MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

A Great Event

In one's life is the discovery of a remedy for some long-standing malady. The poison of Scrofula is in your blood. You inherited it from your ancestors. Will you transmit it to your offspring? In the great majority of cases, both Consumption and Catarrh originate in Scrofula. It is supposed to be the primary source of many other derangements of the body. Begin at once to cleanse your blood with the standard alterative,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several months I was troubled with scrofulous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle

Restored My Health

and strength. The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious."—Frederico Mariz Fernandes, Villa Nova de Gaya, Portugal.

"For many years I was a sufferer from scrofula, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avoca, Nebr.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. $1, six $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sunday excepted) at No. 22 Canterbury street.

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher.

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General advertising $1 an inch for first insertion and 25 cents an inch for continuations. Contracts by the year at Reasonable Rates.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE LATEST MOVEMENT FOR RECIPROCITY.

There seems to be no doubt that a communication has been received at Ottawa from the government of the United States expressing the readiness of President Harrison to negotiate regarding a new reciprocity treaty. It is not necessary to inquire into the motive which has prompted the government of the United States to take this step. It may be due to the political shipwreck which overtook the Republican party at the recent elections, or it may be the result of more worthy motives; we must accept the fact as we find it. And if the proposals made are of such a nature that Canada can entertain them, then we should consider them fairly without reference to the motive which brought about this result. The views of the GAZETTE in regard to the old reciprocity treaty of 1854 or a treaty similar, in its provisions embracing raw materials, unmanufactured articles and natural products will meet with the approval of the GAZETTE and we believe of the vast majority of the people of Canada. The GAZETTE will not favor unrestricted reciprocity or any other scheme for the destruction of our manufacturing industries. It will be the duty of the government when entering upon these negotiations for reciprocity to insist that they shall be concluded within a reasonable period, and not kept hanging for the purpose of affecting elections in the United States or in Canada.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

The Brooklyn Eagle, in an editorial headed "A Diplomatic Matter" has this to say in regard to the reference of the Behring Sea question to the Supreme Court of the United States:—

Any impression that the British government has made a clever flank movement by requesting the United States supreme court to define the rights of this country in Behring sea is already dispelled. Those rights are the legitimate subject not of litigation, but of diplomacy. They are being discussed by the parties to the controversy in conformity with well established international usage. There is an air of characteristic assurance and complacency about the British pretension that the institution of a law suit will, in effect, supersede the negotiations carried forward by Secretary Blaine; but there is no likelihood that Mr. Blaine will in consequence withdraw his suggestion for arbitration or that he contemplates abandonment of American claims of supremacy in the disputed waters. The notion that the judicial branch of the government could in any event displace the executive in the exertion of its constitutional prerogatives is not the least of the fallacies which have appeared on the opposite side of the pending discussion. Nothing could be clearer than that the matter is, in its present stage, one for the consideration of the President and his advisers and not one for our highest legal tribunal. Our Canadian neighbors or their prompters across the Atlantic will gain no substantial advantage by "going to law."

All this sounds very cool and confident, but is it true? The statement that the definition of the legal rights of the United States in Behring Sea is not a question of law, but of diplomacy, certainly not true. All the arguments is of Mr. Blaine in the course of his correspondence with Lord Salisbury have been addressed to the legal aspect of the question. The constitution of the United States has placed the Supreme Court above congress in the sense that it can pronounce the acts passed by congress to be unconstitutional, but the argument of the Eagle would place Mr. Blaine or any future secretary of state above both congress and the Supreme court. If the United States are afraid to submit their rights in Behring Sea to the adjudication of their own Supreme Court let them say so plainly, and the world will understand the meaning of their refusal, but it is absurd to invent excuses for a course of conduct which will be held to proceed not from a deference to the law and the usage of nations but from fear of both. It is certainly surprising to find the Eagle, a Democratic newspaper, the friend of clean and honest methods of government taking the side of Mr. Blaine who hopes to aid the waning fortunes of his discredited party by keeping up an angry contest with the British government over a matter which is purely a question of international law proper to be settled by some competent tribunal. The people of the United States are always boasting of the excellence of their Supreme Court, why should they fear to trust it to define their rights in Behring sea?

HEART FAILURE.

