## "What Accusation Bring Ye?"

The long gray afternoon is waning suspicious dryness in his throat, her at last. The fitful sun scarcely comes into the old court room windows, and when it does force itself in slanting bairns I bore him; but what with at me, and called back: lines through the funereally-opened shutters, it is only to call into action the thick-spread dust of years.

The tiny particles float like a swarm they cried their little breaths awayof insects in the sun-rays, and there or" here she leaned forward with the is an endless moving of feminine hands in vain attempt to fight them else- to an old woman, that I am a-telling where, till the old judge, from his of this, your honor—he killed 'em. My says, 'Thou shalt not kill!' and I-Ibemch, wishes impatiently that every bairns and his. woman in the world had been born a Venus of Milo.

as the allence of an expectant court roem?

The sharp creak of a perilously overloaded bench or chair occasionally breaks the spell, and people come to the realization that they are numbed from too long sitting in one strained position. Whereupon every other bench gives forth its own particular wail, when a "Sh-h-h!" from some over-neryous listener is sounded, and immediately physical discomfort is forgot-

ten and the anxious wait begins again.
The jury had been sitting for days,
Istening to the evidence in the case "The People vs. Mrs. Hannah Redwood," and they had now retired to consider the same and render a ver-

It was a most amazing crime, and occurring as it did, in this mere handful of a town, provoked intense interest almong its inhabitants. For hours the prisoner had sat, gaz-

ing with sightless eyes at the once white wall opposite her. Prisoner! A crime! Incongruous ternes, indeed, as applied to that little sentlewoman, for such she undoughardly is, despite the worn look of her thin black shawl and the greenish cast upon her ample bombazine bon-

The face under the bonnet is draws the attention. Charles Lamb somewhere speaks of "the plain face Such is Hannah Redwood's. It is not a face acquainted with smiles, except they be grave ones. A face well seamed with the wrinkles of 60-odd years, and years that had not dealt kindly with her; for the lines are drawn as with acute mental suf-

Though her eyes are dulled with much weeping, their expression is clear and steadfast. Poor hunted eyes, they often, these days, drop pitifully at the stare of the sullen, curious crowd. It is a mild face, yet somehow in that very mildness there is strength; perhaps dormant for years, crushed by the never-ending struggle to live, but

Small and ordinary she certainly looked in the gray light of the dying day, but upheld by an innate strength of purpose and honesty of conviction that would be hard to baffle, as it is for the shrewd old lawyer to under-

He had practised many years and known the secret sources of many a character, but he would find himself at odd moments studying intently this bade me—and his own boy, too!

Her thin white hair is fastened back under the bonnet with care, her shawl pinned closely across her shoulders. Her gloves have been repaired so many times, and the fingers taken in work, the running of errands, piling a seam's width at each giving way, that the hand is now well drawn up on the fingers, but the stitches are even and fine, and the whole in keeping with the painstaking litle woman who

Indeed, neatness pervades the very atmosphere around her, envelopes her, claims her for its own. Each time as that penetrating 'Sh-h-h!" passes through the crowd before her, her eyes quickly seek those of her one friend, the old lawyer; then as the noise subsides she resumes her

former quiet gaze. "Wonderful," he thinks: "she is scared as a child at the sudden noise, but cares naught for a rope around

And tilting back his chair till his head rests against the wall, he goes over and over again in his mind the confession he had heard from her lips. She was loath to talk, for the fear o defending herself was uppermost, but sympathy was not thrown away on Redwood, and little by little she had told him her life as only she could tell it.

"If she would let them hear it that here," he thinks, with a grim smile, "I'd risk it, I'd risk it; but now -stupid souls!-there's not a mother's son of them but would hang her! 'Everybody was Cal Redwood's friend; old and young liked him; even limbed, big-hearted fellow, there's no gainsaying it. Well," sighing, "talk they would sometimes say to myself, she won't, and there's an end ci it. Women are pretty much all alike inbe the surface in the rough or ned down to a smooth palaver. and she beats 'em all!"

She was born in Swansea, Wales, 1831, to an heritage of poverty and drunken wretchedness. The only child of an overworked, sickly mother and known! drunken brute of a father, who never forgave her the being a girl, much less siderate and wanting to wait on me. forgive the woman that she did not give him boys after his own miserable mage.

