

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."—Zuripides.

VOL. XXII.

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The Examiner

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July 25, 1870.

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OFFICE—Corner of Great George
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May 31, 1869.

WILLIAM DODD,
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Sold Cheaper than ever.
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Miscellaneous.

JOHN JUSTIFIED.

A REPLY TO THE FIGHT IN DAME
EUROPA'S SCHOOL.

SHOWING THAT
"There are always Two Sides to Every
Question."

"FLORENTI JUSTITIA."

PREFACE.

A bro-here, in which Europe is the School
kept by Dame Europa, and the five great
Powers, Monitors under the name of Louis,
William, Aleck, Joseph, and John, whose
business it is to keep order in the School.
The five Monitors have gardens, in which
they have built summer-houses, and tool-
houses, and which they cultivate, and are
all-well to sell the produce to each other
and to the public.

William is accused of having long coveted
two small plots in Louis's garden, and of
having put himself in training, and having
taken lessons in boxing; and when he
thought himself strong enough to fight Lou-
is, of having tried to place a cousin of his
in a garden adjoining Louis's which seemed
to belong to no one just then (but which he
knew Louis would not allow), for the ex-
press purpose of picking a quarrel with him;
and although William on being remonstrated
with, forbade his cousin taking this spare
garden, Louis thought himself insulted,
and challenged William to fight. They did
fight, and Louis got the worst of it; and
M's Europa thought that John ought to have
interfered and prevented their fighting, and
rated him soundly for not having done so
telling him he was so selfish and so fond
of his money, amassed by selling things he
made in his tool-house, and he thought of
nothing else and took no care now of the
peace of the School, and so was taken up
with his money-making as to have forgotten
how to fight, so that none of the Monitors
care for him, or feared him, so the Dame
threatened to take his Monitorship away
from him; but some of the little boys be-
gged her not to do so, as John had been very
kind in acting as a sponge to both of the
combats, and washed the blood off their
faces and bathed their black eyes; on which
the Dame relented, so far as to let John off
with a good lecture.

But this reply shows, that
"There are two sides to every question."

That same evening Mrs. Europa had in-
vited an old friend and confidante to take
tea with her in her private room. The good
Dame was so full of the events of the morn-
ing, that she forgot to bid good night to
her maid in the conversation, and when she
burden her mind and enter into a minute
detail of all that was passing in the School,
but her friend made no remark. Mrs. Eu-
ropa said, "I see you think I was to be
sent to John, and ought to have taken the
Monitorship from him, or even to have ex-
pelled him from the school. Do say what,
in your opinion, I ought to have done?"

"Well," said her friend, "as you ask me
for my opinion, I will give it to you; but
before doing so, I should like you to an-
swer me two or three questions. Have you
not found John honest and truthful and true
to any engagement he makes?"

"Well," said the Dame, "I must allow
that he is what you say, and even when
this quarrel between Louis and William be-
gan, he manfully took the part of a very lit-
tle boy who was in danger of having his
garden run over, if not taken from him by
William or Louis."

"Exactly so; and does he not always take
the part of the weakest if he thinks him in
the right? and when he does interfere, does
he not do so heartily, never sparing the
money you say he is so fond of, or caring
for hard knocks and kicks, of which he
manages to get plenty, although I must say
he generally gets as good as he gets?"

