

## THE COSTLY REVENGE.

Here's a story of blood, and a moral, too; Which, the moral is good, and the story true.

A little mosquito, at first for gore,  
Came on one day from Stratford shore,  
And, whirling in at an open door,  
Screed its little wings, and ran to bore.

For the gore—  
I suppose—  
Which the editor, dropping his hand, ker-  
plap! Found his spectacles broken and in his lap;  
While the luminous part of his luminous head,  
Came out of the conflict bruised and red.

"Did he harm the mosquito? I tell you nay,  
For it heated away,  
Saucily singing, 'Some other day,  
Sw-wo, sw-wo, you had better try it some  
other day.'"

Now, this is a moral that I would draw  
For such as in hand would take the law;  
It is better to let small grievances go,  
Than to punish yourself to fight the foe.

—Anonima Sentinel.

## Agriculture.

## GREEN RYE AS FODDER.

[From the American Rural Home.]

In regard to the actual value of green rye used as a fodder the past season, the following facts may be considered, as given by a writer in the *Times*: Seven young cows in full milk, having calves from two to six months old, and having no distinguishing circumstances by which a change of feed should fail to act upon the product of milk and butter with one more than another, had been fed for some time upon 15 pounds of mixed clover and Timothy hay and common meadow hay mixed, cut, wetted, and mixed with 10 pounds of mixed cornmeal and wheat middlings daily. The yield had been very regularly 112 pounds of milk per day and 48 pounds of butter weekly from the whole seven cows. The rye became ready for cutting on the 10th of May, when the first heads began to appear. The daily ration was 60 pounds, part cut and wetted and mixed with the meal as before, and part fed whole, but all was eaten up clean. The second week after feeding the rye the yield of milk was 168 pounds per day, and the weekly make of butter increased to 65 pounds. It will be seen that the fresh, green fodder, while it largely added to the produce of milk, did not quite increase in proportion to the yield of butter, for while on dry feed 16 pounds of milk made a pound of butter, 18 pounds were required when the rye was fed. As the rye approached to blossoming and became heavier, and the weather became warmer, the ration of meal was decreased gradually until but six pounds of mixed feed were given daily, and at the present writing the yield of milk is slightly decreased, but the weekly churning has undergone no diminution.

## SAVING VEGETABLE SEEDS.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

If there are many varieties of the same vegetable in a garden, it is impossible to save the seeds of some in an unadulterated state. Sweet corn, and all of the squash family, are quite sure to "mix." On the other hand, peas and beans rarely cross. If one saves seeds of any vegetable, let it be of the best. Instead of leaving the last peas on the vines, for seed, set apart a portion of a row for seed, and let none be picked from it. By proper care, the quality of a vegetable may be improved. In saving Lima beans, we have for several years selected only those with four beans in a pod; as a consequence, the greater number of pods in whole crop now have four beans. The selection of the first ripened and best formed tomatoes for seed will have a marked effect on future crops, and this is the case with all other vegetables. If one has a choice melon he would preserve in its purity, the surest method is to fertilize a few female flowers. Take a male flower of the same kind that is shedding its pollen, remove the corolla, to expose the stamens. Select a female flower that is just ready to open, but has not been visited by insects; open it, and apply the stamens to the pistil of that flower. Cover the flowers thus operated upon by a bit of muslin until the fruit begins to grow.

## MANURE UNDER COVER.

[From the Lancaster Farmer.]

Of course all the advantage of making manure in covered yards may be secured by box feeding, with less outlay for roofing, since more space must be allowed for a given number of animals turned loose together than when confined in stalls. It is the protection from rain and sun, the abundant use of litter and its thorough incorporation with the excrements and the exclusion of air by compact treading which go to make the superior manure. All these features of the method work against the loss of valuable plant food. Nor does box feeding and constant accumulation of manure under the feet of the animals necessarily imply offensive stalls.

One method or the other, box feeding or covered yards, should be adopted by every farmer who lives where manure is worth saving, and who finds himself compelled to supplement his stable manure with commercial fertilizers. Stable manure must not be lost sight of, in this increasing interest in these concentrated fertilizers, for we cannot produce our crops and have enough for ourselves and others, without its aid; and there is nothing in all the list of commercial mixture, which gives so good an average return for the money invested in it, as well-made stable manure.

