Senate Read. Room

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Containing besides the usual information

The Vote declared for each District on the Island at the last Dominion General Election.

The Vote declared for each District at the last Local Election

Leading Events Transpiring Throughout the World from October, 1894, to December 9th, 1895.

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VOL 35. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1896. NO 190

Dominion Blend Tea

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CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 189

Last Quar 5th day, 8h 25 6m. p. m.
New Moon, 13th day, 0h. 0.1m. noon.
First Quar, 21st day, 5h. 2.0m. p. m
Full Moon, 28th day, 4h. 38. 9.m., p. m

	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water
		h m	h m	morn
1	Saturday	7 29	4 59	aft 9
2	Sunday	28	5 0	0 46
3	Monday	27	2	1 26
4	Tuesday	26	3	2 11
5	Wednesday	25	4	3 3
6	Thursday	24	5	4 11
7	Friday	23	6	5 38
8	Saturday	21	8	7 4
9	Sunday	20	9	8 13
10	Monday	18	10	9 4
11	Tuesday	17	12	9 48
12	Wednesday	16	14	11 24
13	Thursday	14	15	10 51
14	Friday	12	17	11 27
15	Saturday	11	19	11 57
16	Sunday	9	20	morn
17	Monday	7	22	0 25
18	Tuesday	6	23	0 54
19	Wednesday	4	24	1 27
20	Thursday	2	26	2 5
21	Friday	1	27	2 50
22	Saturday	6 59	29	3 52
23	Sunday	57	30	5 13
24	Monday	56	32	6 43
25	Tuesday	54	33	7 59
26	Wednesday	52	34	8 57
27	Thursday	50	36	9 46
28	Friday	48	38	10 36
29	Saturday	6 45	5 39	11 8

P. E. Island Railway

On and after THURSDAY, 5th December, 1895, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.—

Trains Outward. Read down.				Trains Inward. Read up.	
P M		A M		P M	A M
3 10		7 00	Charlottetown	3 10	10 10
3 30		7 19	Royalty Junction	2 53	9 50
4 17		8 03	North Wiltshire	2 04	9 05
4 31		8 17	Hunter River	1 49	8 51
5 05		8 52	Bradalbane	1 15	8 17
5 13		9 00	Emerald	1 07	8 08
5 27		9 15	Freetown	12 53	7 54
5 47		9 36	Kensington	12 33	7 35
8 20	10 10 Ar		Lv 12 00		7 00
P M	12 50 Lv	Summerside	Ar 10 30		A M
	1 11	Miscouche	10 10		
	1 27	Wellington	9 47		
	2 19	Port Hill	9 09		
	3 34	O'Leary	8 00		
	3 58	Bloomfield	7 34		
	4 34	Alberton	6 55		
	5 30	Tignish	6 00		
	P M		A M		

A M			A M
2 30	Charlottetown		10 30
2 50	Royalty Junction		10 10
3 23	Bedford		9 37
3 55 Ar	Mt Stewart	Lv	9 05
4 10 Lv		Ar	8 50
5 22	Cardigan		7 35
5 45	Georgetown		7 10
P M			A M
4 05	Mount Stewart		8 55
4 43	Morell		8 17
5 12	St Peter's		7 48
5 57	Bear River		7 03
6 40	Souris		6 20
P M			A M

P M		A M
6 15	Emerald	7 50
05	Cape Traverse	7 00
P M		A M

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Railway Office, Dec 1, 1895.

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From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St John, N B.
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" " 21	Lake Winnipeg	" Jan 8
" Jan 4	Lake Superior	" " 22
" " 18	Lake Ontario	" Feb 5
" Feb 1	Lake Winnipeg	" " 19
" 15	Lake Superior	" Mar 4
" 29	Lake Ontario	" " 18
" Mar 14	Lake Winnipeg	" Apr 1
" 28	Lake Superior	" " 15

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THE EXAMINER PUB. CO.

SOME SIMPLE RULES.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF EMERGENCY CASES OF POISONING.

