

The Chinese Emperor has sanctioned the immediate building of a railway from Shanghai, passing through Su-chau and Chin-kiang 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 streams are plainly lined. 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 Sciatic nerve) main stem, which can carry to the square inch more pain than some railroads carry in freight. A prominent business man in a city was attacked by Sciatica. 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. J. C. Y. How now takes big stock in that famous remedy, and travels on the T. G. C. Y. (take good care of yourself) plan, keeping a bottle of the great pain cure always at hand.

There have been, it is said, 257 murders in the Indian Territory within eight months.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

An organization of agricultural newspaper men has been formed at Chicago.

Beware of Quackery That Contains Mercury. 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 except on the prescription from a reputable physician, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure is manufactured by Dr. J. C. Y. & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by Dr. J. C. Y. & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

In Olden 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.

Eighteen THOUSAND DOLLARS is a great deal of money to pay for a novel, but that is what The Century is said to have paid for the right to publish Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Sir George Tressady," which begins in the November number of that magazine.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No other first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 631 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

I could not get along without Pile's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

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. 25c.

NEW YORK

Mrs. Humphry 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,

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Henry M. Stanley,

George Kennan,

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and more. It will be the great-

est year of THE CENTURY ever had.

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GRANUM

Always WINS HOSTS of

WINTER STYLES.

WHAT WOMEN WILL WEAR IN COLD WEATHER.

Jaunty Eton Jackets Are the Favorite With Fashion's Followers—Latest in Ladies' and Misses' Waists.

THE jaunty style of the natty English jacket in the double-column illustration is readily apparent, and makes it a favorite with fashionable ladies of good figure. It is here represented in astrakhan that closely imitates Persian lamb, and the large revers, deep collar and melon sleeves stamp it thoroughly up to date. The jacket ends just below the waist line in prettily rounded outline, the double-breasted fronts closing with two large pearl buttons on the left side. The seamless back fits smoothly, under-arm gorges presenting a shapely adjustment at the sides. The fashionable melon sleeves are shaped in six sections, each upper section with rounded edge, narrowing at the top to fit smoothly into the arm's eye, and at



LADIES' ETON JACKET.

the bottom to fit closely below the elbows to the wrists. The mode is comfortable, and very generally becoming, and can be developed in seal plush, velvet, cloth or fur of any variety. It will be found useful in remodeling an old fashioned fur coat or cape and contrasting sections can be introduced for enlargement, or whole sleeves if necessary. The quantity of 44-inch wide material required to make this jacket for a lady having a 32-inch bust measure is 2 1/2 yards; for a 36-inch size, 2 3/4 yards; for a 40-inch size, 3 yards; for a 42-inch size, 3 1/4 yards.

GLOVE-FITTING WAIST.

Bias striped cotton gros-de-Londres make the plain, glove-fitting waist in the second large illustration. It closes in center front with small round buttons and buttonholes, and can be worn with a straight, full or gored skirt, making a neat and comfortable house or work dress. Double bust darts, under arm and side back gores, with a curved center back seam, adjust the waist perfectly. A whole or seamless back is provided in the pattern, which can be used for the material alone, over a joined back, and side back gores of lining. The neck is finished with a standing collar that fits closely. The stylish bishop sleeves are gathered top and bottom into close-fitting cuffs at the wrists; they are arranged over coat-shaped linings, which can be omitted if so preferred. The lower edge of waist is finished with a bias piping or corded facing, and a belt can be worn if desired. Plain waists in this style are desirable for heavy woolsens, tweed, serge or cheviot, or to display handsome passementerie, insertion, lace or other fashionable garniture. For work dresses or house gowns washable fabrics are usually chosen; gingham, percale, flannelette, etc., which can be made up with or without a lining, according to the season. Narrow lace or embroidery can be used to edge the collar and cuffs.

The quantity of 44-inch wide material required to make this waist for a lady having a 32-inch bust measure is



A PLAIN GLOVE-FITTING WAIST.

3 yards; for a 38-inch size, 3 1/4 yards; for a 42-inch size, 3 1/2 yards; for a 46-inch size, 3 3/4 yards.

TRIMMINGS. The trimmings this season are simply gorgeous, and oftentimes rather too resplendent to be in the best taste. Jet is quite the thing, and the beads used are small or large and cut in many facets; some of the passement-

eries measure from five to nine inches; in jet the patterns are open and showy, consisting of leaves, flowers and geometrical patterns, either quite open or embroidered on substantial net. Iridescent spangles in lozenge and rosette shapes are showy and expensive. There are galloons of gold, silver and steel and tinsel cloth interwoven with dull tinted conventional flowers in Bulgarian needlework. Silk passementerie of heavy cords in floriated and other patterns are open and lace-like in effect. Plush and jet or fluffy marabout, ostrich or coq feathers are intermingled with spangles. Many handsome piece trimmings in the shape of collarettes, jackets or plastrons are seen; a mixture of embroidery, applique and jet is frequent.

