

The Chinese Emperor has sanctioned the immediate building of a railway from Shanghai, passing through Su-chau and Chin-king to Nan-king, in order to forestall the demand for such a line.

The T. G. C. Y.  
If we take up a modern atlas and look over the map of the United States, we see the traceries of rivers and railroads so intertwined as to be confusing. But main stems and main arteries are plainly line. It is very much like a chart of the human system, with nerves and arteries well defined. Particularly do we see the G. S. N. (great Socratic nerve) main stem, which can vary to the square inch more than some railroads carry in freight. A prominent business man in a big city was attacked by Relatone. The pain was awful. He hurried home in fear that he would be crippled by it. In half an hour he was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He now takes big stock in it, takes good care of himself, and has a bottle of the great pain cure always at hand.

There have been, it is said, 237 murders in the Indian Territory within eight months.

Dr. Kline's Swamp-Root cures all kidney and bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory, Birmingham, N. Y.

An organization of agricultural newspapers has been formed at Chicago.

**Beware of Quackery for Catarrh**  
As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system, when entering it through the mucous surfaces, such articles should never be used. Excelsior Quackery is sold by the thousands, but the only one that can be trusted is Dr. Williams' Catarrh Remedy, which is made by Dr. Williams at his laboratory, Birmingham, N. Y.

**In Older Times**  
People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

**SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS** is a great deal of money to pay for a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The reason is, that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a medicine that has cured more than 100,000 people of all kinds of ailments. It is a medicine that has cured more than 100,000 people of all kinds of ailments. It is a medicine that has cured more than 100,000 people of all kinds of ailments.

**Gastric Dyspepsia**  
And constipation troubled me for over a year. I grew worse and could hardly perform my household duties. I had severe pains in my stomach, especially at night. I treated with our physician six months without avail. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and having taken six bottles I am free from all distress in my stomach and am no longer troubled with dyspepsia. Mrs. MARGARET FENNER, Indian Falls, N. Y.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the Only True Blood Purifier.  
Prominently in the public eye. \$1; 6 for \$5.  
**Hood's Pills** easy to buy, easy to take, easy to effect. 50c.

**Mrs. Humphrey Ward,**  
who wrote "Robert Elsmere," is the author of "Sir George Tressady," a great novel which will appear in '96, exclusively in the

**CENTURY MAGAZINE.**  
This is only one of many attractions which "the world's leading periodical" will have in 1896. There will be novels by W. D. Howells, Amelia E. Barr, Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling, Henry M. Stanley, George Kennan, Marion Crawford, and more. It will be the greatest year the CENTURY ever had. Subscribe NOW—don't miss a single number. Begin with November (first number of the new volume). Price \$4.00.

If you want all of Napoleon's Life (with his superb engravings) which has been running through the past year, send \$1.00 now, and the twelve back numbers will be sent you. **The \$1.00 you now send has the check of THE CENTURY.** Send by check or money-order direct to THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD  
**IMPERIAL GRANUM**  
Always WINS HOSTS OF FRIENDS wherever its Superior Merits become known. It is the Safest FOOD for Convalescents!

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**  
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# FARM AND GARDEN

**APPEARANCE OF THE COMB.**  
The comb is the index by which the general health of the fowl may be judged. A bright red comb indicates good health in both sexes. Its size increases as the laying period approaches. Large combs are indicative of great egg-producing capacities. When the comb is pale and shriveled, tonics are necessary. In such cases the hatchet is often the best remedy. —New York Office.

**EFFECT OF IMPURE SALT ON BUTTER.**  
When good butter, packed in good condition, and having no appearance of white specks, is found afterward to be speckled, the cause is due to impure salt. Some salt contains lime, either in form of gypsum or chloride, and when mixed with butter this in a short time becomes decomposed, forming lime soaps with the fat of the butter. These soaps are insoluble and cannot be washed out of the butter by any after treatment. The longer the butter is kept, the worse this defect becomes, until in time the effect of the salt is to produce a bad flavor in the butter, thus destroying its quality as well as its appearance. Only the very best of salt should be used in butter or cheese making, for the same defect will appear in cheese thus salted. The cost of the salt is so small that it is mistaken economy to spoil the product to save a few cents in a month. —New York Times.