## TRAINING HORSES.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

A new and very simple method of training vicious horses was exhibited at West Philadelphia recently, and the manner in which some of the wildest horses were subdued was astonishing. The first trial was that of a kicking or "bucking" mare, which her owner said had allowed no rider on her back for a period of at least five years. She became tame in about as many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished was by a piece of light rope which was passed around the front of the jaw of the mare just above the upper teeth, crossed in her mouth, and thence secured back to her neck. It was claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a horse, after receiving the treatment a few times, will abandon his vicious ways forever. A very simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse could be shod. It consisted in connecting the animal's head and tail by means of a rope fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and then drawn tight enough to incline the animal's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for the horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the same exhibition a horse which for many years had to be bound on the ground when he shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate on him without attempting to kick, while secured in the manner described.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The chief wonder of modern times.—This incomparable medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects biliousness,

## THE WAR IN EGYPT.

## A BRITISH ATTACK AT TEL-EL-KHUR.

New York, Aug. 28.—A special despatch says:—The British troops attacked the Egyptian position at Tel-el-Khura yesterday afternoon with the infantry of the first division, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The advance was met by a rapid and destructive fire, and despite the utmost efforts of the British officers, it was impossible to keep the troops up to their work, and the whole attack was repulsed along the whole line with heavy loss. The Egyptians were largely reinforced from Tel-el-Khura during Friday night and fought with more confidence than they have hitherto displayed. Their artillery was especially well handled and its fire was accurate, while the infantry fire was not hot that the British advance did not succeed in reaching the first line of Arabi's entrenchment. Arabi Pasha personally directed the movements of the Egyptian troops. After the repulse General Wolsley ordered all his available forces at Ismailia, Nefeh and Suez to proceed at once to the front. To-day the British advanced a column in the direction of the Kassassin lock, with the intention of occupying that point. Heavy firing is now going on at the front.

The news of the undisputed defeat of Gen. Wolsley on Saturday, following so closely on the suspicious accounts of the affair of Thursday has changed the general feeling regarding the Egyptian campaign from anxiety to positive gloom, and the immediate and practical result of this feeling is manifested in the difficulty now experienced by recruiting officers. The reputation of Gen. Wolsley as a dashing commander has hitherto been relied on to tempt the English yeomanry to the ranks, and has generally succeeded, but the impression is now becoming strengthened day by day that dash and brilliancy will not in this case supply the place of the engineering and administrative qualities necessary to successfully maneuver artillery and heavy troops in such a difficult country. It is to the possession of these qualities, it is thought, that success in this peculiar campaign will be attributed, if it is to be achieved at all. Although as usual the despatches are very vague regarding the British loss in Saturday's action, it is admitted that the casualties were heavy, and General Wolsley's action in ordering all his reserves to the front is taken to indicate a determination to rectify the error into which he has fallen by some bold and desperate efforts, and the outcome of the next movement is awaited with anxiety.

