

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

NEW CASES.

Mr. Kinsman, of the P. E. Island Pottery, living in the infected district, and Miss Agnes McDonald, Easton Street, also in the vicinity of the infected district, and a son of Mr. Charles Day, Kent Street, (near Dr. Cox's) are the only new cases which have developed since Saturday.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

Dr. Jenkins reports that Mrs. Forrest and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Bell are very low. The cases of Miss Somers, Louisa Hawkins and Miss Carver are critical. Kate Woods is a severe case, and Miss Breen shows serious symptoms. Emily Sheppard is improving. Mrs. McQuaid and Mrs. McCarey are progressing favorably, but are still serious cases. All the other patients in hospital are doing well. Mr. Dawson and the cases in the city are reported as progressing favorably.

DEATHS.

Since THE EXAMINER was issued on Saturday, Miss Power, Florence Ailing, William Allin, and Joseph Cronan have passed away. The child of Mr. McEwen, Brackley Point Road died yesterday.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

His Worship the Mayor acknowledges with thanks the receipt from Mr. W. R. Watson for the Hospital of a jar of tamarinds, from Mrs. Offer a box of crackers, Senator and Mrs. Carvell a keg of grapes, and from a friend, for Sister St. Thomas and the other ladies, a cake, with the prayer that they may be enabled to go on with their noble work.

THE CASES AT RUSTICO.

The latest reports from Rustico show that Miss Bertha McKenzie, second daughter of Mr. Angus McKenzie, is very ill of small pox, and that her sister Louise is a light case and doing well.

Peter Peters, the patient at Mr. Laird's, New Glasgow, died on Wednesday, and was buried two hours after death. He was twenty years of age, and a native of Rustico. He contracted the disease while visiting the Sevidant family on Long Street.

OTHER CASES.

The case of the boy McLaren, at Georgetown, is a very bad one. The patient, we learn, cannot recover.

The case at Sturis is a mild one. The patient is doing well, and there is no appearance of others contracting the disease.

PRECAUTIONS AT ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

The Health Officer at St. John's, N. F., has sent the following despatch to this city: ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 29.

To Health Officer, Charlottetown: See that crews of all vessels coming here from the Island are carefully examined by the Health Officers and vaccinated, as they will be subject to strict quarantine regulations.

IN THE CHURCHES.

In most of our churches, reference was made yesterday to the smallpox visitation. The Rev. Job Shenton's sermon was one of great eloquence and power. His text was taken from the 101st Psalm, 1st verse: "I will sing of mercy and judgment." This psalm, he said, has been called "The Householders Psalm." The German have called it the "Mirror of Magistrates." David states how he will govern his household and the servants of his palace. David's harp here gives two notes, which blend harmoniously "mercy and judgment." The first note is "mercy." The song is to God whose mercy endureth forever. From the lowest minor note to the highest major note on this scale, it is mercy. (1.) Governmental mercy. God's rule is over all. "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice." We are under a government of mercy and justice, and are glad. Wisdom characterizes God's rule—more sunshine than cloud, more fine weather than storm. The thunder cloud is spanned with the bow, whose colors blend as all the attributes of Deity blend in the government of the world. "The Lord reigneth—tremble!" We get our ideas of power by comparison. The wave that lifts the vessel on the rocks, the wind that sweep along, the silent law of force in the universe. He that launches the tempest and guides the stars is the God that rules. Sing of providential mercy. It touches us everywhere. Are not aware of danger. The young man a few days ago did not know that death was so near, as he went forth to his work. On Thanksgiving Day, as we sat in this church, we did not know that a disease, subtle and deadly, had been stealthily creeping in so many homes. But like a bolt out of a clear sky it smote us with its startling suddenness and its terror. Said the preacher, I could only repeat for days the words of the 91st Psalm: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." For the safety of our homes, our families, let us sing of mercy. Here reference was made to health and domestic comfort. (3) Sing of redeeming mercy. God's love great to men. The sin, rebellion, wickedness of the world, the cause of that display of love in the incarnation, redemption and intercession of Christ. Sing of this mercy. Need it every hour. Perpetual mediation implies perpetual mercy. Kept by that mercy every hour. Gratitude is here urged in view of that governmental, providential and redeeming mercy. The second note of the song is judgment. Clouds and darkness are about God; rig'ousness and justice are the habitation of His throne. Governments exist to carry out law. Disorder must follow the failure of justice. These points were here presented. Sentiment may arise about the judgment upon murder. It was provoked. The law holds that the murderer ought not to allow passion to control him. The man was drunk. You go back of the act and judge that a man ought not to destroy his reason by drink. Political reasons. The man whose hands were imbrued in the blood of the citizens of this land, who was guilty of treason, ought to die. Justice demanded it. The majesty of the law, not political reasons or race, demands the execution of a just sentence. I do not, said the preacher, plead for harshness, nor do I speak as from a political standpoint, but I speak according to the principles of justice. You must maintain law for personal and public safety. It in this city you

