

A SCIENTIST SAVED.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

HIS MANY DUTIES CAUSED HIS HEALTH TO BREAK DOWN—DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS RESTORE HIM TO ACTIVITY.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.
The Hartsville College, situated at Hartsville, Indiana, was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren church, when the state was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.

A reporter recently called at the famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the president, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. To-day he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an enquiry the professor said: "Oh, yes I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health, but my recovery was brought about in a rather peculiar way."

"Tell me about it," said the reporter. "Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for the profession. After completing the common course I came here and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry and accept of the charge of a United Brethren church at a small place in Kent county, Mich. Being of an ambitious nature, I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failing. My trouble was indigestion, and this with other troubles brought on nervousness. My physician prescribed for me for some time, and advised me to try a change of climate. I did as he requested and was some improved. Soon after, I came here as professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for a while my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties. In the spring of 1896 I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them.

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was entirely cured. To-day I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to similar sufferers and over-worked people."

MONEY IN WHEAT RAISING.
A Remarkable Crop and High Prices—Farmers Doing Exceedingly Well—Chances for Ontario Youths—Wheat from the Territories Unequalled.

Ald. H. Richardson of Kingston, who arrived home from a trip to the West Thursday was interviewed by a News reporter as to the condition of affairs in Manitoba. He said: "Arriving in Winnipeg, I found the reporters just as keen to interview people from the east as they are at Kingston for news from the west. The harvest was then over, and the wheat was being rapidly marketed. The farmers had an unusually fine autumn and were able to get their wheat through much earlier and more easily than usual. About half of the crop paid inducing them to sell free. The quality of the wheat was very fine, being entirely hard wheat. There is no soft wheat in the country this season, the wheat grading No. 1 and 2 hard, principally No. 1. The crops in the territories west of Brandon were very fine, both in yield and quantity. The eastern part of Manitoba and the southern part did not yield as well, but all seemed to be well satisfied with their wheat. Some of the large farmers got as much as \$7,000 or \$8,000 for their wheat alone, and the cost of raising it is here in the north, like the same quantity of hard wheat, and the farmer has not to do any thing like that from what I could gather for a few days, they had not to work them for four months in the year. The more than four is devoted to a general oversight of the farm. They have this

year done exceedingly well, and have nearly all made money. Their ploughing is practically finished, which means a great deal in that country, for they have a poor crop next season if they do not have their ploughing done. It is a rule for them that at least 150 acres, and many of them have a whole section of land, which is 640 acres. This land is principally wheat land. A man is able to plough five acres a day, using four horses to a sulky plough, and it is not an uncommon sight to see three or four gangs of ploughs in a large field. A large field means one of a mile each way, perfectly flat, not a hill or stone to be seen. Occasionally a small bluff of bushes a few feet high is the only thing that obscures the view, and these bluffs are rare. The wheat, when harvested, is generally stacked, the threshers doing all the work and the farmer having nothing to do except to draw the wheat from the machines, which he generally does at one of the elevators, thus saving him extra handling. As soon as the wheat is threshed, the engine, which is a traction engine, couples on to the thrasher and cleaner and moves on to another part of the field to thresh similar stacks. As it leaves you see the stacks rolling up from the straw-stacks which the farmer set once sets on fire. The straw has not yet become of any value in the country.

"From what I could learn and see, I would judge that our young men who have been bred on a farm in this country, could make far more money at home than they would by working in the cities and studying or taking up professional work. There is no question in my mind but that a farmer, if he works as diligently in Manitoba and spends as little as he does here, will soon become wealthy. Of course, every year is not so favorable as this year has been. They have had far larger crops of wheat, but the prices have not been so good for a number of years, and often the quality is deteriorated by frost or rain. The quality this year is simply superb, being worth fully 3 cents a bushel more than Dakota or Minnesota wheat. I noticed quite a few Dakota farmers settling west of Winnipeg. This alone speaks well for the country.

