## Dr. Miller Brings Forward a Mass of Testimony and Argument to Prove His Theory That

AGAINST VACCINATION

THE PRACTICE IS A BIG HUMBUG.

Figures From English Authorities Showing That Inoculation Causes Disease and is Useless

AS A PREVENTIVE FOR SMALLPOX.

Quointiana From Men.cal Experts and Learned Men Taking the Same Ground.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1

Jenner, an English physician, discovered or rather adapted, the practice of vaccinstion in 1798. It was to take the place of inoculation, which practice was introduced into England by Lady Mary Wortley Montague in 1721. Inoculation is the introduction of smallpox lymph from one arm to another, while vaccination is the placing of lymph, secured from the calf, the calf hav-ing previously been contaminated by a tion of smallpox lymph from one arm to product of the grease sore of the horse. This contamination originated by the careless groomsmen who milked the cows after cleaning greasy hoofs. It was observed that milkmaids who contracted sores from diseased teats, showed an immunity from smallpox or at least had varioloid. This coming to Jenner's notice, he began experimenting and atter 20 or more years succeeded in having the practice legalized in a very peculiar manner as we shall see further on.

Previous to the practice of inoculation (not vaccination) or about the year 1738, amalipox and measles were looked upon with about the same concern, the one no more dangerous than the other, but after the introduction of inoculation the ravages of smallpox increased to such a degree in the following century and a halt that in 1840 it became necessary to make inoculation a penal offense. Something had to take the place of it, and so beggarly was medical practice at that time that practically the same thing was continued but called by a different name.

Vaccina or the cowpox never originates spontaneously in the cow and is not one of its natural disorders, and if anything like it did appear Jenner declared it worthless for vaccinal purposes. Please remember this.

### SOURCE OF VACCINE MATTER.

The cowpon, to which he ascribes these virtues, is a filth disease communicated from the greasy heels of ill-kept horses, as This grease disorder results from an inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the skin about the heels of a horse and is properly called eczema pustulosum The disease originates from a scrolulous condition, supervenes from exposure to wet and lack of cleanliness. This is the source of the original vaccine matter or cowpox.

The first vaccination was made upon a lad named James Phipps, who subsequently died of pulmonary consumption. Remem-ber this. Two years later, 1789, he vacelnated his own son, then 1½ years old, with swine pox-scarcely any animal escaped then-and between that year and 1792 ho repeatedly inoculated him with smallpox. This son was always delicate in health, and

tion. Such was the thinkien "Jengers John Hunter, voicing the sentiment of the profession at that time, says: "The introduction by inoculation of mineral or vegetable poisons into the blood is hazardous, but the introduction of animal products from an-other living body, be it man or cow, or even an ass, is infinitely more pernicious

The Royal Society, in 1797, refused admission to Jenner's treatise, but he succeede In persuading a number of aristocratic ladies to become amateur vaccinators, and thus is it seen that women had more to do with its introduction than anybody else.

pox spropagated from human beings through calves to human beings again. When in 1886, the Beaugency stock was dis-covered, averybody wanted it, and it could be obtained humanized or vitulated. That is, a child was vaccinated from the cow 18 years ago, and the virus has passed through some 400 or 500 transmissions, with many chances of having been corrupted. The vitulated stock has in like manner been handed down from calf to calf until the evidence of its genuineness would be questioned in any court. Upon what slight foundation the whole question of vaccinal virus rests! Mill-ions of vaccinations are made every year and were excellent, when in the Second Begi-ment, lodged precisely the same, in the same court, but no vaccinations had yet been made, not a single case of smallpox ex-isted." isted. In 1870 there were 30,000 Prussian soldiers

In 1870 there were 30,000 Prussian soldiers in hospital, all of whom had been vac-cinated and revacinated. In 1850, on the United States frigate Independence, were 560 persons and 116 cases of smallpox, 7 fatal, all with genuine marks. In 1864 a ship company of 212 persons, 31 cases of smallpox, 4 deaths. All vaccinated after voyage began.

In the Kingdom of Bavaria in 1871, were 30,742 cases of smallpox of whom 29,429 had n vaccinated.

July 15, 1871:

portant matter."

water-all

and of its claims as a protecting agent." Smallpox continued epidemic in spite of

In Chicago smallpox increased the more rigidly vaccination was enforced. In Mi-

don after vaccination, which is compulsory before the third month. London Lancet,

LIKE A PLAGUE.

vaccinated persons have suffered from small-pox. This is an alarming state of things.

Can we greatly wonder that the opponents of vaccination should point to such statistics as an evidence of the failure of the system?

It is necessary to speak plainly on this im

It will be seen by the above percentage of

deaths, that notwithstanding the advance-ment in medical science, hygiene, etc., that

the mortality was the same, practically, as

that before vaccinuation was introduced. The following table of results, before and

1723 to 1779, before vaccination, there were: Cases. Deaths. Per cent 24,894 4,707 18.83

BARBAROUS IN THE EXTREME

and abandoned long ago, as would also vac-

cination be, if it was not a convenient way to lay hands upon the public funds. Were the money spont for vaccinating used by boards of health in exercising their free pre-

IT SAVES NO LIVES.

to contend with zymoses, and that cleanli-

Alexander Von Humboldt said he clearly

211 398 1,655

lite.

fter vaccination, is of interest:

whole question of vaccinal virus rests! Mill-ions of vaccinations are made every year and nobody knows what they are made with. The whole process is hapharard. Upon Jen-ner's dictum that smallpox would be stamped out (?) vaccination was accepted. The Board of Health to-day buys its virus of those who make merchandise of it. "Put money in thy purse" was, in the beginning, and is to-day, the inscription upon the banner of anybody who has anything to do with it. been vaccinated. Annual report of Health Department of city of New York 1870-71: "This extraor-dinary prevalence of smallpox over various parts of the globe, especially in countries where vaccination has long been officially practiced; its occurrence in its most fatal forms in persons who gave evidence of hav-ing been well vaccinated and the remarka-ble susceptibility of people of all ages to re-vaccination are new facts in the history of this pestilence which must lead to reinvesti-gation of the whole subject of vaccination and of its claims as a protecting agent."