Entire bodices are made of a network in black or cream, the ground almost entirely obscured by iridescent spangles in brilliant rainbow tints; others are of gold, silver or blue steel. These bodices are made tight-fitting and appear very much like glittering coats of mail. The sleeves are partly spangled and mixed with chiffon, gauze or silk. Oriental trimmings of every description are



LADIES' ETON JACKET.

seen, in many cases having a gypsy effect. One variety of this garniture is on leather, which is cut in lace-like patterns and richly colored.

MISSIE'S WAIST.

Blue serge made this stylish and serviceable waist to match the skirt. An accurately fitted bodice of the full fronts and seamless back are arranged. The centre front displays the fashionable double box-plait that with the fullness on each side falls at the waist line in French pouch or blouse fashion. The



MISSIE'S WAIST.

back fits smoothly across the shoulders, the fullness being drawn to the centre by small plaits at the waist line. The neatly shaped sailor collar is fashionably broad on the shoulders, the fronts separating over the box-plait, which conceals the closing in centre front. The neck is provided with a crush collar arranged over a close-fitting foundation, Paquin points of blue velvet decorating the front. The sailor collar is decorated with three rows of narrow ribbon velvet that cross at the corners, and a crush belt of velvet is worn at the waist. Full gilet sleeves are arranged over comfortable two-piece linings. Useful school dresses of serge, cheviot, tweed, etc., in plain or mixed varieties, can be



A PLAIN GLOVE-FITTING WAIST.

neatly trimmed with braid, or gimp, in this style, while for better wear the collar can be made from velvet, silk or other contrasting fabric, and rendered as dressy as desired by the addition of lace, insertion or other garniture.

The quantity of 44-inch wide material required to make this waist for a miss of ten years is 2 1/2 yards; for one of fourteen years, 2 3/4 yards; for one of sixteen, 2 1/2 yards.

DESCENDED FROM A COON.

Facts About Count Badenyi, Austria's New Prime Minister.

Descended from an Italian cook and rich with the wealth of a famous actress is the new Prime Minister of Austria, Count Badenyi, concerning



COUNT BADENYI, AUSTRIA'S NEW PRIME MINISTER.

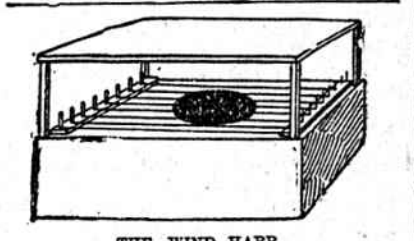
whose character and personality less is known even in Austria itself, excepting in court circles and in Galicia, than any other statesman in Europe. Exceedingly bald, with well-domed cranium, high cheek bones, a moustache of fierce dimensions and of medium but strongly knit stature, he bears little trace in his appearance of that by no means so remote ancestor who accompanied the bride of one of the last Kings of Poland to Warsaw in the menial capacity of cook.

Count Badenyi's nobility, in spite of his aristocratic bearing, is of recent creation, as his father was created a count just two years before his birth. The title was at the time but an empty honor, as the newly created peer had no fortune with which to maintain it in a fitting manner, and when his two sons were born it looked as if they would be compelled to work for their living. Fortunately their mother's brother, a Count Mier, had married the famous German actress, Anna Wier, who took a great fancy to her two nephews, and, being childless, bequeathed to them at her death her entire fortune, amounting to several million dollars.

How to Make a Wind Harp.

Aeolus, the god of the winds, claimed the wind harp as his own, but since he never obtained a patent on his instrument there is no law against appropriating his invention. Its construction is very simple, and with a little care an instrument can be produced whose music is far more sweet than the doud harps now so common.

To make a wind harp procure a box made of thin, well-seasoned wood—pine preferred—about four inches high and six inches wide. Cut a cir-



THE WIND HARP.

cular hole in the top and sandpaper the rough edges. This is your sounding board. Across each end of the box and on top fasten a slab of oak or some other very hard wood, a quarter of an inch thick and one inch wide. In one of these slabs drive seven flat-headed tacks equidistant from each other, and in the other slab fix the same number of twisting screws, such as are used in banjos. From these stretch your strings, which should be all the same size and of catgut. The "G" guitar string will be found the best for this purpose. Now tune all the strings in unison, and the harp is completed. It is, however, well to add a reflector to throw out the sound. This is easily accomplished by placing a thin board above the box, supporting it on sticks fitting into rests, which are glued in the corners of the box. The reflector also answers as a shield to prevent injury to the harp.

