

New Moon, 6th day, 10h 54.9m, p. m. h
First Quar 14th day, 3h 56.7 m, p. m. S W
Full Moon, 21st day, 10h 58.9 m, a. m. N E
3d day, p. m. N W

Table with 4 columns: Day of Week, Sun rises, Sun sets, High water. Rows for Monday through Wednesday.

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NEW ^{late read. room}

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1894.

VOL. 33.—NO. 162

Important Announcement!

A Grand Treat for Subscribers to The Examiner.

THE GREATEST WORLD'S FAIR BOOK IS READY!

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publishers of

The Magic City

to supply this celebrated work in Weekly Parts to our subscribers at the very low price of TEN CENTS per number. It will be issued in sixteen consecutive Weekly Parts, each containing sixteen to twenty magnificent Photographic Views and Historical Descriptions of the WORLD'S FAIR and the MIDWAY PLAISANCE, by the famous American Author, MR. J. W. BUEL. The Photographs are the finest that have ever been offered to the public. They constitute a splendid series of

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The Grandest,
The Most Beautiful,
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History of the Fair that has been published. The Photographs, in natural colors, are

Beautiful as a Dream,

while the historical descriptions give the work a value beyond all computation. The author spent nearly the whole summer at the Fair, preparing his notes and superintending the work of the corps of artists employed in taking views. These pictures are the finest in existence. They were taken by trained artists of the most favorable points of view. Their beauty and splendor will be a surprise to our readers. Nothing equal to them has ever been seen in pictorial representations; and the fact that they were obtained especially for THE MAGIC CITY, and will not be made common by promiscuous publication in other works, adds a hundredfold to their value.

There are other World's Fair Series being issued, cheap, unreliable, garbled affairs, but the price charged for them is no lower than for the magnificent "WHITE CITY" Series. You only need to compare the specimen of "MAGIC CITY" with other books to show you that the "MAGIC CITY" will sweep the field and over-run the business being done by these inferior World's Fair Series in the field now.

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SACKED IN ALL LAIDS

DEBTS OF HONOR, NOT COLLECTIBLE BY LAW, SO REGARDED.

In Austria, France and England Gambling Debts Take Precedence Over Those Owed to the Butcher—A Chinese Will Sell His Wife or Daughter For Debt.

One of the most curious illustrations of the kinship of nations is had in the results of an inquiry made by the state court-records concerning debts of honor. At the request of the national board of trade a circular letter on the subject was sent to the consuls in foreign countries, and the replies have been published in the circular reports. Debts of honor are defined as those not collectible by law, and the almost uniform practice in all the countries from which reports have been made is to regard drinking, gambling and betting obligations as paramount to debts to the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker.

Consul General Goldschmidt at Vienna writes that gambling and betting debts, as well as usurious loans, are paid because honor is at stake and from fear of public disgrace. Gambling debts are settled with a view to obtaining more drink, while the payment of fees for physicians' cures and maintaining a law-abiding citizen with a view to discharge his debts of honor in full, may also be called before a military court of honor. Belgian law is hostile to gambling debts, and George W. Roosevelt, consul at Brussels, writes that it is now held by the superior court of Belgium that it is a question of public and moral law as to whether a gambling or betting debt, and under the force of this view there is no doubt that many people will find it more profitable to honor bonds to satisfy or pay such debts.

Honorary debts in France arise mostly from electioneering, says Consul Charles P. "Billard" at Bonn, and says that many of them would incur expulsion and degrade the person who could not pay. Therefore gamblers do their utmost to pay these debts. As such, however, it is a fact that a man can become quite isolated and cut off from society if he fails to pay 1,000 francs lost on the turf or at his club in one night or some other game, but can maintain his standing if he loses 10,000 francs to his upholsterer, bootmaker or shoemaker. This is the position, and in former times a man unable to meet his debts of honor committed suicide. Now a man retires from the place for a greater or less time and sometimes fails to return. A man once disgraced in his club seldom returns to satisfy his debts of honor.

Though gambling debts in Germany are not recognized by the code, drinking debts are collectible, but Frank H. Mission at Frankfurt writes that the obligations among professional men, students and military and naval officers in the highest degree sacred and binding, and that they are paid at any sacrifice and in preference to a legal indebtedness of a common character, for the reason that if unpaid or neglected they would ruin the social standing of the delinquent.