PROCESSES OF VACCINATION.

I need not recount the various methods of vaccinating. The operation is so simple that a layman can perform it as well as a legally qualified practitioner. The earlier vaccinations was performed by layman and ladies. When smallpox began to appear

the most rigorous enforcement of vaccina-tion. In Baltimore, 1882, there were 4,930 cases, of which 3,506 were children; deaths, 1,184, of which 959 were children. Of the vaccinated (2,853), 327 died. among the vaccinated it was indignantly denied at first, but when the failures be-came too numerous to be hidden, the fault was laid to the manner of vaccination and not to the thing itself. Amateur vaccination was discontinued, and the matter rele-gated to professional supervision, but with lan, in 1871, there were 17,109 cases only 278 of which were unvaccinated. In 1871-2 there were 11,174 cases of smallpox in Lonno better success. No one should be vaccinated except after

Inits summer a child of 11 years was vacci-nated who was incubating measles. The rash appeared purplish, come ensued and the child died. The indifferent manner in which children of all classes and conditions are brought under the rule is enough to excite the indignation of every right thinking man. It will not do to claim that the effects are harmless, for no less au authority than Sir James Poget says, "The action of vac-cine is to establish a permanent morbid condition of the blood."

There are instances innumerable where ecination has awakened a latent disease. A lady had a small tumor. She was vac-cinated, and it passed through the regular stages. Previous to this the tumor remained stationary, but in six months it increased from four ounces to eight pounds. Another case, aged 39, health good. Vaccination ran the regular course, leaving open ulcers which did not heal for several months. Before the ulcers healed diarrhea set in and persisted until the patient died of mesenteric tuberele.

If the Board of Health must vaccinate, why do they not exempt the scrofulous syphilitic, eczematous, etc., as well as those incubating or suffering any scute disease? Especially should those recovering from any of the zymotic diseases be exempt. Was that the case this summer when measles was epidemic?

### A FILTHY MIXTURE USED.

Read this: "The material was obtained from the Essex Market Dispensary, where it was gathered from that populous but filthy city. The mother was required to re-port at the dispensary on the 21st day of the vaccination. The scabs were taken off and dropped into an open mouthed jar. A suf-ficient amount of water was added from time to time to soften the scabs into a paste, into this filthy mixture the quills were

Could anything reeking more of filth be conceived of? Yet from this, thousands of unsuspecting people have been compelled by law to be vaccinated. Is it not frightful? Let us now see if we can learn what protection is afforded by this almost universal practice. Let us see if the end justify the despicable means. Does vaccination prevent smallpox in the vaccinated?

In examining this evidence, it must be barna ins niver that all the prosants, is bary presumptive evidence; for in no way can it be proven that any person would take smallpox even if not vaccinated. Whereas, upor the other hand, all the evidence produced is positive, for if a person is vaccinated and contracts smallpox, notwithstanding, in that case at least, it is a bumbag.

will present some facts that are enough to make the thoughtless think. It illustrates Let it be remembered that Jenner claimed was a preventive for life. He lived to see his mistake, for some of the vaccinated were attacked twice, and one case is reported where the man had five at certain conditions the death rate of a people Then he, Jenner, concluded that vaccination had to be performed every year 1,000,000 living. Nothing will vary it to a sensible degree except an alteration in the conditions of living. The prevalence of one disease means the to be effective. It must also be remembered that smallpox is a filth disease, that does not attack everybody, but only a percentage of the people. of the people. Florence Nightingale attests this and says: "I was brought up by scientific men and ignorant women to believe smallpox was a thing of which there was once a first subsidence of another. The law of compen-sation is shown, for instance, in Sweden. In 1825 smallpox killed 1,243, typhus 3,962. In 1829 smallpox killed 53, typhus rose to specimen, which went on propagating just as the first dog or pair of dogs, and that smallpox would not begin itself any more 9,264. In 1846 smallpox 2, and the total deaths from all causes 72,683. In 1851, smallpox being epidemic in spite of thorough vaccination, the deaths from that than a new dog would begin without there having been a parent dog. Since then I disorder was 2,488, and the general mortality have seen smallpox growing up in first specimens in close rooms or over-crowded wards where it could not by any possibility 72 506 Dr. Watt was astonished to find that though smallpox abated when vaccination came into fashion (it abated before this, have been caught, but must have begun. however), yet the death rate in general did not diminish. Look at the following figures DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX.

accination by law," says Constantin Hering. Vaccination is a disease, and no man ha

THE

vaccination is a disease, and no man has a right to disease another against his will. Disease is a crime, and never anything but the result of disobedience of law. No healthy person is a focus of disease, and since vaccination does not protect the vac-cinated it is a monstrous fraud upon human matching.

PITTSBURG, DISPATCH.

oredulity. The foregoing, taken largely from Dr. George Winterburn's book, is respectfully dedicated to the Board of Health, and is the

evidence upon which I became iconoclastic enough to call vaccination a "humbug." F. T. MILLER M. D.

### ASKS FOR A RECEIVER.

Settlement of a Building and Loun Associa tion Affairs Wanted.

