THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 1, 1889.

The "Times"-Parnell Case.

THAT the *Times* would lose its case against Parnell was the hope and anticipation of the world; for it was dreadful to think that public men of such ability and prominence as the Irish leaders were the companions, abetters and rewarders of assassins. But we fancy that few persons were prepared for the collapse, which is the inevitable result of the confession of the villain Pigott. The cause of the *Times* had been espoused by the Attorney General and the British Government, and the *Times* maintained to the last the absolute truthfulness of its charge. Consequently, many persons were constrained to believe that there was something in it. The result is, to the *Times*, confusion, to the Government disaster, to Parnell and those who were implicated with him, a vindication of innocence as impressive and convincing as can be imagined.

The honesty of the *Times* and the Government is, however, beyond question;—their innocence is the marvel of the day. How men accustomed to deal with men, and knowing something of the wiles of the evil, could have been wheedled and hoodwinked, as they have been wheedled and hoodwinked, must remain the wonder of the world to all generations. But it must be remembered that they were honest and prejudiced; and that honesty is gullible, and prejudice is blind.

On the other hand, all lovers of true manliness must admire the calmness, dignity and courage with which Mr. Parnell met and repelled the calumnies with which he was well nigh overwhelmed. As a man and a patriot, he will stand higher in the estimation of this generation and of succeeding generations than he could have done had he not been compelled to withstand the attack made upon him by Pigott, Webster and the *Times*. The *Daily News*, of London, believes that "he will forever rank among the most devoted, sagacious, loyal and unselfish statesmen that ever steered a country through storm and peril to honor and safety." If the *News* be right, the cause of Home Rule for Ireland will, ere long, be gained. At any rate, the result of the *Times*-Parnell case will predispose the people of England to reconsider in the most favorable spirit the legitimate claims of the Irish people.

Cattle Trade of Canada.

THE report of the Minister of Agriculture shows that there were imported into Canada last year for feeding purposes 846 horses, 454 cattle, 30,626 sheep and 2,468 pigs. Of these only 82 head were imported by way of Halifax and St. John. The rest came in by way of Point Levis, Point Edward and Emerson, and were quarantined at these points. All were found to be in good health.

On the other hand, the export of live stock to the United Kingdom amounted to 60,828 head of cattle and 46,167 sheep. Of the cattle sent to Great Britain 4,500 head were from the ranches of Alberta.

The total export trade in horses, cattle and sheep for 1888 was, according to the Customs returns: horses, 20,397, valued at $2,458,231; cattle, 100,747, valued at $5,012,713; sheep, 395,074, $1,276,046—total value, $8,746,990.

In connection with the export of cattle to the Mother Country, Professor McEachern reports that "the continued improvement by breeding is a very incouraging feature," and that "the British feeders have begun to find that Canadian show cattle answer far better for feeding in their stalls than any others bought in the open market."

Ontario.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER admires Ontario and its people. In the course of his article in *Harper's Monthly* for March he says:

"The Province of Ontario is an Empire in itself. It is nearly as large as France. It is larger by twenty-five thousand square miles than the six combined New England States, with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. In its varied capacities it is the richest Province in Canada, and leaving out the forests and minerals and stony wilderness between the Canadian Pacific and James' Bay, it has an area large enough for an Empire, which compares favorably in climate and fertility with the most prosperous State of our Union. The climate of the lake region is milder than that of Southern New York, and a considerable part of it is easily productive of superior grapes, apples and other sorts of fruits. The average yield of wheat, both fall and spring, for five years ending with 1886 per acre, was considerably above that of the best grain producing States from Pennsylvania to the farthest West. The same is true of oats. The comparison of barley is still more favorable for Ontario, and the barley is of superior quality. On a carefully cultivated farm in York County, for this period, the average was higher than the general in the Province, being of wheat 25 bushels to the acre; barley, 47 bushels; oats, 66 bushels; peas, 32 bushels. It has no superior as a wool producing and cattle raising country. Its water power is unexcelled. In minerals it is as rich as it is in timber. Every part of it has been made accessible to market by railways and good highways which have had liberal Government aid; and its manufactures have been stimulated by a protective tariff. Better than all this, it is the home of a very superior people. There are no better anywhere. The original stock was good, the climate has been favorable, the athletic habits have given them vigor and tone and courage, and there prevails a most healthful moral condition. In any company, in the clubs, in business houses, in professional circles the traveller is impressed with the physical development of the men, and even on the streets of the chief towns, with the uncommon number of women who have beauty and that attractiveness which generally goes with good taste in dress. The orginal settlers of Ontario were 10,000 loyalists who left New England during and after our revolutionary war. They went to Canada impoverished, but they carried there moral and intellectual qualities of a high order, the product of the best civilization of their day, the best material for making a state. I confess that I could never rid myself of the schoolboy idea that the terms 'British redcoat' and 'enemy' were synonymous, and that a 'Tory' was the worst character Providence had ever permitted to live. But these people who were deported, or went voluntarily away for an idea, were among the best material we had in staunch moral traits, intellectual leadership, social position and wealth; their crime was superior attachment to England and utter want of sympathy with the colonial cause, the cause of 'liberty' of the hour. It is to them, at any rate, that Ontario owes its solid basis of character, vigor and prosperity."

