

The Daily Examiner

NOVEMBER 17, 1885.

This paper has been carefully sprinkled with a strong disinfectant. Every man in THE EXAMINER office has been vaccinated.

The Fate of Riel.

RIEL has suffered the last penalty. He had been prosecuted by the Government; and the Government could not, therefore, consistently shield him from the result of the prosecution. They did everything they could reasonably be expected to do. They allowed Riel's counsel to carry the case from one court to another, even to the highest tribunal in the realm; and every court decided that he had been fairly tried and was guilty of a crime which, under the law, carries with it the penalty of death. They gave the culprit every chance for his life which the law allowed; and every chance was lost.

But they might, after all, have exercised the quality of mercy,—they might at the last have exercised the prerogative of the Crown, and commuted the death sentence. Certainly they might. But this would, in the first place, have been tantamount to saying that the prosecution and trial of Riel for a crime involving capital punishment was on their part a mere pretence—a blind to hoodwink an injured, indignant people. In addition to this the opponents of the Government would have raised a hue and cry throughout the land that the inconsistency of the Government was due, not to a desire to temper justice with mercy, but to fear of losing the French vote. Indeed, ever since Riel was convicted, the Opposition have never ceased to assert that the Government would not dare to confirm the death sentence, because they regard the French vote more than their duty to execute impartial justice. Therefore, had the Government commuted the sentence of Riel they would have been liable to the imputation of being governed by highly improper motives; and they have allowed the law to take its course. They have simply treated Riel, with all his power and influence, as they have treated other traitors of whom he was the counsellor and leader.

For this, it is now said by the Opposition, they will lose the support of the French Canadians. The Ottawa correspondent of the St. John Telegraph says there is an impression abroad: "That the Dominion is on the eve of stupendous political changes involving certainly the fate of the present Ottawa Government, if not Confederation itself. For twenty odd years Sir John Macdonald has governed Canada by means of the French Canadian vote, and it looks now as if that vote will drive him from power."

We cannot believe this. We cannot be made to believe it. We entertain far too high an opinion of the French Canadian people to believe it. They are a warm-hearted, sympathetic people; but to say that because one of their race, who has been a disturber of the peace—one who preferred rebellion to constitutional agitation—one who, possessed of education and good talents, so used his power over men that their worst passions were aroused, and their hands stained in the blood of their fellow countrymen—to say that because this man has been hanged as the law directs, they will desert their friend and leader, who has stood by them and been true to their interests throughout his career, is a libel upon them for which they will no doubt make the party guilty of it suffer.

Strange Fatality at Pictou.

PICTOU, Nov. 14.—Two sudden deaths occurred here this morning. Councillor John Bayliss had been confined to his house for some time, and while sitting up, apparently much better, about ten o'clock suddenly became very ill. William Ross, who lives just across the street, was sent for and assisted moving Bayliss from his chair to bed. Bayliss died just as he was lifted on the bed. Ross was adjusting one of his (Bayliss's) hands on his breast, when he himself dropped upon the floor, and in a moment was dead. It is said Ross has been a sufferer from heart disease. A coroner's jury returned a verdict that he died of that. Bayliss was also afflicted with the same. Ross was aged 82, and Bayliss 64. Mr. Bayliss was an architect and builder in Pictou. He had the reputation of being one of the most skilled workmen in the province. He has been a member of the Town Council since May, 1884. Mr. Ross, being of a very retiring disposition, was scarcely known even in Pictou. He is supposed to have been worth a good deal of money.

Viscount Hawarden has been appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Tipperary, in place of Viscount Lismore, who has resigned.

The Austrian delegation have unanimously adopted a vote of confidence in Count Kalnoky's foreign policy.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt on Wednesday evening at Centrexville, France.

The Pope has declined to receive Don Carlos except on an absolute private footing.

There is a general demand throughout Ireland for another reduction in rents.

The French Premier opposes the evacuation of Tonquin and Madagascar.

A farmer named Corlin has been shot dead by moonlighters, near Tralee.

THE SMALLPOX.

NEW CASES.

Since our last issue, the following new cases have been reported, and orders have been issued for their removal to the Hospital:—

Mr. Sevidant and wife (with two children not yet infected), Long Street.

Lemuel Music, and wife and child, Long Street.

Mrs. Thomas Noonan, Long Street.

John Larkin (of Darnley), Palmer's Lane.

Miss Manley, Great George Street.

John Lauchlan, a boy at George Hooper's, Great George Street.

The Bagnans (three boys), Long Street.

Hannah Egan, Palmer's Lane.

Another Miss O'Hare, Long Street.

Mrs. Pickard and two children, Great George Street.

Mrs. Bernard McAree, Water Street.

Brenton Dawson, Malpeque Road.

