WIARTON LADY WHO WAS T THE DARK VALLEY

er Trouble Began With Swelling Glands-This Was Followed by G Collapse and Heart Weakness Said She Could Not Recover, by day She is Enjoying Good Reals rom the Echo, Wiarton, Ont. Mrs. Jas. Overand, who Viarton, makes the following nent in regard to a remarkable ffected by the use of Dr. Will ink Pills for Pale People: "I ears of age and have lived in Wi or the past six years. Previous his, I, with my husband, who is an pason, were residents of bout four years ago there can welling on the right side of hich grew as the time went on about six months it had grow arge as a goose egg. I con hysician and he lanced it. cian diagnosed my case as nent of the glands, and said in et well after it was lanced.

peration gave me temporary nt it was only a short time before amp again began to grow and in onths I was worse than ever h eantime I had been prescribed for fferent physicians and taken see atent medicines, but none of the we me more than temporary ef. About three years ago I left rton for Chesley thinking proje change would improve my health ensulted a physician there and id the trouble was incurable ight end fatally. Discouraged | rned to my home in Wiarton me orse than I was when I left, and eving I had come home to die p re I left for Chesley I had been cked occasionally with fainted ells; on my return these occur ore frequently and of longer der on. With the least excitement ould faint dead away. I had been ry weak and could scarcely w ross the floor and felt myself gre g worse every day. I again conse the local physician and this time id it was spasms of the beart is at I would not live more than uple of days. While lying in bel ity of the town visited me and a sed me strongly to try Dr. William nk Pills. I thought it useless but as ready to grasp at any means omised relief, and so commenced e them. Before the second boyw mpleted I felt myself getting is and before I had finished my s d used fourteen boxes, when I n as I ever was in my life. Im

ke an affidavit to the above lat iby restoring the blood and relate or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by addres the Dr. Williams' Medicine 0

above statement voluntarily

ing it my duty to that which

ed my life and will if necessit

MY FIRST GREY HAIR.

JOHN IMRIE, TORONTO, CAN. und a streak of silver fair ong my locks of raven hair, t made my eyes wide open stare. My first grey hair!

ie thou as friend, or come sign of wisdom, or of woelich of these four I'd like to know Thou lone grey hair!

ey hairs are hon'rable," 'tis raven black becomes my head, rather far that thou wert red. My first grey hair!

pe the years to come may see randchild sitting on each knee. hairs will then becoming be, And dark ones rare!

pe to live to see the day. agh may it yet be far away. en all my locks shall turn to gre All silvery fair!

not just yet .- no! not for ald I permit thee to have hold n my scalp-I'm not that old! Regone !- grey hair!

NEWSPAPERS OF PARIS. round numbers there are nais in Paris. One hundred nty of these are political organ 100 each of fashion papers, trated journals, some 120 med papers, over 200 financial paper about 60 dealing with the other branches of sport.

ORKSHIRE'S HARVEST BELL Driffield, in the East Riding shire, the harvest bell is still run o'clock in the morning to roos laborers from their slumbers. er bodies are quartered upon the in the evening the welcome sould e bell intimates the time for clo work for the day.

HOSPHORUS FOR MATCHES. pound of phosphorus douds 1000 matches.

INTS FOR THE FARMER.

"SIGNS" OF A GOOD COW. not profess to be an expert, but d pretty fair "luck"- in selectd cows. An expert cow buyer essed by the appearance of a first sight, says John Gould, fter scoring does not often the verdict. There is an apabout a good cow that is a perfect indicator of her worth, is about impossible to convey brmation to another, and make We for another to put into pracintuition, or first-sight The first sight of a cow mpress the buyer with her conto what might be called symfemininity. The cow is a and the good cow, some way, scance carries with her the teneficence, as though she illing to bestow upon some one realf or owner, her life's enwhich is, in her case, milk. The of a good cow, and the signs by we may know her, are a litpolicated, as cows are, in fact, gais, and have their peculiar ps; so signs can be used only eneral way, as two cows doing well in milk production, will omewhat in form, just as trotbeir own individuality, while beir own individuality, while can be properly trimmed, and its habit foreign newspapers. But if one is able ing to a general description. oints are of special importance; s lean but smallish head, with prominent eyes; a prominent inv backbone; depth of body, uch width between the forelegs brisket, to denote capacity and vitality, and an udder of long inal attachment from front to and well balanced as to form. mints well developed, will largely, the milk form, of the This should be well borne in we get fat instead of milk, a bright, intelligent and slightor long producing power . She y gives milk six months or so, her owner at his expense. The prominent backbone, with eveloped vertebrae slightly fallsheep, a crop of peas or buckwheat flow a straight line, and rising noticeable pelvic arch, are the of strong muscular and nerve opment; wide hips, whirl-bone well apart, and thin, but musculighs, indicate well-built materlowers. As a rule, the udder of should be slightly fleshy. so will not collapse when milked that we must look for our profits. has passed. wered with a thin skin, soft and Spraying is an important practice, the touch and very elastic,

of chemicals and labor.

especially on old trees which seem to

be more affected with fungous diseases

Some Figures which Tend to Show Great Efficiency.