The *Telegraph's* Ismailia special of the 28th says:—When morning came, great excitement prevailed in the camp at Kassassin, in consequence of the Egyptians showing themselves in considerable force in various directions. General Graham sent Major Hart, with an escort of mounted infantry, under command of Lieut. Pigott, to ascertain the strength and exact position of the enemy. Major Hart proceeded in the direction of Tel-el-Khura, and had gone forward two miles, when the enemy opened fire with two guns. Pigott dismounted the men and returned the fire briskly, his men holding their ground well for some time, though eventually obliged to retire on our camp. At 10 o'clock 4,000 Bedouins appeared on our right and front, extending two miles, but on the guns opening fire on them, retired. About 3 o'clock the infantry advanced in open order upon our left, bringing up several guns, which they placed at short distance from each other, and presently showed several pieces of artillery on our right. Our guns opened fire, and our men turned out to face the attack. The fight now waxed warm, and throughout the whole afternoon the gallant little garrison made good defence. Meanwhile the cavalry, which was five miles in our rear, had been twice signalled by Graham to support him, and had advanced almost to our position without encountering the enemy. About 7.30 p.m. the whole force, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, Horse Guards, 7th Dragoons, part of the 4th Dragoons, 19th Hussars, with four guns, set out to succor the troops at Kassassin. The march had to be made very cautiously. Colonel Stewart who directed the course of the brigade, disposed his men so excellently that he was able to pilot them safely to the point of contact without coming under fire of the guns, which were pounding the Kassassin camp. He led the way along a ridge, with the idea of outflanking the enemy and turning his position. Colonel Russell brought his men over four miles of heavy ground, so that by 9 o'clock, when they silently halted on the day line, they found themselves so close to the Egyptians that the shells went over their heads in quick succession, landing nearly half a mile in their rear. From the position the cavalry had now gained, they could see the enemy close, in very large numbers; whereupon Russell dismounted the cavalry and ordered them open a sharp musketry fire, and they found the enemy cowering they anticipated. Just then Gen. Lowe dashed up and gave the command to "mount," "form in line," "charge." Scarcely had the words been uttered when the Household Cavalry and Dragoons rapidly obeyed orders, and with suppressed but ominous murmurs swept on to meet the foe with drawn swords and stern determination. In a few moments the horsemen had charged the enemy with great bravery, and our guns by this time having ceased firing, mingled with the Egyptians and cut them up very seriously. A general rout hereupon ensued, Arabi's artillerymen getting their guns away, while his infantry fell into a disordered mass upon the banks of the canal, a few dashing into the water to save themselves. It is difficult to imagine a more complete success than was now seen. The bravery of the cavalry in thus gradually charging a blind position, the strength of which it was impossible to tell, rendered the enemy almost panic-stricken. Russell's horse fell dead, but he seized another, and before the enemy's position was gained was well in front once more. The enemy fell back rapidly, nor is it to be wondered at when the race between the various regiments of English cavalry is considered, in which the 7th Dragoon Guards exerted themselves beyond description to be first plying their sabres with considerable alacrity. In this way our position at Kassassin was relieved. We now command the country leading to Tel-el-Khura. Great bravery and pertinacity were shown during the day by the mounted infantry and a detachment of the 4th Dragoons with them. Pigott was wounded. All along the line the greatest care had been taken to provide for emergencies, which shows how judicious are the arrangements made by Sir Garnet Wolsley. For the sake of fairness I should mention that the men and horses who took part in this gallant achievement had worked for nearly twenty-four hours on empty stomachs, but never dreamt of grumbling. The British camp lay charged straight at the guns, saving the gunners as they passed, cutting down the flying infantry beyond them. The battle was ended at a stroke. A scene of wild confusion ensued,

some of the guns still firing, and bodies of infantry kept up the fusillade. Our infantry at Kassassin had a hot time. Hundreds of shells burst in the confined place. The shelter of the trenches afforded but insufficient guard against the fire of the enemy.

## DRURY C. DRURY LOWE.

Drury C. Drury Lowe, who has seen good active British service ere this, was on half pay on the 16th of June, 1881, previous to which he was an officer in the Seventeenth Lancers, frequently known as "the Duke of Cambridge's Own," a corps whose banners sport the death's head or "glory," and which fought through the Crimea and the campaign in Central India. His colonel in chief at that time was His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge himself. When the Boer war broke out in 1881 he was placed in command of the cavalry brigade, with which he did good service in South Africa as could be seen during that unfortunate war. He is regarded as a strict disciplinarian and thorough soldier in the British army, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Bath which he holds is his sovereign's recognition of many excellent services done at home and abroad.

## MAJOR-GENERAL GRAHAM.

Major General G. Graham, O.B., V.C., who has been appointed to the command of the Second brigade, entered the Royal Engineers in 1850 and rose to his present rank in 1881. He served in the Crimea, and at the assault of the Redan he gained the Victoria Cross for his courage in leading a ladder party. He was twice wounded during the war. In 1860 he went to China and served in many engagements, being present at the assault of Tientsin and the Taku forts; he was also present at the surrender of Peking. He was wounded in this war with a jagged ball.