The latter case has been isolated at his father's residence, Malpeque Road.

OTHER DEATH.

Lemuel Music's child died at the house in Long Street last night.

REPORTS.

Mr. Pickard is reported doing well.

Mrs. Redmond and the girl from the Rock'n House are bad cases. The rest are doing very well.

A great many false and exaggerated reports are floating about. Better pay no heed to them.

FUMIGATION.

Dr. Johnson has been busily engaged in making preparations to bury the clothing, and fumigate the houses, furniture, etc., of patients who have been removed to the hospital. This is a work requiring time and care. The clothing in the infected houses has first to be buried. For this purpose a large hole has been dug in the Peoples' Cemetery, and a house erected over it. A sloven has also been employed, and a man dressed in oil clothes to drive it from the infected houses to the graveyard. On the sloven is a supply of lime and salt, and two empty casks for the reception of the infected clothes. As the clothes are placed in these casks they are sprinkled liberally with lime and salt, and so conveyed to the place of burial. As they are placed in the pit they are again sprinkled with lime, salt and acid, which starts a chemical producing process perfect disinfection. After all the clothes are deposited in the pit, they will be covered with three or four feet of soil. When the articles to be buried are taken away, the houses are to be disinfected by thoroughly fumigating them with sulphuric acid gas. The clothing, etc., retained in the houses, will then be placed in chlorinated water for at least two hours after which they will be washed, and the walls and floors of the infected houses will be well scrubbed.

REPORT FROM SOURIS.

Advices from Souris report no new cases and the patient in Hospital doing well.

CAUSE OF SMALLPOX, AND DANGER OF INFECTION.

The cause of smallpox is universally allowed to be a specific contagion, of whose nature we are in the most profound ignorance. There is probably no disease so contagious as this. Dr. Haygarth stated (in 1793) that, during his long attention to the subject, not a single instance has occurred to prove that persons liable to smallpox could associate in the same chamber with a patient in the distemper, without receiving the infection; and he was informed by an American physician of an instance in which the poisonous effluvia crossed a river 1500 feet wide, and effected ten out of twelve carpenters who were working on the other side. The contagion acts either through the air, or by contact with the skin, or by in-cubation; and the disease may be caused by the dead body, even when it has not been touched. What products of the diseased body are contagious is not exactly known, but the contents of the pustules and the dried scabs certainly are so. Opinions are divided as to the period at which the disease begins and ceases to be contagious. It is safest to maintain that it is capable of self-propagation as soon as the febrile symptoms have exhibited themselves. How soon the patients cease to be dangerous, cannot be decided with accuracy; but the stability of the contagious principle may be inferred from the fact that clothing will retain it for months, and it is said for years, when confined. Like all the contagious exanthemata, smallpox appears in an epidemic form, at irregular, and, in our ignorance, it would almost seem capricious intervals. After an extraordinary exemption, perhaps for years, a district is suddenly invaded by it and continues to suffer for a longer or shorter period, after which it spontaneously disappears—dies out, as it were—and does not re-appear, perhaps, for years. Different epidemics vary very much in their severity, and isolated cases are usually milder than those occurring when the disease is epidemic. Racco has much to do with the severity of the disease; the constitution of the dark races, the negro and the red Indian, being singularly susceptible of the contagion, and exhibiting very little power of resisting the fatal tendency of the disease.

HISTORY OF THE DISEASE.

The history of this remarkable disease is clothed in considerable obscurity. There is no evidence that it was known to the Greek or Arabian writers of the sixth century, and the first accurate description of it is that of Rhazes, an Arabian physician, who flourished early in the tenth century. It appears to have reached England towards the close of the ninth century. After the Crusades it prevailed in most of the temperate countries of Europe, but did not reach the northern countries of Norway, Lapland, etc., for some time later. In 1517 it was carried from Europe to St. Domingo; and three years later it reached Mexico, where it committed fearful devastation, and whence it spread with intense virulence throughout the New World. (According to Robertson, three millions and a half of people were destroyed in Mexico alone.) In 1707 it was introduced into Iceland, where more than a fourth of the whole population fell victims to it; and it reached Greenland still later (in 1733), where it spread so fatally as almost to depopulate the country. These cases are striking illustrations of the law that seems universally true, that a contagious disease

is always most virulent on its first introduction to a new scene of action.

EFFECT OF VACCINATION.