"I should judge that the climate is exceedingly healthy, as the people looked exceedingly well, both physique and complexion showing that they enjoy the best of health. The crop is estimated at about 17,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels. The average yield of wheat is not more than fourteen bushels per acre, while in the west it is running from thirty to thirty-five bushels. Unfortunately, however, there are not many farms in the west, as there is only estimated to be about 750,000 bushels in the territory. This wheat, the inspector at Fort William, Mr. Gills, tells me, is better than any grade he has. In company with the inspector, I went over 250 cars on the track at Fort William, and did not see one car in that lot that would not make the best strong bakers' flour. It is likely that this will be a large migration next season, both to Manitoba and the West, and, owing to the large crops, many people are induced to settle there who would otherwise have remained east of Brandon."

WINTER FASHIONS.

Flat trimmings, such as braid and galloon, are coming in for a great share of fashionable favor, perhaps as a revulsion from the frills and furrowed necks worn for many months. From simple no-worn hands to the most elaborate embroideries the choice ranges, and these flat strips of decoration are arranged so as to form all sorts of square, curved and pointed designs.

Shoes of fine kid, either glace or mode, are worn to match the gown and hosiery for evening occasions and everyday receptions.

Spangled and beaded gauze, illusion and tulle are seen in profusion for use in ball and other evening costumes. A novelty in transparent fabrics is entirely composed of tiny ruffles of fine white net edged and studded with spangles. Closely shirred gowns are also something new, and are to be had by the yard.

Many of the new moire silks are very beautiful. There are several novelties in watered effects, which show to especial advantage in pale, delicate colors. Belts of gold or silver webbing, or else embroidered with gold, silver or steel, are much worn and brighten up a quiet costume very prettily. A high collar to match sometimes finishes the neck of the gown. The picture given today illustrates a loose sack with a wattleup plait falling from the neck at the back, but having a perfectly plain front. It is of black cloth, the lower edge being cut in scallops. The flaring collar is composed of rounded tabs, which are heavily embroidered, as are the straps fastened over the shoulders by horn buttons. The sleeves are of a bell shape and are scalloped and embroidered. The front closes with square horn buttons and is finished by a jabot of lace.

WEDDING GOWN.
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Now that skirts are becoming more decorative in character there is a fancy for distinguishing the front in some way. The tablier is often framed in panels or quilles, or it is arranged to button on one or both sides. The edges may be straight or cut into fanciful shapes or elongated into straps, which are fastened in place by buttons or buckles.

Some of the new models of jackets are only half fitting, instead of being close. This style is never really pleasing, being neither one thing nor another, but every now and then it returns to favor temporarily, as a change probably for there is nothing to recommend it otherwise.

The illustration shows a wedding gown of white satin. The skirt has a long train, the fullness being gathered in at the waistband at the back. The bodice is tight at the back and draped crosswise in front, having a guimpé of white mousseline de soie trimmed with platings of mousseline. The close sleeves are slightly gathered and open at the shoulders over a stiff breeze was blowing, and, as the mat was in danger of being blown off, the artist sat on it to hold it down. He was just comfortably seated when he found himself lifted bodily and landed upon the tiles of the roof. What had happened? That was more than he could imagine till he went down stairs. No one knew that he had gone aloft, and when the landlord saw that sweeping down the soot was inefficient he tried the old-fashioned remedy of lighting a charge of gunpowder. This it was that removed not only the soot, but the mat and the painter.

INTERIOR DECORATION.

How to Restore Stained Bricks and Enamel Furniture.

In many modern houses the hearths are made of brick, and the bricks of the chimney are likewise left to show. These bricks sometimes become discolored by dust and other means of deterioration—notably washing with soap and water, something that should never be done to bricks if they are to retain their attractiveness of appearance. When bricks are thus discolored, whitened or dulled in any way, they may be restored to more than their pristine freshness of color by painting them with boiled oil in which has been thoroughly stirred powdered venetian red such as may be obtained at any painters' supply store. Ten cents' worth of venetian red is amply sufficient for a pint of boiled oil.