Lord Althorp at Bristol is of the opinion that Englishmen would pay their debts of honor before they would pay their legal debts, though he understands that the Chinese regard litigation as an evil. The penalties of social ostracism are so severe against a defaulter in England that the most reckless of gamblers will pay his debts of honor while his tradesman seeks in vain for their money. A similar state of affairs exists in Ireland, but the contrary is the case in Scotland, where the law is more lenient.

Probably China furnishes instances of the most vigorous adhesion to the rules of honor. The Chinese regard litigation as an evil and in fact and contradiction, Consul Edward Reddie at Amoy found "no rogues, no trusts, no syndicates, pools, no rights of monopoly, and few of those influences or causes whose end is unscrupulous." If from the legal systems of the United States and England every statute were stricken out, the written and unwritten laws of honor would be especially such enactments as the statute of frauds, the statute of limitations and the statute of descent and distribution. The remainder would bear a striking resemblance to the present jurisprudence of the Chinese empire. The law books, so called, of the country are hardly common, and they profess to be statements of what is considered right and proper by the community at large. In the second place, the Chinese regard litigation as an evil and try to reduce it to a minimum. There are no lawyers, no costs, fees or allowances. There are no calendars, rules of practice, judgment rolls nor any of the machinery which makes the attorney so prominent a feature of civilized life. A neighbor's hours and determines a case very much more rapidly than a dispute between two children. In the third place, litigation being an evil, public policy has increased to a very large extent the number of obligations which have no legal nature except the honor of the debtor.

Drinking, gambling and betting debts are not collectible at law in China, but the first named is practically unknown. The only serious and baronous are those owned and patronized by Europeans. The natives regard alcoholic stimulants as food or food accessories, using them at meals, and then in minute quantities. Drunkards and total abstainers are almost unknown. It is a serious and the luckless subject of a Chinaman to be a dipsomaniac. He is equally disgraceful to supply him with liquor or to do business with him under his influence. For this reason drinking debts are extremely rare.

It is very different with gambling debts. They are present in all the courts and are more willingly and speedily paid than debts of any other kind. To most obligations of this type a Chinaman will pawn all his personal property and borrow from all his relatives. Numerous cases are recorded in which he has sold a daughter, a concubine or even a son to obtain the means to discharge a gambling account. Nor are such actions regarded as anything but praiseworthy by the general public. The debtor is held up to praise as an upright man and the luckless subject of a Chinaman to be a dipsomaniac. He is equally disgraceful to supply him with liquor or to do business with him under his influence. For this reason drinking debts are extremely rare.

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THE KITCHEN OF THE FUTURE.

When Cook Will Touch the Button and

When cooking is done by electricity, as Herr Shoen of Austria says will be the case in a few years, the kitchen of today will have taken its place along with other old-fashioned articles in the museum of a cup of tea? She attaches a tiny rope of cotton to a vessel of water, and in three minutes the water is boiling. This cotton rope has an insulated wire in its center that is connected with the nearest electric light plant, and a little lever smaller than the smallest glove button turns on or shuts off the power. If it desired to prepare a soup? Then two or three, or maybe four, of these little levers turn on an increased degree of heat, those the family want a substantial dinner? The small cotton rope is attached, and another one like it is fastened on each side of an oven and the levers turned on.

A current of electricity of 30 amperes can heat this oven in 10 minutes, and the cost will be 12 cents an hour, according to the rates charged in Chicago. With three amperes of power breakfast for six can be prepared at a cost of 2 cents. A current of electricity requiring six amperes of power would cost 2 cents, and there would be heat enough for this oven to cook a soup, roast, vegetables, heat water enough for tea or coffee and for the usual culinary purposes besides. The same wire that transmits the heat for cooking by a simple device can also be used to furnish light for illuminating purposes at a diminished cost. And this is the kitchen of the future, to be lighted and heated without fire at a cost less than the price of candles would be in the good old times.—New York World.

How the Ives Came to Him.