It is universally admitted that the discovery of vaccination (q. v.), by which smallpox is deprived of its danger, is the greatest triumph of modern medicine. Inoculation (q. v.), protected the individual, but increased rather than diminished the total number of deaths, while vaccination has the advantage of protecting both the individual and the community. Although in the great majority of cases, vaccination affords perfect protection against smallpox, it is not very infrequently happens that vaccinated persons, when exposed to the contagion of smallpox, get the disease in a modified form, milder and shorter even than after inoculation, and therefore incomparably milder than in the natural form. The disorder occurring under these circumstances has received the various names of *modified or post-vaccinal smallpox*, or the *varioid disease*. As Dr. Wood observes: "It is impossible to describe minutely all the shapes which the varioid disease assumes. There is every shade between the symptoms, scarcely recognizable as having affinity with smallpox, and the nearest approach to the regular disease."—*Practice of Medicine*, 4th ed. vol. 1, p. 380. In whatever form the varioid disease appears, it wants the peculiar odor of smallpox, and secondary fever is very rare. The constitutional disturbance which for the first week, may have been as severe as in the true disease, usually subsides entirely when the eruption has reached its height, and the patient is convalescent at the period when, if he had not been vaccinated, he would have been in the greatest danger.

SMALLPOX SCARE IN C. B.

There appears to be a general smallpox scare in Cape Breton. The last Sydney *Advocate* says there has only been one new case since its previous issue, and that the disease is now under control; but it does not say how many cases have been dealt with. It is understood that there were eight or ten cases altogether. The proprietors of the ferry boat *Lady of the Lake*, running between Sydney and North Sydney, took her off the route, so as to prevent the spread of the disease. The Baddeck Board of Health adopted the following stringent regulations:—

First. That the steamers or vessels from Sydney, North Sydney, Little Bras d'Or, Port Mulgrave and Port Hawkesbury shall not land freight or passengers at Baddeck, without first undergoing the regular period of quarantine, under a penalty of \$400 for steamers and \$200 for sailing vessels.

Second. That all travellers and strangers visiting Baddeck without being able to produce a certificate of exemption from smallpox infection, or recent vaccination, be required to be disinfected and vaccinated forthwith, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

Third. That no hotel receive any person such as mentioned in foregoing order, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

VACCINATED IN THE STOMACH.

It is reported that a gentleman while in the office of the public vaccinator at Campbellton a week or two ago drank of some water in a glass on the doctor's table. It appears that the doctor had dipped a vaccine point in this glass and some of the virus remaining in the water, the vaccination 'took' in the gentleman's stomach, much to his discomfort. In fact he had a very bad time of it, and, at one time serious results were feared. The railway man who is responsible for the above story was never known to tell a lie, and is willing to swear to the above story. Cases of accidental vaccination frequently occur, but few are of such a novel character. A Moncton lady, it is said, while baring the arm of one of her children who 'had it bad,' got a spec of the virus in a cut on one of her fingers, the result being the vaccination of the finger. Instances of this kind, a medical gentleman says, are of frequent occurrence; and it is also frequently happens that parties who are vaccinated are made quite seriously ill as the result.

A WHOLE FAMILY SWEPT AWAY.

A family named Blanchette, consisting of a woman and five children, belonging to St. Luc, arrived at Father Point recently from Montreal, where the head of the family had died of smallpox. Shortly after their arrival the mother gave birth to another child. Smallpox broke out amongst them and they have all succumbed. The whole family of seven are extinct. Fortunately no one caught the infection. At Rimouski there have been but nine cases so far; of these eight are completely recovered and one, the latest victim, died last week.

SMALLPOX REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED MONCTON.

It is reported that one or more cases of smallpox exists in Moncton.

NOTES.

Dr. Jenkins states, as his opinion, that the germs of smallpox cannot live in an atmosphere impregnated by carbolic acid.

It is Mr. John Farquharson, of Farquharson's Mills, Lot 48, who is suffering with smallpox, not George Farquharson, of Lot 48, who resides near McLeod's blacksmith forge. It is pleasing to learn, on the authority of Dr. Jenkins, that Farquharson had not pustules out on him while walking about the streets.

Drs. Bagnall and Robins, dentists, have been sent into the country to vaccinate the inhabitants generally. Dr. Bagnall left this afternoon and will vaccinate along St. Peter's Road; Dr. Robins will vaccinate along the Tryon and Wiltshire Roads.

Telephonic communication is established between the Mayor's Office and the Hospital.

The passenger traffic towards this city has been almost suspended. Only one passenger arrived on the Western train this morning, and three on the Eastern train.

It is the intention of Messrs. Muttart & McGregor to keep the Roller Rink closed until the city is free of smallpox. In the meantime they will paint and otherwise improve the interior of the building.

A third physician (Dr. Warburton) is engaged to-day in attending upon smallpox patients, and the work seems to be pretty well in hand.

It is reported that Mr. VanInderstine, the Janitor of the Market House, and Thos. Flannican buried the body of Jas. Thompson. Mr. VanInderstine wishes us to say this is absolutely false.