## COLONEL SIR BAKER CREED RUSSELL.

Colonel Sir Baker Creed Russell, K.C.M.G., (Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George), and Commander of the Bath, served for many years with the Thirtieth Hussars, in which in 1881 he held the rank of lieutenant colonel. During the late campaign in Afghanistan the Hussars fought several severe engagements. In years long gone by he served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. In Sir Baker's time it fought at the Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman and Tientsin. He holds the high honorary position of being captain of the sideshow-camp to Her Majesty, and it was for his gallant services with his regiment that he received his title.

## KASSASSIN.

The British in their steady advance from Ismailia have received their first important check at a point on the Sweetwater Canal between that town and Zagazig. The point is Kassassin or Caesasin, which is a village similar to most Egyptian villages—that is to say, it is composed of a number of mud huts, thatched with palm leaves, a rude mosque and several clusters of date palm trees. It is contiguous to one of the locks of the Sweetwater Canal, and at this season of the year the country surrounding it is either wholly or partially flooded. The waters which are drawn off the Sweetwater Canal at Kassassin are led through the country between raised embankments, which are regulated to the conditions of the ground by the fellahs. This peculiar state of the land must have made it difficult for the British cavalry and artillery to move, and the comparatively heavy loss inflicted upon the Egyptian Arab troops, their knowledge of the singularities of the ground and the inability of the English cavalry and gunners to act upon them with any effect. In all probability the Arabs worked up to the British encampment under the shadow of the numerous embanked water courses and got in among the infantry before Sir Garnet Wolsley's infantry were able to keep them out. Once in among the infantry the Arabs had a fair chance of playing havoc; for there can be little doubt that at close quarters a Bedouin, like an Afghan ghazee, is quite as good a man as an ordinary specimen of the present British infantry. Indeed, it is doubtful whether he is not much better, both as regards physique and determination. If a few Bedouins got right among a similar number of short service British soldiers they would beapt to damage that fine old British fiction which assumes an English soldier to be the best in the world. The British will have to depend for success upon the excellence of their weapons, which of course are infinitely superior to those of the Egyptians, but they will have to be very cautious about relying on their physique.

The brief particulars to hand of the fight at Kassassin are suggestive of the style of fighting which Arabi's light cavalry of the desert intend to carry out upon Sir Garnet Wolsley's force before it reaches the walls of Cairo. The sudden moonlight surprise and the rapid disappearance after the rush are thoroughly characteristic of the battle plans of nomadic Mohammedan peoples. During the Afghan war the British troops made the acquaintance of several of these destructive and usually bloody rushes, and to use an expressive Irish "pull," few of the English soldiers ever went to sleep in the field without expecting to wake up dead in the morning. The Wuzzeries, who occupy a large tract of mountainous territory in South-eastern Afghanistan, are notoriously expert at this mode of fighting. Arriving themselves with charges of heavy-backed horses, they assemble in dead silence, march on their silent sandals and then rush through the enemy's camp, slashing right and left, cutting tent ropes, maiming horses and slaying whomsoever they encounter in their warpath. Once clear of the camp, with its mass of fallen tents, helpless men and stampeding, maddened horses, they trot off to their hills again as silently as they came and assemble some hours afterward in their villages to wipe their blades, pass round the hookah and talk of the deeds they individually had done. As a rule they escape unmolested. One or two may be shot down accidentally, but they leave behind a much greater tale of slaughter than their enemy can possibly inflict upon them. The Bedouins perform the same kind of feats as these wild fanatical Wuzzeries. They delight in quiet dashes and surprises. One of these dashes is apparently what they have made on the British camp at Kassassin; and although General Wolsley's next bulletin may announce another British victory it is more than probable that the adventurous Bedouins escaped into the desert without much scathe and are laughing in their caftans at the bewilderment of the astonished Britishers.

## RUNNING A RACE WITH THE NILE.

The annual rising of the Nile, which is said to have already overflowed several of the low lying spots in the delta, threatens to make Sir Garnet Wolsley's military "match against time" a close one indeed. By a curious turn of fortune the hero of Burmah and Ashantee now finds himself once more in a difficult which he has twice encountered already, viz., the opposition of a foe whose military resources are indeed utterly