Although comparatively few persons nowadays require any argument or demonstration to convince them of the it only well to the dairy value of vaccination a pamphlet which much mind that they has just been issued by the council of that they much mixed blood in their the British Medical Association is useful because it presents, in small com- which is the sine qua non, is possibly pass, some of the most striking proofs not available. That there should be of the efficacy of the process, where- any doubt whatever is of the highest forts reverting back to some with to confront unbelievers. It is importance. large powers. But if shown that the mortality from small- The Spanish educated classes underwith a sire of strong dairy shown that the mortality from small- they would be good found pox is much less now than in pre-vac- stand the full significance of it. Right cination times, and that the greatest in line with this is the equally astondimunition in the smallpox mortality ishing discovery that the government Cows are often worthless is found in the early years of life, in appears to have neglected to inquire which there is most vaccination. Sta- of the powers what attitude they would tistics are given from various coun- take on the question of making coal tries in proof of the statement that contraband; and now that the inquiry in countries where there is much vac- is made and the reply is forthcoming, cination and re-vaccination relatively Spain, even with the financial reto the population there is little small- sources necessary, is confronted with pox. In Prussia both vaccination and the damning fact that her coal supply revaccination are compulsory, and is likely to be woefully inadequate. smallpox mortality is almost abolishstery rich milk, but the general steristics of bony, angular and ed. In Austria, where vaccination is not compulsory, the rate, instead of being seven per million, as in Prussia in the ten years ending with 1892, was 458. In Belgium also vaccination is not the same everywhere, and compulsory, and in 1875-'84 had a rate of 441 per million, as compared with itarly, in classes among which there is much vaccination, there is little smallpox, while in places where smallpox prevails it attacks a much greater proportion of the unvaccinated than of the vaccinated, especially where the ister of the colonies. Sagasta has been largely under the influence of Moret. largely under the influence of M Prussia's 22 in the same period. Simher beneficence, she is for-The blocky, beefy types cause of their miserhood, forvaccinations are comparatively recent. In houses invaded by smallpox in the course of an outbreak, it is stated, not

THE OLD ORCHARD. all question very often asked aked than answered, writes Jos. Of late years the farmers than among the vaccinated.

etes this sign. A body of large

ly, with sloping, sprung ribs and

and crooked milk veins, gives

ons of capacity and digestive

s; large heart girth, with sharp

ers uniting at the top, tells of

eart, lungs and liver; the testi-

and machinery to propel, puri-

elaborate. These are things

allied to large and rich milk

The dairy form is not a

mich is confined to breeds, as

Some of the great cows of

dispicuous in common-bred cat-

atry are destitute of blue blood

at they can only rarely trans-

daughters, for they are in

they would be good founda-

the signs scoring up to the full

It is not all signs in this

Cows are ruined by the

in their bringing up.

48 care and feeding. Others

in the breaking and first

Cows that give much milk

eding, and attention.