Henry Semelrock, administrator of the estate of William Semelrock, vesterday filed a bill in equity against the Twenty-ninth Ward Building and Loan Association, asking for the appointment of a receiver for said association. It is alleged that the association conducted business until April, 1888. The officers then ceased to collect

ments from the stockholders, although the said association was not paid in full. Sub-sequently William Semelrock brought suit and obtained judgment for \$587 95, which amount still remains unpaid. A fi fa was

SWORE AT HIS TEAM.

### A Colored Driver and His Friend Get Into Central Station.

Thomas Redman. a stalwart colored man,

was arrested yesterday alternoon for disor-"The deaths from smallpox have assume derly conduct. Redman is the driver of a the proportions of a plague. Over 10,000 lives have been sacrificed during the past year in England and Wales. In London team, and getting angry with his horses he let loose with a volley of oaths that shocked 5,641 death have occurred since Christmas. Of 9,392 in smallpox hospitals 6,854 had been vaccinated. Taking the mortality at 1734 per cent of those attacked and the deaths this year in the whole country at 10,000 it will follow that more than 122,000 vaccinated percents have suffered from small.

the ears of Grant street pedestrians. Detective Murphy, of the Gilkinson Agency, undertook to arrest the driver and had quite a tussle in getting him to the Central station. John Shriver is alleged to have interfered with the officers while mak-ing the secret and machine lacked up. ing the arrest and was also locked up.

### BROUGHT IN A BIT LATE.

Marriage Receipts That Should Have Been

Returned Six Months Ago.

Rev. Francis X. Traxler, pastor of St. Wenceslaus' Church, yesterday returned to Register Conner a package containing 60 marriage receipts. Some of the receipts show the ceremonies to have been performed nearly six months ago. The law provides that a return of marriages must be made within 30 days under penalty of a fine. The Register has not yet decided what to do in the matter.

### Asks for an Injunction.

1725 to 1779, Defore vaccination, there were: Cases. Deaths. Per cent 24,994 4,707 18.83 1836 to 1881, after vaccination: Cases. Vaccination: 48,169, 84,528 9,048 18.78 This shows that vaccination had no effect Unit is now that vaccination and no effect Conrad Neuf yesterday filed a bill in in diminishing the percentage of mortality. Smallpox as treated now and smallpox as equity against Robert and William Gillespie, Si Andrews and William Wilder. The bill treated by the medical men of the eighteenth century is the same unmodified disease. It was to restrain the defendants from tearing down the fences and trees and appropriating the oil found on his farm in McCandless exacts the same ratio of victims, runs the exacts the same ratio of victims, runs the same course, is as fatal now as then. The poor Indians fare worse, for everyone of them vaccinated died of smallpox. But why multiply these statistical evi-dences of the unreliability of vaccination? Is these not anonch claudic size in the statistical evitownship. The plaintiff asks for an injunction to restrain the defendants.

### Notes From the Courts.

Is there not enough already given to justify my position that it is a humbug. It is co-temporaneous with bloodletting and the treatment of typhoid fever with boiling J. S. and J. G. KLEINFELTER have entered suit to recover \$4,675 from the Fourth Presby-terian Church, the amount alleged to be due on the church building.

YESTERDAY W. L. Bird brought suit in ejectment against A. W. Mellon, to secure an un ment against A. w. Menton, to secure an un-divided one-fourth of certain coal lands in Union, Chartiers and Lower St. Clair town-ships. This is the property about which Mr. Mellon recently asked for an injunction re straining Mr. Bird from interfering with it. The argument will be heard to-day.

### A FASCINATING PROGRAMME

rogative, that of looking up the hygienic condition of cities, greater good would be repares in the Thiricenth Free Organ

principle of right or justice constitutes a board of health-a collective physician, so to speak-that it should prescribe medicine, inoculative or otherwise, for one to absorb. Nowhere can it be shown that less small-Recital, This Afternoon. A fascinating programme will be presented this afternoon at the thirteenth free organ recital in Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, commencing at 3 o'clock. The occasion pox means fewer deaths, and right here I serves as the first public appearance in fevPROGRESS IN AFRICA Civilization Fast Taking the Place of Dark Continent Savagery. ENGLAND'S VAST POSSESSIONS. Comprising a Territory Eight Times the Mother Country's Size,

## BECOMING A WELL ORGANIZED STATE

SATURDAY, AUGUST

It is difficult to imagine anything more striking than the picture of an organized recognized. State springing out of the chaos of African savagery which is presented by the recent report of the British East Africa Company. We see working before our very eyes the very process under which the Indian Empire "rose like an exhalation" from the ruins of the sovereignty of the Moguls. In

the African Company's official documents, there is the same curious mixture of trade and high politics so familiar to the student of Indian history; the same interpenetration of the language and ideas of the counting house and of the Department of State; and, that the resemblance shall be absolutely complete, the same exaggerated display of deference and courtesy to the native potentates who are being rapidly pushed into the background by the advancing Englishman. Just as Clive and his cotemporaries seemed to delight in nominally abasing themselves before the nabobs they superseded, so the British East Africa Company assumes always an attitude of extreme humility. The directors, when giving an account to their shareholders of the amicable arrangement come to between them and Italy, gravely describe themselves as acting "with the knowledge and comment of His Highness the

Sultan of Zanzibar." This invocation of a sovereign, helpless and surrounded by foreigners in his little island thousands of miles away from the subject-matter of the negotiations, offers a curious parallel to the use often made in Bengal of the name and authority of the Great Mogul, who all the while was mis-erably playing at Emperor under a tattered canopy in his palace at Delhi, utterly at the mercy of the marauder who might think it worth while to rob him. Absurd as it sounds, we do not doubt. however, that this instinctive desire on the part of English founders of empire to wear a mask of hu-

applying pure reason to colonial extension usually adopted by the French.