contemptible, but whose resistance is so formidably supported by the influences of position and climate as to make the success of a campaign against them a literal question of "now or never." When Sir Garnet, almost at the outset of his public career, took part in the British attack upon the stockade fort of the famous Burmese guerrilla, Myatton, in 1852, he ran a race with the deadly climate of the Irrawaddy Valley, and escaped the hand of disease only to be struck down by a wound so severe as completely to disable him for more than a year. In the advance upon Coomasse in 1873-4, to punish the marauding Ashantees, the military operations were brought to a close barely a fortnight before the commencement of the "fever season," which is so deadly to the untainted foreigner that an officer of proved courage is reported to have said on landing:—"If we have to stay here till February we may as well blow our brains out at once." On this third occasion Sir Garnet Wolsley is running a race with the Nile, and should the river overflow completely before his work is done, the obvious impossibility of moving troops and artillery through a region flooded several yards deep bids fair to prevent its being done at all.

## WHISTLING AS AN EXERCISE FOR THE LUNGS.

[From the Phenological Journal.]

If the mere act of whistling can help and cheer a man so much, why should it be denied to a woman? If whistling will drive away the blues and be company for a lone, some person, surely woman have much more need of this exercise than their brothers, for to them come many more such occasions than to men. There are many who have not the gift of song. Why should not they whistle as they rock the cradle or perform their household duties, or accompany themselves on the piano? But there is a physical or hygienic advantage in whistling which should excuse it against all the canons of propriety or "good form." It is often remarked that the average girl is so narrow-chested, and in that respect compares so unfavorably with her brother. May this not be due in some measure to this habit of whistling, which every boy acquires as soon as he arrives at the dignity of pants, and girls seldom do? Let anyone try for five minutes the inhaling and exhaling of the breath as occurs in the act of whistling, and the effect on the lungs and chest cannot fail to be noticed. A daily practice of this kind would be of more benefit than all the patent inspirators and chest expanders in the market. An eminent medical authority says: "All the men whose business it is to try the wind instruments made at the various factories before sending them off for sale are, without exception, free from pulmonary affections. I have known many who, when entering up in this calling, were very delicate, and who, nevertheless, though their duty obliged them to blow for hours together, enjoyed perfect health after a certain time." The action of blowing wind instruments is the same as that of whistling, consequently the effect should be the same, according to the amount of exercise taken.

## THE LAST OF THE SOBIESKIS.

That a legitimate action of a royal house should be laboriously earning her bread by the weaving handicraft is a startling illustration of human vicissitude. Such, however, is the humble employment by which a poor woman, the descendant of a renowned European monarch, is maintaining herself at the present time in the Saxon manufacturing town at Neumag. In the year 1831, when the storms of the great Polish revolution had somewhat abated, many Sarmatian magnates quitted their native land, seeking new homes beyond its frontiers. Among them was Count Jacob Sobieski, whose estates had been confiscated by the Russian Government. Despite his unbroken descent from the heroic saviour of Vienna, King John Sobieski, the Count was a very poor man when he settled down in Prussia with his only son, at that time a lad. Young Sobieski grew up to manhood in straitened circumstances, and married a young lady no better off than himself. The sole offspring of this marriage was the "factory hand" above alluded to, whose childhood was embittered by privation, and who, having lost her parents some years ago, ever since gained her livelihood by manual labor. Countess Sobieski is the last of an illustrious race, that has played, in its time, an important part in European history.—*London Telegraph.*

## THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. BERNARD AND MGR. DUHAMEL OF OTTAWA.

At a meeting held on the 22nd instant by the parishioners of St. Bernard, South Placentia, it was unanimously agreed upon that the parish should present His Lordship, Mgr. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, with an address and at the same time send delegates to meet His Lordship at St. Eugene for the purpose of requesting His Lordship to fill the pastorate which had been left vacant by the removal of their zealous and indefatigable pastor, the Rev. O. Boucher.

## THE ADDRESS.

To His Lordship the Very Reverend Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa: May it please your Lordship on this your Lordship's pastoral visit to St. Eugene, it affords us, the delegates of the French and English-speaking parishioners of St. Bernard, a great pleasure to approach you and tender our humble tribute of respect. We acknowledge in your Lordship the representative of our first Shepherd, St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles and Vicegerent of Christ on earth. We venerate your Lordship as successor of the Apostolic Prince commissioned to preach the Gospel to all nations.

