A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville College, Survives a Serious Illness Through the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

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.

PROF. ALVIN P. BARNABY.

A reporter recently called at this 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 inquiry 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 rather a 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 professions. After completing the common course I came here, and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry and accepted 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 take a change of climate. I did as requested and was some improved. Soon after I came here as a professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for awhile 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. Last spring 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 this medicine."

To allay all doubt Prof. Barnaby cheerfully made an affidavit before
LYMAN J. SCUDDER, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Lecturer—"The entire history of the world has moved in cycles." Sprocket—"What make?"—Philadelphia North American.

When a baby smiles in its sleep, its mother says it is talking with the angels, but it is really the colic.—Atchison Globe.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. Cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Lots of women wish there were more days in the week to attend clubs.—Washington Democrat.

A slip—a sprain—lame. St. Jacobs Oil cures it all the same.

Many a train of thought ought to be switched into a siding.—N. Y. Weekly.

Wrinkles come with neuralgia. They go with St. Jacobs Oil's cure of it.

What a dry time some of us would have if we got nothing but our deserts.—N. Y. Weekly.

A THOUGHT THAT KILLED A MAN!

HE thought that he could trifle with disease. He was run down in health, felt tired and worn out, complained of dizziness, biliousness, backaches and headaches. His liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing himself with cheap remedies. And then came the ending. He fell a victim to Bright's disease! The money he ought to have invested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone.

Warner's Safe Cure

is the only standard remedy in the world for kidney and liver complaints. It is the only remedy which physicians universally prescribe. It is the only remedy that is backed by the testimony of thousands whom it has relieved and cured.

THERE IS NOTHING ELSE THAT CAN TAKE ITS PLACE

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

BAD ROADS EXPENSIVE.

Convincing Talk Between a Farmer and a Money Lender.

The following conversation between a Wisconsin farmer, in Calumet county, and a money-lender, not a regular banker, but one of those men of means who make out all of their own papers and manage to get as much out of a loan as possible, including the highest notch in the matter of interest, is not only of interest to the friends of good roads, but is very convincing.

"I have dropped in to collect the interest on that mortgage, Mr. Williams," remarked the boot-leg banker.

"I'm ready for you, but in order to be ready I had to sell a couple of cows. Here is something I have been reading with a good deal of interest. Look it over while I get the money for you."

When Mr. Williams returned, he asked his neighbor how he liked the article.

"O, I guess it's as good as any of the good roads stuff they are printing these

LOOK IT OVER WHILE I GET THE MONEY.

times. I don't take any stock in any of it. The roads are good enough for me. I don't want to be called upon to help make them any better."

"We differ. I take deep interest in the good roads discussion. The roads are not good enough for me. I want to help make them better. If we had good roads the past 20 years I would not now be paying you interest on this mortgage on my farm."

"Talk sense, man. Has this good roads agitation turned your head, too. You talk just as two or three of your neighbors do."

"Thank you; I'm glad to hear it. It is a sign that they, too, have been doing some thinking."

"How would good roads have bettered your condition?"

"I cannot take time to tell you all of the ways in which they would have helped me. Here are a few of the ways: I have owned this farm for 25 years. For 15 years it has been a good farm for you. I have paid you interest enough to have sent my son and daughter through college. You ask what that has to do about good roads. It has this to do: I have figured that if we had maintained a system of good roads it would have cost me half as much to market my products. It would have been done with half of the teams, half of the hired men, less than half of the cost in wagons. The wagons I have wrecked on our bad roads the past 25 years cost me, when new, $1,470. Some of them might have failed on good roads, but it is safe to say that my loss on wagons alone was $1,200 more than it would have been on reasonably good roads. I figure that the extra teams and their living, cost me $3,000, and the hired help—more than I would have had if the roads had been such as that paper tells about—has cost me $4,000. Every man of mature judgment ought to know that if we had good roads about here, and especially between here and the cities to the right and left, where most of our products are marketed, and where we do most of our trading, and in one of which we attend church, and where our sons and daughters go to high school, this farm would be worth double what it is now, and I call it worth $10,000 at present. That is $10,000 more that would have been added to my savings by good roads. That makes my loss over $18,000, a good deal more than I am worth to-day. My bright boy and girl must go without the college education I had hoped to give them and could have given if I had had the benefits to be derived from good roads. I see why you do not want a change. Your business as a money-lender would end with an era of good roads. Farmers would save enough by them to become bank depositors instead of borrowers. I'm anxious for good roads. You, too, would be, I guess, if bad roads had cost you nearly $20,000."

