

# The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides

VOL. XXII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1871.

NO. 38.

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We can supply any of the English, American  
or Colonial Publications, at the lowest cash  
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P. R. BOWERS

**Business Cards.**  
**BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,**  
Surveyor of Lumber,  
Hillsborough Square,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
June 9, 1871. pat 3 mos  
**WILLIAM JAMES HENEY,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
General Broker, Accountant  
AND  
COMMISSION AGENT.  
WATER STREET,  
Summerside, P. E. Island. 1y.

**WILLIAM DODD,**  
Commission Merchant and  
AUCTIONEER  
QUEEN SQUARE,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND  
**COLFORD BROS.,**  
Importers and Dealers in  
**TOBACCO,**  
CIGARS,  
and Smokers Articles,  
HALIFAX, N. S.  
May 1, 1871. 1y  
**CARVELL BROTHERS,**  
AUCTIONEERS,  
Commission Merchants,  
GENERAL AGENTS,  
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

**A. McNEILL,**  
READING ROOM PROPRIETOR,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT  
AND  
AUCTIONEER.  
CHARLOTTETOWN,  
March 21, 1870. 1y  
**H. HASZARD,**  
Commission Merchant,  
GENERAL AGENT,  
AND  
AUCTIONEER  
Upper Queen Street,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
N. B.—Orders from abroad, and the country  
will be promptly attended to.  
April 25, 1869

**AGENCY OFFICE!**  
THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to all orders  
for the selling, letting, purchasing,  
leasing, etc., of Dwelling Houses, Business  
Establishments, and lands both in City and  
Country.  
Parties wishing to dispose of or purchase  
Property of any description, to let or lease  
Houses, Stores, etc., will please apply by letter  
stating particulars.  
SECRETARY, when required, strictly  
observed.  
A. McNEILL,  
Exchange Buildings, Ch'town,  
May 15, 1871. 1y

**FARM FOR SALE,**  
At St. Peter's.  
THE Subscriber offers for Sale a Valuable  
FARM of 94 Acres, 45 of which are under  
Cultivation. The remainder is covered with  
a good supply of Soft and Hard Wood.  
There are on the Farm a Comfortable  
Dwelling-house, and commodious Barns and  
Out-houses.  
The Land is in good condition, and is well wa-  
tered. It is situated on the Main Road leading to  
St. Peter's. The position is central and is near  
Grist and Saw Mills, School  
Houses and Church.  
This desirable Property will be Sold at a reason-  
able Price. One-half the money to be paid  
down, and the remainder in a term of years.  
For further particulars, enquire at the EX-  
AMINER'S OFFICE.  
JAMES PHELAN,  
St. Peter's, Lat 30, July 3, 1871

**GET YOUR PRINTING DONE**  
AT THE  
**EXAMINER OFFICE.**

**Business Cards.**  
**SOMETHING WORTH READING!**  
Persons wanting to have old  
Gassaliers, Curtain Bands and  
Rings, &c.,  
on any kind of BRASS-WORK, made to look  
like NEW would do well to give JOHN  
H. TORREY a call.  
N. B.—Remember I make old work look  
like new.  
JOHN H. TORREY,  
Kent Street,  
(Opposite the Rockin House, Ch'town, P. E. I.)  
Ch'town, Sept. 11, 1871.

**CITY LUMBER DEPOT.**  
FOR SALE AT THE  
**CITY LUMBER DEPOT.**  
ALL KINDS  
OF LUMBER!  
Pine and Spruce Boards, and Plank, Sawed  
and Split Shingles (Cedar Pine & Fir), Cedar  
Posts and Fence Rails, Scenting, Studding  
and Laths.  
Enquire at Mr. James Barrett's, Block-  
maker, Dorchester Street, near the R. C.  
Chapel, or of the Subscriber.