"Yes, that is very true, and I remember
now, that when some years ago there was
a terrible scamp in the school, who took pos-
session of the garden that Louis now has,
and set himself up for a monitor and not
content with that, wanted to make all the
other monitors obey him, and made such a
disturbance in the school that I was nearly
driven wild; he also attacked the monitors
who then held the pieces that William and
Joseph now have, and so drubbed them that
they could not shew themselves for a long
time. He then cast a longing eye on John's
garden, but found he could not get across
the water to it, and even if he could he saw
plainly that he would never be able to get
back again for John's, I must own a sturdy
fellow, and he keeps such a fine bullock,
that every one is afraid to venture into his
garden against his will. Now Nap, for that
was the name of this bully of a boy, finding
John's garden was not to be had, suddenly
sawed off and attacked a big, burly, bear-
ish boy, who held the garden Aleck now
has; but there he burst his fingers, for the
big boy set fire to his summer-house rather
than let Nap have it, and so singed the
scamp that he was never worth much after-
wards. All this time John had been help-
ing the other monitors with all his might;
he gave and lent them his money and at-
tacked Nap so severely, pummeling him in
the back to draw him off from his attacks
upon the others, and then fighting him in
face to face and giving him such a drubbing
that Master Nap had to run from the school
and never thought of again; oh! I remem-
ber it all well now, and John certainly did
behave like a man then."

"And was not your school quieter after
that than it had been for many long years
before? And did it not keep quiet until
Aleck's successor in his garden wanted to
bully that little dark boy, when John came
forward and with the help of Louis gave
that rough cub of a boy such a licking as
has kept him quiet ever since, though I
hear he is beginning to get unruly again?"

"Yes," said the Dame, "that is true also."
Then, rejoined her friend, "you must
admit that you owed the quiet that reigned
in your school for so many years, and which
saved you from so much trouble and anxiety
chiefly to John did you not?"

"I am willing to admit," replied Mrs.
Europa, "but why did he allow the distur-
bance in his school to break out again now?
that's why I blame him."

"Softly, my good friend," said her com-
panion, "you admit that it was owing to

John's exertions that your school was so
orderly for so many years, but do you for-
get what cost John to do all he did for
the peace of the school? Thinking as much
of his money as you say he does, you can-
not deny that he spent it liberally then, and
scattered it in all directions, wherever he
thought it might be of use; and, in fact,
that he did not hesitate to get greatly in a
debt, so reckless was he of what he spent;
but he did it with a good will, and took
cuffs and blows with a good will, too; and
what did he get for it? Not much thanks,
I imagine; for when all the row was over,
the other monitors soon forgot what John
had done for them, and began to envy him
his good name and the position he had right-
ly earned to hold among them, and they
abused him and wanted very much—at least
one of them did—to take his garden from
him; but they were afraid of his bullock,
who began to show his teeth when he saw
them stalking about on the other side of his
stream and making as though they wished
to cross over. Now, just think, my good
Mrs. Europa, was this the way to make
John baffle in their quarrels and fight
their battles for them again, and spend more
of his money that he and his class work so
hard for, and get more cuffs and knocks,
and then be abused for his pains, and help-
ing, when he had worn himself out by pos-
sibly, and then be abused for his pains, and
some of the others, who had taken it easy,
and come on and pinch into him, and even
perhaps try and get into his garden and
take his tool-house and his money box? No,
John—for I know the boy well, and he is
for his rough ways—has got wiser than
that now, and does not see why he is to be
always interfering in other boys' quarrels
and getting no thanks for it. He is willing
to take his share in keeping the school quiet,
and that is all you have a right to ex-
pect of him, and he was willing to do so
in this last quarrel."

"He did try to persuade them not to
fight, but Louis told him it was a *Prætere*
quarrel of long standing between him and
William, and had nothing to do with the
rest of the school, and that he had no busi-
ness to interfere."

"Yes, he did that; but when he found
that they would fight, why did he not step
in with his great broad back and make
them give up fighting?"

"Why did not *he* do that?"

"Why, John, to be sure; who else was to
do it?"

"Oh! I thought there were five monitors,
and that only two of them were fighting, so
there must have been three looking on."

"Well, if there were three monitors look-
ing on, of whom John was one, why were
the other two not to interfere as well as
John?"

"Why—why—why—because, of
course, it was John's business to interfere;
he always did so before, and the others
would have been sure to have done so now
if he had set them the example?"