produces some blanks, and

whiteds throw first-class scrubs

rule, much larger than cows

lorms, are still in conspicu-

Cow signs, modified by

and individuality, are

and no breeds. The true

carries no "baggage;" be-

but never giving back, un-

some dairy quality they possess

strong vitality, large blood

are waking up to the importance and SPAIN dustry, and many men having orchards that have been neglected would be pleased to have information furnished that will enable them to overcome their present neglected and unprofitable state. Like a great many other subjects that the farmers have to deal with, circumstances differ, and what might be good practice for one might be very different for another, but there are a few general principles portant in my estimation is pruning. Outside of the chief fruit-growing districts, the general practice, as far as I have been able to observe, is either to act on any other assumption. The considered a good job once in five or six years, which means that the trees are encouraged to grow wood at the expense of fruit for a number of years, and then butchered to the injury of the tree. I do not think an experienced orchardist will deny the statement that it will take less time to trim an orchard, especially of young | that. trees, annually for five years than it | will to trim it once in five years. The result of the yearly trimming is that only the wood that is wanted is grown and the tree is saved from an unnecessary and exhausting growth, but The better educated make no attempt the habit of the tree is formed. They to conceal their contempt for the whole say man is a creature of habit, and trees are very like man in this respect. Nothing will encourage the fruit producing habit in a tree equal to judi- are clannish and suspicious of ordicious and constant pruning. It is useless to expect that a tree left to its own sweet will for five or six years of growing wood and suckers checked to persuade them of a willingness to unfortunate baldhead. He describes it by severe trimming. The result can regard existing troubles with anybe seen in hundreds of orchards that thing like impartiality they will talk Five or six sprouts start for every one freely. cut off, and if the trimming is not continued yearly the later days of that tree are immeasurably worse than the first. Taking everything into consideration, the spring after hard freezing is the best time to do the work. Some advise summer pruning which may be all right if properly done, but among an unimportant section of the gates in colonies of enormous numbers covered with dense forests. Therein it is more difficult and tedious, and coming in a busy time it is more likely to be neglected. Cultivation no doubt has much to do with the successful growing of fruit, but men have succedeed in so many different ways that t is difficult to lay down a hard and fast rule. It is admitted by most! fruit growers that the orchard should publicans, the former hostile to her ony is wrapped up into a kind of co- quently so full of bends, turns and not be left in sod for long periods. We family and the latter, opposed, of coon by fatty matter from the sebacoften hear the statement, "I would course to the monarchical system, her eous gland; the cocoons vary in size, like to plow my orchard but if I do I will tear up the roots as it has been so long since it was plowed. I do parts of the kingdom. Indeed, her the skin at the mouth of a gland. The of troops may be put up. not think it would be well in such personality is the chief rallying force coil of fatty ,matter which is ejected a case to plow seven or eight inches deep, but I would rather plow four or five inches deep and take the risk of tearing up some of the roots than to traditions and racial pride. leave an old tough sod around the trees. Plow in the spring, sow with there is a slowly forming fear that a peas, and feed off with hogs. After a year or two of this treatment, seed-

ABOUT VACCINATION.

he vaccinated, especially where the nearly so many of the vaccinated inmates are attacked as of the numbers, and like many ated in proportion to their numbers, ated in proportion to their numbers, mates are attacked as of the unvaccintaked then great importance is and the death rate among persons attacked by smallpox is much greater. age for age, among the unvaccinated

MEANS TO FIGHT, lance. He initiative.

WILL MAKE THE STRUGGLE WITH AMERICA A FIERCE ONE.

The Blunders of Its Government - No Timely Provisions Made for Food and Coal Great Danger for Sagastas Ministry.

Whatever the real conviction of the Spanish government and people as to the outcome of the war with the Unit- orator rather than an administrator. ed States, there can be no doubt both He does not possess the national congovernment and people will make a supreme effort to render the task of America as difficult, costly and bloody as possible, says a Madrid letter.

real problem which the government confronts is not so much the loss of Cuba as the possibility that the people at large will come to think the tration. government unworthy of confidence and sweep it and the dynasty away together. One does not need to trav-

Every intelligent Spaniard recognizes that the Spanish system of government is vicious in the extreme-corrupt, bureaucratic, dilatory and vain. system when talking to a foreigner who can get their confidence. They nary outsiders, and they look with deep distrust on the representatives of

In such circumstances the truth comes out, and it is by no means flattering to the cabinet.

QUEEN REGENT POPULAR..

er conservative or liberal.

the nation on the score of its great

In well-informed quarters, however, colossal blunder has been made, which will tend to bring the war to a premaing down with clover might follow, ture, ignominious ending. This has especially if you continue to pasture to do with the question of supplieshogs in the orchard, a practice every food and coal. It is the coal problem apple grower should follow; it certain- that causes the greatest anxiety. The ly is good for both hogs and orchard. Spanish habit of procrastination, the If it is impossible to pasture hogs or disposition to expect the best until the worst has happened, the fatal belief plowed down will give good results. It that the powers and the Pope would is safe to say that from one-quarter somehow be able to hold the United to one-half of the apples grown in States in check-coupled with lack of export, for it is to the export trade now that the opportunity of doing so

CURSES FOR THE CABINET. One hears the suspicion expressed and insects than younger ones. Two frequently, with a muttered expletive, or three applications of Bordeaux and and sometimes the remark, "In any Paris green will pay well for the cost other country somebody would be shot

for this." The consciousness of the situation. as thus affected, has greatly depressed the queen regent and filled the Weylerites and the more dignified section of the military party with a wrath that bodes ill for the future of officials responsible for such criminal