It was an unanswerable argument and the money-lender admitted as much by departing without saying another word.

J. A. WATROUS.

Turnips Hurt Milk Flavor.

At the Iowa station it was found that turnips injure the flavor of both milk and butter. This injury is due to volatile acids, which can be driven off by heating the milk to 160 degrees for a short time. Beets increased the milk and butter product, and caused all the cows, even Jerseys, to lay on fat quite rapidly. When the roots were discontinued butter fat decreased and the cows ceased to gain weight, and it took more pounds of feed (calculated to dry matter) to produce a pound of butter. When turned on pasture there was immediate increase of milk, butter and live weight. Feeding bran during part of the grazing period produced sufficient gain to yield a small profit.

A prominent dairy journal states that "if tuberculosis is a germ disease, as all authorities have come to accept, then it cannot be hereditary."

AN EXCELLENT FOOD.

Artichokes Possess More Nutritive Value Than Other Roots.

The wonderful productiveness and ease with which the improved variety can be produced is always a surprise the first time to those who cultivate them. They are an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses, and one of the cheapest and healthiest hog foods raised, and for milch cows they excel any root I ever fed for increasing the flow and making the milk much richer. Last winter this variety was tested at the Fremont creamery on a small scale and the report was very good. Chemical analysis proves that the artichoke isn't behind in nutrition, compared with other roots:

Carrot	Flesh	Forms	6	Fat	Forms	66
Parsnips	"	"	12	"	"	70
Sugar beet	"	"	9	"	"	136
Mangolds	"	"	4	"	"	102
White turnip	"	"	1	"	"	40
Artichoke	"	"	10	"	"	188

The above is taken from the American Corn and Hog Journal. The nutrition of an artichoke is in the form of sugar, therefore always ready for use on the part of the eater. One acre will keep from 20 to 30 head of hogs during the winter months. I find that low black soil, land which is too frosty for many crops, is fine soil for the artichoke, for freezing will not injure them.

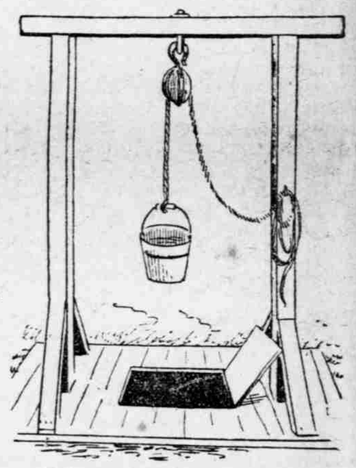
They often yield on good land as high as 800 bushels per acre. There is a vast difference in artichokes. The native or wild kind is worthless, while the improved variety is of great value. I grow the improved white French, grown largely in France for domestic use as well as for stock. Some time ago they were introduced into this country and close cultivation has proven them to be a sure and profitable crop for this country.

I have been experimenting with them for over five years in the way of cultivating, harvesting, feeding and keeping over winter. They are very profitable because no insect, blight or rust has yet struck them, and the tops make a fodder superior to corn when properly handled. I find keeping them through winter is a difficult thing to do without having them spoil, unless a person understands it. I will give my method. I pick out a dry spot and dig a pit not over ten inches deep and about five feet wide, and as long as convenient. Then I pile the tubers up to a peak, putting on a shallow layer of straw and not over five inches of dirt. If more dirt is put on they will surely heat and spoil, and if they freeze solid it will not injure the growing or feeding qualities; it makes them sweeter and better.—J. H. Van Ness, in Ohio Farmer.

FOR RAISING WATER.

Pulley Rigged Over the Well Saves Lots of Hard Work.

On many farms the water is raised from the well by a bucket and rope. A great aid in such a case is a pulley



PULLEY SAVES LOTS OF WORK.

rigged above the opening in the platform. These pulleys can be bought for a trifle at the hardware store. The larger the pulley, the easier, of course, will the water be drawn. A light framework can quickly be built above the well in the manner shown, for the attachment of the pulley.—N. Y. Tribune.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

Continue feeding milch cows for some time after turning on the pastures.

Milk is elaborated from the blood as it passes through the glands of the udder.

Souring milk is a process of thickening, which finds its complete fulfillment in loppered milk.

Oleomargarine has displaced $88,000,000 worth of pure butter in the United States. How much has it enhanced the price of beef tallow, its chief ingredient?