paralyze the arm of the law two or three men could terrorize the whole population. Let the arm strike hard, let it strike surely, and you have safety.

Justice is seen in judgment upon personal sins. David found it so in the case of Uriah, and though he sinned, his people suffered. A distinction must be made between what God does, and what He permits. These illustrations were given. Liquor is sold legally or illegally. The seller gets rich—flaunts his riches. The drinker gets poor—pauperism, want and crime follow. You have police, magistrates, almshouses, jails, etc. These are the effects. You stand around a pestiferous swamp giving medicine to the diseased. Why not remove the cause? "If you do not strangle the liquor traffic it will strangle you." The smallpox is in our midst. You know how it has spread. In the hospital, the flagged houses, the terror of the people, the paralyzing of business, you have the effects. But why not remove the cause? Every house of ill-repute ought to be closed and so stamp out the cause. A tribute was here paid to the Mayor, Board of Health, and Citizen's Committee, and to the public opinion so general that has supported all measures for the isolation and suppression of the disease. Finally all were urged to put their trust in this God, whose mercy and justice blend in the government of all our lives, and to prepare for suffering, doing, dying and triumphing.

PRECAUTIONS AT BRADALBANE.

At the first meeting of the Board of Health for Lot 67, recently appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, held at Bradalbane on the 27th November, the following resolutions were passed:—

- 1. That all persons within the said Lot be ordered to get vaccinated within fourteen days from date, and in the event of neglecting or refusing this order, legal steps will be taken to enforce the same.
2. That a committee, composed of Donald McKenzie, Allan Martin, Alex. McLennan, James Stephenson, Michael Goodwin and James Cousin be named by this Board, to whom and from whom all reports of the smallpox shall be received and communicated to any of the members of the said Board of Health.
3. That all householders use disinfectants, and scatter lime freely about their premises.
4. That without an order from the Health Officer at Bradalbane, no goods of any description coming to Bradalbane, County Line or Fredericton, by railway or public highway conveyance, from Charlottetown, Montreal or any other infected place, or if there is reason to believe that the said goods would be coming from such places, they shall be quarantined.
5. That all persons coming from Charlottetown, Victoria, or any other infected place, by train or otherwise, from date, shall be quarantined for fourteen days.
6. That all Churches, Schools and public meetings in said Lot 67, be closed for fourteen days from this date.
Bradalbane, Nov. 28, 1885.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The local government of New Brunswick have passed the following orders, rules and regulations for compulsory vaccination:—

- All persons resident or being in the following cities, towns and parishes within the province, viz:—Cities of St. John, Portland, Fredericton, towns and parishes of Moncton, Woodstock, St. Stephen, Milltown, and parish of Shediac, who have not been vaccinated within seven years, or who have not had smallpox, or who by actual experiment have not recently been found susceptible to the vaccine disease, shall without delay be vaccinated.
The Board of Health in each city, town and parish mentioned above, shall by resolution determine in which of the following ways in their respective localities, public vaccinations within the meaning of these orders shall be affected, viz: (a) whether by allowing or requiring the vaccinating officer to vaccinate at the residence of the persons to be vaccinated; or (b) by requiring the attendance of all persons capable of attending, at some suitable public place to be selected for the purpose to be vaccinated.
The cost of all public vaccination and of inspection shall be borne and paid by the city, town or parish within which such public vaccinations takes place.
The Board of Health has power to require the attendance at a public place for the purpose of vaccination, and every person attending shall be entitled to have public vaccination effected upon him.
Any person interfering with the vaccinating officer, inspector or constable, and any person who omits to attend for public vaccination, when required to do so, without reasonable excuse, or any person refusing to admit the inspector or vaccinating officer between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. shall pay a penalty of \$20.
No inspector shall enter a building for the purpose of inspecting except between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. This rule does not apply to the executing of the receipt of the chairman of the Board of Health or Health Officer.