In a war which will be chiefly a question of fleets and where the smaller power must fight thousands of miles from home and depend absolutely on one or two bases of supplies, always threatened by the enemy, the coal,

SAGASTA'S FALSE HOPES. Sagasta took office pledged to the pacification of Cuba and the maintenance of good relations with Ameri- had become entirely bald. ca. No doubt he believed both ends would be secured. The dominating element in his cabinet is Senor Moret, the brilliant but too optimistic minister of the colonies. Sagasta has been country. He is not a man of war and would neglect to take the precautions

suggested by the military instinct. Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, delights in diplomacy and excels in it. But he is diffident and delicate. There is nothing militant in his composition. He is a cool judge, and fair and candid in his estimates, but he relies on the shield and not on the his teeth and noe eye.

lance. He lacks aggressiveness and

These men and Sagasta, with slightly differing views as circumstances have modified them, have brought the Spanish government to the present pass without adequate preparation along several important lines.

LACKS POPULAR CONFIDENCE. Sagasta's declaration to his supporters the day before the opening of parliament had the ring of high courfidence as a great leader ought to have it to lead a nation effectively in such an hour.

No doubt the liberal government will be retained in power for a time at least, but were Spain to suffer a serious naval reverse as the result of a lack of coal or of some such material precaution as would be easily traced by the people at large to a lack of ministerial foresight, the nation would insist upon an abrupt change of admins-

might be carried to the helm, or, for that matter, Marshal Campos. In any event the new cabinet would be a nael far in Spain in these days to learn tional cabinet, without regard to party lines. But the question is, Could even that save the "highest interests"-the crown?

WHY YOUR PATE SHINES.

The Microbe of Baldness at Last Identified By a French Savant.

Pasteur's school, has found the mighty microbe that makes men and women lose their hair-the little beast who is different. The Spaniards met their as a minute, colorless body, pointed at both ends, and increasing in numbers by constant division into two, and since | ped. the divisions do not always immediately break off, long chains frequently form, each link being a distinct mic-

The queen regent, except possibly The pestiferous organism congre- tain ranges, the slopes of which are poorer classes, who refer to her dis- in the upper part of the hair follicle dainfully as "that Austrian." is popu- below the epidermis, and just where lar and respected. She is sharply dis- the sweat glands join the follicle. At tinguished from her advisers, wheth- this point there is somewhat of an enlargement, and in this little cavity it Apart from the Carlists and the re- finds a convenient habitat. Each col- tuous mountain streams and are conseposition excites keen sympathy in all and are easy to obtain by squeezing among the Spanish people to-day, when a "blackhead" is forced out of apart from the hypersensitiveness of the skin by pressure is simply an enormous cocoon holding within it myriads of this basterium.

able medium, when it appears as a col- perior numbers Napoleon pacified Spain orless form, changing later into one of brick red hue. But how is it that Cuba. this microbe, not being at the root it in the follicle, causes the hair to fall out? Its method of attack is as

The development and growth of the

CAUSES CERTAIN CHANGES Ontario are of varieties that have no funds for immediate cash payments- in its environment-the breaking up, ports, he could collect the revenues market value. This is a great waste, led the government of Azcarraga and for instance, of substances around, and maintain the government, but to and it will pay farmers well to have its successor, the Sagasta government, from which it obtains necessary food do it he had to employ the methods these unprofitable varieties top-grafted to delay the collection of supplies and and energy-and the cycle of results recently adopted in Cuba by the with varieties that are in demand for coal at available ports until the fear is thus brought about gives the produc- Spaniards-a campaign of starvation tion of a substance poisonous to the and unrelenting pursuit. His reign root of a hair. This toxin passes down might have continued indefinitely had to the root, and acts as a slow poison, it not been for this rebellion against not killing all at once, but inducing his power a rebellion he could not hair becomes lighter in color until its constant state of insurrection, offered

> ually dies and falls out. place the fallen one, but the new out- which he never recovered. Joseph than its predecessor, so it, too, only inand was recalled. with greater speed, becomes a victim. And so the process goes on; each successive growth starts more weakly its fight against the insinuating poison

and more quickly succumbs, until a point is reached where the root can no longer make a fresh effort, for it has also fallen completely under the noxious influence and is killed. This course of events, occurring as it does, simultaneously in hundreds of adjacent hair follicles, naturally result in complete baldness.