Risks of Contagion From the Use of Old Paper as Wrapping for Articles of Food.

Among the innumerable means recommended for the treatment of cases of poisoning only a few have stood the test of time and are worthy of general use. As a general rule the simple means are the best and the easiest ones to use. It is they that should always be present in the mind and that should be put into action without hesitation.

There are three chief indications in the treatment of any form of poisoning: To eliminate as quickly and completely as possible the poison that has been absorbed; to modify this poison chemically in such a way as to neutralize definitely, or at any rate temporarily, its poisonous effect, and, finally, to treat, by appropriate means, the disorders which the toxic agent may have occasioned in the working of the different organs.

Since in the majority of instances poisoning occurs by the stomach, the first and most important of these therapeutical indications is filled by having recourse to the artificial evacuation of that organ. For this purpose it is best to make use of one of the two following means: The vomitive action of certain drugs, and washing out of the stomach. In power of action vomiting is far inferior to washing, which alone frees the stomach completely from the poison that has been swallowed; whereas vomiting, even when violent, is often insufficient to remove the grains of poisonous substances which adhere closely to the walls of the stomach. It is, therefore, advisable to give the preference to washing the stomach.

To accomplish this washing it is not necessary to have at one's disposal a complicated apparatus. In an emergency any india rubber tube can be used, provided it is 2 1-2 metres long, 8 to 10 millimetres in diameter, and that while being sufficiently soft not to damage the mucous membrane it shall be sufficiently resistant to pass through the entire length of the cesophagus. When the tube is once introduced the siphon can be easily started by pouring water into it, and if during the washing the contents of the stomach block up the tube this can be remedied by blowing into it.

This washing of the stomach can be done without much difficulty, even when the patient is entirely unconscious, and it should never be omitted, even in presence of serious symptoms of general intoxication, in the hope of thereby delivering the patient of at least a portion of the poison remaining in the stomach.

In certain cases it is not enough to use plain water for washing the stomach, but when the form of poisoning has been ascertained the liquid used should contain certain antidotes, such as a weak solution of sulphate of copper in poisoning by carbolic acid, lime water for poisoning by oxalic acid or its salts, a solution of sulphate of zinc for poisoning by acetate of lead, and a weak solution of acetate of lead for poisoning by chromic acid.

If for one reason or another the stomach cannot be washed, recourse should be had to an emetic.

The second indication of the treatment of poisoning, which is to neutralize chemically the poison, can usually only be filled if the toxic substance is still in the stomach. It is evident that in this case alkaline substances should be given in poisoning by acids, or in the contrary case acids when the toxic substance has an alkaline reaction. The hydrate or peroxide of iron should be injected into the stomach to neutralize arsenic in it, while in the other forms of poisoning it is well to use one of the above mentioned counter poisons, which should be administered in preference at the same time that the stomach is being washed out. But when the poison has already been taken up into the circulation there is little to be hoped from the use of antidotes unless the case is one in which advantage can be taken of the reciprocal antagonistic action between morphine and atropine, or pilocarpine and atropine, so that instead of losing time in going over the long list of antidotes it is best to concentrate all one's efforts on the rapid and complete evacuation of the poison.

Finally, as regards the means to be used for the serious functional disorders that result from general intoxication, they vary naturally according to the symptoms which predominate in each particular case. Collapse of the heart should be treated by stimulants; inhibition of the respiratory center requires the application of cold water to the nape of the neck and artificial respiration. To bring the patient back to consciousness mustard leaver or other irritants of the skin should be used, while for tentaniform convulsions, inhalations of ether or chloroform should be given or an infusion of valerian root administered as an enema. Lastly, in cases of serious alteration of the blood, copious bleeding should be used without hesitation, followed by an intravenous injection of a 6 per cent. solution of salt, which should be about double the quantity of that removed by the venesection.