Before the child was 13 years oldand here the lawyer muttered a curse as he thought of his own darling at the had to go before the sun's rise, home-"Thirteen and a baby, a mere aby!"-and yet that little body over nothing, burly Welshman, eighteen again to where I stood in the door to years her senior

ea, and having no friend who would my boy? him, and no money to buy one to lifted me off my feet—he was big and bear with his tempers, he bethought strang for his nineteen years, and I'm himself of what he could get for the

And even his crude intellect compre-

hended that they would stick to a man like nothing else. He spoke of his plan to his alchouse

crony, and was rewarded on the spot by the offer of his girl.

And thus it came about. The child was allowed no voice in the matter, indeed, cared for none. It could not be worse. And within a few had weeks' time she was carried from wretchedness in Wales to its counter-

Sir Henry Thompson, the most noted physician of England, says that more than half of all distances come from errors in diet. O warfield Tea overcomes results of bad extings cures Sick Headache; restores the Complexion.

own broken words regarding that time. "God knows, your honor, I tried to be a gude helpmeet to him. Eleven took off his cap and swung it around beating and no eating in the house before they came I could na keep them

etrang after they got here. "We buried them one after another; tears filling her eyes, and whispered: "It's only to you, who are that gude

"They did not cry like the many bairns I've cared for since; it was like him-oh, God, that I have to say it! the sea-wind of a grewsome night. It My bairn, you did not mean to break would bring tears to your eyes, your your old mother's heart, did you? I him mad. God forgive his soul!

"God is gude, your honor. When they brought my man home all bleeding no, it was too cruel! from a fight, I was that scart that befrom a fight, I was that scart that be-fore morning was come God gaye me another bairn to put to my breast, my Callie, my gude boy. And Redwood God am a jealous God, visiting the

Redwood had that-and carried me to and over again. ee him the last time. "He said to me, 'I'm that glad, wife,

the best wee maid in the kingdom Tell him never to touch it onct.' "And, your honor, he was that weak strength.

he could not raise hisself up in bed, but he did then sit right up straight, never woke again. and say, with more strength than ever drink did give him:

first time it is all over with him, for night. he is born of a drunken father. Do to worse, and you can't stop it sure. Say you will—'

"He was like a crazy man, your honor, but before I could say a word not. he fell back on the bed, and they told me he was dead.

him many a time. "But the great ladies up on the hill I worked night and day, for the pen-

nies came slow, but they were enough for my boy. "And he grew to such a bonny boy, your honor; none of the great ladies It fairly takes his breath away. whose bairns I cared for had bonnier eving little boy to his mother, your thinks.

honor, and he did love his mother always, did Callie. "I kept him much at home with me: too much, for when he did have to go out away from me he was innocent of wrong everywhere, and trustful, oh, so trustful, of everybody. 'I never told him of the bad of his father. I cudna, your honor, he was that proud and sensitive. But it was

wrong in me not to do as Redwood "God has punished me for it! The years went by I canna tell w how fast, your honor, till my boy was sixteen and wanted to go to work 'for mother,' as he used to say-this many

of wood and the like. "Well do I mind his first big money. He was just past eight; it was the

One dollar and a half! "He was so proud, and to think what he did, your honor-gave his mother one dollar for 'fire-crackers'he thought like I would enjoy themand he kept fifty cents for hisself! gude boy." Here the little old-fashioned face

had beamed with love and pride. "My heart was heavy all the while improved this privilege to the full. at his having to leave me, but I knew must be, for I was fast getting old and cudna work as I once had.

farm, among the cows and sweetsmelling fields, and he was to come overseer.' No. I did na know.'

"He rulned my boy, your honor, he 'When did you first notice the ference in Calle, Mrs. Redwood?" he

had asked her. "Only within the last few months that I would sometimes say to myself. 'It's nothing, only an old woman's fidgets.' But I know now! "He did na sit down in front of me

when he talked to me, and let me What enigmas they are, to be sure, look straight into his eyes, his honest rown eyes, as he knew I loved to look. No, he did na, because he could na. "Oh, my boy, if mother had only

"It was not that he was not con-"Why, that last Sunday he put me in my rocking-chair and bade me sit

quite still, while he got our nice little dinmer. our honor-he kissed me good-bye, as always did, but when he got out to there was married at 13 to a good-for- the gate he turned and came back

> watch him go. I said: 'He put both arms around me and bit undersized, you see.

