

COPPER AND CHOLERA.

Some Remarks on the Subject.

The discovery of the copper specifics, not only against Cholera, but against smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid and scarletina is not due to Paul Bert, but to a Dr. Burq, who, for more than thirty years, has been scoffed at by the Academy of Medicine. He is a most intelligent, and genial Frenchman. If he had not a sunny disposition he could have never persevered as he has done against the augurs of the body named. Paul Bert, merely claim: the honour of having supported him through thick and thin for eleven years, of having got Claude Bernard to examine his theory and practice, and, when Minister of Public Instruction, of having decorated him. He also helped him to obtain the Goddard prize awarded by the Biological Society. But as the Pasteurians, who want to cast out of the microbic Beelzebub by his like, are hostile to the Cupric or Copper Saviour, Burq has still dragons to slay which are sure to die hard. His theory is based on the fact that the salt of copper taken in doses of from fifteen to twenty centigrammes a day, albeit for weeks, harm neither man nor warm-blooded beast, but slaughter low organisms. They are as destructive to microbes and every other parasite that infests us as St. Patrick was to the snakes and loads of Ireland in the olden time. An earthworm was put into a basin of water and was thrown into a wild gyrating paroxysm, and then killed, by a mere gain of sulphate of copper being cast down near it. An ant was dipped many times into a strong solution, and was alive and well an hour later—a proof that it is a highly organized as Sir John Lublock tells us. Calomel was a step in the Burq direction. But the cupric saviour does not need to be reinforced by the horrid black draught. It can be taken with impunity by persons exposed to all weathers, and with any diet. Sailors, soldiers and navies on active service can copper themselves within, on sea, in camp, and when busy delving and tossing up earth. At first it is a little unpleasant; but it clears the complexion and fattens up the lean. Surgeon Major Grosclaude preserved from cholera, in 1866, a whole battalion during a march from Paris to Caen, and while in that city. Their way lay along a cholera infested route. At Caen he had every floor and vessel, bed, canvas and so on in the barracks, washed in a double solution of salts of copper. With his own hands he threw into every hundred litres of the soldiers' soup fifty centigrammes of copper dissolved in 200 grammes of water, and he also slightly copped the coffee. Not a case of cholera is recorded in the medical register of his battalion. He had many private patients, who, not being 'defended' were attacked, but he brought them all through.

SCIENCE.

A nearly perfect skeleton of the *mesosaurus* was recently discovered in a quarry near Mons, in the province of Hainaut, Belgium. It is an extraordinary length of 55 feet 9 inches. It is to be preserved in the Natural History Museum Brussels.

At the price of wooden railway ties increases busy minds are at work to devise a substitute. Of those suggested steel appears to claim the advantage in point of price, it being maintained that the cost of keeping the road bed in repair would be greatly reduced.

Efforts made by the National Fish Culture Association, England, to acclimatize the American Whitefish have met with most encouraging results. Many of those which had been hatched at South Kensington after their transference to the ponds at Delaford, thrive remarkably well.

The latest invention made of paper is window shutters as a safeguard against fire. It can be made fire-proof, weather-proof, and water-proof; and with these three desirable qualities attained, there seems nothing in the way of the general adoption for all kinds of builders' material.

The experiments made at Vorosvar with the new five-barrel Nordenfelt mitrailleuse has given the following results: At 1000 yards range 26 per cent. of the shots took effect on a target 2 meters high. At 600 yards range 70 per cent. of the shots struck. In the time firing 100 in two seconds and 480 in one minute were registered.

Professor Bousisungault records a series of experiments, founded on the old experiment of the Florentine Academicians of bursting an iron vessel by the freezing of water, which fully prove that if the vessel in which the water is enclosed be strong enough to resist the expansive force of the water in the act of congelation, the water will remain fluid at the lowest temperatures to which it may be exposed.

Electricity as a Lion Tamer.

An animal tamer has introduced electricity as a subduer of unruly beasts. His instrument is an apparatus shaped like a stick and highly charged with electricity. When the animals become unruly he gives them a shock from his battery, and the effects are said to be instantaneous.

On experiment, three of his lions immediately showed signs of the greatest terror. They were seized with trembling and growling fitfully. The tiger was more quickly subdued, became stupefied and crouched in a corner of the cage. Bruin was more refractory to the electricity, which seemed scarcely to affect him. He would growl and show his teeth, but was subdued after repeated discharges. The most astonishing effects, however,

were perceptible in the boa constrictor. On receiving the discharge the specimen from Cayenne, nearly twenty feet in length, became at once paralyzed and remained motionless for six hours afterword. When he recovered he showed signs of helplessness for three whole days. Finally the elephant on being electrified by a touch of the stick upon the tip of his trunk, set up a series of wild cries, and became so frantic that the tamer feared he would break his heavy iron chain.