**BRICK AND STONE**  
FOR SALE AT THE  
**LUMBER DEPOT.**  
BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,  
Hillsboro' Square, Ch'town,  
June 19, 1871. 1y

**Apothecaries' Hall,**  
The Old Stand, West Corner of Queen  
Square.  
ESTABLISHED, 1810.  
By Steamer City of Cork from ENGLAND  
Brigantine James from MONTREAL  
and other recent arrivals, the undersigned  
has completed his importations for the winter  
consisting of  
**GENUINE DRUGS & CHEMICALS,**  
Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Paints,  
Oils, Colours, &c.  
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY  
TOILET ARTICLES, &c. &c.  
The whole of which will be sold at a small  
advance on cost.  
Special attention, by an experienced hand,  
to the preparation by day and night of Physicians  
prescriptions and private recipes.  
T. DESBRISAY,  
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1871.

**Weeks & Co.**  
offer an  
ATTRACTIVE STOCK  
of  
**NEW CLOTHS**  
READY-MADE  
Clothing,  
at the  
Lowest Prices.  
Please call and get  
SUITED.

**A. HERRMANS,**  
Bell-Hanger, Gun and Tin-Smith,  
Dorchester Street,  
(Next to "Examiner" Office.)  
BEGS to return his thanks to the general  
public for the liberal patronage extended to  
him since his commencement in business, and  
asks for a continuance of the same. He  
keeps constantly on hand  
A neat Assortment of  
**TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS**  
&c., &c., &c.  
ALL ORDERS in the above BUSINESS  
will be punctually attended to.  
Having lately made large purchases in the  
Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders,  
such as  
**Gas Fitting, Water Closets,**  
Bell Fittings, &c. &c.  
I am prepared to SELL THEM AT RATES  
AS LOW AS CAN BE HAD IN THE CITY,  
and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.  
To a generous public, I would say, that all  
orders in THIS BRANCH OF MY BUSI-  
NESS will be attended to with Despatch.  
A Lot of First Class WATER COOLERS on  
hand.  
**SAYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE,**  
Sold Cheaper than ever.  
July 12, 1869

**ROOFING GRAVEL,**  
For Sale!  
A quantity of the best kind of Roofing  
Gravel.  
**WM. KOUGHAN**  
Queen's Wharf,  
May 8, 1871. 1y

**Roseine Dye.**  
RECEIVED at the City Drug Store, an as-  
orted assortment of ANILINE and DOMESTIC  
DYES  
W. R. WATSON,  
October 3, 1870.

**THE ARLINGTON PIANO**  
AND  
Wood's Parlor & Vestry Organs.  
THE above instruments are amongst  
the best manufactured in the United  
States.  
Those about to purchase a first Class  
Piano or Organ would do well to address  
the subscriber.  
P. R. BOWERS,  
St Stephen, N. B.  
Woodstock, N. B.  
Nov. 28, 1870.

**Insurance, &c.**  
Important to the Citizens of  
Prince Edward Island.



**The Continental  
LIFE INSURANCE CO.  
OF NEW YORK.**  
Has decided on establishing branches in this  
place, thus completing its line of branches  
from California to P. E. Island.  
As the reputation of the CONTINENTAL is  
now WORLD-WIDE, to adduce any argu-  
ment in support of its ability, and of  
its claims to public confidence,  
would be a work of supererogation.  
The simple  
fact that it, last  
year, issued  
**12,537 POLICIES,**  
the largest number issued by any company in  
the world! is the best guaranty that can  
be offered of its ability and populari-  
ty, and of the public confi-  
dence.

The following are a few of the advantages  
offered by the Continental:  
**PERFECT SECURITY**—The assets of the  
Company are  
**\$5,475,850!**  
securely invested.  
**ONE-THIRD THE PREMIUM** may remain  
in a loan on the Policy, (without  
Note), until cancelled by the dividend  
or otherwise.  
**THE COMPANY BEING PURELY MU-  
TUAL** all the profits of the business are  
annually divided among the Policy-holders.  
**THIRTY DAYS' GRACE** allowed on the  
payments of premiums, and the Policy  
holds good during that time.  
**SHOULD ANY PERSON DESIRE** to discon-  
tinue his Policy, after two years, the  
Company will take it off his hands, and  
give a paid-up Policy for the entire  
amount paid.

**ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITING.** No  
Charge for Policy, Medical Examination,  
or Stamps.  
**ALL CLAIMS IN PRINCE EDWARD IS-  
LAND** paid in the Island without the  
claimant having to go to New York  
**EVERY POLICY-HOLDER** is entitled to  
vote at the Annual Election of Officers,  
and all are eligible to office.  
As the great importance of Life Insurance  
to ALL, whether rich or poor, is now un-  
iversally admitted, any arguments to point out its  
advantages would be superfluous. The patron-  
age of the Public of P. E. Island is therefore  
respectfully solicited.  
**JUSTUS LAWRENCE, President.**  
J. P. ROGERS, Secretary.  
WANTED.—Complacent and reliable gentle-  
men as Agents, at Summerside and George-  
town.—Also a few intelligent and energetic  
men as Solicitors in this place with whom  
liberal arrangements will be made.  
**JAMES McDONNELL,**  
Manager for P. E. Island.  
The Manager can, for the present, be found  
at the office of the Messrs Carvell.  
Ch'town, P. E. I., July 31, 1871.—6t

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods  
**J. W. BENSON,**  
Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the  
PRINCE OF WALES.  
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN AND  
PARIS.  
STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,  
**LUDGATE HILL AND OLD BOND  
STREET, LONDON.**  
ESTABLISHED 1749.  
**MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND  
WHOLESALE BUYERS,**  
Are specially invited to obtain from the  
Manufacture of the ILLUSTRATED CATA-  
LOGUE OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEW-  
ELLERY &c., before sending their orders  
elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal,  
but a selection can be made from the  
largest stock in the world.  
Orders can be sent direct to the Manufac-  
tury (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants  
or Shippers in England.  
**WATCHES**—To suit all climates, all coun-  
tries, all tastes, and the occupa-  
tions of every one. 200,000  
have already been sold, and are  
in all parts of the world, at prices  
from 2 to 200 Guineas.  
**WATCHES**—Chronometers, Chronographs,  
Keyless Repetitors, Levers, Hor-  
izontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.  
**CLOCKS**—For Dining and Drawing Rooms,  
Carriages, Churches, Hall or  
Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind  
Dials, &c.  
**JEWELLERY**—Specialties in Monograms,  
Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine  
Gold, for Bridal and other Pre-  
sents.  
**SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE**—For  
Presentation, Racing, Dinners &c.  
Russell, or Tea Table &c., &c.  
Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.  
August 28, 1871. 1y

**DAVIES & SON,**  
ARE SELLING OFF THE  
Balance of their Fine Goods,  
AT  
Cost and Charges.  
Aug. 14, 1871.  
**GET YOUR PRINTING DONE**  
at the "EXAMINER" OFFICE.

**Selected Poetry.**  
FAME.  
BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.  
Ah fate! Cannot a man  
Be wise without a beard?  
From East to West, from Beersheba to Dan,  
Say, was it ever heard,  
That wisdom might in youth be gotten,  
Or wit be ripe before 'twas rotten?  
He pays too high a price  
For knowledge and for fame,  
Who gives his sinews to be wise,  
His teeth and bones to buy a name,  
And crawls through life a paralytic  
To earn the praise of bard and critic.  
Is it not better done,  
To dine and sleep through forty years  
Be loved by few, be feared by none,  
Laugh life away, have wine for tears,  
And take the mortal leap unadvised,  
Consent that all we asked was granted.  
But fate will not permit  
The seeds of gods to die,  
Nor suffer sense to win from wit  
Its garden in the sky,  
Nor let us hide what'er our pleasure,  
The world's light underneath a measure.  
Go then, and youth, and shine!  
Go, sacrifice to fame;  
Put love, joy, health, upon the shrine,  
And live to feel the flame!  
Thy hapless self for pleasure's barter,  
And die to tune an honored martyr.

