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for other goods.

rest of the year is devoted to a general the mat and the painter. H. M. BAKER, A GENT oversight of the farm. They have this

A SCIENTIST SAVED.

AN INTERVIEW WITH WITH A COL-LEGE PRESIDENT.

HIS MANY DUTIES CAUSED HIS HEALTH their fall ploughing. It is a small farmer TO BREAK DOWN-DR. WILLIAMS' of them have a whole sec ion of land, PINK PILLS RESTORE HIM TO AC- which is 640 acres. This land is princi-TIVITY. pally wheat land. A man is age to plough five acres a day, using four horses

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

The Hartsville College, situated at mon sight to see three or four gings of Hartsville, Indiana, was founded years [ploughs in a large field. A la ge field ago in the interest of the United flat, not a hill or stone to be seen. Ocas-Brethren shurch, when the state was sionally a small bluff of bushes a few feet adsay step in and examine mostly a wilderness, and colleges were high is the only thing that obscures the scarce. The college is well known view, and these bluffs are rare. The throughout the country, former stu- wheat, when harvested, is generally dents having gone into all parts of the stacked, the threshers doing all the work



A reporter recently called at this ly in Manitoba and spends as little as he famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the president, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by far larger crops of wheat, but the prices the reporter Prof Barnaby was in have not been so good for a number of delicate health. To-day he was appar- years, and often the quality is deterioratently in the best of health. In response ed by frost or rain. The quality this to an enquiry the professor said: year is simply superb, being worth fully

"Oh, yes I am much better than for 3 cents a bushel more than Dakota or some time. I am now in perfect health, Dakota farmers settling west of Winnipeg. but my recovery was brought about in This alone speaks well for the country.

"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 theologi- west it is running from thirty to thirty. cal course. I entered the ministry and accepted the charge of a United Brethren church at a small place in Kent ounty, 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 sometime, and advised me to try a change of climate. I did as he requested and was some improved. Soon induced to settle there who would otherafter, I came here as professor in wise have remained east of Brandon." physics an l 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 these same runners. Unless you are famy 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 itan race track on a race day. 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 when he "gets headed" for a book he Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment whing and Galvanized Iron work 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 overworked people."

similar case, and I concluded to try

MONEY IN WHEAT RAISING.

A Remarkable Crop and High Prices-Farmers Doing Exceedingly Well-Chances for Ontario Youths-Wheat from the Territories Un equalled. Ald. H. Richardson of Kingston, who ing betting, and the men who can do it

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 work through much earlier and more easily than usual. About small public house. One day while in his half of the crop was out of he farmers' room he heard a commotion, and on runhands, the price paid inducing them to sell free'y. 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 caught up a thick mat, ran with it to the the territories west of Brandon were very roof, and, climbing up the stack of chimfine, both in yield and quantity. The neys, placed it on the top of the one that eastern part of Manitoba and the south- was on fire. His idea was, of course, to ern part did not yield as well, but all obstruct the draft. It happened that a tume of white satin. The skirt has a long when enormously bouffant sleeves made ASH, MOULDINGS and other seemed to be well satisfied with the stiff breeze was blowing, and, as the mat train, the fullness being gathered in money they are realizing from their wheat. Dressed LUMBER, Shingles, Some of the large farmers got as much as ist sat on it to hold it down. He was just tight at the back and draped crosswise in \$7,000 or \$8,000, for their wheat alone, comfortably seated when he found himself and the cost of raising their wheat was the roof. What had happened? That was HARDWOOD Blacksmith. nothing like as great as it is here in the MILI WOOD, Long and east, and the farmer has not to do anydown stairs. No one knew that he had will a large shed and will be the same quantity of hard thing like the same quantity of hard like the same qu supply dry mill wood during work. In fact, from what I could gather that sweeping down the soot was ineffecfrom the farmers when I went among tual he tried the old fashioned remedy of arranged at the left shoulder, with a white them for a few days, they had not to work lighting a charge of gunpowder. This it satin bow. The collarette and sleeve frills

WINTER FASHIONS.

year done exceedingly well, and have

nearly all made money. Their ploughtor

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 bunch of stacks

are threshed, the engine, wh ch is a trac-

tion engine, couples on to the thresher

and cleaner and moves on to another part

of the field to thresh similiar stacks. As

it leaves you see the smake rolling up

from the straw-stacks which the farmer

at once sets on fire. The straw has not

"From what I could learn and see. I

would judge that our young men who

would make far more money a d make it

have been bred on a farm in this country,

more easily by moving to the Northwest

than they would by working n the cities

and studying or taking up professional

does here, will soon become wealthy.

