A Steam Tug or Passenger Boat
FOR SALE.

SHE is comparatively new, being built at Chatham, N. B., in 1878. Was thoroughly repaired this summer. Will be sold at a bargain.
For further particulars and information apply to the Editor of the *Platender*.
New Glasgow, Sept. 7, 1883.—6in.

SEINE BUNT.

A NEW Mackerel Seine, offered at less than cost.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Sept. 7, 1883.—3in.

New York to Charlottetown,
SEPTEMBER, 1883.



The Fast Sailing Barque
"ISOBEL,"

349 tons Register, Coppered and Classed A 1 nine years,
JOHN WALSH, Commander,
Is due at New York about the TWELFTH INSTANT, and after discharge of inward cargo will go on the berth for this Port, taking goods at through rates for Picton, N. S.
For Freight, apply in New York to Edmiston & Lauman, 70 Beaver street, or here to
L. C. OWEN.
Ch'town, Sept. 6, 1883.—10 ins.

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,

ARE OFFERING IN STORE:
330 bris. Sup. Extra (choice),
50 bris. Strong Bakers,
TO ARRIVE:
600 bris. Choice Sup. Extra.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:
OPPOSITE RANKIN HOUSE.
J. F. SHATFORD,
AGENT.
Sept. 1, 1883.

SEE THE
UNLAUNDRIED WHITE SHIRT
FOR ONE DOLLAR AT THE
LONDON HOUSE.

Ch'town, Aug. 28, 1883.

NEW TEA

FOR London House now landing per S. S. "Summerside." More daily expected per S. S. "Wetherby."
GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Ch'town, Aug. 28, 1883.—2w 3aw

PERFUMES

FROM THE BEST MAKERS
— AT THE —

CITY DRUG STORE.

BOUQUETS.
Cashmere, Mona, Caroline, Tel-el-Kebir, Comedie Francaise, Jockey-club, West End, Ess. Bouquet, Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

EXTRACTS.
Mille Fleurs, Forget-me not, Heliotrope, White Rose, Moss Rose, Musk Rose, Mignonette, Sweet Pea, Lily of the Valley, China Pink, Rose Geranium, Spring Flowers, Clolette de Parme, V. de Nice, Wood Violet, Verbenne, Lime Tree Blossom, Cashmere Lily, Honeyuckle, Wild Hyacinth Hawthorn, Opopanax, Ylang-Ylang, New Mown Hay, Lotus of the Nile, Hydysomia, Frangipana, Sweet Anemone, Wolkameria, Stephanotis, Patchouly, Musk, Roudoletia, Russia Leather, Ocean Spray, Miel D'angleterre.

TOILET WATERS.
Lavender, Cologne, Florida, Rose, Lotus, Verbenne, Toilet Vinegar; in variety.
W. R. WATSON,
City Drug Store
Ch'town, Aug. 26, 1883.—wd 2 wk