A great many large London houses have an apparatus attached to their front doors so that when the porter leaves at night and locks the door he at the same time rings the bell and the main pipe leading from the street and so prevents any danger of flooding if some careless person has left a cock turned on upstairs. That apparatus is the invention of Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, who tells an interesting story of how the idea came to him. "I owned a house in the 'Bowery town,' he said, 'the upper part of which I used as a printing office for a paper I was running then, and I rented the lower floors as a saloon. One day, one night, the printers went away and left the water running. The next morning I was called upon to pay \$500 for the damage done by my own cock. By the time I paid, and then I began to think. At last an idea came to me. I had a plumber bring the main water pipe of the building up right outside the front door. Then I connected a cock in this pipe with the lock so that when the door was shut and locked the water was cut off. The next morning, when the porter came and unlocked the door, the water was turned on again. "The plumber who did the work for me was struck by my idea and asked how much I'd take for it. "Fifteen hundred dollars," I said. "All right," said he. "He had it patented and has made a good bit of money out of it. I made just an even thousand by the deal."—New York Herald.

Jewelry.

Edmund Russell has recently said some very clever things concerning the vulgar and refinement of jewelry. He mainly complains that when they fit the particular woman who wears them they are beautiful, but otherwise they are a vulgar advertisement of the husband's business. True refinement, he says, will not come into the secret of making gems by chemical formation has been discovered. Then they will be combined as gems according to their beauty and art, not according to their size and dazzling qualities. People will say: "Oh, no longer wear my necklace since they have been discovered." "No," says the fashion expert, "I now wear the most wonderful piece of filigree I had in my drawer so long and thought nothing of it." "Since they have been discovered," says the expert, "I now wear the most wonderful piece of filigree I had in my drawer so long and thought nothing of it." "Since they have been discovered," says the expert, "I now wear the most wonderful piece of filigree I had in my drawer so long and thought nothing of it."

The five stones for a man's wear, he says, are the chrysoberyl catseye, Alexandrite, cinnamon diamond, star ruby and star sapphire. A woman should decide on a colored stone suiting her type and then wear it with colorless gems as a background. Colored stones, he maintains, should never be mixed. Plain women, according to this authority, should wear interesting things, but the rich should wear things that are called "grotesques." For street wear nothing better than Japanese gold and bronze ornaments are to be found.—New York Evening World.

Consumption Quarantine.

That consumption was contagious was an old theory, and in fact, centuries ago, were in the habit of destroying the bedding and belongings of consumptives, and in some cases even the houses in which they lived, for fear of the spreading of the plague. That it is not very actively contagious is proved sufficiently by the fact that the dwellers in cities alive at all, for statistics prove that from one-tenth to one-fifth of all the deaths in large cities are due directly or indirectly to the disease, and that consequently a number of sufferers from the disease must be present in every large gathering of people. Except in the later stages the patient is not confined to his bed. He mingles in all social and industrial avocations of life. Not infrequently he is "the life of the party" or the "hardest worker in the office." In the present state of society, as such, such men cannot be condemned to a leper camp, nor sent against their wills to a sanatorium, however excellent.—Baltimore Sun.

Lions In Relief.

When at last the lion pulled up, he trotted all his personal property and borrowed from all his relatives. Numerous cases are recorded in which he has sold a daughter, a concubine or even a son to obtain the means to discharge a gambling account. Nor are such actions regarded as anything but praiseworthy by the general public. The debtor is held up to praise as an upright man and the luckless subject of a Chinaman to be a dipsomaniac. He is equally disgraceful to supply him with liquor or to do business with him under his influence. For this reason drinking debts are extremely rare.

Political Note.

"Pa, when a politician goes into office, does he have to take an oath?" "Yes, my son." "And when he goes out of office does he take an oath?" "No, but there is nothing compulsory about it."—Texas Sittings.

Fond's Extract.

Used alike by the medical profession and the people, it holds a position held by no other medicine in this country, or perhaps, the world. Nursing Mothers and delicate children should make free use of Puttner's Emulsion, the best and healthiest, strengthening, and flesh producer. Clergymen, students and overtaxed business men will find a wonderful recuperative agent in Puttner's Emulsion, which contains Phosphorus (brain food) in the most assimilable form.



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Walk Two Miles

which I had not done for six years. Think I am cured of erysipelas, and recommend any person so afflicted to use

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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