Of course, every year is not as favorable

"I should judge that the climate is ex-

plexien showing that they eyjoy the best

of health. The crop is esumated at from

17,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels. The

average yield of wheat is not more than

fourteen bushels per acre, while in the

000 bushels in the territory. This wheat,

the inspector at Fort William, Mr. Gills,

rells me, is better than any grade he has.

In company with the inspector, I went

over 250 cars on the track at Fort Wi'-

liam, and did not see one car in that lot

that would not make the best strong

bakers' flour. It is likely that there will

BOOKMAKER'S "RUNNER."

He Gets a Good Salary, but Earns Every

Cent of It.

Few men apparently earn their salaries

easier and with more pleasure than the

bookmaker's runners, and in reality few

men have to work harder and more consci-

entiously for their daily bread than de-

miliar with the methods of the runner you

will not be able to distinguish him from

any of the other frenzied, wild eyed men

who people the betting ring of a metropol-

If you know him, however, you will see

that he moves through the fighting mob

that surges through the ring just before a

big race with greater ease and far more

speed than the other madmen do, and that

manages to reach it before you have had

time to call the man who stepped on your

That is the runner's business, to squirm

and wriggle and twist his way through

the crowd up to the man he believes is

making a plunge on some horse. He finds

out what horse the man is playing, what

odds he is getting and just how "swell" a

bet he is making; then he wriggles and

twists his way back to his employer, tells

him just what he has learned and then

The bookmaker, in the meantime, if he

thinks he is to get a play from the same

man, drops his odds and waits for him.

Before the betting on the race is half over

the runner has visited all of the 40 or 50

stands and has returned to his employer

with information concerning each horse,

the extent to which it is being played, the

change in the odds and the amount of

It requires a quick brain, a good eye and

amazing ability to scramble through a

crowd to perform this work in the brief

time between the opening and the clos-

successfully easily earn the \$10 a day that

is paid to them. Persons who have mar-

veled at the uniformity in the prices offered

against a horse will cease to marvel after

they have watched a bookmaker's runner

squirm his way through the ring a couple

Elevating the Painter.

well known painter went to a seaside vil-

lage to paint a picture and put up at a

ning down stairs found that the chimney

was on fire. Two or three men were try-

ing to put out the flames by sweeping the

soot down with brooms, but the blaze was

too high to be reached in this manner.

Seeing their want of success, the painter

lifted bodily and landed upon the tiles of

more than he could imagine till he went

gone aloft, and when the landlord saw

A Scotch journal says that a certain

of times. - New York Press.

money that is being sent in on the race.

starts out again.

toe one of the bad names you have pre-

work. There is no question in my mind but that a farmer, if he works as diligent-

yet became of any value in the country.

is practically finished, which means a great deal in that country, for hy rarely Eld Shoes to Match the Costume-Spanhave a poor crop next season if an e to do gled Gauze Triannings.

Flat trimmings, such as braid and galwho has not at least 160 acres, and many loon, are coming in for a great share of fashionable favor, perhaps as a revulsion sometimes become discolored by dust and from the frills and furbelows so much worn for many months. From simple mohair bands 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 point-

Shoes of fine kid, either glace or mode,



are worn to match the gown and hosiery for evening occasions and everyday recep-

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 com posed of tiny ruffles of fine white net edged and studded with spangles. Closely shirred gauzes 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 watered effects, which show to especial ad vantage in pale, delicate colors. Belts of gold or silver webbing, or else

ceedingly healthy, as the people looked exceedingly well, both physique and comembroidered 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 loose sack with a watteau plait falling from the neck at the back, but having perfectly plain front. It is of black cloth five bushels. Unfortunately, however, the lower edge being cut in scallops. The there are not many farms in the west, as flaring collar is composed of rounded tabs here is only estimated to be about 750. which are heavily embroidered, as are th 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.

VARIOUS NOTES.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

be a large migration next season, both to Colors In Stationery-Jackets and Capes Manitoba and the Northwest; and, owing Serviceable Cloth Gowns. to the large crops, many people will be

Among the fashionable shades of sta tionery are light mauve, pale gray and pale green. White and cream are always in style. If sealing wax is used, it is chosen to match the paper. Often it i brightened by flakes of sparkling metal, gold or silver, giving a pleasing effect. For light, fanciful gowns, in silver gray, rose and other delicate tints, voile, crepe de chine, taffeta and fine cashmere are employed, and they are trimmed very attractively with white satin.