—All the papers are reporting that Professor Schurman is a Nova Scotian. Of course, we can afford to be generous in respect to remarkable men. But it is, nevertheless, well that the truth should be told. Professor Schurman is a native of Prince Edward Island. He was reared upon an Island farm.

English Church History.

THE second lecture on the above subject was delivered in Christ Church, Cherry Valley, last night by His Honor, Mayor Haviland, and was entitled "The Church of England from the abandonment of Britain by the Romans to the days of the Reformation." The lecture was exceedingly interesting and learned, and the important subject of which it treated was never better placed before an audience. The church was well-filled with a most attentive and sympathetic people.

The learned lecturer gave a brief sketch of Britain under its early conquerors, and of its fluctuating condition during many centuries of its early existence, until at length, after a long and cruel series of wars, the sturdy but defeated Britons, were driven to seek refuge in the mountains of Wales and Cornwall. He also graphically depicted the depressing influence which resulted to the British Church, in consequence of the intermingling of the fierce Saxons and Angles with the comparatively small Christian population. The number of the bishops and clergy being small, and unable to do much to expel the invaders, they, too, were driven to join their exiled brethren in the Western Mountains, rather than suffer the yoke of slavery. Hence, he said, the records of the Church of England in the sixth century are chiefly confined to the dioceses situated in Wales and Cornwall. It was, however, only ten years previous to the landing of the monk Augustine in England that Theonas, Bishop of London, and Thadiocus, Bishop of York, retreated from their Sees, and they were both living in Wales when the "Roman stranger" arrived. Augustine's mission, at the instance of Pope Gregory, was adequately and eloquently described. It was a matter of uncertainty as to whether Gregory was aware of the existance of an organized Christian Church in Britain; but from the fact that Augustine was consecrated to the See of Canterbury rather than to that either of York or London, would seem to imply a recognition of the claims of the older race of British Bishops who were still living, and that neither the latter diocese nor that of York appears to have been filled until after the deaths of Theonas and Thadiocus. It was also found expedient to leave to the English Church its own Liturgy and Ritual (originally derived through Gaul from Ephesus) instead of insisting upon an exact conformity to Roman rites. Mr. Haviland said a very considerable amount of new life and energy was infused into the Church of England by the mission of St. Augustine, though the native bishops and clergy could not bring themselves to look cordially on those whose religious zeal was not always tempered with justice or courtesy towards their predecessors in the field of their missionary labors; still both foreigners and natives worked for the same cause, each in his own way, and a new evangelization of the freshly heathenized populations ensued. The native clergy worked in the north, aided by Scotch and Irish missionaries of whom Aidan was preeminent for learning and holiness.

By degrees both schools of Christians in the Heptarchy were to be drawn together and at length urged to unite under one Archbishop. Theodore was therefore made Archbishop of Canterbury. He was a Greek, and born in Tarsus. Under him the English Church was welded into a compact organism long before England was a nation. Adequate justice was done to the splendid work done by Theodore; and Mr. Haviland said Theodore established a united church in England—pure, Catholic, independent—the same which God has preserved through all the vicissitudes of the ages to this day; a church which was *never established by the State*, or by any act of Parliament, *for it antedates the State itself by a hundred and fifty years*, and can more properly be said to have established the State, than to have been *established by the State*.