laid my head over on his shoulder, I was that proud of his big, strang arms. I could na help it. "He looked at me like he would ver stop, then a drop fell on my

Callie was crying, was unhappy. "I put my hand to his dear, sun-"'What is it, my boy, tell mother? "'It's nothing, mother, dear, only I ad forgotten something'—he haif

laughed and hugged me closer "'I forgot to tell you again that you the best little mother that the and the old lawyer recalled, with a Lord ever made, and I love you, love

"I said it to please him, and I hope it was not 'taking His name in vain, your honor. It did not seem much harm, and Calife asked me to."
What a pure keynote of motherlove she had unwittingly touched in those simple words, "and Callie asked

you! Mother, say not "God bless you, iny boy," but "I bless you." Say it,

"He seemed satisfied and put me down to the floor and started off again. "When he got far up the street he

"Good-bye, dear mother; I'll be home early Sunday, and we will have a long day together. Here her voice had been barely audible "He was home early Sunday, your

honor, but I was not with him. "I shall never spend any more Sundays with my boy, for the Holy Word when they brought my boy home to me as they had so oft his father before honor, it was that seart and mourn- could think of nothing but Redwood's ful, and when he was in drink it made words—'Tell him if he tastes but once it will be all over with him.' "My baim to be like his father! Oh,

"I opened my Bible, where I never iniquity of the fathers upon the chil-"They picked me up from the floor- dren unto the third and fourth genwe had but one bed, your honor, and eration.' I read it, word by word, over "It was God's word to me!

"Callie must bear his father's curse, hat glad. I've been a curse to you, and in the end—the end—oh, there but he'll be a help. Tell him about his must be no such end! I got down on ather, how drink made him a brute my knees with my Bible in my arms and prayed for deliverance. A sudden thought came, and with it

I gave him the powder and he "Oh, it was that hard, your honor, that hard. He was my all. And I Tell him about his father, how loved him, oh, your honor, my poor drink made him all devil! Promise me, words cannot tell you how I loved him. wife. Tell him if he but touches it that My heart was full of him day and

"And I knew that I could never go he is born of a drunken rather.

And I knew that I could never go something to stop him, wife, for if he to him, my dear boy, in heaven. Only gets but one taste he will go from bad those who obey the commands have a place there, but he is safe; safe with Him who suffers the little children to come unto Him and forbids them

"Oh, Callie; your old mother's arms are empty and her heart is dead, but "He was not a gude husband to me, your honor, but he was all I had in this new country, and I felt bad for against Him in your father's footsteps you were taken into Jesus' arms to "But the great ladies up on the hill were gude and kind to me, your honor, and I soon had plenty of work.

I worked night and day for the penin the court!" Mr. Marvel springs from his chair

and turns to his client to support her. Small need. She returns his look. "That truly must be the 'peace ones than he. And he was a gude which passeth all understanding," he While he is still gazing in wonder-

ment, the sun-so reluctant has he been to shine this day-bursts suddenly forth with one long, last gleam before he falls behind the western hills, throwing a gloriously golden ray direct upon the sad old face of the woman, surrounding and lighting it till it is truly beautiful. Beautiful as with an uplifted inner light.

What is it? Men and v less to watch. Then the jury file one by one into their accustomed places, and the prisoner at the bar rises to her feet, her face still upturned to the sunlight,

those near her see her lips move, and hear the whisper-"And He took them up in His arms, third of July he came running in with put His hands upon them, and blest them."-Union Signal.

Lincoln and His Critics.

The President of the United States That was how he always did, my gude, being the servant of the people, the people consider it their privilege to call upon him. During the Civil War they

Scarcely a day passed, Mr. Lamon says, that several delegations of citishop where his father worked zens, especially of clergymen, did not was a bad place, so I put Callie on a call to advise Mr. Lincoln about the conduct of affairs. Some wanted this, ome each Sunday with his mother others wanted that, and all of them. t was a nice man who owned the as a rule, had plenty of advice and arm, and I did na know he had an criticism to offer. Mr. Lincoln was The overseer's face as he had stood accustomed to receive them with regiving his testimony rose up before spectful courtesy, but sometimes it was he lawyer's mind; a bloated, sinis- not easy for him to retain his good temper.