"I think I have heard you say," replied
the Dame's friend, "that for some time past
John had lost all his influence in the school;
and he was supposed to care only for his
turning-lathe and his money box, that he had
become sluggish and stupid, lost all his ac-
tivity, and got fat and flabby and quite un-
fit to fight (although they would find their
marks if they aspired to molest him, for he
can fight as well as ever if forced to do so)
and that none of the other monitors cared
for or feared him?"

"Yes I have often heard them say so."

"Then why was he to put himself more
forward than others in this instance? If
they did not think it their business to in-
terfere, why prevent Louis and William
fighting, why was it John's business more
than theirs? When two boys have got a
grudge against each other, and are deter-
mined to fight, they will some time or
other, do what you will to prevent them.
No, my good Mrs. Europa, I think you are
unjust in this case, and hard upon John;
you should at least have called up Aleck
and Joseph, and lecture them also; they
have been lookers-on, or neutrals, as they
call themselves, as well as John."

Well, but why has he helped Louis by
sending him over these stones to pelt Wil-
liam with?"

"You must remember that John and his
class are very industrious boys. So as John
could not prevent the quarrel, he said, 'I
can't stop from selling either of you any-
thing you want to buy from me, merely be-
cause you are fighting with each other, it
would be unkind; so either of you may
have what you require.' Louis wanted some
stone; so John sent him a few, for he
had very few at hand; and William has
been very angry at this, as he says it is
helping Louis to pelt him. But it so hap-
pened that William did not want anything
just then from John, and if he had done,
he could not have got it, for you see Louis
has much the larger boat of the two, and
obliges William to keep his boat locked up
in his boat-house, whilst Louis can fetch
anything he wants; so that had John made
a *fresh rule* now, Louis would have com-
plained that he was favoring William at his
expense, and that it would not be setting
fairly to both parties. If when this fight
is all over, all the monitors agree to make
a rule that if there is a fight among any of
them, none of the others shall supply either
of the combatants with anything they may
want, it would be a very just rule; but to
alter an old-established rule now, which
would offend one party and not the other,
would not be fair, and I think William will
see this when the fight is over. But for
one stone that John sent, those sharp boys
in the school across the water sent him a
cart-load, yet they call themselves neutrals
also. But I hear no complaints against
them; it is always John should have done
this, and John should have done that. Poor
John! he is a ways the one to be blamed.
Fortunately, he has good broad shoulders
and can bear it. He goes on in his own
quiet way, and does what he thinks right,
whether he gets abused for it or not; and
even in this case, although he could not in-
terfere, he has done his best in using the
sponge, and binding up the wounds of both
parties."

"Well," said Mrs. Europa at last, "you
have put the case very strong for John. I
had no idea he had so staunch a friend. I
have been so in the habit of always hearing

him abused, and of being told that every-
thing he said or did was wrong, even by
parties in his own class, that I supposed it
must be so; but I fear, in this instance, I
have done him wrong, and been hard upon
him, and so I will tell him to-morrow before
all the other boys, and I will make what
amends to him I can by placing him in his
former position, if not that, then at all
events one of the most honest, and dis-
tinguished, and well-meaning monitors in the
school; for as you justly observed, my
dear friend—

"There are always two sides to every
question."