Gleanings.

The virtues of a man are seen in his actions.

It takes a man with keen eyesight and a brain of much scope to see and grasp the golden opportunity before it turns the corner.

We should manage our fortunes as we do our health—enjoy it when good, be patient when it is bad, and never apply violent remedies except in an extreme necessity.

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and reviews; the more frequently and narrowly we look into them, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty.

The greatest good that comes to a man from a woman's society is that he has to think of somebody beside himself, somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.

The best are accused of exclusiveness says Emerson. It would be more true to say, they separate as oil from water, as children from old people, without love or hatred in the matter, each seeking his like.

Mirth is like the flash of lightning that breaks through the gloom of the clouds and glitters for a moment; cheerfulness keeps up a daylight in the soul, filling it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

A good conscience is a port which is landlocked on every side, were no wind can possibly invade. There a man may not only see his own image, but that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the undisturbed and silent waters.

When it once enters a man's head to an ambition to be thoroughly crafty, all other evils are necessary consequences. To deceive is the immediate endeavor of him who is proud of the capacity of doing so.

No good or lovely thing exists in the world without its correspondent darkness. The universe presents itself continually to mankind under the stern aspect warning or of choice, the good and she evil set on the right hand and the left.

There is enough in the world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition. We often travel on hard and uneven roads; but with a cheerful spirit, we may walk thereon with comfort, and come to the end of our journey in peace.

There must be something beyond man in this world. Even on attaining to his highest possibilities, he is like a bird beating against his cage. There is something beyond, O deathless soul, like a seashell, moaning for the bosom of the ocean to which you belong!

Everywhere the heart of man blesses flowers; the child seeks them in the hedges; the old man finds in their culture and study, soothing recreation and delight. In every country they smile around us; to every grade they offer enjoyment. Our first parents came into the world in a garden.

Punctuality requires no undue exertion and it influences is a most salutary one. Its cultivation seems the more important as we witness the deleteriousness of dilatoriness in habit, the evil effect of which no one can deny. "Better late than never," translated into "Better never late," is an excellent maxim.

Slowness is the deadness of the intellect. In a sense of industry, in an ardent desire for activity, in an heroic spirit of usefulness, there is that kind of zealous animation, satisfaction and delight, connected with so much inward approbation and consciousness of rectitude, that it is the greatest source on earth of contentment and peace of mind.

Devotion to a friend does not consist in doing 'everything' for him, but simply that which is agreeable, and of service to him, and let it only be revealed to him by accident. We all love freedom, and cling tenaciously to our little franchises; we do not like others to arrange what we have purposely left in disorder; we even resent their overanxiety and care for us.

They who are naturally cool and of a quiet turn of mind, upon whom nothing can make too powerful an impression, who are not wont to be excited either by great sorrow or great joy, have the best chance of living long and happy after their manner. Preserve therefore in all circumstances a composure of mind which no hapiness, no misfortune, can too much disturb. Love nothing too violently; hate nothing too passionately; fear nothing too strongly.

Parson—Ise been recommended to 'ply hyar to 'tain a supply ob wine fur church purposes an'am tole dat you had a good article on han'.

Dealer—Well, yes; we have a superior line of goods. What kind would you like?

Parson—well, dat's de question. For myse'f, Ise not very 'tioular; but as some ob de ladies hab 'tressed a preference fo' gin, I tink I'll take 'bout six gallons ob des you hab.

Going down the Chesapeake Bay on an excursion when the wind was fresh and the white caps were tumultuous, Judge Hall, of North Carolina, became terribly seasick and spent most of the time leaning over the bulwarks. "My dear Hall," said Chief Justice Waite, who was on the party, and was as comfortable as an old sea dog 'can I do anything for you? Just suggest what you wish.' 'I wish,' groaned the seasick jurist, "that Your Honour would overrule this motion."

WANDERING WHIMSICALITIES.

The first rose of summer—shad roes. A bar sinister—one displaying the sign 'No Trust.'

Yes, said the young militia man who had returned from muster, the heat was in tents. A private service was held at the house, and the house and the flowers were very beautiful.

'Did you come down on a street car this morning?' asked Jones of old man Hunter. 'No sir; I came down on a darned innocent looking banana peel,' was the injured reply as the old fellow limped along.