What is claimed as the champion dairy cow of the world is a Shorthorn named Honeycomb, bred by John Lindsay, of Kimble Park, Unamdoran, New South Wales, Australia. The record claimed for her is 84¼ pounds of milk in 24 hours, yielding 4¼ pounds of butter.

Calves intended for the dairy ought never to be fed in such a manner as to accumulate fat or to establish a predisposition to lay on fat. They need food that will form bone and muscle to expand their frames and fit them to take and digest large quantities of food during their future lives.—Rural World.

Trade In Bogus Butter.

The commissioner of internal revenue reports that in nine years 440,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine have been made and sold in this country. This bogus product has taken the place of butter to the value of about $88,000,000. And it is safe to say that nine pounds in every ten have been consumed under the impression that it was butter. Some cattlemen denounce laws restricting the sale and use of oleomargarine and declare that the manufacture of the stuff adds quite a sum to the value of every animal sold. One who can believe that oleo has added $88,000,000 to the value of cattle in nine years can believe anything, with or without evidence.—Dakota Field and Farm.

RECEPTACLES FOR PLANTS.

Large Wooden Fern Bowls and Vases Are Effective.

In either drawing-rooms or halls where the color is sufficiently subdued well-grown plants of the pretty yellow Genista, set in large Tokanabi-ware pots and on raised stands of the same faience, or any dark oriental pedestal, give a very glowing and brilliant decoration. Very deep blue jardinieres filled with growing plants of the dwarf Japanese spirea, with its dark, peculiar leaves and creamy, tapering spikes of bloom, are very lovely.

Shallowy tints painted green, and containing wet mud or well-packed sphagnum fitted on to an ordinary old-fashioned mantelpiece make an excellent basis for effective arrangements, especially if, as is so often the case in old house, a mirror covers the chimney piece. They should have a back five inches high and sides tapering down to two and a half inches in front. A coarse network of galvanized wire helps to support weak-stemmed or drooping flowers, and holes clipped in this netting at intervals will admit pots which vary the surface gracefully.

Gilded baskets are also very useful and effective. At any basket-shop you can choose graceful and beautiful shapes and have them gilded or painted in white and gold; let the tinsmith fit a movable lining to hold water and you have most fascinating, unconventional repositories for your flowers. The green rush baskets so prepared as to hold water are also most satisfactory and harmonious, and those who have only seen them bedecked with glittering satin ribbons ready for presentation on the steamers or over the foot-lights can scarcely credit the peculiar natural effects they have when treated artistically by a home flower-lover. They can be made to look as if you had plucked some rushes with the flowers and woven them together to suit your purpose then and there.

Common wooden bowls can be made into extraordinarily pretty receptacles for flowers by coating them with glue and pressing upon their sides pieces of the green "velvet" moss now so beautiful in the woods. The moss should be lifted very carefully and as little broken as possible. If done carefully, though the moss will lose some of its vividness, it will continue green all summer. A large bowl, say ten inches in diameter, hung in a "French window" or in an archway by four green cords, and filled gracefully with ferns and roses or any summer growth, makes a beautiful object in cottages of moderate pretensions. It should hang low enough for the flowers to be on a level with the eye. In a quaint cottage, the descriptive name of which was "Ivy Nook," a bowl of this sort, but doubtless 14 inches in diameter, hung from the center of the low-ceiled parlor, the windows of which were diamond-paned. Quaintness and simplicity were the chief characteristics of this room, and this swinging green cup, with the large mass of flowers it so easily held, was very harmonious. Filled with clusters of the Japanese monthly honeysuckle and mignonette, and bordered with wild ferns, it was really unique and very beautiful.

For midsummer tables ferns are always pretty, and small vases holding each a four-inch pot of "maiden's hair" make an ever fresh and cool-looking adornment. On a stately old table of nearly black rosewood, last June, I greatly admired a large center silver vase of Greek form, in which ferns were growing, while scattered about the table were little potholders of white earthenware made in imitation of osier baskets, with well-grown small plants of native "maiden's hair" taken from a neighboring wood.—N. Y. Post.

The Sacredness of Prayer Rugs.

Verses from the Koran and other passages considered sacred are generally stamped on fabrics used as prayer rugs by the Mohammedans, and it is criminal in oriental law to export such pieces. This is doubtless because use by the occidentals means the treading of sacred words under infidel feet, and when you think it over, it is not to be wondered at. A few years ago an American succeeded in getting two such pieces as near home as Paris, but the inducements offered him to return them to the oriental dealer were potent enough to effect their purpose.