"Now," said her friend, "since you have
done justice to honest John, there is one
other little point in the story you told me
on which I wished to say a word to you.
You said that William had long coveted
two little plots in Louis's garden, and that
almost from the time when Nap gave him
such a licking, he had put himself in train-
ing, and taken lessons in boxing, so that he
might take these two coveted plots by force
whenever he felt strong enough to do so,
and that he had put his cousin up to take
that spare garden near Louis's for the ex-
press purpose of picking a quarrel with
Louis. Now, I don't quite know how you
have found that out; but surely you must
be aware that ever since Nap's time his
class have always coveted a little water-
course that runs through a part of Wil-
liam's garden, and that Louis has long been
waiting for an excuse to quarrel with Wil-
liam and take it from him? You say that
Louis was in a great rage even after Wil-
liam had said that this cousin should not
take that spare garden, and pretended to be
insulted. Of course he was in a rage, but Wil-
liam had taken away the cause of offence,
and Louis feared that the opportunity of quarrel-
ling with him would pass away; for it so hap-
pened that Louis had also been in training,
and thought he had found out some won-
derful new way of hitting, which was so severe
and so deadly that no one would stand up against
it. He was so proud of this, so certain of its
deadly effects, and so afraid that the secret
would leak out, and that William would hear
of it and learn how to employ it as well as he,
that he was most anxious to begin the fight at
once, and would listen to no reason, but cal-
led upon William to give him a promise that he
knew he would not perform, and that he did
wish him to make. Poor fellow, he has suf-
fered sadly for his folly, and I pity him with
all my heart."

"But if William has beaten him so and
punished him so severely, why is he not sat-
isfied with the damage he has given him? and
not go on hitting him now he is down?"

"Well, you see it stands thus. William
did not wish to fight if he were left alone.
He had plenty to do just now putting his garden
in order, so he had said it he was to fight
now, he would fight so as to secure his not
being attacked again by Louis or any one of
his class, but when he saw that Louis was
in William's garden, there are some high and
strong walls, which belonged to Louis, and
which William has now taken from him, and
which he is determined to keep to prevent Lou-
is getting over them and taking his water course
at any future time. So William says to Louis,
'You give me the promise that you will not
hit me again, and I will give you the garden
I will stop beating you; as I cannot take your
word that when you are well of a strong again
you will not wish to fight me once more, I
must have some material guarantee' such as
these walls, that you will leave me in peace
for the future.' Poor Louis had, however,
promised this, and he had no way of being
carried away; but those who now keep his
garden say, 'No, we will not give you one
stone of these walls, or one inch of ground
on which they stand! So what is to be
done? William has been terribly bruised and
hurt in his fight, and now that he has beaten
Louis, who was the stronger, he is not ex-
pected to let him off so free, or not to se-
cure himself from being again molested, or
from having his water-course, and that part
of his garden through which it runs, taken
from him at any future time; for you know
his class are all about their water-course,
they make songs upon it, and so fond of it,
that I believe they would not let it be
done sooner than have it taken from them; so
until Louis's successors find they must give
up, or can manage to take the stone walls back
again from William, I fear there is no hope
of the fighting ending, or of any peace and
quiet for you, my good Mrs. Europa; for
henceforward, you see, the water-course will
be as good as gone."

"There are always two sides to every
question."

THE PRINCESS LOUISE'S DOWRY.

Much opposition has cropped up among
the thinking men of the most pacific of Eng-
land to the "policy" which Parliament has been
called on to vote to the Princess Louise on her
marriage with the Marquis of Lorne. We
have no sympathy whatever with this agita-
tion. It is exceedingly mean and contemptible
to object to a payment in her case, which
was not objected to in the case of her
married sister. We are as anxious for re-
trenchment and economy as any one can be,
but if we are to have a monarchy at all, don't
let us grudge the cost of it. Our own Royal
family is maintained at a much less expen-
diture than that of any other European nation
of similar extent and population. Note the Queen's
grant list is only £235,000 per annum—a
large sum certainly, but very moderate when
compared with the enormous sums lavished
on former monarchs. Of that sum she is
absolute mistress of only £60,000 per annum
—the remainder going for salaries of officials,
expenses of household, bounty, special ser-
vices, and pensions. But in reality the
Queen costs the nation nothing. There are
lands and other properties belonging to the
Crown, the revenues from which amount in
1869 to £458,206 more than Her Majesty
receives from the Consolidated Fund, and if
the Public Parks in and about London be-
longing to the Crown were used for housing
the poor, the revenues from them would bring
the Royal income up to £1,000,000. These
lands, which are as truly the property