### EXTRAORDINARY PROGRESS.

The system of sharing a portion of the revenues with a native overlord adopted by the East India Company, has also been fol-lowed by the British East Africa Company. At present, says a writer in the London Spectator, the company pay the Sultan of Zanzibar a fixed rent of \$36,000 per annum, plus 50 per cent of any net surplus revenue derived from the customs after payment of all administrative and other charges. This is always the first stage in the evolution of an Eastern State pensioner. How many years, we wonder, will pass before the Sul-tan of Zanzibar finds himself in the position of a mediatized Indiah Rajah?

The progress already achieved by the company has been extraordinarily rapid; but now that they have really succeeded in putting their house in order, we may look for an even quicker advance. How firmly they have now established themselves in their territory, is clearly brought out in the re-port. In the first place, they have got their boundaries distinctly marked out, and really know what does and what does not have now established themselves in their Germans, with Italy, and with various native chiefs, make their territorial limits as follows: They own a coast life of 400 miles, extending from Wanga at the month of the Umba river on the south, the place where the German territory begins, to the Juba river on the north, whence stretch the recent Italian annexations-the little isolated eral years in this city of D. D. Wood, the famous sightless organist of St. Stephen's P. Igland, Germany marches with the com-

the northward, the course of the Juba an

the Congo State are more accurately map

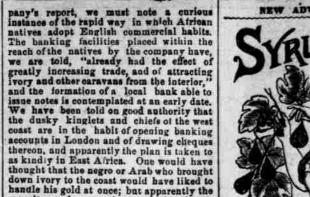
ains of the Moon.

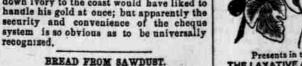
ped, be found to take in the actual Mount-

The company, having found exactly how

road practicable for baggage animals con-

far their sphere of operations extends.





condition of the **KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.** It is the most excellent remedy known to

When one is Bilious or Constipated PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP,

### HEALTH and STRENGTH NATURALLY FOLLOW.

delighted with it. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK. N. K. LOUISVILLE, KY.



A TANK INSPECTOR'S SUFFERING.

VIEWERS' REPORT-Pains in His Head, Caused by Catarrh, and

South side-

On the opening of Vine street, from Reed To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburg: The undersigned, Viewers of Street Improve-ments in the city of Pittsburg, appointed by the Court of Common Pieas of Allecheny county, and authorized by an ordinance passed on the ist day of August. A. D. 1885, a copy of which is hereto attached, to appraise the damages sustained in the opening of Vine street, from Reed street to Rose street, in the city of Pittsburg, and make an assessment therefor under the provisions of, and in accord-ance with an act of Assembly of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act au-thorizing and directing Councils of cities of the second class to provide for the improve-ment of streets, lances and alleys and publid highways, sewers and sidewalks, requiring

EXPENSES.

Jas. W. Forsythe. 38 feet. Henry Kamphane, 60 feet. Henry Evans, 40 feet. West side-

West side-A. Desper, 16, 17.38 feet. J. K. Lighthody, 17, 18,83 feet. Alfred Barres, 17, 18,83 feet. Martha Russell, 20 feet. Courad Keepler, 20 feet. Horman Meyerhoefer, 60 feet. Thos. P. Gibson, 13, 31 feet. George J. Herrmano, 35, 70 feet.

etfolly submitta

EDWARD JAY ALLEN, DANIEL WENKE, TIMOTHY O'LEARY, JE, PITTSBUEG, Jaly L 1890.

A NORDINANCE-FOR THE VACATION of a portion of Marbury street, former p Little avenue, in the Fourteenth ward, Pittee

Little avenue, in the Fourteenth ward, Pitte burg. Section 1-Be it ordained and enacted by the city assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That the portion of Marbury street (formerly Little ave-nue), commencing on the south side of Forbes street, between Mawhinney and Craig streets, Beiletield, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburg, and sz-tending in depth 100 feet to a 20-foot alley, be and the same is hereby vacated. Section 2-That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordi-nance. au-34

PITTSBURG, August 7, 1890. NOTICE 18 HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the report of Viewers on the construction of a sewer on Liberty and Center avenues and Graham street, from Winebiddle avenue to Two-Mile Run sewer, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Common Pleas within ten (10) days from date. E. M. BIGELOW, Chief of Denartment of Public Works.

Chief of Department of Public W

\$ 127 00

\$ 127 00

Viewers.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SYRUP

VIEWERS' REPORT-. On the opening of Clement alley, from Thirty-eighth street to Fortieth street. To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburg: The undersigned, Viewers of Street Improve-ments in the city of Pittsburg, appointed by the Court of Common Pieas of Allegheny county, and anthrized by an ordinance passed on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1888, a copy of which is hereto attached, to appraise the damages sus-tained in the opening of Clement alley, from Thirty-eighth street to Fortie h street, in the city of Pittsburg, and make an assessment therefor under the provisions of and in accord-ance with an act of Assemby of the Common-wealth of Pounsylvania, untitled "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 18th day of May, A. D.1889; respectfully report: That, having been first dally sworn and qualified according to law, they proceeded in the manner and according to the directions of said act, to discharge the duties of their ap-pointment; and having given the notices re-quired by said act, they viewed the premises and head all the allegations and evidence of the saveral parties claiming damages, and after full consideration thereof, find that no exper-or property has sustained any damage by reason of said improvement, that, after ascer-

## Presents in the most elegant form THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS JUICE

FIGS OF CALIFORNIA. Combined with the medicinal

full consideration thereof, find that no smer of property has sostained any damage by reason of said improvement, that, after ascer-taining the whole amount of costs, they made an assessment of the same upon the properties benefited by said improvement, and caused a plan to be made and prepared a statement, as required by said act, and having given to the owner of each lot ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the list day of July, A. D. 1880, at the office of the Board of Viewers, in the city of Pittsburg, heard all complaints and evidence, and after full con-sideration thereof, present the following re-port, showing the amount each property holder is entitled to pay as the proper portion of said cost. virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming an agreeable and effective laxative to permanently cure Habitual Constipation, and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive

# CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY

Printing ordinance and notices......\$ Printing viewers' report. Making plan and serving notices..... Viewers' time. ASSESSED.