Mr. Newbery, on behalf of the Citizens Committee, returns thanks for beef tea and other delicacies. He solicits further con-

tributions of butter-milk for the smallpox patients at the hospital, which can be left with Mr. Robt. VanInderstine, in the room opposite the Mayor's office.

Currant Jelly is also needed at the Hospital.

Parties having old sheets, blankets and linen to spare should send them to the Citizens' Committee. They will be needed at the Hospital.

The Thompson boys are reported in a very critical condition.

The brig N. B. Daley, reported at Georgetown Harbor on Saturday with a case of smallpox on board, went to Pictou. While there, the sailor suffering from the disease, died.

The Government vaccinator, Mr. Watson, to-day and yesterday, vaccinated upwards of two hundred and fifty persons.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that the headquarters of the Health Officer are at the Market House, where all business connected with the Medical Department of the Board of Health will be conducted. By order,

A. H. MACPHERSON, Clerk.

Nov. 17, 1885.

NOTICE.

ALL persons willing to be employed as Nurses, in cases of smallpox, are requested to put themselves in communication with the Health Officer at once.

RICHARD JOHNSON, M. D., Health Officer.

Health Office at Market House, Nov. 17, '85.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held on the 14th day of NOVEMBER, inst., Ordered, That all articles required for the use of the Board of Health be furnished, on requisition from the Clerk and countersigned by the Chairman of said Board, and that any article furnished without such requisition will not be paid for. By order,

A. H. MACPHERSON, Clerk.

Nov. 16 2*6

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DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION AND ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
MORSE'S COBBLATED NORWEGIAN GOD LIVER OIL!

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Consumption & all Wasting Diseases.
Glycerole or Celery Compound.
(CONTAINING NO OPIUM).
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Nov. 16, 1885—1y r

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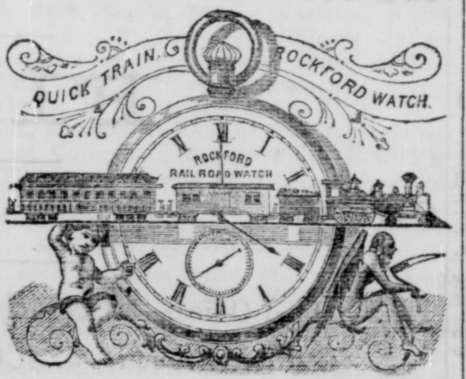
J. MACEACHERN,
Nov. 13 2wks eod Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD WATCH CO.

ROCKFORD, ILL., Sept. 17, 1885.

THIS is to certify that we have appointed THE W. TAYLOR SOLE AGENT for the sale of our Quick Train Railroad Watches in the City of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and that we will, to the fullest extent, sustain the usual warranty given by him to purchasers of our movements. No warranty whatever attaches to these goods when offered for sale by others than our duly appointed Agents.

ROCKFORD WATCH CO.,
By HOSMER P. HOLLAND, Sec'y.



Having examined and tested the Rockford Quick Train Watches, we offer them with the fullest confidence to the public, as being one of the best made and most reliable Watches for the money, in the market.

We fully guarantee every Watch sold by us.

E. W. TAYLOR,
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500 SETS TIRES (STEEL AND IRON).
200 do SLEIGH SHOES.
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PAINTS, OILS, FILLERS and VARNISHES. As we are the

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Write for Prices: City Hardware Store.

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Ch'town, Nov. 14, 1885 — 3i d wky her 3i

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LONDON HOUSE!

Men's Pilot Cloth Reefers,
Men's Pilot Cloth Overcoats
Men's Heavy Cloth Ulsters,
Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits,
Men's Black Worsted Suits,
Men's Heavy Tweed Pants.

BOYS' CLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY.

Boys' Overcoats,
Boys' Tweed Suits,
Boys' Jackets.

As we intend to Clear Out our Stock of Clothing this Fall, we shall offer it at Prices that have Never Before been Reached in Charlottetown.

See our Stock before buying elsewhere.

CEO, DAVIES & CO.

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FIRST INSTALMENT OF AUTUMN & WINTER GOODS.

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THE BALANCE OF MY STOCK EXPECTED DAILY.

A. L. BROWN,

Next Door to Messrs. Beer & Goff.

Ch'town, Sep. 21.—wky.

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NEW BOOTS! New Lasts! Latest Styles! We are making our FALL BOOTS on the Latest and Most Improved Styles of Lasts.

We call especial attention to our new BRASS-NAILED BOOTS, as being extra durable, the soles being fastened on with Brass Nails, smoothly clinched on the inside.

Be sure and get a pair of our make of Long Boots. They cannot be beaten in price, quality and fit.

SOLE LEATHER, by the Side and Roll.

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Ch'town, Sept. 2nd, 1885.