**Annexation—A Love Story.**  
In a previous article, we adverted to the  
relationship existing between Great Britain  
and her two American offspring, and also  
between these two offspring. It was point-  
ed out that the conduct of the elder—the  
United States—towards Canada, the young-  
er, had not been neighbourly, much less  
sisterly. Now, the affections of a commu-  
nity, or a nation, toward another, although  
sprung from a common parentage, cannot  
be expected to have the strength which usu-  
ally subsists between children of one pa-  
rent. In this respect the analogy between  
nations and individuals to a certain extent  
holds; at least we find it so in the case un-  
der consideration. In fact, there has been  
and continues to be manifested another  
emotion, of a different nature. Uncle Sam,  
although unwilling to recognize Miss Maple  
as sister nation, and to bestow upon her  
sisterly regard, has not been able to conceal  
his "speaking sort of attachment." Being  
an ungainly boy, yet in his hobbledehoy  
years, perhaps some allowance must be made  
for the manner in which he let Miss Maple  
know that he is not indifferent to her  
charms. It is a way some lovers have of  
telling the lady-love that she is not so hand-  
some as she might be; that her family and  
patrimony and general surroundings are  
lacking in those essentials which in their  
minds constitute true eligibility for mar-  
riage; and yet, when told they are not want-  
ing, they will not depart, thinking in the  
height of their egotism that it is not  
unclear. Uncle Sam has tried various meth-  
ods of courting; but the lady he loves,  
although desirous of being a good and con-  
siderate neighbor, invariably spurns all his  
amorous advances. Miss Maple, no doubt,  
has a mind of her own, and can know it. She  
has her senses, by which she can measure  
and form a correct opinion of her wooing  
neighbor; and if she cannot make up her  
mind to entertain any feeling stronger than  
that of a neighbourly regard, it may be a  
source of disappointment to the lover, but  
he is himself to blame. There was a time  
when he might have stood a chance of suc-  
ceeding, had he conducted himself as an as-  
piring young man ought to. But traits of  
character have developed themselves which  
render any union, except for business, en-  
tirely out of the question.  
Among many peculiarities belonging to  
Samuel, is that he will not take no for an  
answer. Notwithstanding he has been re-  
peatedly told there is no use trying to win  
Miss Maple, he persists in paying her a  
lover's attention. If she happens to look  
in the direction he is walking, his sublime  
self-esteem leads him to think she is com-  
ing round? He sends agents very fre-  
quently, who are loud in praises of their  
master, and declare him to be the best fol-  
low in the world. He is the mightiest,  
the biggest, the freest, purest, and the grand-  
est; with a constitution the strongest,  
the most vigorous, and the most universally  
admired individual in the universe. He is  
governed by us which are at once the ad-  
miration and envy of the whole world? The  
worn out and dying nations of Europe,  
Asia and Africa are trying to pattern after  
him. He is, in fact, the hope of the world.  
The down-trodden look at him as the only  
chance of salvation. Such is the account  
his messengers give of him and such com-  
pense mainly the love-letters he sends by  
means of the press. If these highfalutin  
accounts are listened to without contradic-  
tion, which Miss Maple has little patience  
to do, it is accepted as a proof of admi-  
ration, and Samuel is told he may prepare  
for matrimonial annexation.  
If we become serious, and look at the  
question of annexation in a thoughtful  
mood, the question arises—What is it that  
makes the Americans so feverishly anxious  
for Canada to unite her destiny with theirs?  
Is it a want of trust in their institutions?  
Do they fear that a refusal to come under  
the Stars and Stripes will lead the world  
to think their nation is not so perfect as  
they have taken pains to declare? The fact  
that their nearest neighbors cannot be per-  
suaded to admire their Government and in-  
stitutions is no doubt a humiliating reflec-  
tion on them.  
It may seem unnecessary with some per-  
sons to be thus casting unpleasant words at  
our neighbors; and it would be true, and  
they learn not to be offending to us, and  
dispute as by continuing talk about our  
misgovernment, we must continue to ridicu-  
le the idea. A thousand times made  
declaration by Canadians is not heeded;

but it was about time the fact was recog-  
nized by them that annexation is impossible.  
We are in all respects a different people.  
As well might it be expected that oil and  
water would blend. But more, we hold  
that a union between the two is not desir-  
able, even were there any harmony of feel-  
ing. If there was not danger of exposing  
ourselves to the charge of boasting, and  
thereby exhibiting a feature characteristic  
of the Americans, we should say that Can-  
ada is the hope of America. The develop-  
ments which take place every day  
in the States show how unsubstantial are  
the institutions of the country, how rotten  
the body politic, how frothy this cry of  
freedom and liberty. Unquestionably time  
will bring changes in the geographical ar-  
rangement of this continent. Scarcely half  
a century can pass away before several of  
the States adjacent to Canada will seek re-  
lief from the burdens of the Union by alli-  
ance with Canada. The only hope for the  
States is the fact that the old Yankee ele-  
ment is fast dying out, and being substituted  
by a race of Europeans less bigoted. But  
so long as European emigration and capital,  
and energy are poured into the country, the  
end is not yet.