Up to the present time hygienists have paid but little attention to wrapping paper, undoubtedly because it is customary to use only new and clean paper for wrapping up alimentary substances. Nevertheless, in some cases old paper is employed, such as worn out commercial books, newspapers, registers and printed or manuscript works.

Old paper, or paper that has been written on or used for printing, may have passed through the hands of several persons and may have become contamined with morbid germs by the contact. When laid aside and stored up it becomes covered with dust from the atmosphere, which is often rich in the germs of disease. Such paper may also have remained a certain length of time in a room occupied by a person affected with some infectious disease, such as smallpox, scarlatina, cholera or typhoid fever, and may be covered with dust containing the germs of these diseases. The danger is, therefore, not an imaginary one, and the question deserves to be seriously examined by hygienists.

As for old commercial books, or ledgers, they are not prohibited; as a matter of fact they are relatively clean and may be used for wrapping up dry articles of food. But moist alimentary substances should only be wrapped in white paper that has neither been used for writing nor printing. In conformity with the conclusions of the Municipal Laboratory the Mayor of Montpellier has issued an order regulating in the following way the wrapping up of foodstuffs:

"The use of all colored paper, of which a great deal is manufactured with poisonous substances, is formally forbidden, as well as the use of any soiled paper. Printed matter, old newspapers, pamphlets, books, or manuscripts are tolerated for wrapping dried vegetables in condition that they are not soiled. All other food, butchers' meat, charcuterie, pastry, butter, cheese and fish can only be enveloped in new wrapping paper, either white or colored paper."

We can only approve of this precautionary regulation of the Mayor of Montpellier, which other municipalities would do well to imitate.

TO LET.

That large Shop, part of the "London House" Building, lately occupied by J T. McKenzie, Tailor, with good room up tairs for work shop or store room.

Apply to

HON. DANIEL DAVIES,
L. H. DAVIES, Q. C.,
Executors Estate late Geo. Davies,

Or to F. W. L. Moore, Solicitor, in Building. oct

Divorce.

South Carolina has for a long time held a unique position as the only state in the union which refuses to grant divorces for any cause whatsoever. It is exceedingly interesting to note the fact that the new constitution does not alter the state's policy in this regard. Marriages between the two races are absolutely forbidden. The age of consent is fixed at fourteen. Married women are accorded full rights of property. The sections in which these four rules are laid down read as follows:

Divorce from the bonds of matrimony shall not be allowed in this state.

The marriage of a white person with a negro or mulatto or person who shall have one-eighth or more negro blood shall be unlawful and void.

No unmarried woman shall legally consent to sexual intercourse who shall not have attained the age of fourteen years.

The real and personal property of a woman held at the time of her marriage, or that which she may thereafter acquire, either by gift, grant, inheritance, device, or otherwise, shall be her separate property, and she shall have all the rights incident to the same to which an unmarried woman or a man is entitled. She shall have the power to contract and be contracted with in the same manner as if she were unmarried.—From "South Carolina's New Constitution," by Albert Shaw, in the January Review of Reviews.

Chicago in 1895.

There was 118 homicides in Chicago during the year ended December 31, 1895. Whisky and jealousy caused the most of them. For total depravity and atrocity some of them equaled any crimes since the days of Cain. Others, in which despondent or insane parents killed their families and then killed themselves, excite pity more than censure. A number of the homicides proved to be acts of self-defense, and the slayers were exonerated from blame by the grand and coroner's juries. But one murderer was hanged during the year, Harry Lyons, October 11, for killing Albert B. Mason. Two are under sentence of death for murders committed during the year. Henry Foster, colored, and John Ohrn. Twenty murderers escaped arrest, and 12 were found "not guilty" by juries. The figures seem to show the practical abolishment of capital punishment in Chicago.

"An Adjective Letter" Party.

"An adjective letter" will give much amusement to a party of young people. The framework is a letter to be written by one of the number describing some recent event or familiar occurrence, possibly the entertainment in progress. As many names are introduced as is possible and each is preceded by a blank to be filled with an adjective. The writer asks for an adjective from each member of the circle in turn to fill the space. These, are, of course, ludicrously inappropriate and when the whole is read aloud it calls forth peels of merriment.