of the reigning Sovereign as the lands of a
private person are his property, have been
surrendered to the nation on condition that
Parliament should make proper provision for
the maintenance of the honour and dignity
of the Crown, out of the public revenues. If
Parliament resist from the bargain entered
into with the Queen when she ascended the
throne and say, "We will not make provision
for your family," Her Majesty could well
retort by saying, "Then give me back the
property belonging to the Crown, and I will
make provision for my family." The out-
cry that has been raised against the payment
of the Princess Louise's dowry is neither just
nor generous. She is about to marry a
British subject. The money is not to go into
the hungry pocket of a German Laird. It
will be spent at home. Moreover, the
Princess is a most amiable girl. Why, then
(even if there were no question of right in
the matter), make a distinction between her
and her sisters as regards a dowry? We
sincerely hope that Parliament will mark its
contempt for this miserable anti-dowry agi-
tation by voting the money by acclama-
tion.

POPULAR FEELING IN ALSACE.

Herr Von Winkels of the Cologne *Gazette*,
while strongly impressed with the folly
of annexing essentially French provinces to
the German dominions, is sanguine with re-
gard to the annexation of Alsace. Describ-
ing the best mode of dealing with this pro-
vince, he says:

The Protestant peasantry in Lower Alsace
will bear union with Germany most easily;
the French manufacturers and factory-hand-
s in Mulhausen will be the least willing.
Many a serious obstacle has still to be re-
moved, it is true, before these untoward el-
ements can be united in a harmonious whole.
Thus few of the real agricultural population,
but many hundreds of the young men among
the factory people of the towns in Upper
Alsace, leave home secretly to bear arms
against us as France-treuzer of Mobile Guards.
All severe measures are useless, and the con-
fiscation of property carried out against
them are wholly useless, for these people
have no more to lose. As, besides, most of
the factors in Upper Alsace, are at a
complete stand-still, and thousands of work-
men are compelled to remain in idleness,
need and want of work, quite as much as
political fanaticism drive the people into
the hands of the enemy, where they can
at least obtain something to eat. Pro-
pitiety and a firm organization of existing
circumstances are earnestly to be wished,
in order that the unwholesome provincial
state of things may cease. All relations
are in the highest degree unsettled by it,
and no one knows exactly how he stands.
When Alsace and German Lorraine are
annexed to Germany, many well-to-do
families of French nationality will certainly
prefer themselves to migrate into France.
Much disturbance and misadventure may arise
from this at first, but, on the whole, I con-
sider it a great advantage, as far as possi-
ble, the French who have migrated hither,
after all should forsake us, and again seek
their actual Fatherland. They do not suit
us at all and will form, but very stubborn
members of our new German realm. Alsace
and German Lorraine are districts so
richly endowed by nature that the number
of emigrant French will soon be made up by
the influx of Germans. * * * In
spite, however, of national hatred, the
French possessors of property must needs
very deeply whether they will exchange the
affairs in France with the security and order
in our German dominions. Even many of
the rich proprietors of spinning and weaving
establishments in Mulhausen who now bear
us so deep a grudge will be glad to re-
main with us when matters are on a firmer
footing. If these gentlemen wish to go,
however, we will certainly not keep them,
for their very existence and unbenighted
managed establishments are well suited for
acquisition, and remunerative management
by German joint-stock companies. That
which I do have most weight and influence
is, however, the speedy creation of a thor-
ough German university at Strasbourg.
If the University of Freiburg could be
transported thither! Nothing unites a dis-
trict so well with the other German countries
as a good German university.

A GLORIOUS AMBITION!