An American, when questioned about the death of an acquaintance, answered that "he died of strangulation." Had he been disposed to enter into particulars he might have added, "at the end of the hangman's rope." Many years ago when men in the full vigor of manhood were suddenly prostrated by the hand of death, it was said that they died by the visitation of God, but of late it is the custom to say that they die of heart disease or heart failure—in most cases of the latter. Heart failure is the last malady of man. He loses his memory, sight, hearing; his limbs become paralyzed but so long as his heart performs its functions he lives. When it fails death ensues. As life invariably ceases when the heart ceases to perform its functions, and then only, to say a man died of heart failure is nothing more than to say that he died without any apparent cause. But it appears to us that there are causes for these failures of the heart, for which that organ, which is never inactive from the moment of our birth until the moment of our death, has no responsibility, and which in many instances, though not in all, may be avoided. The newspapers speak of heart failure, that is, sudden death, as much more frequent than in former years, and intimate that a malady affecting the heart is becoming alarmingly prevalent. But we must consider that fifty years ago this continent had but about half the population it has to-day, and that diseases from any cause were then only about half as frequent as now. We must consider further, that fifty years ago we were without many of the means of communication which we now enjoy. Matters which now occupy columns in their recital were then dismissed with a paragraph or ignored altogether. Fifty years ago if the Mississippi overflowed its banks and raised havoc from Vicksburg to the gulf, after a few weeks the newspaper in the east would chronicle the event, but now if an Arizona miner dislocates one of his shoulders the same day it is telegraphed over the length and breadth of the continent. Consequently, hearing more of all the world's doings, we hear more of heart failure or sudden death. We have great faith in the heart. It is a sturdy organ. It began its mysterious drum beat when we were born. It has never ceased and will never cease until the moment of our death. In deadliest peril, through all the ages, its beat has often been as regular as the ticking of a timepiece. In sorrow, disgrace and misfortune, while the hair grew white it has kept beating on. The spirit might break, but it refused to break. Even by those for whom life had lost every attraction it could not be silenced or ignored. That sturdy organ, the heart, however, has a limit to its capacity for endurance, as well as the hand or brain. But unless hereditarily weak it is almost invariably equal to the strain of reasonable physical and mental labor, of reasonable pleasures and their accompanying sorrows. It is unreason in one of these, in the opinion of a layman, which in most cases brings about heart failure. Heart failure results from excessive physical exercise, such as lifting heavy weights, rowing, racing and trials of strength and endurance. It is one of the penalties of intemperance, and of the excessive use of tobacco, coffee or tea. Many of the first may be guarded against, many are so constituted that from the latter there seems to be no protection. If, however, all would consider how utterly frivolous are all other than mental and moral distinctions, how unavailing are regrets for past failures and hopes for future successes, working faithfully in the present, trusting that in the time to be they will receive their due reward, we believe that what is called heart failure would soon be known only as a malady of the past.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We publish elsewhere in this issue an interesting account of the composition of Dr. Koch's wonderful lymph and its effects as shown by his own experiments. Millions are awaiting with anxiety the final verdict as to the efficacy of this remedy.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition is to be held in Halifax this year, that city having offered $12,000 towards the exhibition which is double the sum offered by any other town in Nova Scotia. This is an interesting fact for our city fathers and our citizens generally to remember.

It is thought that the bill for the free coinage of silver which has already passed the Senate will also pass the House of Representatives and go to the president for approval. It is not at all likely that it will be approved, but the fact that such a bill can pass both houses of congress is an alarming sign of the times.

We congratulate the exhibition association directors on their decision to have another show this year. They have acted in accordance with the GAZETTE's advice and consequently have acted rightly. As soon as the last exhibition was over the GAZETTE declared that it should be repeated this year, and it has maintained this view in several articles written since that time. Let every person now co-operate heartily in the work of making the exhibition of 1891 a great success.

Referring to the recent statement in our columns that Mr. A. E. Killam is a Liberal Conservative in Dominion politics and a supporter of the government of Sir John A. Macdonald, the Moncton Times remarks:—

We do not know what authority the GAZETTE has for classifying Mr. Killam as a Liberal Conservative. True, Mr. Killam has in times past declared himself a Liberal Conservative but in no election contest has he ever shown himself by his works to be one. Previous to the election of 1878, Mr. Killam professed to be in sympathy with the liberal conservative party. On that occasion he made certain promises which he never fulfilled, and he has since admitted that he voted for the grit candidate. Under the circumstances Mr. Killam can scarcely be classed as a Liberal Conservative, but concerning his real views on Dominion politics the Times knows little and cares less. This is not a question of Dominion but of provincial affairs.

The GAZETTE's authority for classifying Mr. Killam as a Liberal Conservative is the Parliamentary Companion, which says of him:—"He is a Liberal Conservative. Believes in protection, particularly for goods that can be manufactured in his country. Fully believes in the national policy." Rose's Cyclipædia of Canadian Biography says of Mr. Killam:—"In politics he is a Liberal Conservative." While making this explanation we are heartily in accord with the Times in its declaration that the political views of a man in Dominion politics ought not to be considered in a provincial contest. It would be well if the Times could succeed in converting the Sun to this reasonable view.

KOCH'S SECRET DISCLOSED

THE PROFESSOR TELLS HOW HE EXPERIMENTED AND DISCOVERED.