The Danger of Prosperity.

Notwithstanding the dangers of prosperity and the severe test it brings to our spiritual life, we nearly all wish to experience it, and firmly believe that in our own case we should be all the truer and more devoted if we could gain our fond wishes and realize our day dreams. But the attainment would bring unexpected trials to faith. The much-missed poet was right when he said. "When pain ends, gain ends, too," which means essentially that the best part of life—the real gain of it—is in the struggle and the aspiration rather than in the attainment.

The Best Wedding Day.

One Wednesday in June I was invited to perform a marriage at "high doon," and after an elaboratr country dinner, the groom, a Cherokee citizen, remarked, with great satisfaction, that he had always wanted to be married on Wednesday, it seemed so appropriate. "Seems like that was why it was named 'Weden'sday.'"

AN ENGLISH SOLDIER Generally has a favorite whiskey which he calls for wherever he goes. For years English garrisons have called "Kilty," the Military Scotch. Try it yourself and you will always ask for it.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.

A new edition of the Bible has been printed, which contains pictures of negro angels, and was gotten out by a shrewd Yankee at a cost of $1.50 each, and he sells them to the Southern negroes at $8 apiece on the instalment plan, demanding $2.50 on delivery.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Professor Gieseler, of Gottingen, has twenty-four children. He saw a child crying in the street, and asked:

"What is the matter, little boy?"

"Don't you know me, papa?" said the boy.

He was one of the twenty-four children.

Counterfeits

A few years ago a great discovery was made.

Unprincipled persons are trying to prey upon and dupe people who are led to ask for kidney treatment.

Some of the methods adopted by imitators are as follows:

First—To imitate the size, color and shape of Dodd's Kidney Pills and sell them by count.

Second—To put them up to appear very nearly the same and to be offered at the same price.

Third—To hook on the word "kidney" in naming cathartic pills so as to increase sales of mere physic.

Fourth—To give a name so near to Dodd's that unwary people may be deceived and think they are getting Dodd's.

Look out for such dodges. When you want kidney medicine you want the best. And ought not to be the subject for any trick.

So beware.

A woman arrested in a Paris suburb for illegally setting off fireworks said in court that she was merely celebrating the anniversary of her husband's death.

Mr. C. Donnelly, wholesale liquor dealer, Alliston, Ont., was troubled for years with itching Piles. He was persuaded by Jas. McCarvey, Alliston, livery man, to use Chase's Ointment, which he did, was cured, has had no return of them, and highly recommends this Ointment as a sovereign cure for Piles.

Young Artist—Do you paint, Miss Bloomhunter?

Miss Bloomhunter (indignantly)—No, sir; I don't even powder.—Detroit Free Press.

25 cents cures Catarrhal Headache.
" " Incipient Catarrh.
" " Hay Fever.
" " Catarrhal Deafness.
" " Cold in the head in 10 min.
" " Foul breath caused by Catarrh.

25 cents secures Chase's Catarrh Cure with perfect blower enclosed in each box. Sold by all dealers.

There are some men who act according to their lights, but there are some who act according to their livers.—Boston Transcript.

All About Phosphorous.

Phosphorous is one of the most potent life-giving principles, and it is found abundantly in the Norwegian Cod Liver, Combined with hypophosphites of lime and soda, it forms the most wonderful blood creator known in science. Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil produced from the Norwegian fish is the finest preparation of this oil in the world. Its flesh and blood producing qualities enables the sufferer to gain the mastery over consumption and commence a new life under higher physical conditions. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In big bottles, 50c. and $1, at all drug stores.

The real satisfaction which praise can afford is when what is repeated aloud agrees with the whispers of conscience.—Johnson.

Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Chase's Pills have gained popularity because they are a specific for the uric acid condition, prevent Bright's disease, cure Rheumatism and all Catarrhal conditions of the Kidneys and Bladder. They do this because they possess remarkable alterative, tonic and diuretic properties, exerting a wonderfully soothing influence on irritated or inflamed mucuous membranes of the kidneys or bladder. One pill a dose. 25c. a box. The cheapest medicine in the world.

In several towns in Holland a birth is announced by exposing at the door a silk pincushion, covered and edged by plaited lace, the sex of the infant being shown by the color—for a boy, red; a girl, white.

Testing his Honesty.

Your druggist is honest if when you ask him for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to take Cod Liver Oil.

Dumas, who died the other day, when asked recently to give his view of death, said: "I maintain that we should think often of death if we desire to have at all times a fairly correct conception of the things of life."

It Saved Our Child.

"My little daughter, three and a half years old, suffered three years with Eczema. Her little body was covered with the itching rash, and doctors did no good. Four boxes of Chase's Ointment have entirely cured and saved our child. Her skin is clear and not a sign of rash is to be seen."—Andrew Aiton, Hartland, N. B. Mr. Aiton is one of thousands benefited by this unfailing cure for piles and skin diseases.

The Princess of Wales, so they say, once confessed that her favorite art was milliner; and her favorite occupation minding her own business.

DROPPED DEAD!

Suddenly Stricken Down by Heart Disease.

"A sad and sudden death occurred to a well-known citizen on one of the leading streets this morning."

Nearly every large city paper contains daily some such heading. The number of deaths from heart failure is very large, but it is only when they occur in some public and sensational manner that general attention is drawn to them.

Palpitation and fluttering of the heart are common complaints. With the heart itself there is nothing radically wrong. But the system is disorganized, the kidneys and liver are out of order, and the stomach is not in condition to do its work porperly. Between them all, they throw too much responsibility on the heart, and the latter is unable to stand the strain.

A box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at a cost of 25 cents will regulate the system, purify the blood and make a new person of every sickly man, woman or child.

Dr. Chase's Liver-Kidney Pills may be had from any dealer or from the manufacturers, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. One pill a dose, one cent a dose.

Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine is and colds. Largest bottle on the market; only 25 cents.

A MINISTER'S SHIRTS.

A Scotch minister who was preaching on trial in a country kirk was watched with keen eyes by the faithful but critical flock. The preaching was good. The man was earnest and quick-witted, and the people liked his cheery ways and plain common sense.

But a Scotchman is sure to find a flaw in human conduct, if there is one; and the oldest and one of the most influential men in the village shook his head gravely and declared that the candidate would not do. When he mentioned the fault of which he complained to the chief men of the kirk they agreed with him that it was a serious matter, but thought that it might be possible to remedy the defect.

The good man's objection was based upon a single detail of the minister's dress. He wore collars and cuffs which could be detached from his shirt. The cuffs, moreover, could be reversed. It seemed a petty thing, but the pious critic considered it something very serious.

"How are we to know, brethren," he said, "whether his shirt is clean or not? The collars and cuffs may be fresh and neat, while the shirt may have been on his back for a fortnight. It betokens insincerity. A minister who avoids that which is misleading, and is honest and trustworthy, would wear a shirt with its own collar and wristbands."

The good men who agreed with him, suggested that the young clergyman could probably be induced to buy a new set of proper shirts. Accordingly he was invited to a private conference, and his fault was pointed out by the stern critic with great plainness of speech.

"You see, sir," was the closing remark "we like your preaching, but we want to be sure that you are what you seem to be, and to know with certainty that your shirt is as clean as your collar or your cuffs."

The minister received the suggestion with humility, and said that he was not absolutely unwilling to change his manner of dress and to buy a set of "proper shirts." "But, brethren," he added, "I do not like to do it. I was born a poor boy in the Grampians, and my good mother taught me to save the pennies. It is very wasteful, it seems to me, to have the whole shirt washed, when only the collar and cuffs are soiled. My pious mother would not have approved of it."

The brethren moved uneasily in their seats.