The Church of England now furnished abundant proofs of its vitality; but principally by its missionary labors in other lands, *e. g.*, Germany and the Netherlands. The eighth century was distinguished by her missionary efforts abroad, while at home were to be found such good and learned men as Venerable Bede, and Egbert, Archbishop of York. The cruel Danish invasion, its (for a time) disastrous effect upon the Church, and the noble Alfred's work and life were next felicitously and powerfully described. Up to this time, Roman influence upon the Church of England had been but slight; but after the Norman Conquest all was changed, and the lecturer stated that the Bishops of Rome gained an amount of political influence in England which was unconstitutional, and which could probably never have been attained by any foreign power had the English sovereigns, after the Conquest, felt themselves more firmly fixed upon the throne they had seized. Lanfranc and Anslem were both Italians and Archbishops of Canterbury, and their endeavors to bring the English Church to entire submission to the Roman Church were unceasing. For this, however, Anslem was exiled for many years from his diocese, and he underwent much suffering; but in the following century the advocacy of Papal claims involved more serious consequences in the case of Thomas A. Becket. Papal usurpation reached its height in A. D. 1208, when Pope Innocent III. placed the country under an interdict, and deposed King John for refusing to accept Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury. John's cowardice in this matter was severely criticized by the lecturer. Against all this foreign encroachment the English people were continually fighting in one way or another. Edward I. would not allow his Bishops to attend a general council till they had sworn not to receive the Papal Benediction—he made light of all Papal Bulls, and when a subject received a Bull of excommunication against another he was immediately executed. One of the principal arguments charged against the unhappy Edward II. by Parliament was that he had given allowance to the Bulls of the See of Rome. In the reign of Edward III., when the Pope attempted to revive the vassalage to which John had subjected his people, it was unanimously agreed by the whole realm in Parliament assembled, that his donation was null and void. A statute was also passed in this reign declaring that the Pope should not present to any Bishopric in England. Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, in A. D. 1440 refused to consecrate a Bishop of Ely, who was nominated by the Pope. In A. D. 1489 was passed the celebrated Statute of Premunire, enacting that all interference with the Church patronage shall be prohibited under severe forfeitures and penalties. The learned lecturer then stated the causes which resulted in the Reformation; and, in concluding, to show the continuity of the Church of England, he referred to the fact that in the reign of King Alfred, the Church of England leased a piece of land to the Crown for 999 years. A few years ago the lease expired and the property reverted to the present Church of England as being the *identical corporation* which leased the land a thousand years before. Let us never forget that the Church in which we worship is the great historic Church of England, not the creation of Henry VIII. or any person or party of the period of the Reformation, and that it traces back its foundation to the days of the Apostles.

Mr. E. J. Hodgson will lecture on the Reformation a fortnight hence.

"Hardness" of Water.

SIR,—If your correspondent "King's County" will boil the water he complains of, he will probably find it fit for washing purposes. Should this fail, let him add to the water so boiled, some water in which slacked lime has been dissolved. Lastly, in case neither of the above remedies avail, let him dissolve washing soda in the water. If he would know the why and the wherefore of these suggestions, he will find them below.

L. W. W.

The term "hard" is applied to water in which soap fails to produce a lather, but yields instead a curdled product insoluble in water. This quality is due to the presence of what are commonly called "salts of lime," but more exactly the carbonate and the sulphate of calcium, which combine with the fatty acids of the soap to form an insoluble lime soap. Such water will not become "soft" until all the calcium salts be removed from solution by being in this way combined with the soap, or by decomposition.

"Hard" water is usually the result of following changes: The water in its passage through the earth meets with decaying vegetable matter, from which it absorbs carbonic acid. In its further course it meets with calcareous substances, usually carbonate of calcium in the form of lime stone, or chalk, or the products of the decomposition of shells. Now, this normal, basic carbonate of calcium, or lime, (CAO, CO_2) is insoluble in water, but when acted upon by carbonic acid, in solution, it becomes soluble, by forming with the carbonic acid, a bi-carbonate of lime (CAO, CO_2, H_2O, CO_2). Ordinary "hard" water is a solution of this bi-carbonate of lime, and the "hardness" is only *temporary*, since it can be greatly lessened by boiling, which drives off part of the carbonic acid from the bi-carbonate, leaving the simple carbonate, which, we have already seen, is insoluble, and hence fails as a precipitate. This is exactly what takes place in steam boilers, where a crust of carbonate is formed from the boiling of "hard" water. It is now evident that whatever bi-carbonate remains in solution after boiling, may best be removed by converting it by some other means into the insoluble carbonate, and this is best done by adding lime water, that is to say a simple solution of slaked lime in water (It may be interesting to notice in this connection that, contrary to the usual rule of solution, more lime is dissolved in cold than in hot water.) This will best be understood by those not versed in chemical laws by speaking of the bi-carbonate as a compound of lime, with two parts of carbonic acid, one of which *satisfies* the lime and the other, while *able* to remain so combined is more ready to attach itself to the newly added lime, forming with it a carbonate of exactly the same composition as the simple carbonate into which the bi-carbonate is now transformed by the loss of half of its carbonate acid. The change is represented by chemists in this way:—