"How many men have the Confederruined my boy, my only bairn. May ates in the field?" inquired one tres-God forgive him. I can na." ates in the field?" inquired one tres-passer upon the hard-working Prestdent's time and patience. "Twelve hundred thousand, according

to the best authority." The inquirer and his companions looked aghast. "Good heavens!" they

exclaimed. "Yes, sir," reiterated Lincoln; "there is no doubt of it. You see, all our generals, when they got whipped, say that the enemy outnumbers them from three to five to one, and I must believe them. We have four thousand men in the field, and three times four make

twelve—don't you see it?" Once Mr. Lamon saw the President really turn upon his critics, a committee of western clergymen. Their spokesman delivered a long lecture, charged with fault-finding from beginning to end and containing many sharp thrusts at the administration, which thrusts members of the delegation had the poor taste to applaud. When the tirade was over, Mr. Lincoln replied, as Mr. Lamon says, "with unusual animation." "Gentlemen." he began, "suppose all

the property you possess were in gold, and you had placed it in the hands of | most important enterprise. Blondin to carry across the Niagara River on a rope. With slow, cautious, steady step, he walks the rope, bear-Would you shake the cable, and

keep shouting to him, 'Blondin! stand up a little straighter! Blondin! stoop a little more; go a little faster; lean more to the south; now a little to the "No; you would hold your breath, every one of you, as well as your

tongues; you would keep your hands was safe on the other side. "This Government, gentlemen, is carrying an immense weight; untold treasures are in its hands. The persons managing the ship of state in this storm are doing the best they can. Don't worry them with needless warnings and complaints. Keep silence; be patient; and we will get you safely across. Good day, gentlemen. have other duties pressing upon me."

Make Yourself Strong

If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ills attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure rich and full of vitality, the appetite good a d digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, siliousness, jaundice, sick headache. b

Annual Report of the American Association for 1895.

Abridged for the Convenience of Canadian Breeders-Good Demand for Heavy Teams, and Good Prices for the Right

The season of 1895 has been rather

uneventful in Clydesdale circles and in

the work of our association. The de-

pression which has attended all branches of the horse-breeding industry universally, for several years past, unfortunately still continues in a measure, but although the business as promiscuously pursued by a majority of our farmers, has been unprofitable, there are now the most distinct signs of an early revival and in a comparatively short time our breeders who have stayed faithfully by the good old Clydesdale ship, and have bred and fed judiciously, shall reap the reward which their patience, skill and enterprise entitle them to. It is to be regretted that many of the Clydesdale breeders of this country should have so last interest in their breeding operations as to neglect the registering of their colts, the last year or two. While such neglect on their part is explanable, it betokens very poor policy, inasmuch as the registration can be done much more easily and with less expense while the celts are young. Not only do breeders thereby save the penalty fees, which for entries and transfers are quite heavy, but any uncertain links in the pedigree chain can be much more readily traced and adjusted than they can later on. The secretary would especially urge this point on the immediate attention of all breeders and owners who have any eligible Clydesdales, to have their registration and necessary transfers completed without It is very easy to put the barrow on delay, and so have their house in order when the increased demand for breeding stock comes around, as it must do very soon. Comparatively few animals have been recorded since January last. As instructed at the last annual meeting, your secretary, in name of

the Executive Committee, requested of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, that the existing ruie excluding all foreign bred animals from registry in their stud book, be so changed as to admit animals recorded in the American Clydesdale Stud Book. The matter was in due course brought before the council of the Clydesdale Horse Society, and the justice of the request being admitted, the objectionable rule was rescinded at a meeting called specially for that purpose, during the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show. Since then Mr. Andrew Montgomery has purchased of Col. Holloway two Americanbred stallions and one mare, which he has shipped across to Scotland, and will register them in the Scotch book. this being, we believe, the very first instance of Clydesdales bred in America being exported for breeding purposes. The events mark a new era in Clydesdale history, and the future outcome of this new venture will be watched with interest by our breeders. which the present administration de-Clydesdale men throughout the United States and Canada, and the feeling of become much more friendly than formerly. No less than 27 per cent. of our revenue during the past ten months has come from the Dominion. and the prospects are that we shall

continue to receive an increasing patronage from across the line. Clydesdales were much stronger presented at the State Fairs of 1895 than any other draft breeds, and the impression made on the spectators was correspondingly favorable. At the Spring Stallion Show in Toronto, there were no fewer than sixteen entries in aged stallions; and an equal number were exhibited at the large Industrial Fair held in that city in September. Not only was the quality good throughout, but every animal was brought or ward and shown in the pink of condition. It is worthy of note that a very decided improvement in the Clyderdale business fias Seen observable in Canada this fall, and more sales have been effected by the principal breeders than for several years past. The increased demand will doubtless travel westward and be with us before