The Ingredients made Known—A Glycerine Extract From the Cultivation of Tubercle Bacilli—Action and Effect of Lymph.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The long talked of secret of the ingredients entering into the composition of Professor Koch's famous lymph is made public to-day. Professor Koch says:

Since publishing, two months ago, the results of my experiments with the new remedy for tuberculosis, many physicians who received the preparation have been enabled to become acquainted with the properties through their own experiments. So far as I have been able to review the statements published and the communications received by letter, my indications have been fully and completely confirmed.

Before going into the remedy itself, I deem it necessary, for the better understanding of its mode of operation, to state briefly the way by which I arrived at the discovery. If a healthy guinea pig be inoculated with the pure cultivation of German kultur of tubercle bacilli, the wound caused by the inoculation mostly closes over with a sticky matter and appears, in its early days, to heal. Only after ten to fourteen days a hard nodule presents itself, which, soon breaking, forms an ulcerating sore, which continues until the animal dies. Quite a different condition of things occurs when a guinea pig already suffering from tuberculosis is inoculated. An animal successfully inoculated from four to six weeks before is best adapted for this purpose. In such an animal the small indentation assumes the same sticky covering at the beginning, but no nodule forms. On the contrary, on the day following, or the second day after the inoculation, the place where the lymph is injected shows a strange change. It becomes hard and assumes a darker coloring, which is not confined to the inoculation spot, but spreads to the neighboring parts until it attains a diameter of from .05 to 1 centimetre. In a few days it becomes more and more manifest that the skin thus changed is necrotic, finally falling off, leaving a flat ulceration, which usually heals rapidly and permanently, without any cutting into the adjacent lymphatic glands.

Thus the injected tubercular bacilli quite differently affects the skin of a healthy guinea pig from one affected with tuberculosis. This effect is not exclusively produced with living tubercular bacilli, but being the same whether, as I discovered by experiments at the outset, the bacilli are killed by a somewhat prolonged application of a low temperature, or by boiling heat, or by means of certain chemicals. This peculiar fact I followed up in all direction, and this further result was obtained—that killed pure cultivations of tubercular bacilli after rinsing in water, might be injected in great quantities under a healthy guinea pig's skin without anything occurring beyond local suppuration.

Professor Koch here interpolates a note that such injections belong to the simplest and surest means of producing suppuration free from living bacteria. Tuberculous guinea pigs, on the other hand, are killed by the injection of very small quantities of such diluted cultivations. In fact, within six to forty-eight hours, according to the strength of the dose, an injection, which is not sufficient to produce the death of an animal, may the vicinity of the place of injection. If the dilution is still further diluted until it is scarcely visibly clouded, the animals inoculated remain alive and a noticable improvement in their condition soon supervenes. If the injections are continued at intervals of from one to two days, the ulcerated inoculation wound becomes smaller and finaly scars over, which otherwise never does; the size of the swollen lymphatic glands is reduced, the body becomes better nourished and the morbid process ceases, unless it has gone too far, in which case the animal perishes from exhaustion.

By this means the basis of a curative process against tuberculosis was established. Against the practical application of such dilutions of dead tubercle bacilli there presented itself the fact that the tubercle bacilli are not absorbed at the inoculation points, nor do they disappear in another way, but for a long time remain unchanged and engender greater or smaller suppurative foci. Anything, therefore, intended to exercise a healing effect on the tuberculous process must be a soluble substance, which would be lixiviated to a certain extent by the fluids of the body floating around the tubercle bacilli, and be transferred in a fairly rapid manner to the juices of the body, while the substance producing suppuration apparently remains behind in the tubercular bacilli, or dissolves but very slowly. The only important point was, therefore, to induce, outside the body, the process going on inside, if possible, and to extract from the tubercular bacilli alone the curative substances. This demanded time and toil, until I finally succeeded, with the aid of a 40 to 50 per cent solution of glycerine, in obtaining an effective substance from the tubercular bacilli. With the fluid thus obtained I made further experiments on animals, and finally on human beings. These fluids were given to other physicians to enable them to repeat the experiments.

The remedy which is used in the new treatment consists of a glycerine extract, derived from the pure cultivation of tubercle bacilli. Into the simple extract there naturally passes from the tubercular bacilli, besides the effective substance, all the other matter soluble in 50 per cent of glycerine. Consequently it contains a certain quantity of mineral salts, coloring substances and other unknown extractive matter. Some of these substances can be removed from it easily. The effective substance is insoluble in absolute alcohol. It can be precipitated by it, though not, indeed, in a pure condition, but still combined with the other extractive matter. It is likewise insoluble in alcohol. The coloring matter may also be removed, rendering it possible to obtain from the extract a colorless, dry substance, containing the effective principle in a much more concentrated form than the original glycerine solution. For application in practice this purification of the glycerine extract offers no advantage, because the substances so eliminated are unessential for the human organism. The process of purification would make the cost of the remedy unnecessarily high.