Jackets are worn of various lengths and are additionally distinguished by different styles of pockets, revers, buttons, applications of embroideries, braid and passementerie. Capes of cloth are also much seen and are often made en suite with the costume. Long coats are included in the list of fashionable wraps and are worn both loose and tight.

Cloth gowns are highly favored at present. In fact, a well cut, well trimmed



WEDDING GOWN.

cloth costume embodies the very spirit of the mode and leaves nothing to be desired as an exposition of fashion. Woolen goods which are not, strictly speaking, cloth, but have its thickness, softness and general qualities, are treated in the same way and ornamented after the same method. Now that skirts are becoming more dec-

orative 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 are all employed for ornament as well 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.

was in danger of being blown off, the art- the waistband at the back. The bodice is front, having a guimpe of white mousseline de soie trimmed with plaitings of mousseline. The close sleeves are slightly gathered and open at the shoulders over plaitings of white mousseline de soie, a knot of orange flowers being placed at the opening. Orange blossoms are likewise Office, No. 77; Mill No. 78. more than four months in the year. The was that removed not only the soot, but are of lace, the veil of illusion. JUDIC CHOLLET.

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 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



CLOTH COSTUME.

house painters and interior decorators with the necessities of their trade-have pigments of all kinds in the form of powder, in which form they may be mixed with either oil or water, as occasion demands. Wall paper designers combine these powdered colors with gum or size and water for printing their designs or for fresco work, while painters mix them with an oily medium. Unprofessionals are often unaware of such simple secrets of repair and rejuvenation and hire tradesmen to do work which might equally well be done by amateur hands.

The illustration given today shows a costume of dull red cloth. The skirt is ornamented around the hips by bias bands of black velvet. The close bodice is similarly trimmed with black velvet bands which in part give a corselet effect, while they are carried around to the back and up to the neck in a point. The upper part of the bodice is cut to form a bolero, decorated with black velvet bands, and the chemisette is of yellow surah. The close sleeves, slightly full at the top, have epaulets which form coquilles and are trimme with black velvet bands.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

WINTER NOTES.

Subdued Colors - Decorative Buttons. Trimming For Skirt Bottoms.

Cloth of various colors will be very much worn this winter. Effective contrasts will be obtained by means of velvet and embroidered satin, which will be utilized as trimming. Gray and other subdued tints while enjoying a fair share of attention, will yet not militate against the employment of colors by means of which elegant and artistic results are to be obtained. Cloth in green, violet, mative, bluish gray, changeable pink and gray or white, trimmed with darker velvet, valuable ornamental buttons and applications of embroidery or old point enriched with gold or silver, composes exquisite toilets of great elaboration and expense.

Buttons are still much used for decoration, but are not as immense as heretofore, the largest being seldom more than 11/2 inches in diameter. From this size they run down to very small ones and in-



ship. Some are entirely composed of metal filigree, others are studded with jewels, still others are made of cut steel. There are enameled and painted buttons, buttons of plain or frosted gold or silver, buttons of pearl, horn and composition, and these

With the diminishment of sleeves, jackets have resumed all their former favor, and although capes are still fashionable The illustration shows a wedding cos- they do not prevail as they formerly did, them a necessity. Jackets are often very much decorated, now that flat ornamentation is again used, and many models are decidedly elaborate.

The picture given today shows a jacket of maure gray cloth, fitting closely at the back, but rather loose in front. It trimmed with black braid, fastened by tiny steel buttons. Lines of braid follow the seams. The back, the lower edge and the revers are embroidered with black and gold. The collar is of black velvet. JUDIC CHOLLET.

WINTER MATERIALS.

Fradicuable 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 ver



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, plated frill of green taffeta. The close sleeves of green taffeta open over crosswise plaitings of the same material and have a small puff at the shoulder. The collar is of mauve taffeta. The toque is of mativo flowers and gold embroidered lace.

TRIMMINGS AND GOODS.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Sashes and Braids-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 bright 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 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 No. 6, William street south. 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 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 al ways 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

The illustration given in today's issue shows a cape of black satin. It just escapes the waist and is trimmed with a deep flounce of black lace, ending in black lace stole ends in from. The satin portion of the cape is out forme with the flaring collar and is trimined with lengthwise lines of jet, having also a satin bertha bordered with jet. The coffer is lined with black lace, made very full. The toque, of black and geranium colored chenille braid, is trimmed with black plames and pink and black flowers.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

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