next spring. The collapse of the Chicago Collseum, which prevented the holding of horse show in that city year, was most regretable several respects, and particularly so in view of the proposed draft horse street parade, which this association had determined to inaugurate. With that immense building completed early next summer, there should be no obstacle to the holding of a successful show in November: and the executive committee believe that Clydesdale interests can be advanced in no better way than by offering substantial prizes for the best grade Clydesdale mares and geldings on the American continent. The cooperation of all breeders, users of and dealers in heavy draft horses in the United States and Canada, is respectfully and earnestly invited, so that

they may participate with us in this While the management of most our leading state fairs provide for the various ages of Clydesdale horses and delphia and other horse shows in the representative exhibit of Clydesdale an 1 other breeds which would naturally be made in the event of such a classification being provided, would not only be beneficial to those breeds, but also prove a decided attraction to such horse shows. It is recommended that this association make a formal request of the managers of the principal easttern shows to provide a classification for Clydesdales during 1896.

In conversation with several large lumber merchants and owners of pine lands in Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, during the past year, your secretary was struck at

ry much more endurance. A well-

known Michigan man wrote Nev, 4 as

and it behooves all breeders at the present time, especially, to keep their standard of excellence at the highest possible notch. The greatly curtailed breeding of draft horses during the last few years is certain to cause a shortage of the supply, and a corresponding advance in values within two years from now. and those who have the good fortune

follows: "I stopped breeding two years age. The Ciydesdale horse for business is my choice against the world.

and we are working four heavy teams,

and have another four coming into

the harness of our own breeding. We

found we could breed faster than we

could wear them out, and therefore

In spite of the prevalent low prices

for nearly all kinds of horses and other

farm stock, good heavy draft geldings,

combining substance and quality, of

suitable age, and weighing from 1600

upwards, are in active demand, and

command good prices. Your secretary

saw a pair of grade Clydesdale geld-

ings at the Toronto fair in September.

for which \$600 cash had been refused,

and the buyer expressed his willing-

ness to pay a higher price if the own-

er would part with them. Although

they were admittedly an extra grand

pair of geldings, there is nothing to

prevent any of our breeders from pro-

ducing horses of equal value, provided

they use the best material and give the

colts generous treatment and attention

while young. There has never been a

time when strictly first-class draft

reldings would not command a profit-

able price for the cost of production

to own young well-bred stock, are in

an enviable position, and will consult

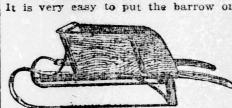
them with short rations nor throwing

their own interests by neither stunting

them away at the unduly depressed

stopped."

prices now current .- Alex. Galbraith, Jamesville Wis. U.S.A., secretary, A Wheelbarrow on Runners. It would often be very convenient to use a wheelbarrow in winter were it not that a wheel does not roll well in snow, especially if it be at all soft.



runners, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The wheel is unshinped, and two runners that have been fitted by a blacksmith, are screwed to the framework in the manner suggested. If the runners are firmly attached, the winter wheelbarrow should prove very serviceable about a farm.

AMERICAN HORSES IN GLASGOW.

Purchased Soon After Their Arrival by Contractors-Few Transactions Through Middlemen.

In his annual report Secretary Morten, of the Agricultural Department, makes the following statement in regard to a foreign demand for American

horses : "The trade in horses from America began to assume growing propertions in the City of Glasgow in the line took into that city 114 horses. But termined to carry out, has met with in 1892, it carried in 147 herd; in 1893, the most hearty appreciation of all 137 head; and in 1894, 209 head. Since 1891 the Allan steamers have also carried to Glasgow 7.500 horses, and out Canadians towards our association has of that number about 3,000 arrived in 1894. The total number of horses taken into Scotland from the United States and Canada in four years has not been less that 10,600. During the same period of time the Scotch export trade has fallen from 1,100 to 20 horses, while the American import trade at Glasgow has grown to about 4,000 animals. Most of the American horses there were natives of the Western States, though shipped from Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. As a rule, they have been light wagon