Regarding the constitution of the more effective substances, only surmises may for the present be expressed. It appears to me to be derivative from albuminous bodies having a close affinity to them. It does not belong to the group of so-called tox-albumens, because it bears high temperatures and in the dialyser goes easily and quickly through the membrane. The proportion of the substances in the extract to all appearance is very small. It is estimated at fractions of 1 per cent. which, if correct, we should have to do with a matter whose effect upon organisms attacked with tuberculosis goes far beyond what is known to us of the strongest drugs.

Regarding the manner in which the specific action of the remedy on tuberculosis tissue is to be represented, various hypotheses may naturally be put forward. Without wishing to affirm that my view affords the best explanation, I represent the process myself in the following manner:

The tubercle bacilli produced when growing in living tissues the same as in artificial cultivations contain certain substances which variously and notably unfavorably influence living elements in their vicinity. Among these is a substance which in a certain degree o concentration kills or so alters living protoplasm that it passes into a condition that Weigert describes as coagulation necrosis. In tissue thus become necrotic the bacillus finds such unfavorable conditions of nourishment that it can grow no more and sometimes dies.

This explains the remarkable phenomenon that in organs newly attacked with tuberculosis, for instance in guinea pigs' spleen and liver, which are covered with grey nodules, numbers of bacilli are found; whereas they are rare or wholly absent when the enormously enlarged spleen consists almost entirely of a whitish substance in a condition of coagulation necrosis, such as is often found in cases of natural death in tuberculosis guinea pigs. The single bacillus cannot, therefore, induce necrosis at a great distance, for as soon as necrosis attains a certain extension the growth of the bacillus subsides and therewith the production of the necrotising substance. A kind of reciprocal compensation thus occurs, causing the vegation of isolated bacilli to remain so extraordinarily restricted as, for instance, in lupus and scrofulous glands. In such cases the necrosis generally extends only to a part of the cells, which then, with further growth, assume the peculiar form of riesenzelle, or giant cells. Thus, in this interpretation, follow first the explanation Weigert gives of the production of giant cells.

If now one increased artificially, in the vicinity of the bacillus, the amount of necrotizing substance in the tissue, the necrosis would spread a greater distance. The conditions of nourishment for the bacillus would thereby become more unfavorable than usual. In the first place, the tissue which had become necrotic over a larger extent would decay and detach itself, and, where such were possible, would carry off the inclosed bacilli and eject them outwardly, so far disturbing their vegetation that they would much more speedily be killed than under ordinary circumstances.

It is just in looking at such changes that the effect of the remedy appears to consist. It contains a certain quantity of necrotizing substance, a correspondingly large dose of which injuries certain tissue elements even in a healthy person, and perhaps the white blood corpuscles of adjacent cells, thereby producing fever and a complication of symptoms, whereas with tuberculous patients a much smaller quantity suffices to induce at certain places, namely, where tubercle bacilli are vegetating, and have already impregnated the adjacent region with the same necrotizing matter, more or less extensively necrosis of the cells, with the phenomena in the whole nected with it. Thus, for the present at least, it is impossible to explain the specific influence which the remedy in accurately defined doses exercises upon tuberculous tissue, and the possibility of increasing the doses with such remarkable rapidity and the remedial effects which have unquestionably been produced under not too favorable circumstances.

Professor Koch concludes with a reference to the duration of the remedy of the consumptive patients whom he described as temporally cured. Two have returned to the Moabit Hospital for further observation. No bacilli have appeared in their sputum for the past three months, and their physical symptoms have gradually and completely disappeared.

Within half an hour's drive of the New Glasgow post office there lives an aged couple—the husband is 79 and the wife 69—who are in prime health, with the promise of many years of life in store for them. They have been married for 53 long, happy years, have 12 children, 58 grand children, and 10 great grand children. For 69 of these children she has acted as doctress and nurse. If any woman in Nova Scotia, or even Canada has a record equal to this, then all the world wants to know who she is.

A deed conveying all the lands on the Keswick stream and its branches to Messrs. Gilman, Kilpatrick and Bennet, of Maine, and W. H. Lawrence, of Keswick, has been placed on the records of the county of York. The quantity of land conveyed jointly to the above parties was between 50,000 and 60,000 acres.

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Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

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The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 5th January, 1891.

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The cost of carrying out the work in the design is not to exceed $2500.00.

The site for the memorial is such part of the Old Burial Ground as may be decided on.

A premium of $50 will be awarded to the person whose design is accepted, said premium to be paid on satisfactory completion of the work.

The sum of $25 will be paid to the person whose design is considered next best.

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1050	Sacks Coarse Salt,
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100	" " " String Beans,
100	" " " Strawberries,
50	" " " Raspberries.
500	Packages Tea, All Grades,
150	Barrel and Case Pickles,
1000	Boxes Cigars, good to fine,
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