**A DUTCH LOVER.**  
The following story was told to the  
writer as a fact:  
A young gentleman in Amsterdam had  
been a year or two ago, paying his ad-  
dresses, without success, to a young lady.  
The father of the maiden was altogether  
obdurate, and could not be induced to favor  
the suit; but the swain had observed cer-  
tain symptoms which led him to believe  
that his attentions were not wholly un-  
acceptable to the lady. When the festival of  
St. Nicholas (December 6th) approached,  
some waggish friends proposed a plan of  
offering his hand and heart, the droolery of  
which might possibly soften the unwilling  
father and assure the lady of the entire  
devotion of his person.  
On the eve of St. Nicholas, a long and  
rather narrow box, with some holes in the  
lid, was conveyed to the house of  
Myneheer—addressed to Jolynvrou, with  
the swain's compliments, in addition to  
which, without the latter's knowledge, the  
faithful friends had painted, in large let-  
ters, "een dikke vrijer!"—a fat lover.  
The box arrived at the usual five o'clock  
dinner-hour; and the daughter, seeing the  
box in the hall, and reading the address, wish-  
ed at once to open it. But her father, who  
perhaps smelt a rat, and knew better than  
his daughter the possible humors of the  
day, said: "No; let us have dinner first,  
and meanwhile have the box brought into  
the dining-room." With some trouble the  
box was removed there by the maids. Din-  
ner dragged its slow length along, was  
artfully protracted, and the opening of the  
box kept in abeyance until it was almost  
time to go to bed. Then the hammer was  
missing—the screw-driver could not be  
found—and, at last, the opening of the  
wonderful box put off until next morning.  
"Goede nacht, slaap goed," all departed.  
"Goede morgen," the father, With bed-  
candle in hand, he went to the box, listened  
carefully for a moment or two, and then  
giving the box a slight kick, proceeded to  
moralize aloud: "What a fool that lit-  
tle donkey of a fellow is, to suppose I will  
ever let him have my daughter! I won-  
der what he has sent her? What can those  
little holes be for? Ah! here is one of  
mevrouw's knitting-needles; let us poke  
one in and see if we can make out."  
"For God's sake don't!" said a stifled  
voice from the box, "or you will poke my  
eye out."  
"Bless me! who's this? What can it  
be?"  
"I am Myneheer F—," said the voice.  
"For heaven's sake let me out—I can't  
stand it much longer!"  
"Will you promise never to speak to my  
daughter again, if I do?"  
"No, I won't—I'll die first!"  
"Very well, then; good-night!"  
"Don't be so inhuman; I shall be dead in  
another hour!"  
"Will you promise?"  
"No," said the voice in the box, more  
faintly, "never!"  
"Well, you are a brave little soul; I'll  
let you out."  
Sly father took out screw-driver and  
hammer from his own pocket, where they  
had been hid, and let out the poor lover—  
very cramped, but plump and comely per-  
son.  
"Now I am a free man," said the latter,  
in a somewhat weak voice (and no wonder).  
"I give my free promise, as you have saved  
my life, not to speak to your daughter again  
without your permission."  
"Well," rejoined the father, kicking the  
box "if you have not done for her more  
than most sweethearts would, you have  
certainly got into less!"  
Small wit on the one side, and diplomatic  
gratitude on the other, made them so well  
pleased that they shook hands, and parted  
such good friends that F., soon after over-  
came Myneheer's repugnance to the  
match, and before the next St. Nicholas,  
won the lady, too.