**HINTS ABOUT BUILDING SILOS.**  
Professor F. H. King, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, gives some hints about the building of silos that are worth remembering by those who may have occasion to construct one of these storage repositories, namely: "The walls must be solid and rigid, and in a wooden silo the lumber used must be of some kind that will not readily decay, and which has little tendency to warp. Neither Norway or Florida pine, nor common hemlock, oak, or basswood are suitable for silo linings. White pine is the best available material and should be cut narrow, or not more than six inches wide. Silos should be deep, and not broad and shallow, because the pressure needed for the preservation of the forage increases rapidly with depth, but on account of the great weight and pressure it is difficult to build a silo deeper than twenty to thirty feet. When the silos were first introduced they were rather shallow, and the forage was pressed by adding weights of plank, stone and earth, but it was soon discovered that with more depth the requisite pressure could be secured without any considerable additional weight. —New York Sun.

**SALE OF THE STOCK.**  
The need for salt is greater at the fall of the year than at any other. The cattle and sheep are feeding on pasture in which there is about ninety per cent. of water. In addition to this they drink copiously, possibly somewhat more than the quantity in the grass they eat. The water lost by copious perspiration, too, is greatly in excess of that at any other time of the year. The urine voided is in the same excess. Now, these excretions, both from the skin as well as from the kidneys, not to mention the milk, contain a large quantity of salt, which must be supplied in the food. Thus the salacious matter exuded from the skin has thirty-seven parts of salt in each 1000 parts of it; while the actual water perspiration has seven parts in 1000, and the urine has three parts. The milk has some salt in it, and thus altogether, at this season, when all these excretions are in the most active condition and the cow is drinking a larger quantity of water than is usual at other times, the supply of salt must be proportionate to the loss of these ways. Doubtless disease is used by want of salt that is not supplied, and farmers should take note of these needs for their guidance. A cow needs fully two ounces of salt daily, which is nearly a pound a week. —Southern Farmer.

**FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.**  
Keep the turkeys in fall feed. Sunflower seed all lustre to the plumage. Oats are one of the very best feeds for mounting hens. The Pekin ducks develop early and are good market fowls. Geese thrive on plenty of good pasture and plenty of water. Train the young poultry to roost in the poultry house from the start. Generally sheep can be wintered cheaper with grain than without it. To be certain of having fresh eggs care must be taken to gather them daily. A pound of copperas dissolved in two gallons of water makes a good disinfectant. A little lime-water applied to plants occasionally will kill the little worms in the soil. If ducklings are exposed to wet weather they are apt to take cramps in their legs. Wheat and corn, half and half, was the best grain feed for hogs at the Illinois Experiment Station, wheat alone next, and corn alone third, all being fed dry.

**FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.**  
It is time that the chicks that are huddling together in the coop in which they spent their early days were put in the houses they are to occupy this winter. A subscriber writes that he has fed silage successfully for four years. In cold weather it is a warm, nourishing feed. He has also fed shock fodder, cut on the same machine used for cutting ensilage. This feed, after being run through the machine, will be eaten up clean. If some of the poorest parts are rejected, mix with them a little bran or ground feed, and they will be eaten also. Feeding linseed oil to fattening steers is the novel suggestion made because oil is so cheap. Dr. Voolker experimented with this oil, giving to a pint daily to each bullock, but the animals made no gain. When given once more linseed cake to supply an extra pint of oil, they gained nearly two pounds daily. Moral: Feed linseed meal as freely as the animal will thrive upon it.

**HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.**  
SHEET IRON POLISH.  
A polish for sheet iron is made by melting together one ounce of white wax and two ounces of sperm. Melt gently and turn into clean shallow pan; when cold cut or break into pieces about the size of a hazel nut and put in a box or bottle for use. When making boiled starch add a little of the wax in the proportion of one hazel nut to twelve bosoms. When ironing smooth first the bosom very carefully, then place a clean cloth over it and iron lightly, remove the cloth and with a clean, smooth, pretty hot iron, iron rapidly. When about ironed dry, take a cloth wrung dry in cold water and rub lightly over the bosom, following with the hot iron immediately. —Buffalo Commercial.