NOTES.

The John T. Crockett who is suffering from smallpox at the hospital, is not Mr. John T. Crockett, of the firm of J. H. Myrick & Co. The former is a tailor.

Mrs David Ingles, Brighton Road, who was reported ill of smallpox a few days ago, is pronounced by the doctors to be free of the disease. She never contracted it.

A number of the infected and suspected houses under quarantine have been relieved—the full term of thirteen days having expired without any appearance of the disease.

The London House Tailoring establishment has been thoroughly fumigated and scrubbed, the walls white-washed and the doors and woodwork painted,—so that all suspicion of infection has been removed from it.

A Richibucto despatch of the 27th inst. says:—The arrival of the schooner Claymore from Charlottetown on Wednesday, caused an excitement and uneasiness here and at Kingston. The Claymore entered to-day with a clean bill of health from Dr. Landry. The representations by residents to the Attorney General, about prospective chances of visitation of an epidemic, resulted in the following words from the leader: "When occasion requires, telegraph, and within twenty-four hours we will appoint a Board of Health."

Smallpox.

EXPERIENCES IN THE MONTREAL HOSPITAL—THE DREADFUL SCENES TO BE WITNESSED.

(Fredericton Gleaner.)

Mr. Sherman W. Boone, in a letter to his friends, which they have consented to have published, gives a description of the smallpox sufferers, and the treatment of patients in Montreal. He writes that when it was discovered he had smallpox he was put in a room by himself for five hours until the smallpox van arrived. This van is used for conveying the patients to the hospital, and looks, he says, very much like a bread cart, except that it is built on a sloven and the roof is higher. On the floor of the van is a mattress, and along the side is a seat and a little stove in the corner. There is an 8x10 pane of glass in the door behind. The cart is drawn by one horse, and two young men are in attendance, one of whom stands on the step behind to watch the patient inside, while the other drives. Writing of his own case he continues: "I was put in the van, and, not feeling sick

enough to lie down, took a position on the seat. We went along the streets at a snail's speed—the children running out into the street to get a glimpse at the new victim through the small window, and, in fact, everybody seemed anxious to find out who the unfortunate was.

"After half an hour's ride the van came to a halt, and, backing up to a door, I was let out and ushered in to a large room about 40 x 50 feet. A strange medley met my ears, for there I was surrounded by some thirty smallpox patients in all stages of the disease. Here was one, who, in his delirium, was determined to get up and go out of doors, and making every attempt to dodge the nurses, who were running to catch him. Another was singing as well as he could with swollen tongue and throat all raw; while others too weak to rise or speak lay moaning and attempting to get at their faces with their swollen hands in order to tear their flesh from their cheeks, and pools of blood are consequently left on their pillows. The nurses are busy all the time, running from cot to cot to give this patient a drink, whether a sleeping draught, another piece of ice, and so on. I was conducted to a bed. It was a hard place to look for rest, but I knew of no alternative, so obeyed. My clothes were then taken from me, and I was made to consider myself one of the unfortunate inmates. By this time it was night, and as the room was lighted by electricity, I had a good chance to look around. About three feet from me lay a young Scotchman. His face was badly swollen, but he will recover. Near me on the right was a young Canadian, now convalescent. Next below me a boy about ten years old, wildly delirious and screaming with might and main. He died shortly after. The next man was slightly better but covered with boils and in an awful state. Next was a man very low, face swollen past all recognition, tongue of enormous size, and head resting in a pool of blood. His hand being free he had torn the diseased flesh from his cheeks. I saw him before coming out. He will live but will be a hard looking creature. On the opposite side of the room lay a young man, as I afterwards learned, stricken with black smallpox. He died bleeding from the nose, lungs and in fact from all parts of the body, in dreadful agony. His was the saddest case I witnessed while there. Enough for individual cases, to give you some idea of life in a smallpox hospital. When a patient dies, he is rolled in a sheet and carried out to the dead house, where he is placed in a pine box, taken to the graveyard and buried in a general grave. He dies without a word to his parents, or any earthly friend, except the nurses.