Place the harp in a current of air, as upon the sill of a half-open window. The sound produced by the wind passing over the strings as it rises and falls is of a drowsy, lulling character and extremely melodious.

Pianos Made of Paper.

"All manner of articles in place of wood have been used in the manufacture of pianos," said the manager of one of the greatest of English piano-makers.

"Perhaps the most successful of all these is paper, of which many pianos of exquisite tone and appearance have been made. The Duke of Devonshire has one of the finest specimens of the paper piano, this being of French make and decorated most ornately with pictures by well-known French artists. The Duke gave 500 guineas for this, mainly, no doubt, on account of the ornamentation.

"I suppose you know that pianos for very hot and very cold climates—all instruments for export, in fact—have to be specially made, and in this direction all manner of experiments have been tried. Among others, a sort of cellulose, one factor in which is actually common molasses, from which sugar is made, is employed, and a composition made from the chemical treatment of gutta percha and leather pulp has been tried.

"Ivory pianos are by no means uncommon, and the Dowager Countess of Dudley has a magnificent carved specimen. Pianos of ivory are, I might say, made every year in numbers, but chiefly for Indian princes and rich Spanish Americans. Many pianos of solid silver have been made; indeed, one was only recently completed by a London firm for the Nizam of Hyderabad, and piano cases have at various times been made of bronze, a species of aluminium, glass, porcelain, and, in combination, mother-of-pearl."—New York Mercury.

Assistant Attorney-General Newell, of Illinois, says in effect, that church fair lotteries are illegal.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

BEDROOM RUGS OF BURLAP.

A pretty little amateur artist has made for herself a pair of charming bedroom rugs. The material is burlap, lined with old carpet to give it body. The design is taken from the motif of the wall paper, and represents timothy grass, red top and clover, painted in shades of olives, tans, browns and old pink, the colors greatly diluted, so as to give a printed rather than a painted effect. Golden and brown butterflies are poised here and there, and a busy bumble bee almost buzzes, head down, in a great clover blossom.

The rugs are edged with a flax fringe, in the shade of the burlap. In painting grasses and leaves a mistake frequently made by amateurs is to have them too much of a color. Shade effects should be introduced by having those at the back in faint gray, and in much lighter tones of all the colors used.—New York Herald.

TO CLEAN LACE.

The best way to do is to obtain a bottle or round stick or some other round, smooth article, and around it roll the lace dampening it slightly as you do so. This will stretch it and make it smooth. Leave it on the bottle, or whatever you may use, until it is quite dry, then take it off and lay it in folds of five or six inches long. The best plan is to tack the lace so as to be quite sure that the edges are even. Fill a basin with cold water and add a little ammonia or borax. In this put the lace and let it soak, squeezing it gently every now and then until all the dirt is out. If the lace is very much soiled it may be necessary to change the water. When it seems quite clean take it out of the water, press it so as to get rid of some of the water and put it to dry in the sun. Then lay it flat on the palm of one hand and slap it hard with the other several times. The stitches may then be cut out and the lace refolded in different creases and the slapping process repeated.—New York World.

DANGERS OF THE DUST PAN.

To those who know the true inwardness of things, the sight of a housemaid brushing a dusty carpet is suggestive of many evils. The death of Pasteur has reminded the world of what is constantly present in the thoughts of medical men—namely, that while microbes organisms are the great producers of disease, dust is the great carrier of microbes organisms. Now that we know these things, now that we understand that in the quiet hours of night the germ-laden dust settles down upon the floor, it is distressing to find how little our knowledge is put to practical use, and to see old customs still unchanged, old habits which we know to be destructive carried on, and to find the housemaid on her knees, with her brush and dust-pan, stirring up dust to the detriment of every one, and breathing germ-laden particles to her own destruction.

It needs but a small amount of common sense to see that if carpets must continue—a thing greatly to be deprecated—they should be rubbed with a damp cloth rather than brushed, and that if, in deference to prejudice, they must be brushed, this should be done by a covered American sweeper, with plenty of damp tea leaves. Of all ways of removing dirt from a carpet, the worst is by the use of the ordinary short brush, which involves the housemaid kneeling down in the midst of the dust which she so needlessly creates, and drawing it into her lungs with every breath. For ordinary household use, something like linoleum, something which can be washed with a wet cloth every morning, would seem to be the best covering for the floors; but if carpets must be, and if it is impossible to teach the present generation the evils of seeking present comfort at the expense of future risks, at least let us remember that carpets may be washed even where they lie; that, till the day of washing comes, a closed sweeper is far better than a brush, and that the worst form of brush is one with a short handle.—British Medical Journal.