EXPENSES.

10 00 63 00

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Viewers,

\$143 00

OFFICIAL-PITTSBURG.

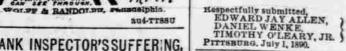
TIEWERS' REPORT-

Every one is using it and all are

SYRUP OF FIGS

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.







The Latest York State Swindle Discovered by a Drummer. New York Star.1 "I have found the checkiest swindle of the

actually made of wood and used largely for the purpose of adulteration. It was at Mt. Pleasant, on the little Ulster and Delaware Bailroad, that I first saw the mill. White beech trees are used. The wood has no flavor or color, and is hard and dry. The bark is peeled off and the logs are put on a carriage, which forces them against a cut-ting machine shaped like a pencil sharpener, except that it has five or six knives instead of one. These knives revolve at the rate of from 200 to 300 revolutions a minute, and the log is soon cut into fine shavings. After these are thoroughly dried they are put into a hopper and ground the same as wheat or corn.

from fine wheat, and is put in bags without any marking on except a tag with the ad-dress and sent to New York. Where they go here I don't know, but I learned from a workman at the mill that there is a prett big sale for the stuff. He said that part of it was used as paper stock and in the prepar ation of linerusta walton. That is the os-tensible purpose for which it is made, but a workman told me that a good deal of the stuff went into the hands of contractors to furnishing Indian rations, and that consid erable of it also went into the cheap bread sold in the Italian and Hebrew districts in the lower part of the city."

DEMOCRACY FOR ENGLAND.

The Downfall of the Present Government

Predicted for the Near Fature.

A Pittsburger yesterday received a letter

prominent members of the English Parlia-

ment, in which he predicts the final down-

fall of the present government and predicts

some radical and rather startling changes.

Saidhe: "Our government has made

mess of it this session, but if they make no further serious blunders it will not be nec-

essary for them to dissolve, unless decency

requires it, for two or two and a half years at least. Meanwhile they have an assured majority of about 80. My own belief is that if neither they nor we commit some act

of folly, or perform some act of superhu-man grandeur, that we will have a majority of at least 30 or 40, but out of the 350 or 400

members composing it there will be at the outside 40 moderate men. This means dis-

establishment and a very trying time for everybody. Our radical friends talk of a majority of 120, the result of which would

or four kingdoms, which I heartily advo-

cate, but no church, no House of Lords and democracy all around. I don't desire dis-establishment, but I do favor abolishing the

The gentleman is rather conservative in

age," said George Lord to me yesterday. Mr. Lord is a drummer, who keeps his eyes open when out on the road, and is greatly interested in matters pertaining to food adulteration. "It is wood flour," he continued. "Flour

1890.

"The flour comes out as fine and fragrant a

mility is grounded in reason. It has cer-tainly answered better than the plan of

These lady vaccinators periormed it upon thousands of persons. Counts and count-esses, dukes and followers espoused the cause, and finally in 1802 the King comnanded the Prime Ministers to request Parlument to award Jenner out of the public fund. Here have we at an early date as evidence of the rapacity of the vaccinators the greed of the benefactors (?) for public money, and, strange to say, the same thing obtains to this day. Jenner promised the King and Parlia-

ment that vaccination would put an end to smallpox. Not only was the people to be perfectly secure from death from smallpox, but they were to be equally secure from attack. There were absolutely to be no cases, and this when vaccination had been on trial for only six years. How perfectly absurd!

INDORSEMENT BY DOCTORS.

Now the medical profession, overawed by the attitude of court and nobility, found it convenient to withdraw their opposition and indorse what they previously rejected. To train with the majority seemed as much a necessary adjunct of public recognition then BS DOW.

Let us examine in the next place the sources of vaccingtion material. Jenner be lieved that smallpox, swine pox, cow pos and grease were varieties of the same dis He vaccinated his own son with swine pox. He used the grease virus (horse pox) in a large number of cases. In Spain goat pox was used, and Jenner claimed that the virus of these and various other animals were equally efficacious. also used arm to arm vaccination derived from the horse. It will be seen that he practiced five distinct things under the ame of vaccination.

Cow pox vaccination. Cow pox, child vaccinat

Horse pox (grease) vaccination. Horse pox, child vaccination.

variols, although he asserted that grease, sowpor and smallpor were all one disease In 1801 Gassner, of Gunsburg, inoculated a cow with variolous virus, and from this : nock of genuine vaccine lymph was obtained. Another stock was obtained from a pontaneous cowpox, and is called the Beaugeney stock, but it must be remembered that Jenner declared the spontaneous variety of cowpox as utterly worthless. Yet was this stock sent broadcast and thousands were vaccinated from it. Thus, in addition to the virus of various origin, we have variola,

Beaugency stock, which Jenner declared worthless, and the calf lymph, derived from amallpoxing a heifer from the vesicles of which calves are inoculated, from whence comes the lymph we now use. Calf Beaugency stock (worthless) and calf smallpox

### AUTHORITIES DIFFER.

Now, if as Jenner declared, the various poxes are one thing, simple, derivations from horse grease, it can make little difference through what animal it comes, pro-vided the animal is healthy. But authorities differ widely upon this point. Some elaimed that smallpox inoculation of cows produces "genuine vaccine lymph;" others show that it is a delusion to suppose that inoculation of cows with smallpox has ever produced cowpox, it produces smallpox, and nothing else, and is never transmitted into grease in the horse, or cowpox in the

Dr. George Wyld, of London, denied that vaccine lymph was obtained by calf smallpox inoculation, but modified smallpox espable of spreading smallpox among human beings. Thus, it appears that a large portion of the vaccination of to-day is nothing but a modified form of inoculation having smallpox as its basis, and contain ing nothing of Jenner's method what-ever. It is not cowpox, but small-

vious to vaccination was 3,000 per 1,000,000. but this estimate was declared unreliable The following results taken from hospital cases will give an approximate idea, but probably above rather than below the mark.