She—Mercy! how late we are! The concert has commenced.

He—Oh! It cannot be. It is not eight o'clock yet.

'But listen! they are playing a selection from Wagner now.'

'Oh! that is not the concert hall.'

'Not? Why, what is it?'

'A boiler factory.'

'I laughed,' he said to his wife, 'I laughed until my mouth fairly stretched from ear to ear.'

'You don't have to laugh very elaborately to accomplish that distance,' replied the lady, with a yawn.

'Ha, ha! very good, my dear, very good, capital. Large mouth, eh?'

'No, large ears,' she said, with another yawn.

An unsophisticated countryman, who reached town on an early morning train, took a saunter through a street where a July iceman had just dotted sidewalks with 'early deliveries.' After viewing the 'deliveries' with great curiosity, the stranger stopped a citizen and said, 'Had powerful storm here, I see.' 'Why, not that I know of,' replied the citizen. 'Ye didn't!' exclaimed the countryman. 'Then where in thunder did them hailstones come from?'

'Oh, don't propose to me here!' exclaimed a young lady, whose lover was about to pour out his avowal as they were riding by a corn field. 'The very corn has ears.'

The cholera has been a blessing to a great many families who are social makeshifts, and who now relate with great enthusiasm that their abroad was nipped in the bud because of the dread epidemic.

Wife—Oh, by the way, George, I had Featherplume make out his little account against me to day and send it up. Did you foot the bill?

Husband (savagely)—No I didn't; I footed the man that brought it!

Clergyman (on his way from church, to the son of a parishioner, addicted to hunting on Sunday)—My little boy, I didn't see your father at church this morning; I am afraid he does not fear God.

Young heathen—Oh, yes, I guess he does; he took his gun with him this morning.

'Pa what is this Tammany Hall they're all talking about?'

'Oh, that's John Kelly and his crowd.'

'But where does the hall' come in?'

'That what John Kelly would like to know, my son.'

'What?'

'Why, where the hall comes in.'

New York Paper Manufacturer—I cannot stand such carelessness. It is positively dishonest to accept wages for work which you do not half do.

Clerk—Why, sir, I have put up over five hundred packages of pepper to day, and I followed your instructions implicitly as to the proper proportions of ground cocoanut shells, coal dust, &c.

'Yes; but the most important of all you forgot.'

'What was that, sir?'

'You did not paste on the labels, Warranted Perfectly Pure.'

Painting the Town Red.

Not long ago you printed a letter asserting that the phrase, "painting the town red," is of comparatively recent and cisatlantic origin. I believe it is the paraphrase of an expression that frequently occurs in old Irish ballads. In looking over a collection of old Irish war songs and ballads descriptive of the sanguinary conflicts between the Irish chieftains and the Anglo Norman invaders of Ireland, I have frequently found phrases closely akin to that of "painting the town red." For instance, when the Irish Kernes under William MacGeoghegan, Lord of Kenil Feacha, in the County of Westmeath, overthrew the English at the battle of Ardnocher, A. D. 1328, slaying 3,500 of the latter, the bardic chronicler tells us that the midnight skies were reddened with "torrens of flame from the highlands east and west," in honor of the victory. The towns and hamlets, too, wherein the kindred of the victors dwelt, blazed, or were "painted red," with bonfires, and the inhabitants thereof naturally gave loose rein to their mirthful propensities. The fires upon the highlands were the primitive mode of telegraphing to distant kinsfolk and sympathizers the glad tidings and the exuberant exultation that followed.

In describing the effects of the battle of Oulart Hill, which was the first between the Irish insurgents and the English army in the great Wexford Rebellion in 1798 in Ireland, and in which the patriots came off victorious, the local balladist says:

The hills and skies were painted red That night with beacon fires, For Wexford's sons had well avenged Their Saxons slaughtered fires.

I could cite a score of other quotations showing that an expression almost exactly similar to that of "painting the town red" was a favorite one with the old Irish bards when depicting the exciting scenes that followed a military triumph on the part of their countrymen.

Is it, then, unreasonable to infer that the phrase "painting the town red," or indulging in the wild antics of unlicensed hilarity, had its origin in the way I allude to?

WILLIAM GREGGEGAN.