Of course venetian red is only suitable for red bricks. Cream bricks may be treated with Naples yellow instead of red and brown bricks with burnt sienna. Painters' supply stores—not art stores, but those establishments which supply

revers, panels and plaited quilles. The silk is usually of a contrasting color, or at least of a different shade. Greens and blues still keep the lead as fashionable colors. Perhaps purple, in its various shades, should be mentioned in the same category. Other colors also are worn, but not so universally. Red seems to be coming forward in favor.

The illustration shows a formal costume of green taffeta. The skirt, which has a slight train, is trimmed in front with two quilles of cream guipure embroidered with gold, which forms the tablier. The close bodice has a plastron, back and front, of gold embroidered guipure over mauve silk. The plastron, which is full in front, is framed by bretelles composed of a double, plaited frill of green taffeta. The close sleeves of green taffeta open over crosswise platings of the same material and have a small puff at the shoulder. The collar is of mauve taffeta. The tunic is of mauve flowers and gold embroidered lace.

TRIMMINGS AND GOODS.
Sashes and Brads—How to Sponge Goods and Linings.

Black satin girdles and sashes are much liked for young girls' costumes. The favorite sash is a wide black satin ribbon, tied behind with long ends and no bows. This sash is seen with light and brightly colored gowns. The renewed fashion for flat trimming has brought braiding into prominence again, and worsted and mohair braids, in all widths and varieties, are largely employed. They are mainly used in black and white, although colors are also employed. Blue, green, purple and gray woolen costumes are trimmed with black or white braid very effectively, usually in horizontal lines unless the braid is formed into figures and motifs.

Goods which are going to be made up into serviceable gowns for general wear ought always to be sponged first, as in that case they do not shrink or spot with dampness. If they are not previously sponged, they soon become defaced and lose their neat appearance. Material may be sponged at home or at the shop where it is bought. In the latter case a small sum extra will be charged, but the trouble of doing it oneself will be avoided. Sponging is not an elaborate process. It consists of wiping the

goods on the right side with a sopping wet sponge, folding the material together, rolling it up wet in a number of thicknesses of newspaper to prevent rapid evaporation, and letting it lie for at least 24 hours. During that time the dampness becomes uniform throughout and shrinks it to a reasonable extent. When it is unrolled, it should be carefully pressed on the wrong side with a warm flatiron. When woolen or haircloth linings are employed, it is always best to shrink them, but a long process is not necessary. Simply sponging them with warm water and immediately ironing them dry with a hot flatiron is sufficient.

The illustration given in today's issue shows a cape of black satin. It is deep across the waist and is trimmed with deep flounces of black lace, ending in black lace stole ends in front. The satin portion of the cape is cut square with the flaring collar and is trimmed with lengthwise lines of jet, having also a satin burtha bordered with jet. The collar is lined with black lace, made very full. The toque, of black and granulin colored chenille braid, is trimmed with black plumes and pink and black flowers.

WINTER MATERIALS.

Practicable Goods and Colors—Decided Shades Again Liked.

Practicable Goods and Colors—Decided Shades Again Liked. Cloth costumes, never absent from the fashionable wardrobe, are having a decided vogue now and will be worn all winter. They are made in all grades of elaboration, from the simple, utilitarian gown to the visiting toilet intended for formal occasions. Tailor made costumes of gray, beige, mastic and similar subdued tints are to be a feature in the more practical winter styles. They are very slightly trimmed, depending for elegance mainly upon their perfect fit. These gowns are not confined to neutral tints, however, but are seen in green, mauve, red, violet and blue cloth.

In more elaborate cloth gowns silk is often introduced in the form of ve-

revers, panels and plaited quilles. The silk is usually of a contrasting color, or at least of a different shade. Greens and blues still keep the lead as fashionable colors. Perhaps purple, in its various shades, should be mentioned in the same category. Other colors also are worn, but not so universally. Red seems to be coming forward in favor.

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