THE MARKETS.

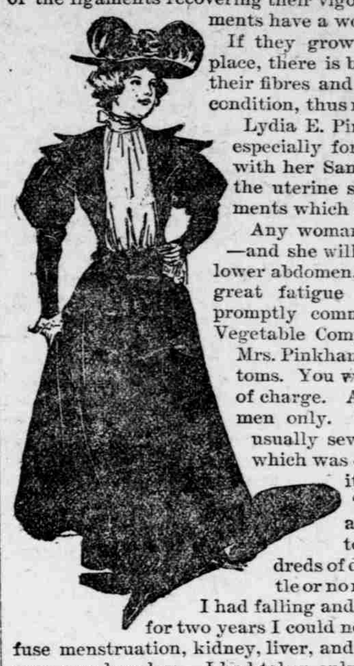
CINCINNATI. May 17.			
LIVE STOCK—Cattle, commons	2 75	@	3 25
Select butchers	4 10	@	4 00
CALVES—Fair to good light	5 50	@	6 00
HOGS—Common	3 00	@	3 55
Mixed packers	3 65	@	3 75
Light shippers	3 70	@	3 85
SHEEP—Choice	4 00	@	4 40
LAMBS—Spring	5 50	@	7 00
FLOUR—Winter family	3 35	@	3 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	91½
No. 3 red		@	88½
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@	26½
Oats—No. 2		@	21¾
Rye—No. 2		@	36
HAY—Prime to choice	11 75	@	12 00
PROVISIONS—Mess pork		@	9 50
Lard—Prime steam		@	3 75
BUTTER—Choice dairy	8	@	9
Prime to choice creamery		@	16½
APPLES—Per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
POTATOES—Per bbl	1 00	@	1 10
NEW YORK.			
FLOUR—Winter patent	4 60	@	4 90
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 north'n		@	79¾
No. 2 red	81¾	@	82½
CORN—No. 2 mixed		@	30¼
OATS—Mixed		@	23¼
PORK—New mess	8 75	@	9 50
LARD—Western		@	4 15
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—Winter patents	4 60	@	4 70
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	94½
No. 2 Chicago spring		@	74⅝
CORN—No. 2	25	@	25⅛
OATS—No 2		@	18
PORK—Mess		@	8 60
LARD—Steam	3 82½	@	3 85
BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—Family	3 90	@	4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	80¼	@	81½
Corn—Mixed	30⅝	@	31½
Oats—Mixed	24	@	25
LARD—Refined		@	11 50
PORK—Mess		@	16 85
CATTLE—First quality	4 15	@	4 50
HOGS—Western	4 40	@	4 45
INDIANAPOLIS.			
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2		@	89
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@	24
Oats—No. 2 mixed		@	29
LOUISVILLE.			
FLOUR—Winter patent	3 75	@	4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	94
Corn—Mixed		@	28
Oats—Mixed	—	@	20
PORK—Mess		@	9 25
LARD—Steam	—	@	4 50

DOCTORS HAD GIVEN HER UP.

A Convincing Letter From One of Mrs. Pinkham's Admirers.

No woman can look fresh and fair who is suffering from displacement of the womb. It is ridiculous to suppose that such a difficulty can be cured by an artifical support like a pessary.

Artificial supports make matters worse, for they take away all the chance of the ligaments recovering their vigor and tone. Use strengthens; the ligaments have a work to do.



If they grow flabby and refuse to hold the womb in place, there is but one remedy, and that is to strengthen their fibres and draw the cords back into their normal condition, thus righting the position of the womb.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is designed especially for this purpose, and, taken in connection with her Sanative Wash, applied locally, will tone up the uterine system, strengthening the cords or ligaments which hold up the womb.

Any woman who suspects that she has this trouble—and she will know it by a dragging weight in the lower abdomen, irritability of the bladder and rectum, great fatigue in walking, and leucorrhœa—should promptly commence the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If the case is stubborn, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn., Mass., stating freely all symptoms. You will receive a prompt letter of advice free of charge. All letters are read and answered by women only. The following letter relates to an unusually severe case of displacement of the womb, which was cured by the Pinkham remedies. Surely it is convincing:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier cured me when the doctors had given me up. I had spent hundreds of dollars searching for a cure, but found little or no relief until I began the Pinkham remedies. I had falling and displacement of the womb so badly that for two years I could not walk across the floor. I also had profuse menstruation, kidney, liver, and stomach trouble. The doctors said my case was hopeless. I had taken only four bottles of the Vegetable Compound and one of the Blood Purifier when I felt like a new person. I am now cured, much to the surprise of my friends, for they all gave me up to die. Now many of my lady friends are using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound through my recommendation, and are regaining health. It has also cured my little son of kidney trouble. I would advise every suffering woman in the land to write to Mrs. Pinkham for aid."—MRS. EMMA PANGBORN, Alanson, Mich.