"After stopping in that ward two days, I was removed to a private ward, which had been occupied before. After this I did not see so much suffering, except when I went the rounds in company with the doctor, when I was getting better. The Protestants and Catholics are in different buildings. There were, when I left the hospital, about 200 Catholics and 45 Protestants, besides the many who are sick in isolated houses. I found the nurses in the hospital all very kind and willing to do everything they could to relieve the suffering patients. Plenty of fruit is constantly sent to the hospital, and all the provisions are nicely cooked and served. As no one is allowed to come in the building except those in charge, I found it terribly lonesome and dreary. A minister, however, calls every other day, and holds service Sunday afternoon." Mr. Boone was in the hospital in all sixteen days, and has now so far recovered from the disease as to be able to resume his medical studies. He says he caught the disease somewhere in New Brunswick and strongly advises all his friends to get vaccinated.

The Grit Invention Faculty.

"Pica" in Toronto News) The special correspondents are still bothering their brains trying to find out what started Sir John off to England in that singularly abrupt and sky-rocket manner. A careful collection of the various reasons given makes a queer medley. Here they are, and each is vouched for as the only true and correct reason by some truthful correspondent:— To see Blake. For Blake to see him. For his health. To see Dr. Clarke. To see Tupper. To send Tupper back. To take Tupper's place. To get a new title. To be made an earl. To fix the fishery question. To arrange for reciprocity. To look after Canada's exhibit at the big show. To make himself solid with the new Imperial government. To tell the Queen his newest story. To flood Quebec with regular troops. To get out of the way of the French. To ask for a revision of the constitution. To mystify the Grits. To make the Globe howl. And lie. And abuse him, And thereby increase his popularity.

Elections in Great Britain

In Longford, Josiah McCarthy and Wilson, Conservatives, have been nominated. The following are the latest returns:— East Mayo Dillon is elected unopposed. Scarborough—Sir G. R. Sitwell, Conservative, who carried Scarborough three previously, is defeated. Greenock—T. Sutherland, Liberal, is re-elected. Davidson, a London barrister, extreme radical, and reformer and friend of Bradlaugh, received 65 votes. Glasgow Tradesunion division—A. C. Corbett, Liberal, 4,374; J. Somerville, Conservative, 3,240; Greaves, land reformer, Davitt's candidate, 86. Glasgow, Budget division—E. Russell, Liberal, editor of Liverpool Post, 3,590; Maitland, Conservative, 3,478; Forsyth, Davitt's candidate, 958. Blackfriars—Mitchell Henry, Liberal, 2,759; C. Mangham, Conservative, 3,137; Maxwell, Davitt's candidate, 1,156. Central Division—Beith, 5,849; Baird, 4,778. Camlachie—Nielt, 4,047; Reid, 2,883. C. Regie Division—D. Cameron, Liberal, 5,662; Cunningham, 4,133. Midlothian—Gladstone, 7,874; Dalrymple, 3,245. The latest returns show 131 Liberals, 124 Tories and 18 Parnellites elected thus far. The Tory net gain is 20.

NEW STORE North River Bridge.

L. E. PROWSE has opened, in Mr. George Dockendorff's Store, at North River, with a First-Class Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing and Groceries, Which he will Sell at LOW PRICES.

The people need have no fear of Small Pox in the Goods, as I import direct from the English markets, and ever since the outbreak of the disease in the city the goods have been thoroughly fumigated, so there can be no possible chance of infection in the Goods. The people at North River will find this a great convenience, as it will save them the trip to town, and they can buy just as cheap at home. The Store in the city will be continued as usual. I need not say anything about the Low Prices, as all know I sell Cheap.

L. E. PROWSE, Sign of BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street. Ch'town, Nov. 24th, 1885.

A. S. URQUHART, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE. Special Features in Life & Accident Insurance. Representing an Aggregate Capital of

THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS

- Lancashire Insurance Company, of England. CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London. CAPITAL, TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS.
British America Assurance Company, of Toronto. CASH CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
Citizens Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Canada. CAPITAL, OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Guarantee Company of North America. CAPITAL, THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A. S. URQUHART, General Insurance Agent. Brown's Block, Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. [Nov 19] TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, 83 QUEEN STREET.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK, NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

UNSURPASSED FOR VALUE!

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Nov. 19.—wkly.

TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THIS COMPANY is now ready to transmit written and verbal messages, by Telephone, between Charlottetown, Hunter River, County Line, Freetown, Keusington, Summerside and St. Eleanor's, at the following Rates:— From Station to Station, when the distance is 5 miles or under, for each five minutes' conversation, or part thereof, 10 Cents. do do do 5 to 10 miles, 20 " do do do over 10 miles, 25 "

Written messages, subject to Company's conditions, will be sent from Station to Station at following Rates:— When distance does not exceed 10 miles, for twenty words or under, 15 Cents. When distance is greater than 10 miles, 25 " For each additional word one cent extra.

A discount of 20 per cent from the above rates will be made to lessees of instruments. Written messages will be delivered in Charlottetown within city limits; from all other receiving offices within a quarter of a mile from said offices. Special rates will be made for delivering at greater distances. All communications and messages must be prepaid. The Company is prepared to lease Telephone Instruments in Charlottetown and Summerside at established rates, and to treat with persons requiring private or toll lines. For further information apply to the Subscriber, at Charlottetown

ROB ANGUS, MANAGER.

Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1885—1yer eod

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

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 ROOTS, as being extra durable, the soles being fastened on with Brass Nails, smoothly finished 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. DORSEY, GOFF & CO. Ch'town, Sept. 2nd, 1885.

APPLES.

AT Auction Rooms, WEDNESDAY, 2d December, at 11 a. m., 100 barrels, in Baldwin's, Pippins, Tompkins and others. A strictly choice lot—every barrel warranted. Parties wanting a first-class family Winter Apple will do well to attend. A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. Nov. 30—21

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Charlottetown at 6.10 a. m., daily (Sundays excepted) for Summerside, until close of navigation at that port; returning every evening on arrival of steamer from Point du Chene. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1885. —11 mo to th sat wk prs 1

J. H. BELL & CO., Custom Boot & Shoe Makers.

CUSTOM work got up in the latest style, neat and up to the times, Good stock and workmanship second to none. Orders Filled Prompt—Prices Reasonable.

We also keep on hand a quantity of Shre Findings, with a good assortment of Fashionable Hats, in Men's, Women's, Boys', Misses', Gents' and Children's, which we sell Cheap.

J. H. BELL & CO., Sign of the BIG BOOT, Upper Great George St., 2nd door to Knight & Son. Nov. 30, 1885—1mo 2w

DIVIDEND.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF P. E. I., Charlottetown, Nov. 26, 1885. NOTICE is hereby given that a half-yearly dividend, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT, per annum, on the paid up capital stock of this Bank has been this day declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, December 3rd. By order of the Board, F. MITCHELL, Cashier. Nov. 26—tl dec3

1000.

One Thousand Tins New Canned Goods Prices Reduced.

Salmon, Lobsters, Sardines, Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Peaches, W. K. Lewis' Pineapples, Celebrated Brand. Condensed Milk, Condensed Coffee and Milk. Cooked Corned Beef, only 20 cents per pound (more economical than buying uncooked meat).

The Quality of the above we can Recommend.

BEER & GOFF.

Nov. 25, 1885. Special Notice.

THE General Office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, for this Province is, for the present, at the Agency of the "Royal Insurance Company," of Liverpool, McEachern's Building, Queen Street. Nov. 20, '85—2w eod pat, her union 2w

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—600 Geese and Turkeys; also 200 small carcases Pork.—Whealy Bros., corner Great George and Fenton Streets. nov30 1wk wky it

CHARIAGES, Buggies, &c., stored from now until June, 1886, in a large, dry warehouse (no cattle near premises) for \$2, in advance.—D. O'M. Reddy, Jr.—no6 1w eod

WANTED—A competent Workman to take charge of the woodwork in a carriage factory. Apply to Younker & O'Gr. no4

FOR SALE—A balance of 15 barrels of cement, to clear, at \$3.25; general price \$4. Apply at this office. oct19 it

BOARDERS—Two or three gentlemen or lady Boarders may find comfortable accommodation by applying to Mrs. William Kennedy, Brick House, Hillsborough Park. sept 11

FOR SALE—600 loads nice dry Kindling Wood; 500 loads Hardwood, at Wood Yard, corner of Prince and Fitzroy Streets. Delivered in any part of the city.—WILLIAM BURNER. eod 11—out3

TO LET—The large brick Store on Queen Street, next to J. D. Macleod. Possession given first of May. Apply to A. White. sept 7—2w pat