**A LETTER IN POLITENESS.**—A friend  
of Dean Swift's one day sent him a turbot  
as a present, by a servant lad who had fre-  
quently been on similar errands but had  
never received anything from the dean for  
his trouble. Having gained admission he  
opened the study-door, and putting down  
the fish on the floor, cried out rudely, "Mas-  
ter has sent you a turbot!"  
"Young man," said the dean, rising  
from his easy-chair, "is that the way you  
deliver a message? Let me teach you bet-  
ter manners. Sit down on my chair, we  
will change places and I will show you how  
to behave in future."  
The boy sat down, and the dean going  
out, said, "Sir, master presents his kind  
compliments, bids you well, and his re-  
quests your acceptance of a small present."  
"Does he?" replied the boy. "Return  
him my best thanks, and there's half a crown  
for yourself!"  
The dean, thus caught in his own trap,  
laughed heartily, and gave the boy a crown  
for his ready wit.  
The teacher as well as the scholar re-  
ceived a lesson at that time. The boy or-

**TEMPER AND HEALTH.**—Good temper  
with many people is dependent upon health  
good health upon good digestion; good di-  
gestion upon wholesome, well-prepared food  
eaten in peace and pleasantness. Ill-cook-  
ed, untidy meals are as great a cause of  
bad temper as many a moral wrong; and  
person of sensitive physique may be cursed  
into settled hypochondria by living in close  
rooms, where the most fresh air and sun-  
shine are determinedly shut in.—From  
John Halifax.  
BOYS AND SMOKE.—A French physicia  
has investigated the effect of smoking of  
thirty-eight boys, between the ages of nine  
and fifteen, addicted to the habit. Twenty  
seven presented distinct symptoms of nicot-  
ine poisoning. In twenty-two there were  
serious disorders of the circulation, indige-  
stion, dulness of the intellect, and a marke  
appetite for strong drinks; in three there  
was heart affection; in eight decided ter-  
rorification of blood; in twelve there was  
frequent epistaxis; ten had disturbed  
sleep, and four had ulceration of the mucous  
membrane of the mouth.  
HOME MANNERS.—Good manners are ac-  
quired from arbitrary teaching so much as  
acquired from habit. They grow upon  
by use. We must be courteous, agreeable,  
civil, kind, gentlemanly and womanly a  
home, and then it will soon become a kin  
of second nature to be so everywhere. A  
course of rough nature at home every where  
of roughness which we cannot lay off, if we  
try, when we go among strangers. The  
most agreeable people we have ever met in  
company are those who are perfectly agree-  
able at home. Home is the school for all  
the best things, especially good manners.  
CURE OF STAMMERING.—The effectus  
cure mainly depends upon the determina-  
tion of the sufferer to try out the follow-  
ing rule:—Keep the teeth close together  
before attempting to speak, inspire  
deeply; then give time for quiet utterance  
and after very slight practice the hesita-  
tion will be relieved. No spasmodic action  
of the lower jaw must be permitted to se-  
parate the teeth when speaking. This pla  
regularly carried out for six months, cure  
when twenty years old. I was painful, bad  
both to myself and others. Without  
determination to follow out the plan, it i  
no use attempting it.—Ez.