Said the Scythian Ambassador to Alexander,
"If your people were as vast as your ambition
the world could not contain you." We have
now in our midst a countryman whose ambition
is boundless as Alexander's. The old world
is too narrow a sphere for his exercise, and he
has sought the new. We refer to Professor Hol-
loway, whose desire to benefit mankind, inste-
ad of the common cure of his kind, has accom-
plished, as now actively engaged in revolutioniz-
ing the treatment of disease in this country,
Conquest and subjugation are its objects—the
conquest and subjugation of the various malad-
ies that afflict the human race. The trophies of
his skill are to be found in every region of the earth,
for his remedies are omnipotent, and where ever
they have penetrated, disease has given way
to the hygienic influence. Probably there are not
half a dozen newspapers in existence that have
not borne voluntary testimony to the wonder-
working efficacy of Holloway's Pills and Oint-
ment. It has heretofore been the general con-
sensus of opinion that the most popular medicine,
that they were mere palliatives, relieving pain
temporarily, perhaps, but never conquering the
"material morbid," or slowing of disease in the
blood. Holloway's Pills, on the contrary, act
specifically upon the primary cause of the dis-
ease in the fluids of the body, and from which they
spring. In external disease the Ointment is used
as an auxiliary to the Pills, and its sanative ef-
fects are scarcely less wonderful. We make the
following assertions—hold as they may—
as well as solid grounds. We have traced the
statements of standard medical periodicals on
both sides of the Atlantic—in the published ac-
knowledgments of thousands of grateful con-
valescents—and last, but not least, so far as our
personal convictions are concerned, in our own
practical experience and observation.

To the most science profound research and
practical skill in medical sciences have resulted
in the production of such unequalled cures,
and when business, energy and enterprise have
diffused them through every inhabited region be-
tween the Equator and the Pole, the homage of
the world is due. He has received it. Where
ever he has travelled his journeys have re-
sulted in a triumphal progress, and the most haughty
of Europe's aristocracy have been proud to ac-
company him. He is now a resident—and
we hope he will become a citizen—of a land
where the only titles recognized are the titles to
respect and gratitude earned by public benefac-
tices. Among that class he has long stood pre-
eminent, and it is perhaps not too much to say
that the European and American medical man-
ufacturers, London, and New York, are doing
more practical good than all the Medical Col-
leges of Europe and America could do.—*New
York Sunday Dispatch.*

PARAGRAMS.

Among the recent nominations by President
Grant is that of David M. Dunn, Esq., of In-
diana, as U. S. Consul at P. E. Island.

The bridal dress of the Princess Louise
is of white Irish poplin, with veil and trimmings
of Honiton lace.

One day in Spring, Sir Walter Scott
stroled forth with Lady Scott to enjoy a
walk round A'botsford. In their wanderings
they passed a field where a number of
ewes were enduring the frolics of their lambs.
"Ah," exclaimed Sir Walter, "it is no
wonder that poets from the earliest ages have
made the lamb the emblem of peace and in-
nocence." "They are indeed delightful
animals," returned the ladyship, "especially
with mint sauce."

Thompson's Road Steamer.—Mr. White,
of Ketchikan's Mills, regularly worked his *Road
Steamer* between the Mills and Aberdeen, a
run of three miles, during the whole of the
first part of the distance has a rising grade
of 1 in 10, and the *Road Steamer* hauled
a load of seven tons up this incline when it
was completely covered with solid ice. Hence
these engines might be used in hauling traffic
of sledges with every prospect of success, and
it appears not unlikely that all kinds of traf-
fic could be carried on with far greater ease
and speed over the snow than over the ordi-
nary roads.—*London Times.*

A somewhat novel branch of industry for
Ireland has been developed at the potteries
of Belleek. Statuettes and other articles
of unusual beauty are produced there.
Much praise is bestowed by English critics
upon a copy of Fontana's statue of "The
Prisoner of Love," executed in porcelain
at the Belleek pottery, and the floral and
other devices produced by the artists of the
establishment are said to be exquisite
for fancy and execution. Belleek is a
small town in the County of Fermanagh,
situated on the beautiful River Erne,
and containing a population of about three thou-
sand.