FOR BOOTS AND SHOES

RYAN'S
where you will find the
Largest Stock in the Country

We have an immense stock arriving for the fall and winter wear. The public are cordially invited.
THOS. RYAN.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SAINT Boniface College

The College of St. Boniface, incorporated by an Act of Parliament, and affiliated to the University of Manitoba, is, since the 18th of August, 1885, directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Its course of studies comprises the Greek, Latin, French and English languages and literature; History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, higher Mathematics, mental Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Theology. Although chiefly intended to prepare young men for the study of the liberal professions and divinity, it is also calculated to fit them for commercial pursuits. Its large and spacious grounds, secluded from the city, offers all the advantages of a country site, and are so near the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg as to secure all the advantages of a town residence.

The College can accommodate a hundred students, of whom eighty may be boarders. The terms have been made as easy as possible, \$13 a month for boarding, and \$3 a month for those who take their meals in town and sleep in the college, beside a small additional fee, for a few dormitory articles, of \$2 a year; the whole to be paid half yearly in advance.

The uniform consists of a frock coat, with trousers, necktie and felt hat, all black. Each student is to be sufficiently provided with other articles of clothing.

The discipline of the College, strict in point of morality, is, as far as possible, paternal in character.

The scholastic year opens on the third Wednesday of August and ends about the 20th of June.

ST. BONIFACE, AUGUST 28TH, 1885.

Provincial Exhibition.

The Tenth Provincial Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture

September 28, 29 and 30
And October 1, 2 and 3.

\$10,000 IN MONEY PRIZES,
Besides Medals, Diplomas, &c.

Closed stalls provided for Horses and comfortable sheds for other animals.

Passengers will be carried by Railway at a Single Fare for the double journey. Exhibits at a single rate.

See posters and advertisements for particulars of special trains, &c.

Formal Opening by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sept. 30th.

Entries close September 15th. Entry fee \$1.00.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS, 25c.

For Prize Lists, Entry Papers, and other particulars address

ACTON BURROWS,
Secretary-Treasurer Board of Agriculture,
ag23-002 Winnipeg



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TAKEN INTERNALLY it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Fainter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden (cold), Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

Phelan Bros.,
Fruit and Confectionery

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, TOYS.

404 MAIN ST.
Alex. McIntyre,

Begs leave to announce that he has resumed his old business and will open out with a

CHOICE STOCK OF
WINES, CIGARS
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412 Main Street.
H. BLAKE,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits! OYSTERS, FISH, CONFECTIONERY, FIREWORKS, &c.

Distress After Eating.
Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of Dyspepsia. Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, faintness and capricious appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, relieves headache and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia which I had for nine or ten years, suffering terribly with it. It has entirely cured me, and I recommend it to others who suffer from this disease."
MRS. A. Norton, Chicopee, Mass.

"I was troubled very much with Dyspepsia and could find nothing to relieve it. All I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it three weeks, and it has done wonders for me, helping me more than any other remedy. I could get it from FROST, POOLER, Indianapolis, Ind."

"I was run down and had no appetite, my food would not digest and I was troubled with nervous dizziness. On taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I commenced to feel the effects of it at once. I have now taken four bottles and can say that I feel like a new man."
J. H. McCALL, Rochester, N.Y.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.
Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 BONES FOR \$1.

Claims of Half-Breeds and Original White Settlers, Province of Manitoba.

WHEREAS since the completion of the allotment of the 1,400,000 acres of and set apart under the Manitoba Act to extinguish the Indian title of the Children of the Half-Breed heads of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July, 1870, a large number of additional claimants have come and some are still coming forward with the evidence necessary to prove that they are children of Half-breed heads of families and were residents of Manitoba at the date mentioned.

And whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act aforesaid have been exhausted by such allotment, and by Order in Council dated the 28th April, 1885, it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims, known as "supplementary claims," by an issue of \$240.00 in scrip to each Half-breed child entitled.

And whereas, by the Act 37 Vic. Cap. 20, the Half-breed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as defined in said Act, are each entitled to receive scrip to the extent of \$1,000.00.

And whereas, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has deemed it expedient to limit the time within which all claims of the nature above specified may be presented; therefore,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the authority contained in the Order in Council above mentioned, bearing date the 20th April, 1885, all claims under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Order in Council, and the Act 37 Vic. Cap. 20, to "Half-breed" and "Original White Settlers," scrip that are not filed on or before the 1st of May, 1885, with the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, are together with the necessary proof thereof, shall cease and stand determined.

By order,
A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, May 22, 1885.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capital City Home Goods, the well-known Illustrated and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the new year. Every subscriber at the lowest rate in the City, before March 1st, will receive a Gold Watch. Each copy of the Home Goods, worth \$1.00, will be sent free to the subscriber. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive a Gold Watch. Each copy of the Home Goods, worth \$1.00, will be sent free to the subscriber. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive a Gold Watch.