> or carriage horses. From reputable sources in Glasgow this department learns that the importation of American horses is new engaging the serious attention of dealers and contractors in that city. The department is further informed that the larger proportion of horses received there from the United States have given entire satisfaction to their purchasers, and that the only disappointing animals shipped from this country have been a few of the Clydesdale type, which have shown a remarkedly rheumatic tendency. If horses of a useful size, trained for roadsters and likewise adapted to ordinary work-something after the style of Cleveland Bays-are shipped from America to Glasgow they will, as a

rule, find a ready and profitable market. Heavy horses, likewise, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, in matched pairs, may be shipped at current prices to that port with a probable profit, though it might prove unprofitable to send in a large number of such animals at the same time "It seems now to be generally con-

ceded in Grat Britain that it is cheaper to import American horses than to produce horses in that kingdom. It is also pretty universally admitted that the Canadian carriage horses are inferior to those exported from the niUted States, though the Canadian animals are claimed to possess, as a rule, greater power of endurance. There are now a number of reputable firms of agricultural salesthereby encourage breeders to make a men in England and Scotland, at Lonworthy exhibit, no such provision has | don and Glasgow, to whom consignyet been made at the New York, Phila- | ments have been made by Americans, with quite satisfactory results. Im-East. It is firmly believed that a good | mediately upon the arrival of steamers carrying horses, or within a few days after landing, the animals are exposed for sale at auction. They are readily purchased by contractors and others who require them for their own use, and thus there are very few transactins through middlmen."

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous lass of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil -a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness whe applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most aubstantial claims to public confidence. The best way for a man to get out

of a lowly position is to be conspicu-ously effective in it.—Dr. John Hall. Advertise your empty house in the "Advertiser." Three insertions for 20

centa

of Note and Influence.

The Woman's Signal (England) gives Weston, known throughout the British Navy as the "Sailor's Friend." From a very small beginning, she has developed her work for her Majesty's navy, until it has become some-thing of real national importance, although carried on upon those individualistic lines which some of us are inclined to think must always be preferable, where possible, to any more socialistic methods.

Miss Weston was connected with a Mission for Soldiers, and she was asked by a man who had been ordered India to write to him occasionally. She wrote him so interesting and useful a letter, to meet him when he went on board the troop-ship, that he read it out to one of his comrades. A sanor, overhearing it, asked the soldier if he could not get Miss Weston to write to him too. Her friend faithfully transmitted the request, and Miss Weston wrote accordingly. In a very short time, other men in the navy sent her their names, and begged for a letter; and before long she had quite a large acquaintance in the navy. Finding that the men had nowhere Miss Weston took a small house in Devonport, close to the dockyard, and opened a Sallor's Home. At first it was quite a tiny little place, but with remarkable rapidity funds and assistable to buy up neighboring houses, and finally to clear away a public

the sailors to come in as soon as they There is now sleeping accommodation for 400 men "on leave on shore," and a number of others spend their evenings there. Although there is no official recognition of the Sailors' Home, a great many of the officers are subscribers, and Miss Weston is always permitted, when she desires, to hold a meeting on board a man-o'-war or a training ship. She has organized the drugs is pursuing a dangerous practice. Pr. Royal Naval Temperance Society on perly treated, these diseases can every ship in the navy, and actually has got one man in every six to be a

and other devices in the day, invite

of her interest in Miss Weston's work, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, as well as some other members of the royal family, have visited the Rset; indeed, the Duchess used to make frequent informal calls when living at Devonport. Miss Weston very sensibly has provided a special sitting room, for the petty officers. Reading rooms, for the petty officers. Reading rooms, Sciatica, Kidne bath rooms and refreshment rooms are and Dyspepsia. all to be found on the premises, besides the 400 "cabins," for those who stop the night, and during one year of acute, chronic and nervous diseases, prices, no fewer that 2 000 sallors signed the no fewer that 2,000 sailors signed the pledge in the Sailors' Rest.

When it is remembered that all this has grown from, and for years has depended on, this one woman's faculty for organization and tact in daily management, it must truly be admitted that Agnes Weston is one of the remarkable women of her time.

Miss Weston took the chair at the recent Plymouth B. W. T. A. demonstration, and it is a token of the es teem in which she is held in Devonport and Plymouth that it was immediately afterwards proposed, and the plan is ost carried out, that £250 should be raised to build a cottage at Duxhurst, to be called "The Agnes Weston Cottage."

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A Natural Gas Expert makes a Discovery in Canada.