$Ca H_2 (Co_3)_2 + Ca H_2 O_2 = 2 Ca CO_3 + 2 H_2 O$

Bicarb Lime. Lime Water. Car. Lime. Water.

So much for *temporary* "hardness"—due to the presence of carbonate of lime dissolved in water containing carbonic acid. *Permanent* "hardness," which cannot be removed by boiling, is due to the presence of sulphate of lime (Gypsum etc.), which is only sparingly soluble—one part (weight) in 460 of water. In this case, the calcium may be got rid of by adding common washing soda (carbonate of sodium) when both compounds are decomposed, the soda, as it were, changing places with the lime and forming insoluble carbonate of lime, which precipitates, and sulphate of sodium, which remains in solution and does not act upon soap.

Feb. 27th, 1889.

—The Utica *Herald* says of the movement of the Grit party to obtain the treaty-making power: "The treaty-making power is the supreme attribute of sovereignty. The demand that this attribute should be conceded to Canada is therefore, in so far a demand for independence." Further, the Utica *Herald* says: "They ask to make their own treaties; the spirit of independence is at work within them; and every weakening of the ties with Great Britain prepares the way for gravitation into the arms of the United States." Our shrewd cousins see the point.

Pigott's Villainy.

THE MAIN POINTS OF HIS CONFESSION.

A copy of Pigott's confession to G. A. Sala has been received from Paris. It must be Pigott's own copy, which was rejected by Mr. Parnell, and returned to him and the fugitive witness must have been in Paris when it was posed. In this precious document Pigott says he desires to make full disclosures. He admits he was the fabricator of all the letters signed by Parnell, O'Kelly and Davitt. He denies any connection with the American Brotherhood after the sale of his newspaper—the *Irishman*. He acknowledges that his assertion, that his report of interviews with Eugene Davies at Lausanne was made from rough notes taken at the time was false. He made it up entirely from memory. He confesses that his black bag story was false. He says he copied the handwriting on tracing paper from genuine letters.

Apples, Onions, &c.

BY AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 4th,

AT 11 O'CLOCK:

50 Barrels Nova Scotia APPLES, winter-keeping, in good order,
10 Barrels Yellow Danver ONIONS,
10 Casks Choice VINEGAR,
Brooms, Wrapping Paper, Tea, etc., 1 Fire Proof Safe and sundry other articles to close out consignments.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

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Philharmonic Society.

A MEETING of the Officers and Executive Committee of the Philharmonic Society will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., at Four o'clock, in Mr. J. D. McLeod's Hall.

W. C. HARRIS,
Secretary.

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DRESSMAKING.

MISS ALICE O'BRIEN, the Fashionable Dressmaker, begs to notify her friends and the public in general, that she intends visiting New York on or about the first week of March, for the purpose of securing the LATEST FASHIONS for the coming season. Will return about the first of April, of which due notice will be made. Thanking her numerous customers for their generous patronage in the past, she will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same in future.

Ch'town, Feb. 29, 1889—dy 4i

LOBSTER FACTORY FOR SALE,

—AT—

Codroy, Newfoundland.

BUILDINGS (two years old), Baths, Boiler and all necessary appliances.

1200 LOBSTER TRAPS,
400 CASES CANS, &c., &c.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to
JOHN P. CHETWYND,
Halifax,
Or McDOUGALL TEMPLETON,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

feb27—dy 2w

MacEachern's Corner,

QUEEN STREET.

TO LET.—Two spacious, well-lighted Apartments, with Grates and Gas Fixings, suitable for Clubs and Meetings. Will not be let for Billiards. Possession March 1st.

J. MACEACHERN.

feb26—3i eod

TENDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
February 21, 1889.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Department up to

Thursday, the 7th of March, 1889,

from any person or persons willing to contract for

Repairs to Prince Street Ferry Dock,

according to plan and specification to be seen at the Public Works Office, Charlottetown.