**SIGNIFICANT FACT.**—During these time  
of scepticism as to the protective virtue of  
vaccination, says the Lancet, it may be c  
some interest to learn a little fact that ha  
lately come to our knowledge, on the ac-  
curacy of which perfect reliance can be  
placed. A military surgeon, having rec  
cently had occasion to examine a large num  
ber of English recruits, found that 60 pe  
cent of lads unprotected by vaccination ha  
been the subjects of small pox, as against  
1.00 per cent. of protected recruits wh  
bore traces of small pox. Remember  
that these are men who have escaped an  
permanent damage from the disease, wh  
must be the percentage of attacks in unpr  
tected case generally.  
BETTER AND WORSE.—There is no doubt  
that the larvae of the various worms who  
infest the alimentary canal of children, an  
frequently, too, of adults, are taken in wit  
the food. Greasy substances are apt t  
abound with them. In the late Germa  
medical journal, a Dr. Huber relates man  
experiments he has made on this subject  
and he comes to the conclusion that no at-  
ticle used by man as food, especially durin  
childhood, is so prolific a cause of intesti  
worms as butter. The use of butter ser  
as a source for the introduction of insects, as  
we worms; and, as American children se  
do eat bread without a thick coating of  
butter, the general presence of intestina  
worm need not be wondered at.  
COLDS.—When we see a man sniffin  
with a cold, all stopped up in the nose an  
lungs, we are apt to say: "He was unfo-  
rtunate hereditarily, or he has been exposi  
himself," or more likely than either h  
has been over-laid or under-exercised. Mo  
colds are from over-eating or eating gre  
food.—Strong persons with large lungs wh  
exercise a great deal and breathe muc  
can dispose of a large quantity of food, bu  
the feeble and sedentary must eat moder-  
ately, or break down early.  
Many of our ills are from an over-bo  
und stomach, resulting in a clogged liver  
impure blood, and finally, perhaps, engor  
ded lungs in form of colds or consumption.  
One single remedy would cure a large cla  
of diseases; viz, cut off the supplies.  
A TIDY HOUSE.—As a general rule f  
living neatly and saving time, it is bette  
to keep clean than to make clean. If yo  
are careful not to drop crumbs of bread c  
cake on the carpet, you will escape an u  
tidy room, and save the trouble of cleanin  
it. In working, if you make a practice o  
putting all the ends of y or thread into  
division of the work-box kept for the pur  
pose, and never let one fall on the floor, th  
room will look very differently at the en  
of the morning from what it does when th  
is not attended to.  
A house is kept for cleaner when all th  
members of the family are taught to wip  
their feet thoroughly on coming in from o  
of doors, than it can be done where thi  
is neglected. There are a thousand ways  
keeping clean and saving labor and tim  
which are well worth while to learn an  
practice, and though they may seem to en  
tail trouble, it is not so with any one of  
fused cleanliness, who regards all labor to  
cure cleanliness a labor of duty and love.

**LONG VS. SHORT WORKS.**—A correspon-  
dent of the Scientific American says, "A  
low me to give your numerous readers th  
benefit of my experience with long wick  
I can tell you that I possibly can it  
to the lamp. All up the interior with  
sponge, and saturate the whole throug  
with kerosene. I have always found th  
sufficient for the longest winter  
night; as long as any oil remains in th  
wick, the lamp keeps burning. My little  
this fairly tested. One of my late on-  
—a two year old—contrived to upset  
small table supporting a lamp. With th  
exception of breaking the glass, no furth  
damage was done, not even soiling the c  
pet. In fact my plan was brought ab  
from a similar accident, and a narrow  
escape from serious damage. As the w