Natural gas has become so important a factor that many have turned from other vocations in life to study and perfect the modes of transmitting it to our larger cities, but out of the many, very few become experts, and only those of peculiar adaptabilities can hope for success. Mr. T. J. Driscoll, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is one of these favored few. In the Pennsylvania oil regions he is well known, and the fame of his ability at piping natural gas spread to Canada. He was engaged by the Ontario Gas Co., working at the city of Windsor, Ontario, to pipe gas for that place and Walkerville, and while performing this operation, he made the discovery of a remedy which he states made him feel like a new man with an ambition in life. We give his story in his own words: "I have been suffering with a kidney affliction which has troubled me more or less for years. I had tried many of the remedies on the market for such complaints without any relief. During an engagement with the Ontario Natural Gas Co., while piping the city of Windsor for natural gas, I had the good fortune to hear of Doan's Kidney Pills. I pronounce them a boon to mankind, and something which should be in every household. I feel like a new man, with an ambition in life, and wish you every success which is due to such a wonderful medicine." Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

For sale by W. T. Strong, druggists.



MR. JOHN MCKER, Druggist, Peterboro: DEAR SIR - I have been DEAR SIR 1 Interpretation of the past 10 years. For the past 10 years my sufferings have been intense, when you intil last winter, when you

advised me to try a box of "Templeton's Pink Powders." After taking three or four powders all pain left. I continued them, however, until three boxes were taken, and have had no recurrence of the pain for about nine or ten months, G. J. JOPLING, Bridgenorth, Ont.

These Powders are a Positive Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, La Grippe

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CHARACTER SKETCH.

Miss Agnes Weston, an English Woman

short account of the work of Miss

Something like twenty years ago

to go when on leave, except to public houses, or even less desirable resorts, ance came to her, and she was in time house which stood in front of her; so that at last she has secured a large site, immediately facing the dockyard gates, where a bright lamp at night,

pledged abstainer.

The Queen has sent a gift in token

Silverware, Candelabrum. Fruit Bowls, Nut Bowls. Tea Urns, Water Kettles, Coffee Sets. Tea Services, Water Pitchers. Bake Dishes,

New Goods Daily. Hobbs Hardware Company.

Railway Time Tables.

CORRECTED NOV. 17, 1895. GRAND TRUNK-Southern Division. MAIN LINE-GOING EAST. Trains arrive at London from the west-4:02 nn. 4:15 a.m., 12:17 p. m., 10:45 a. m. 4:25 p.m., a.m., 1:15 a.m., 12:17 p. m., 10:45 a. m. 4:25 p.m., 1:20 p.m., 11:20 p.m., Trains leave London for the cast—4:07 a.m., 4:20 a.m., 8:10 a. m., 12:30 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:30

MAIN LINE-GOING WEST. Trains arrive at London from the cast—2:23 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 11:12 a.m., 12:20 p.m., 6:35 p.m., Trains leave London for the west-7:00 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 2:25 p.m., 6:45 p.m. Sarnia Branch.

Trains arrive at London - 4:02 a.m., 8:55 a.m., 11:36 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:36 p.m., 7:40 p.m.
Trains leave London - 2:30 a.m., 7:25 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 2:35 p.m., 6:55 p.m. London, Huron and Bruce. Arrive at London-9:45 a.m., 6:25 p.m.

Leave London-8:05 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch. Arrive at London-10:50 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 5:23 .m., 9:15 p.m. Leave London—7:25 a, m., 2:40 p.m., 5:55 p.m. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. GOING EAST.
Trains arrive at London from the west-4:10

a.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:45 p.m. Trains leave London for the east—4:15 a.m., Ja.m., 4:35 p.m. GOING WEST.

Trains arrive at London from the east—11:13 a.m., 8 p.m., 11:30 p.m.
Trains leave London for the west—11:25 a.m., 11:40 p.m., 7 a.m. LONDON AND PORT STANLEY BY Trains leave London—6:25 a.m., 10:05 a.m., 2:30 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. The 10:05 and 7:15 trains run to St. Thomas only.

Trains arrive at London—8:45 a.m., 2:05 p.m.
5:45 p.m., 11:15 p.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY. Trains leave London-:30 a.m., 2:55 p.m., 7:1 m. These trains connect with the main lin trains at St. Thomas, east and weet.

Trains arrive at London—7:55 a.m., 1:10 p.m.,
5:00 p.m.



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