**TEMPERANCE.**  
THE SALOON AND THE HOME.  
The saloon robs the money on whose expenditure the happiness of the home depends. If the wife has toiled at the wash tub till every muscle aches and her whole being is weary, it is simply expensively to have her husband leave her and go to spend in one hour in the saloon the money that would have paid needed help. The class, however, who do not wash or mend can keep things forever neat. The rugs will come, and when they come those who wear them will look shabby. Not even cleanliness can fully maintain when there is a lack of changes and a lack of towels, and these cost money. The saloon cuts off the supply. Fuel and light cost money. A saloon, however, cannot make a cheery room. The saloon puts the feet that should be in the grate into the street. The nations grow sallow. The children worry, and the wife grieves from exhaustion. The man looks over the bare table and grumbles. "There's no comfort at home. Then the claims he drives to the saloon because it is so bright and his home so wretched, and authors, moralists and divines support him in the claim. This sort of thing is the cause of many a man who would support his home with a steady hand, but who would soon grow bright. Dickens represents one of these wretched characters showing a cup of foul water to a visitor, and saying, "If you had such water, wouldn't you drink it?" Very touching. But if that man had been willing to pay for water the price of his gin, he could have had a clean glass for the water.

The saloon becomes bright by making the home dark. Science tells us that when you light your fire of wood or coal, and the ruddy beam springs up upon the room, it is the glow, you are simply basking in the imprisoned sunlight of long ago. So, when the saloon throws its light across the highway, a blaze of splendor, you simply see concentrated into one dazzling focus the light that it has stolen from scores of darkened homes. Yet the moment every good lamp and every man's life, and the hopelessly wretched becomes, the father the saloon seems by contrast, till he grows to esteeming his domestic joys and hopes. The lower the saloon sits him down, the more necessary the saloon becomes to him. But his wife and children can not flow to its glare and shadow. Our children will not yet tolerate that. They must stay in the domestic home. Now if this were honest poverty, stood upon them by hard necessity, which the man was doing all he could to share and brighten, a true wife would rally all "the beauty and truth of woman's devotion" to bear up against her husband and all. But when she knows that the husband who brought her to his deserted hearth in the midst of a fire and a swinish delight will still sit him down before the saloon, how can she endure it? —Sacred Heart Review.

**FACTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.**  
It is well to know  
Grease may be removed from woolen goods by sponging same with strong cold coffee.  
Black silk may be renovated by a thorough sponging with stale beer placed between newspapers and pressed with hot iron.  
Two parts of crude oil and one part of turpentine removes white spots from furniture and makes a good polish as one can desire to have.  
Fine laces may be cleaned by being packed in wheat flour and allowed to remain twenty-four hours.  
Food may be kept hot by covering and setting in a pan of hot water.  
A little kerosene mixed with starch gives a gloss to collars and cuffs.  
Lobsters should always be boiled at home. —New York World.

**CARE OF STUFFED FURNITURE.**  
The flat willow abomination known as a furniture whip, should never be allowed to touch stuffed furniture, no matter how cheap the covering, for the result of its use is irreparable injury. The dust which sifts through the covering settles in the stuffing, and the soft action of the whip is to bring this dust to the surface in ridges, which all future dusting of the outside fails to remove. Furniture which has been treated in this way on examination will be found to bear dark marks corresponding to the stroke of the whip and delicate colors, especially in brocades, lose their freshness and beauty very soon, not from usage, but a mistaken idea of their care.  
All furniture should be protected from the dust as much as possible. When a room is swept, all the lighter articles should be removed, and the heavier ones covered closely. A light broom and soft cloth should be then employed to remove the particles in the coverings. First a good brushing with the cloth, which may be dampened if the fabric will stand it. The woodwork is best cleaned with a paint brush, followed by a damp cloth.  
The dust which sifts through the stuffing and springs never shows itself, and while some superfine housekeepers may object that to leave it undisturbed is uncleanly and unhealthy, yet all the slipping in the world would not remove but a trifle of what is inside, besides marking the covering forever. —Detroit Free Press.