RECIPES.

Fig Sauce—Carefully look over, wash and cut fine enough good figs to make a cupful. Stew in a pint of water, to which has been added a tablespoonful of sugar, until they are one homogeneous mass. Put a spoonful of the hot fig sauce on each individual dish of rice.

Corn Gems—Beat together one and one-half cupfuls of unskimmed milk and the yolks of two eggs; add two cupfuls of flour and one of granular cornmeal. Beat the batter thoroughly, stir in lightly the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, turn into heated irons and bake about twenty minutes.

Potato Puff—Mix a pint of mashed potato with a half cup of cream and the well-beaten yolk of an egg; salt to taste and beat until smooth; lastly, stir in the white of the egg beaten to a stiff froth. Pipe up in a rocky form on a bright tin dish and bake in a quick oven until heated through and lightly browned. Serve at once.

Oatmeal Bread—Mix a quart of well cooked oatmeal mush with a pint of water, beating it perfectly smooth; add a cupful of liquid yeast and flour to make a stiff batter. Cover and let rise; when light, add sufficient flour to mold. Knead as soft as possible for twenty minutes; shape into four or more loaves, and let it rise again and bake.

Snowflake Toast—Heat to boiling a quart of milk; add salt; thicken with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Have ready the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and when the sauce is well cooked turn it over the beaten eggs, stirring well meanwhile, so that it will form a light, frothy mixture. Serve as dressing on nicely moistened slices of toast.

Stuffed Potato—Prepare large, smooth potatoes; bake until tender and cut them in halves; scoop out the insides carefully so as not to break the skins, mash smoothly, mix thoroughly with one-third freshly prepared cottage cheese; season with nice sweet cream, pepper and salt. Fill the shells with this mixture, place cut side up in a pudding dish and brown in the oven.

A Queer Proposal.

An aristocratic young lady of Magdeburg, Germany, had spent some time at the country seat of her uncle, and a young cavalier from Berlin had been paying much attention to her. Everybody thought it would be a good match for both, and affairs went on swimmingly, until the day drew near when the young lady was to return home. The nearer the day came the more disappointed were the young miss and her mother at the failure of the young man to ask the all-important question. Finally, they left their relative's house in great dismay, and just before leaving the young lady remarked to her uncle that it probably was as well for both, as her mother had not much use for such a "chicken-hearted son-in-law." They left on a train on the narrow gauge railroad, connecting the valley with the nearest town.

After they had gone the young man questioned the uncle why the young lady had gone away so angry and hardly noticed him when bidding good-by. The uncle, a blunt ex-soldier, repeated the remark made by his niece when leaving to the young man, who was touched to the quick by the insinuation of cowardice contained therein. He was very much in love with the lady, and had abstained from broaching the subject on account of not considering it proper to propose anywhere but at the young lady's home, which he intended visiting before long.

This remark, however, aroused his sense of honor, and, without saying another word, he mounted his horse, which happened to stand ready for an outing, and galloped after the train, which had left a quarter of an hour before. Owing to benign Providence and the management of this country railroad, he caught the train before it had reached the next station, Kraow. He spied the young lady at the window of a first class compartment, and, riding up to the train before it came to a full stop, almost shouted, heartlessly, "My dear Miss—, I ask for your hand. Yes or no?"

In the station of Kraow, just as the train arrived, a "Yes" was joyfully given by the young miss, and tearfully approved by her mamma.—New York News.

There is a movement in England to have public school children taught to swim.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, AND

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, distension of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, drows or webs before the sight, fever and loss of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, loins, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., lock box 385, New York, for box of advice.

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A MARVEL.

REMARKABLE AND ASTONISHING CURE OF AN EXTREME CASE OF ST. VITUS' DANCE.

How a Young Lady Regained the Use of Her Arms, Limbs and Speech in Three Weeks.

From the Standard-Union, Brooklyn, N. Y. Too much hard study at school brought on St. Vitus' dance. Such was the common experience of Miss Glendora Rivers, daughter of Mrs. Amelia Rivers, of 69 Ryerson street, Brooklyn. The disease grew worse every month, until the young lady's entire right side became paralyzed; but, now that a marvelous and permanent cure has been wrought, it will be interesting to read her own version of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"For more than a year," said Miss Rivers, "doctors attended me without effecting the slightest change in my condition. If anything, I grew worse under their treatment, until February of this year, when my condition became critical.

"I had lost the complete use of my arms and limbs and speech. I could only swallow liquids, and these only as they fed me with a spoon, when they could get my mouth open. I wanted to sleep all the time. The stupor I laid in was something like a trance, and no doubt I would have died if they had not waked me up at intervals.