Date. Cases. Deaths. 1700-79.....42,145 7,555 of death 17.64 After examining many other tables of statistics, we conclude the above to be about the correct, about 18 cases per 1,000. With this liberal estimate it was shown that not half the people could have had the disease. The claim then that vaccination alone pro

covers a period prior to vaccination. In Boston in 1752, out of a population of 15,684, there were 5,545 cases of smallpox, with 539 deaths, or 9.7 per cent. This was before vaccination, but inoculation had been practiced for nearly 30 years. Uninfluenced by inoculation, it is altogether likely the death rate would have been less.

wine pox vaccination.

At no time did he inoculate the cow with is very fatal.

cowpox and the Beaugency stock. The present stock is derived from the thnt.

to such an extent that no con practitioner can recommend it as securing certain security against smallpox."

> In 1828 in Marseilles about 2,000 were at-In 1828 in marselles about 2,000 were at-tacked with smallpox who had been vac-cinated, and in 1831 in Wirtemburg 955 persons were attacked with smallpox after vaccination. The Register General of Sweden, in his official report, 1856, says that the effect of vaccination is little or

none or the system is highly defective. This had been performed and where the hygienic conditions as to space, ventilation and food

The estimated death rate for 30 years pre-

from the Glasgow death statistics: Smallpox decreased to less than one-third Per cent Measles increased over five times the num-

third. In the House of Commons in 1878 Sin Thomas Chambers said: "You cannot show that vaccination has saved a single

vents falls to the ground, for this estimate There may be no smallpox, but the disap there was an average of 1.051 from smallpox. The general death rate per thousand was

In the smallpox hospital, London, the number of cases of smallpox after vaccina-

tion has steadily increased from about 5 per cent in 1800 to 44 per cent in 1845, 64 per cent in 1855, 78 percent in 1865, 90 per cent in 1875, and is now about 96 per cent of the whole number admitted. During the smallpox epidemic in 1880-2, the num vaccinated cases very largely exceeded the unvaccinated, and of the latter, the vast majority were children, in whom the disease

In 1803 the first report of the Vaccina Pock Institute savs: "It is not manifest that the vaccine inoculation has been of benefit to the public, however, much it has been to private individuals." Strange statement,

perceived the progressive dangerous influ-ence of vaccination in England, France and Germany. Dr. William Rowley, in 1805, says: "Out of 504 persons vaccinated, 75 died from the consequences." This is not presumptive: it is truth not presumptive; it is trath. Dr. George W. Winterburn, from whose work, "The Value of Vaccination," much of this article has been compiled, speaks of From 1804 to 1810 the comparative rates of deaths in New York and London, is as follows: New York, (no vaccination), 63 a list of upward of 1,000 cases who had suf per cent; London, (vaccination fashionable), 111 per cent. In 1810 the London Medical fered permanent injury, or death, from vac-cination. It is alleged that vaccinated chil-dren are more liable to die from other dis-eases than smallpox than those who have not been vaccinated. It has been noticed

Observer published the particulars of 535 cases of smallpox after vaccination, the operation in some cases performed by Jenner himself, also details of 97 fatal cases of that the death rate from certain diseases has very greatly increased since vaccination has smallpox after vaccination, and 150 cases of injury arising from vaccination. In 1820, before Jenner's death, it was said: "Cases of smallpox after vaccination have increased

become universal, and that the increase has been proportional to the extension of vac-cination. There are TWO CLASSES OF DISEASES which are supposed to be spread by vaccina-tion-those which are distinctly incurable, DEATHS AFTER VACCINATION.

tion-those which are distinctly incurable, like scrofuls, and those attacking persons predisposed by a lowering of the vital force to pneumonia and typhoid. Herbert Spen-cer says: "We are not certain that the propagation of subdued forms of constitu-tional disease through the agency of vacci-nation is notithe cause of the deplorable health of the rising generation."

none of the system is nightly defective. This after 40 years of compulsory vaccination. Dr. Ducharme, speaking of an epidemic in 1868, which broke out in his regiment a few months after he had revaccinated it, says: "To what should be attribute this epidemic in a regiment in which 437 revaccinations

a time, during which the other forms of E. Church, Philadelphia, His relatives and friends in this city will be glad of an opportunity to hear him. The soprano of the recital is Miss Helen Grimes, a promiszymoses are in abeyance. The law of vicarious mortality is shown. Living under will be a definite number every year per ing pupil of Franz Lohman's. City Organist Wales has been at some pains to prepare a programme of rare merit and the following list of numbers contains many interesting

cept as regards the region which may roughly be described as lying between the most northern corner of the Congo State and eatures:

the most southern point of Abyssinia-the region in which Emin Pasha's province was situated. This gap looks down the Nile Valley, and, if the Soudan actually as well

as nominally belonged to Egypt, would make the company's borderers Germany, the Congo State, Egypt, Abyssinia and Italy. EIGHT TIMES GREAT BRITAIN'S AREA