**RECIPIES.**  
Tomato Toast—One cup of cold cooked tomatoes, any bits of cold beef (finely minced), put on slices of buttered toast. Set in oven and brown.  
Graham Gems—One pint sour milk, two tablespoonfuls molasses, one tablespoonful oats. Thicken with graham flour, drop in paste spoon half the size you want them when baked.  
Ham Patties—Chop bits of boiled ham and fat (those most for slicing). To this add one pint of meat-juice, one cup of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful white pepper, one tablespoonful celery salt, one-half cup of milk. Mix, fill patty pans and bake twenty minutes.  
Oyster Loaf—One quart solid meat oysters, three eggs, one-half cup finely chopped celery, one tablespoonful white pepper, two slices minced salt pork. Enough toasted bread crumbs to mold this into oblong loaf. Dot this with bits of butter and bake in slow oven one hour.  
Luncheon Potatoes—Six large-sized potatoes: bake until nearly done; remove from oven. Cut in half, remove center with a spoon and add to it one hard-boiled egg, a drop or two of onion juice, one teaspoonful mixed mustard. Fill skins with this mixture, return to the oven and cook until the tops are brown.  
Broiled Sardines—American canned sardines will answer very nicely for this and are much less expensive. Place the fish on broiler (drained of all oil) broil quickly over hot fire. Have toasted bread ready, cut as nearly the size of fish as possible. Lay fish on this with half-slice of lemon to each. Serve with lettuce and vinegar.  
Rissoles—When pastry is left from pies, etc., set away in cold place and it will keep a long time. Roll out very thin; cut about the size of a cracker; in the center put one tablespoonful cold chopped soup meat or any cold meat seasoned with salt, pepper and sage; roll, and fry a delicate brown in very hot drippings, like a doughnut. Serve on a napkin with parsley.  
Tomato Preserves—Select sound, yellow, pear-shaped tomatoes; wash and prick with a needle to prevent their bursting. Put their weight in sugar over them. Let stand over night. Next morning add enough water to cover them. Boil slowly until the fruit is clear and sirup is almost ready. Before taking up add to each pound one ounce lemon, rind and all, and one small bit of ginger-root.

**The Only Gold Toilet Set.**  
The only complete gold toilet service in the world belongs to the Khedive of Egypt. It was made in London and consists of twenty-eight pieces. Each piece bears the monogram of the Khedive in diamonds, the same being surrounded by a fillet in imitation of that of the Grand Turk. Upwards of 3000 diamonds and over 1200 rubies were used in decorating these golden toilet articles. The body of each piece is of eighteen-carat gold, and all are enclosed in a diamond-encrusted ebony case.

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**WHY TEMPERANCE?**  
A writer who has studied the statistical side of the question furnishes the following figures, truly alarming in their proportions, of what whisky costs this country every year. The annual whisky consumption of the United States is estimated upon no certain data, is to-day but little, if at all, under the enormous amount of \$1,000,000,000. The economic view of temperance is the lowest that can be taken of the question. Yet, how much it involves for the country! The entire sum raised by taxes of all kinds on the State, county, city, town and school district, is not more than \$800,000,000. If all the church property in the United States were destroyed by fire, less than \$50,000,000 worth would replace it. The London Economist estimates the cost of all the great wars of the world, for twenty-five years, from 1852 to 1877, including the Franco-German War and our own Civil War, at \$2,000,000,000. The cost of intoxicants in the United States for the same period was, at least, \$1,500,000,000.

Alcohol is neither a food nor a medicine. It is the chief cause of disease. Sir Andrew Clark says, "I do not desire to make out a strong case. I am speaking solemnly and carefully in the presence of truth, and I tell you that I am considerably worn out by the study of this subject, going the round of my hospital wards to-day, seven out of every ten cases owed their ill-health to alcohol." Dr. Higginbottom says, "I consider I shall do more in curing disease and preventing disease in one year by prescribing total abstinence than I could do in ten years by the use of any other practice of a hundred years." The declarations of prominent physicians the world over could be cited, all going to show that, in health or disease, "I do not desire to make out a strong case. 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