Anybody can soil the reputation of any
individual, however pure and chaste, by ut-
tering a suspicion that his enemies will be-
lieve and his friends never hear of. A puff
of the idle wind can take a million of the
seeds of a thistle and do a work of mischief
which the husbandman must labour long to
undo, the floating particles being too fine
to be seen and too light to be stopped. Such
are the seeds of slander, so easily sown, so
difficult to be gathered up, and yet so perni-
cious in their fruits. The slanderer knows
that a single word will catch up the plague
and see him poisoned by his insinuations,
without ever seeking the active re-
pudiation of a slanderer, nor any bu-
man skill prevent mischief.

Merenda is the name of a new German
malt liquor, which has been devised by
M. C. H. Newman, of Bradford, England.
Mr. Newman produces this Merenda from
malt and hops in the following way:—
To produce 100 gallons he uses one quart
of malt and six lbs. of best hops. He ex-
tracts from whole malt in four washes, the
first wash at about 160 degrees Fahrenheit,
the second about 170 degrees. The hops are
put in cold liquor, and are kept well stirred
under to prevent the aroma flying off; the
liquor is gently heated up to about 170 Fahr.,
when about three oz. of isinglass is added,
the whole being strained off at about 470 de-
grees. To purify the malt extract, Mr.
Newman boils and skims it for about two
hours, and then puts it into a collier, brings
it down to about 70 degrees, and then
mixes the malt and hop extracts together.
The whole is then put into a copper and
brought up 180 degrees. It is afterwards
cooled and bottled down for twelve hours,
then it is to be left for two days or more,
after which it is to be bottled. The bottles are
placed in cold liquor, which is to be
heated up to about 180 degrees, they are
then to be corked and laid on their sides for
twenty-four hours. Such is Merenda.

The following story is in circulation.
A friend writes to another:—"Of course,
you remember the lately Archbishop of
York when Bishop of Bristol—his grandiose
air—self-estimated and worldly-wise—never
losing sight of the main question. Keeping
his manner and person, then, in mind, you
relish a capital story I have heard of him—
that is, if you have not heard it before,
for a second telling takes away the zest. You
also know the humorous and whimsical Cork-
man, Dr. M'gee, formerly of the Duke Propri-
etary Chapel, now Bishop of Peterborough.
M'gee is very good-natured, but the tenta-
tion to say a smart thing he never could re-
sist. Well, then, to my story: Dr. Thomp-
son was telling his brother of Peterborough
that all his Church preferments had come
to him on the birth of a child; that he was
made preacher at Lincoln's Inn about the
time of the birth of his first child; Bishop
of Gloucester and Bristol when the second
was born, and so on." "Well, Thompson,"
says Dr. M'gee, "I hope you will not have
any more children?" "Why not?" says Dr.
Thompson. "Because there are only two
more steps left for you—Canterbury and
Heaven, and you are fit for neither."

Certain books inform us that candles are
employed for illumination that have been
found from the earliest times. Both are mis-
taken in the Bible; but, indeed, it is diffi-
cult to understand from Scripps' narra-
tive how the candles or lamps are indicated,
lamps burning of oil being ordered to be
placed on candlesticks (Lev. xxv). Pines,
referring to rushes and to flax, describes
parts of them as adapted for lamps and
candlesticks. Although this author mis-
takes the Bible, he does not state what materials
were used in his time for the manufacture of
candles. Doubtless, however, such was the
purpose, indeed, as distinguished from
other sorts of candles by the names *cere* and *zab-
acet*. In the middle ages wax candles of
various sizes were made, and it is said in
moulds—though wax candles cannot be
moulded—the wicks being twisted too. At
the command of King Alfred, chaplains
made wax candles in such a manner that
they were consumed by their burning six
candles lighted in succession burning exactly
twenty-four hours. Several records refer
to the trade of wax chandler as early as the
sixteenth century. The first description
of rushlights seems to be in White's *Nat-
ural History of Selborne* published in
1775.

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