Symphony.....Beethoven [c. Improvisation on Popular Airs. Song—Pauline".....George Maywood Potpouri—"Iolanthe" (arr L. W.)..Bullivan

### Will Meet Before the Convention.

From From Whooping Binallpox, Measies, Cough. The monthly meeting of the Allegheny Cough. 854 914 1,151 County W. C. T. U. will be held in the Third U. P. Church, Diamond street, Tuesday next, at 2 P. M. Mrs. R. H. Jones, of the Moorhead Union, and County Superinendent of Miners' Work, will read a paper. This will be the last meeting before the an-nual convention, which will be held in the Whooping cough increased about one-

### same church September 9 and 10.

### How to Wash Finnels

Never soak them. Never have more than one garment in the

pearance of smallpox is by no means equiva-lent to a reduction of mortality." 1. Make a sud with Walker's Wax Soap in lukewarm water and wash with the least Another table gives the three lowest years of smallpox deaths, 1841, 1851, 1855, when ossible rubbing.

capital, Mombassa, and about hair way be-tween that place and Lake Victoria; while, at distances of 30 miles between this central depot and the sea they have founded smaller stations, with s 2. Rinse thoroughly in clear, lukewarm water until all traces of soap have disap-

per cent. The three highest years were Never wring, but take from the water dripping wet and hang up to dry.
Iron while still damp and stretch the 1863, 1871, 1877, when the average smallpox

neeting them. Mombassa, which stands on an island, has grown like a town 'out West' since the advent of the company, the leaths was 4.153. The average death rate per thousand was still 23.6 per cent. Is this not a wonderful showing? Does it not prove that there is but one thing competent population being now no less than 30,000. We read, too, of the island being covered garment into its original shape, using great are that the iron is not too hot. 5. Use Walker's Wax Soap, as it will not

hrink them. au2.4,5,6,7,8,9,11,13,14,15 The Nation's Bank for Savings, of Alle-

The London Lancet in 1871 says: "It must be admitted that the existing system of public vaccination has been sadly dis-credited and almost wrecked by the present gheny.

Has removed to its new banking house. No. 110 Federal st. Will pay interest on time deposits, and lend money on mortgages Business hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; on Saturdays 9 A. M. to 6 P: M. Accounts so icited. TIS

### Echols, McMurray & Co.

Upright pianos, \$75, \$150, \$200, \$250. Square pianos, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$125. Organs and melodians, \$10, \$20, \$40, \$60. structed. 123 Sandusky street, Allegheny.

G. A. R.

### Excursion to Beston.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets on August 8, 9, 10 and 11, at rate \$13 00.

### The Sunday School Picuic.

If you are going to the picnic, and of course you are, don't fail to take with you a liberal supply of Marvin's superior ginger snaps and extra soda crackers, and while you are about it, too, you might throw in a few lemon snaps and a pound or so of drummers' lunch. Your basket won't be omplete without them. TISSU

B. & B.

Special hosiery and handkerchief bar-gains to-day that will pay you to see. BOGGS & BUHL.

Were not this article already too long I A SPECIAL bargain in combination dress

patterns, \$20 styles and qualities, now \$10. TTSSU HUGUS & H. could prove by abundant testimony that worse discases than those already mentioned have been transmitted by vaccination and B. & B.

have been transmitted by vaccination and have proven fatal in many cases. "I am strongly opposed to compulsory vaccination," says Herbert Spencer. "It is an intolerable tyranny to compel Girls' fast black stockings, ribbed and plain, 15c, 20c, 25c, best. BOGGS & BUHL.

to having his nam used, but he is a well-known Gladstonian. pany on the south up to the Congo State, which forms their western limit; while t

Lords."

preciable.

## BRIGHT PROSPECTS AHEAD.

### the western and northern borders of Abys-sinia, form well-defined landmarks to the company's possessions. In a word, their A Great Rusivess Boom Expected in Every Line of Trade. territory is now definitely marked off, ex-

"Business is picking up," said a freight agent yesterday, "but we anticipate a better season this fall than we ever had before. The boom is expected in every branch of trade. For Pittsburg the iron, glass and steel men are pleased with the bright outlook, and the railroads will have their hands full handling the heavy shipments. As sure as fate, there will be a more serious car famine than ever, as there always is. The improvement at present is slight, but ap-

EIGHT TIMES OWAT BUTAINS SARSA. Speaking approximately, the company's possessions have an area of 750,000 square miles, or over eight times that of Great Brit-ain. Access is given to the interior by nu-merous rivers, one of which, the Juba, is navigable for 300 miles. This territory in-General Freight Agent Dean, of the Lake Erie, said that there had been no let up on his road this summer. The last 60 days has een their biggest in the history of the line. The Pennsylvania people to the lakes are also crowded. Mr. Dean stated that he ludes also more than half the shore-line of Lake Victoria; contains the whole of Lake paid no attention to the through business, and he couldn't say how other roads had Rudolt, a magnificent sheet of water: com-prises Mt. Kenia, known to be over 18,000 fared during the hot period. eet high, and may, when the boundaries of

## RICK AGAINST THE BILL

## The New Form of Lading Not Relianed by far their sphere of operations extends, are hard at work organizing. Already they have an army consisting of 200 Soudanese soldiers and 200 Iudian military police. Moreover, they have established a strongly-fortified post 260 miles inland from their capital, Mombassa, and about half way be-Some Shippers.

The new bill of lading issued uniformly by the railroads, except by the Grand Trunk, and which is marked "not negotiable," is raising some discussion among shippers. Eastern bankers refuse to accept them, and some claim it is a scheme of the lines to discriminate in rates in favor of ome people. The new bill states that if the liability of the roads is removed they will carry at lower rates. The roads claim that the greater the risk

the greater the cost, and it is on this basis the bill is issued. No complaints have been made in Pittsburg.