**The Household.**  
**TO REMOVE GREASE FROM FLOORS.**—Ap-  
ply a paste of wood ashes; keep it on se-  
veral days, and then wash off.  
**TO CLEAN LAMP-SHADES.**—Lamp-shades  
may be cleaned with soap or pearlash; these  
will not injure or disorder them.  
**RED INK.**—Carmin (Nakarati) 2 grains,  
rain water half an ounce, water ammonia  
20 drops. This is fine for ruling and bank  
purposes.  
**Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.**  
**TO KEEP KNIVES FROM RUSTING.**—Scour  
them on a board, crosswise, with some dry  
brush, after having wiped them perfectly dry;  
and put them away without wiping off the  
bric dust.  
**RIBBONS RESEWED.**—Wash in cool sud-  
made of soap, and iron when damp. Cover  
the ribbon with a clean cloth, and pass the  
iron over that. If you wish to stiffen the  
ribbon, dip it, while drying, into gum arabic  
water.  
**TO CLEANSE THE INSIDE OF JARS.**—Fill  
them with hot water and stir in a spoonful  
or more of pearlash; empty them in an hour,  
and if not perfectly clean, fill again and let  
them stand a few hours. For large vessels  
lye may be used.  
**TO Mend CRACKS IN STOVES.**—Take  
wood ashes and salt, equal proportions in  
bulk of each, little less of salt, reduce to a  
soft paste with cold water, and fill crack-  
when the stove or range is cool. The ce-  
ment will soon become perfectly hard.  
**SUBTY LAMPS.**—Coal oil lamps that are  
subject to smoking may be improved by put-  
ting in two or three table-spoons of coarse  
salt in them. It will make the light more  
brilliant and clear, and keep the wick clean,  
besides the prevention of smoke.  
**TO PRESERVE CLOTHES PINK.**—Dried  
plus boiled a few minutes in a quickly dried  
once or twice a month, become more flexi-  
ble and durable. Clothes lines will last  
longer and keep in better order for wash-  
day service, if occasionally treated in the  
same way.  
**PROVERBS CONCERNING WIVES.**—Beauty  
in a woman is like the flowers in spring;  
but virtue is like the stars of heaven. A  
wife is better chosen by the ear than by the  
eye. A good wife is the gift of a husband.  
Many blame the wife for their own shift-  
less life.  
**ANOTHER CURE FOR CORNS.**—Take a lit-  
tle sweet oil, or getting up in the morning  
and before retiring at night, and rub it on  
the corn with the tip of the finger, keepin  
the corn well pared down. This relieves  
the irritation, which causes corns, and will  
cure them in a short time.  
**Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.**  
**A CANDLE TO BURN ALL NIGHT.**—When  
in case of sickness, a dull light is wish-  
ed, or when matches are mislaid, put powder  
of salt on the wick of the candle till it  
reaches the black part of the wick. In this  
way a mild and steady light may be  
kept through the night by a small piece of  
candle.  
**POISONING BY COLORADO BUGS.**—The Elk-  
horn Independent gives an account of a se-  
vere case of poisoning of the right arm of a  
young girl who was picking Colorado po-  
tato beetles. She had a slight sore on her  
finger, and it is thought quite conclusive  
that the poisoning was caused by the beetles;  
but we doubt it.—Ez.

**VINEGAR IN THREE WEEKS.**—Molasses,  
1 quart; yeast, 1 pint; put in a jug or keg  
containing 3 gallons soft water; tie a thin  
piece of gauze over the mouth of the bung-  
hole, and set it in the sun. Set it in a  
warm place in winter. In three weeks  
you will find good vinegar. More molasses  
and yeast will make strong vinegar.  
**HIGH-HEELED SHOES.**—The Philadelphia  
surgeons, like other wise people, are op-  
posed to high-heeled shoes. Dr. Wm. Par-  
sonson remarked the other day, after per-  
forming a painful operation on an interestin  
little girl whose feet had been ruined by  
wearing wrongly constructed shoes, "This  
is the beginning of a large harvest of such  
cases."  
**PLEASANT SLEEP AND HEALTH.**—Let  
parents make every possible effort to have  
their children go to sleep in a pleasant  
humor. Never scold or give lectures, or  
in any way wound a child's feelings as it  
goes to bed. Let all banish business and  
worldly care at bed-time, and let sleep come  
to a mind at peace with God and all the  
world.  
**TO KEEP BUTTER TWO YEARS.**—Take 1  
ounce each of saltpetre and white sugar and  
mix them thoroughly, 2 ounces of the best  
Spanish great salt, all in fine powder; then  
add 1 ounce of the mixture to each pound  
of butter, and incorporate them thoroughly  
together. The butter is then to be tightly  
pressed into clean glazed earthen ware ves-  
sels, so as to leave no vacuum.

**HOW TO TREAT BRUISING.**—Bruises are so  
generally used and abused that, their fresh-  
ness worn off, they are soon discarded.  
When a bruise begins to subside to wear  
out, place it in a pan of boiling water  
for a few seconds, shaking it well, and dry-  
ing it quickly in the sun or near the fire.  
If the bottom edge is wearing unevenly, tie  
a string around it until it is dry, and trim  
off the uneven edge carefully. Wisk brooms  
should be treated in the same way.  
**A CURIOUS MEDICAL EXPERIMENT.**—In  
Russia, not long since, some murderers  
were placed, without knowing it, in four  
beds were four persons had died of the  
cholera. They did not take the disease.  
They were then told that they were to sleep  
in beds were some persons had died of  
malignant cholera; but the beds were, in  
fact, new, and had not been used at all.  
Nevertheless, three of them died of the  
disease within four hours.

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