"Besides," the minister went on, "there ought not to be one rule for the pulpit and another for the pews. When I preach I see good men in front of me who seem to have fine heads of hair, but who are really bald and wear wigs which, at least in some cases, deceive persons who see them. Would it not be more honest for them to take off their wigs and show their bald pates?"

This was a home thrust. The chief critic was very bald, and wore a long flaxen wig. Other brethren in the church also had wigs, and were not what they seemed to be.

There was a long pause; then the main objector remarked grimly:

"You ought to heed your mother's words. Wear what shirts you like."—Youth's Companion.

The Rise in Camphor.

There has lately been much speculative gossip concerning camphor, its source of supply, methods of production, etc. Much of this comment has arisen from the operations of a syndicate, said to have its headquarters in London, which is reputed to be preparing to corner the market. Refined camphor, refined quality, sold at 34c a pound a year ago, since which time it has brought 64c. It is now quoted at 59c, the decline from the higher figure being attributed to the bearing of the market by the syndicate. Most of the crude camphor of commerce is grown in Japan and Formosa. In olden times camphor was produced in Sumatra, Borneo and other parts of the East Indies and China, but of late years they have been no factor in production. Camphor trees are of the evergreen variety, symmetrical in proportion, blossoming with white flowers and bearing red berries. They attain great age, some being 300 years old, and are of ponderous size, the largest measuring 15 feet in diameter. The product of Farmosa is inferior to that of Japan, which coupled with the fact that Formosa is inhabited largely by savages, and that the production of crude camphor there is attended with much danger, leaves Japan practically to supply the world. The annual export of crude camphor from Japan averages about 5,000,000 pounds. One-fourth of this comes to this country, and the remainder is distributed over Europe. The merchantable product must be refined before ready for consumption, and until two years ago it was exclusively treated in American and European refineries. Japan has now entered the refining market, and about a dozen small refineries have been established in that country.

Mirror of a Town's Doings.

The newspapers of a town are its looking glasses, says an exchange. It is here you see yourselves as others see you. You smile on them and they smile back at you; you frown on them, and you are repaid in kind. They are the reflex of a town. If the town is doing business the newspaper will show it in its advertising columns. If the merchants are spiritless, shiftless fellows, whose stores are jumbles of junk and jam, the newspapers will show it by the lack of space they take. If you want the world to know that you have a live town you can only let it be known through its newspapers.

Why Kissing is Pleasant.

The reason kissing is so pleasant, says an osculatory expert of scientific tendencies, is because the teeth, jawbones and lips are full of nerves, and when the lips of persons meet an electric current is generated, and, to put it facetiously, you don't have to have a dynamo machine, nor a battery in the house, nor a call-box, nor a button to touch, to ring up the central office, and there is no patent on it, and the poorest person in the world can enjoy the electric current better than the millionaire, and it never gets out of order.—Philadelphia Times.

Bound to Have Style.

After the new minister had delivered his first sermon in the Presbyterian church of a little Washington town recently, a deacon approached him and said:

"You didn't give us eny Latin er Greek in yer sermon to-day."

"No," said the minister, "I did not. I was not aware that the congregation included any who understood those languages." And this was a bit of sarcasm.

"Wall, ther ain't none who duz," replied the deacon; "but we folks up here want to hev wat's goin' on in them city churches, an' we'll hev to ax yer tu give et tu us."—Northwest Magazine.

AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY. MRS. WINSLOE'S Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures the colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winsloe's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.—m. w. f. wkly—1 y

Purified Blood

Saved an operation in the following case. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. It makes pure blood.

"A year ago my father, William Thompson, was taken suddenly ill with inflammation of the bladder. He suffered a great deal and was very low for some time. At last the doctor said he would not get well unless an operation was performed. At this time we read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before he used half a bottle his appetite had come back to him, whereas before he could eat but little. When he had taken three bottles of the medicine he was as well as ever." FRANCIS J. THOMPSON, Peninsula Lake, Ontario. Remember

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