76-78 Fifth Avenue.

WATCHES

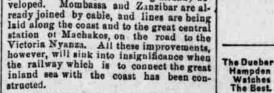
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Factories Largest in the World

KEEPER

The Dueber WATCH CASE MFG, CO. CANTON, Ohio,

with tramways, and of substantial houses being built. A good harbor and well-laid I. OLLENDORFF. piers are in course of construction, and al-ready the Admiral of the African squadron is considering whether he should not make the roadstead his headquarters. Telegraphic Wholesale agent for the communication between the company's ports and inland posts is being already de-veloped. Mombassa and Zanzibar are al-DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH CO Wholesale exclusively.



inland sea with the coast has been con-LIGHT IN THE DARK CONTINENT.

The material for 30 miles has already been landed at Mombassa, and directly the monsoon is over, the actual work will be begun. No doubt these 30 miles will prove useful in themselves, but it is as the first DUEBER HAMPDEN installment of a railway into Equatorial

installment of a railway into Equatorial Airica that they are important. When once it is possible to travel the distance be-tween Mombassa and the Victoria Nyanza in 30 or 40 hours, the Dark Continent will be dark no more. And the iron road will do more than merely transport traders and their merchandise; it will be useable for con-munication the material for constants of the second

their merchandise; it will be useable for con-veying the material (or steamers which, when put together and hunched on the lake, will make a trip to Uganda as easy as was a voyage to Dongola before the insur-rection of the Mahdi. Though it sounds like dreaming, nothing is more certain than that some day a line up the valley of the Nile will conpect the railway system of the Dates with that of the British Farst Africa Delta with that of the British East Africa Delta with that of the parts ago the idea of Company. Thirty years ago the idea of through railway communication between Quebec and the Pacific seemed utterly pre-posterous. Who knows but that another

end for out ook, "Fraud posterous. Who knows but that another quarter of a century may see only two or three short gaps leit in the metal track be-tween Cairo and the Cape? Before we leave the subject of the com-



### Mr. H. A. Thompson, 186 Bidwell Street, All aheny.

the second class to provide for the improve-ment of streets, lances and alleys and public highways, sewers and sidewalks, requiring plans of streets, providing for the appointment of a Board of Viewers of street improvements, prescribing their duties, granting appeals to Connells and Courts, providing for the assess-ment and collection of damages and benefits, authorizing the use of private property and providing for filing liens and regulating pro-ceedings thereon, and prohibiting the use of public streets, without authority of Councils," approved the 14th day of June, A. D. 1887, re-spectfully report: That, having been first duly sworn and quali-fied according to law, they proceeded in the manner and according to the directions of said act, to discharge the duties of their appoint-ments; that having given the notices required by said act, they riewed the premises and heard all the allegations and evidence of the several parties claiming damages, and after rull consideration thereof, find that no owner of property has sustained any damage by rea-son of said improvement; that, after ascertain. gheny. Mr. Thompson says: "I have been troubled for over seven years with, what I now know, was catarrh. I had a dul, heavy feeling over my forehead; my eyes were very painful, had roaring in ears, dry nostrils, trequently blow-ing pieces of thick mucus from them, throat parched and raw, bad taste in mouth in morn-ing, sickness at stomach and frequently vomit-ing of meals and also a heavy feeling over my heart. My work is that of a tank inspector at the Fort Wayne shops, Allegheny, and lately these troubles became so severe I had to knock off work, for when I would stoop down to look under a car I would get so dizay I would fail over, and I hadsuch agonizag pains in my head I thought I would go crazy. My throat became so raw and my votce so husky I could scarcely talk. Night sweats set up in the morning more full consideration thereof, and that he owner of property has sustained any damage by rea-son of said improvement; that, after ascertain-ing the whole amount of said costs, they made ing the whole amount of said costs, they made an assessment of the same upon the properties benefited by said improvement, and caused a plan to be made, and prepared a statement, as required by said sot, and having given to the owner of each lot ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the lst day of July, A. D. 18%, at the office of the Board of Viewers, in the city of Pittsburg, heard all complaints and evidence, and after full consid-eration thereof, present the following report, showing the amount each property holder is entitled to pay as the proper proportion of said cust. soundly, I would get up in the morning more tired than when I went to bed, and my legs ached so I could hardly drag one after the

ached so I could hardly drag one after the other. "I was induced to consult Dr. Byers, as he had so much success in cases like mine, and the third day after my first treatment the agoniz-ing pains were relieved, and in two weeks I was at work again. I haven't a vestige of pain left, and I can eat and enjoy my meals as well as ever I could. Naturally I feel very grateful to Dr. Byers for the great change he has worked in me." cust. Printing ordinances and notices. Printing viewers' report Making plan and serving nonces..... Viewers' time.

IN FAVOR OF HOME TREATMENT. A patient from New Cumberland, W. Va., writes: "Since you started to treat me my ap-Vine street, east side from Rose to petite is very good my back does not pain me pear so moch, and, in fact, I am beginning to feel like a new man. The dizzy spells do not come half so often as they did. I am very much pleased to find so much relief in So short a time." W. L. Buettler, 55.50 feet. Bridget Sherman, 20 feet. W. F. Sunderland, 22 feet. W. F. Sunderland, 20 feet.

TREATMENT \$5 A MONTH, MEDICINE

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Is a preparation of the Drug by which its in-jurious effects are removed, while the valuable medicinal properties are retained. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne, and antispasmodic powers of Opium, but produces no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache. In acute nervous disorders it is an invaluable remedy, and is recommended by the best physicians.

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