To prove that the microbe is the cause and not merely the accompaniment of baldness, M. Sebourand isolated it and cultivated it in a suitable liquid. After the microbes had multiplied and developed he filtered the liquid through porcelain, and believing that, if his theories were true, the filtered liquid would contain the substance they produced poisonous to the hair, he took a rabbit and inoculated it deeply under the skin with the fluid, As he hoped, the rabbit speedily began to lose its fur, and in six weeks it discovery that there is a trade underwas completely denuded; in fact, it

A SYMPATHIZING EMPLOYEE.

odor of turpentine-I would have sent public, with the suspicion that the unfor you to have done this cleaning last | dertakers may have to square with that week, but we have been having the out- profession, also, adds to the cheerful side of our house painted, and it made ness of Berlin patients.

Mrs. McScadd, sympathizingly-Sure. Oi don't wonder, Thim colors is enough to make any one sick.

RATHER ARTIFICIAL.

per is rather artificial?

ARE GREAT GUERRILLAS.

THE SPANIARDS WON THEIR INDE-PENDENCE THAT WAY.

They Have Never Been Excelled as Fighters Under Irregular Tactics-Met Their Match in the Cubans in That Style of Warfare.

Fighting in the open has never been Spain's strong point, so that when hostilities begin in Cuba the dons willnot stand a show of success with the United States regulars against them in line of battle and the insurgents ambuscading them in the chapparel.

The Spanish tendency to irregular warfare is largely hereditary. For 800 years the Spaniards were in constant strife with the Moors, whom they conquered at last. During those eight centuries there were no regular campaigns, but both sides, as a In that event General Dominguez rule, split up into separate bands, whose only object was to continually harass and eventually exterminate the other side.

One of the great disadvantages unniards will fight will der which the hat they will meet consist of the their superies a their favorite mode of warfare. Spaniards have invariably succeeded as guerrillas up to the present time. If they won no great battles they at least held their own Mons. Sebourand, former pupil of M. ground or prevented the enemy from occupying it.

In Cuba, however, things have been equals, if not their superiors in the insurgents. They have uniformly been driven back, and in all the bush fighting have been regularly whip-

NATURE TRAINED THEM.

The physicial features of the country are in the highest degree favorable to the operations of guerrillas. The land is traversed by great mouna whole army corps may securely conceal itself from an enemy only a few feet away. The roads are so rugged and universally bad that regular military operations can be carried on only with the utmost difficulty. The rough country roads generally follow torwindings that the making of an ambuscade is easy at almost any point, and in every mile many almost insurmountable obstacles to the marching

Napoleon learned this to his cost when he deposed Ferdinand and set up Joseph Bonaparte as king. The people rebelled, and between 1808 and 1813 the French had only the cities; the country was in the hands of the The microbe of baldness has been iso- Spaniards, and they could not be dislated and grown as a culture on a suit- lodged. Slowly and by force of sumuch the same as Weyler pacified

The people were repressed, but not of the hair, but at some distance above subdued. In a desultory way they continued the warfare, even when the nation had been declared to be pacified, and the losses they inflicted upon the French at this time were tremendous. At no time was Joseph Bonaparte seated securely on his throne. Possessing the cities and certain characteristic symptoms; the check or repress. The country, in a pigment has practically disappeared, a tempting field for the allied powers, its diameter gradually lessens, it be- which found here an opportunity to comes brittle and dried up and event- strike Napoleon in the rear. No wonder, therefore, that Wellington and his The root, though weakened by the Englishmen landed on Spanish soil and poison, sends up another hair to re- gave the French emperor a blow from growth begins life feebler and poorer was driven from the throne a "" rd-

WOMEN FOUGHT, TOO.

It is recorded that during this war for Spanish independence, men armthemselves with straightened scythes, having no other weapons. They fought with anything that came to hand. The French, by superior strength and by themselves adopting guerrilla tactics, attained brief successes until the women took to fighting. They could not withstand the onslaught of women, and when the English came, too, they suffered signal

Thus, Spain threw off the French yoke because its people refused to be conquered, though forced to flee to the woods and the mountains. Guerrilla warfare was the means of procuring their independence.

TRADE SECRETS.

Berlin is shuddering at the grewsoms standing between professional nurses and undertakers. Competition between the hatter has raised the regular commission paid to a nurse to 30 percent of the cost of a funeral. The fact that Mrs. De Fadd, who cannot stand the a doctor has made this state of things

COLOR OF RACE HORSES.

Winning race horses are generally bays, chestnuts or browns; and for First Miss-Don't you think Mr. Sim- every hundred bays among them there are fifty chestnuts and thirty browns Second Miss-Indeed, he is, especially There is no record of an imported race being won by a pie-bald.