ABSENT-MINDED.

This Man Carried a Lighted Lamp Several Blocks.

An amusing case of absent-mindedness was experienced by a young south sider the other evening, says the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. The young man is usually of a bright nature, but for some time past his friends have been noticing that he does some peculiar things. Not long ago he was at a reception, and a few minutes before closing time he went to the coat box and secured his hat and coat. Then he walked upstairs to the dancing floor and picked up another coat and walked home with it on his arm. Arriving at his home he found that he had one coat on and another on his arm. The next day he found the owner of the extra coat and mutual explanations followed and all was well. But that has been eclipsed by his latest exploits. He had finished his toilet and started for the street. As soon as he made his appearance he was greeted with smiles from everybody who saw him. He walked down the street and could not imagine what made the passersby smile at him. Finally he reached the restaurant where he takes his meals, then he realized that he was carrying something in his hand. He looked at it and found that he had carried the lighted lamp from his room and had walked several blocks along the main street with it in his hand.

Another case is cited concerning the same young man. At the office where he is employed he has occasion to answer many calls at the telephone. One evening he was reading a book in his room when an alarm clock rang in an adjoining room. The absent-minded youth got up and commenced to yell "Hello! Hello!" and when the occupant of the other room inquired as to the cause of the yelling the young man said in a sheepish manner: "Oh, I thought it was the telephone bell ringing."

Melting by Electricity.

Prof. Elihu Thompson, an eminent authority on electric metal-working, believes that there is no doubt whatever of the possibility of melting through masses or iron and steel of even considerable thickness, provided there is time enough to do it and sufficient current is available; but he thinks the paraphernalia which the burglar would have to carry along and have at his disposal for the attempted work would be a sufficient discouragement in itself, while the time required and the risk of discovery would be so great as to remove the operation from among the possibilities.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

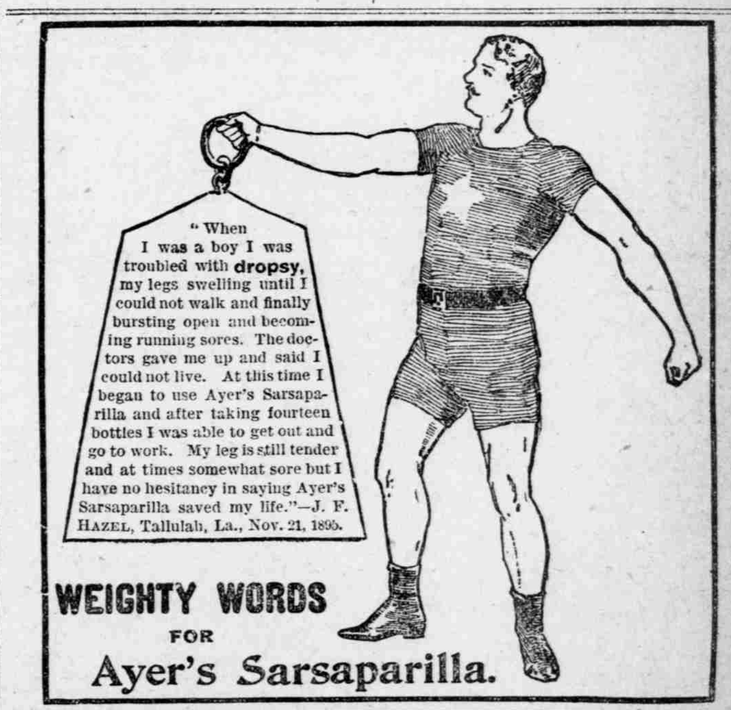
When a fellow sets up the drinks, do not be sure that he pays for them. It may come out of you.—Washington Democrat.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

A man who has a job the year round and is earning a living ought to be happy.—Washington Democrat.

A man humps himself with lumbago. He hustles when cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Why are you afraid in the dark?—Atchison Globe.



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REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

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