We cherish the faith practised and preached by Isaac Jogues, Society of Jesus, John D'Arcy, S. J., Anne Damoise, and hundreds of others who laid down their lives for the ignorant and barbarous savages of the west from eternal perdition. The record of the early French and English missionaries and settlers in Canada is a glorious one, and shows degrees of courage and perseverance which could only be performed by heroes and heroes animated with such faith as strengthened the pioneers of civilization in the New World to erect the standard of salvation on its benighted shores and carry the glad tidings of redemption to the aborigines roaming over the wild and uncultivated plains.

Since we last had the pleasure of seeing you, Your Lordship has visited the Eternal City. During your absence we heard of the different stages of your journey, and especially of your audience with the illustrious and saintly Pontiff who now holds the chair of St. Peter; we have reason to sympathize with the Holy Father in his trials, and our prayers ascend daily to the Throne of God that the ordeal through which the Church is passing may speedily terminate, and that the gloom of error being dispelled, the light of truth may shine with greater brilliancy and dissolve its opposing elements, which are only permitted to exist by an Allwise Providence to show in the end the majesty of Heaven.

Relating to ourselves we are grieved on this occasion to give expression to your Lordship in words which only an afflicted people can utter. We have in the past 15 years been daily witnesses of the sacrifice of the Holy Mass ascending from our altar to the throne of the Most Holy Lord, calling down His blessings and His graces upon ourselves and our families. On the 16th instant our late pastor, the Rev. Father Boucher, was called away to another mission, and here we are left on a shipwrecked boat without a pilot to steer our barque over the waves of a corrupted world. Surely your Lordship won't allow this state of things to continue much longer. In thus testifying to our wants, we are confident that we are expressing a duty which will win your Lordship's approval. We fervently pray that your Lordship may be long spared to protect the spiritual interests of your diocese. Also, that you will once more establish within our midst a priest in place of the one just called away, we cherish and venerate this portion of our Blessed Lord's vineyard committed to your care.

Signed on behalf of the parishioners of St. Bernard: Joseph Lemieux, Joseph Sloan, Edward Sloan, Fabien Landriau, James Surch, Stephen Surch, Alfred Andrews, Lewis Martin, Charles Menard.

E. R. A. FLETCHER, Secretary.

August 22nd, 1882.

His Lordship was highly edified at the good sentiments expressed towards the church and the manner in which the parishioners of St. Bernard had kept track of his journey, and expressed himself in the most affectionate terms towards the delegates of South Placentia, and that he would send them an old priest as soon as it was possible for him to do so. His Lordship then conversed freely with the delegates on the business of the parish and inquired if they had replaced the old weather beaten church with a new one, as some years ago his Lordship had given permission to rebuild one in place of the old, as it is in a dangerous state and may fall at any moment, as yet nothing has been done, and as it were the Lord has been pleased to ordain that His people should suffer on that account and allowed his apostle to go elsewhere. The gentlemen above mentioned are now determined to go ahead with the good work so that all they want to further the interest of the place is a priest who is able and willing to superintend the work, and will guarantee that before another year there will be standing on the ridge as fine a temple as can be found in the Dominion of Canada. On the return of the delegates they were the guests of the Hon. Mr. Bonthier, ex-member for the county of Prescott. After partaking of a good, sound meal, the horses were got in readiness and taking their leave from the hon. gentleman and his family they resumed their journey to St. Bernard.

E. R. A. F.

The third annual report of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad shows an increase in earnings of 70 per cent. The \$5,000,000 of new stock ordered at the July meeting was subscribed in full by stockholders, making the capital \$20,000,000. The total gross earnings were \$6,829,694. The following is a statement of the funded debt:—First mortgage land grant bonds, \$8,000,000; less land grant bonds redeemed, \$1,500,000; \$6,500,000; second mortgage bonds, \$8,000,000; St. Paul and Pacific bonds, \$366,000; Dakota Extension bonds, \$2,780,000; total, \$18,646,000. The following is a comparative statement of approximate earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway for the week ending August 21—1882, \$180,076 24; 1881, \$91,645 87; increase, \$88,430 37.

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IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER.

It has a specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and stagnation, stimulating the healthy secretion of the fluids, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

**Malaria.** If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, no illness, dyspepsia, or constipation, Kidney Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it.

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