The names of two good and sufficient securities must accompany each Tender.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders must be marked "Tenders for Prince Street Ferry Dock."

JNO. WM. MORRISON,
Secretary of Public Works.

feb23—dy wky

Notice of Meeting.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island, for the election of Directors and receiving a statement of the affairs of the Bank, will be held at the Banking Office on THURSDAY, March 7th, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, a. m.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, March 6th.

By order,
WM. McLEAN,
Cashier

feb18—m w f tl dte

HAWKER'S

TOLU AND CHERRY,

A Favorite and Most Valuable

Remedy for all Throat and Lung Diseases.

It has cured hundreds of cases considered hopeless. It soothes, heals and strengthens the diseased or irritated Throat and Lungs in a very short time. Just a few doses will cure a fresh cold if taken in time. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the Drug Stores.

W. HAWKER & SON,
Proprietor,
St. John, N. B.

nov10—1y dy

GREAT SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Most Attractive Sale of House Furnishings in Charlottetown.	Great Clearance Sale of Remnants in every Department.	Grand Chance to buy Cotton Goods at Special Prices.	Genuine, Downright, Serious, Wonderful Low Prices on House Furnishings.
BEER BROS.		BEER BROS.	

Carpet Department.

6,000.

Over Six Thousand Yards of Choicest Carpets, newest patterns, personally selected from leading English and Scotch manufacturers. The Largest and Finest Stock on the Island. Special inducements now offered to Cash Customers. Large variety of Rugs to suit Carpets.

80.

Eighty Rolls ENGLISH FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, superior quality.

30.

Thirty Bales New English, American and Canadian WALL PAPERS and BORDERINGS, choice new designs, all prices.

Cotton Goods.

Before the recent heavy advance in Cottons we made large purchases at lowest prices; and having received some Twenty Cases and Bales per S. S. "Stanley," we are now offering these goods at wonderfully low prices.

Sheetings (English and Canadian), Pillow Cottons, White and Grey Cottons, Tickings, Towellings, Ginghams, Dress Prints, Satteen Prints, French Cambrics, &c., &c. In every line Special Bargains.

Curtain Department.

300.

Over Three Hundred Pairs of Curtains—Nottingham, Calais and Scotch makes—wonderful value. Prices from 50c. to $8.50 per pair. Exquisite patterns in White Cream and Golden Brown. A few pairs of Winter Curtains remaining, will be sold at a bargain.

Linens Department.

When Linen Goods were at the very lowest price we made heavy purchases in Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels, and are now offering our large stock at special prices. Housekeepers will find this *the* opportunity of the year to purchase new supplies.

Embroideries.

Our new stock of EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., is now open, and customers will find many lines of unusual value.

FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES at very much under usual price to clear.

TORCHON LACES and LACE EDGINGS of all kinds, very cheap.

EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures.

No Long Credits or Discounts, as Prices are entirely too low for either.

BLACK SILK GOODS.

Before the recent heavy advance in Silks, we purchased a large stock from the celebrated House of ARBELOT & CO., Lyons, and are now offering this, the Largest Stock we have ever shown, at special prices.

BEER BROS.

Every Yard of Our "Golden Year Silk" Guaranteed.

Black Cashmere Silk,
Black Gros Grain Silk,
Black French Faille,
Black Satin Duchesse,
Black Satin De Lyons,
Black Tosca Silk,
Black Merveilleux,
Black Surah,
Black Tricotin, &c.

Special Prices Now Given to Cash Customers.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

The demand for our MOURNING GOODS is unprecedented. Many lines are now being offered at prices we cannot possibly duplicate next summer. Now is, without doubt, the time to secure

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS,	BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES,
BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTHS,	BLACK COSTUME CLOTHS,
BLACK FRENCH SERGE,	BLACK FANCY CASHMERE.
BLACK PHANTOM CHECK,	BLACK PHANTOM STRIPE,
BLACK FOULEE,	BLACK AMAZON CLOTHS,

And a Superior Stock of Courtauld's and Evans's Crapes.

The Largest Stock of HIGH-CLASS MOURNING GOODS ever imported by us. Every requisite of FAMILY MOURNING at low prices.

BEER BROS.

BEER BROS., QUEEN STREET. BEER BROS., CHARLOTTETOWN.

Charlottetown, February 22, 1889.