

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
W. J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.
 For Vice-President,
ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.
 For Presidential Electors,
AT LARGE,
MORRIS CLAGGETT, of Pittsburg,
ALBERT PERRY, of Troy,
GEO. T. PITTS, of Wellington.
DISTRICT.
 1st Dist., Sidney Hayden, Holton,
 2nd " J. B. Goshorn, Iowa,
 3rd " W. H. Leaviston, Cherryvale,
 4th " E. M. Blackshear, Eldorado,
 5th " C. A. Miller, Salina,
 6th " Jos. R. Logan, Lincoln,
 7th " H. J. Roetzell, Elnwood.

For Governor,
JOHN W. LEDDY, of Coffey Co.
 For Chief Justice,
FRANK DOSTER, of Marion Co.
 For Congressman at Large,
REV. JERRY BOTKIN, of Wilson county.
 For Lieutenant Governor,
R. M. HARVEY, of Shawnee Co.
 For Attorney General,
L. C. BOYLE, of Bourbon county.
 For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM E. BUSH, of Jewell Co.
 For State Treasurer,
J. H. Hefflebower, of Miami Co.
 For State Auditor,
W. H. MORRIS, of Crawford Co.
 For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
W. D. STRYKER, of Barton Co.
 For Congressman, 4th District,
JOHN MADDEN, of Emporia.
 For State Senator, 27th District,
J. C. WATSON, of Marion.
 For Judge, Fifth Judicial District
W. A. RANDOLPH, of Emporia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Central Committee of the Democratic party met on Saturday, July 30, 1896, pursuant to call. By arrangement the Populist Central Committee also met, in conjunction, to discuss a probable union of the parties, in a fall campaign. After a thorough discussion of the question presented, the following resolutions were presented and jointly adopted:

Resolved, by the members of the Democratic and Populist Central Committees, now in joint session that we recommend that each separate Central Committee, call a county delegate convention of their party, each party to have one delegate for every five votes, or major fraction thereof of the party, cast for the highest candidate on the State ticket, two years ago; that said delegates, when elected, meet in joint convention and nominate a county ticket, and that, thereafter, each party nominate said joint ticket as its own, and to be certified on the Australian ballot.

Resolved, That should the free silver Republicans organize, and declare for free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for Bryan for President, and pledge to support the candidates nominated by the county convention, that they be allowed representation of one delegate for each five votes or major fraction thereof in said organization.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, a delegate convention of the Democratic party of Chase County, will be held at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, September 5, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers to be voted for November 6, 1896: Representative, Clerk of the District Court, Probate Judge, County Attorney and County Superintendent.

The representation in said convention shall be by precincts, as follows:

Bassett	5
Cedar Point	3
Cedar township	7
Clements	7
Cottonwood Falls	16
Diamond Creek	1
Eldorado	5
Matfield township	3
Middle Creek	1
Strong	25
Toledo	4
Total	74

The primary meetings to elect delegates to said convention will be held on Thursday afternoon, September 3, 1896, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, excepting that in Cottonwood Falls and Strong City the primaries will be held in the evening of said day, from 8 to 9 o'clock, the former in the Court room and the latter at the City Hall in said cities.

All delegates shall be elected by ballot.

By order of the County Central Committee.
 C. S. FORD, Chairman.
 A. F. FRITZE, Secretary.

The following lands in this county and within the Dodge City, Kansas, land office district are vacant, and are open to settlement under the homestead law, on, upon due application, made at said land office, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder in separate tracts, at not less than \$2.50 per acre, viz: w1 of ne1 + s21 6; of nw 12 21-8; w1 of ne1 + s21 23-21-8; w1 of nwt 10 22-2; sw1 of nwt 22 22-8.

Ripans Tablets: at druggists.
 Ripans Tablets cure flatulency.
 Ripans Tablets assist digestion.
 Ripans Tablets cure biliousness.
 Ripans Tablets cure bad breath.
 Ripans Tablets cure indigestion.
 Ripans Tablets cure constipation.

Vermont has again rolled up a large Republican plurality, but, in the beginning, the Middle and Eastern States were conceded to McKinley, and this is no surprise.

Over against the metropolitan daily papers that are supporting McKinley and monopoly, the agricultural publications, without exception, support the silver ticket. In a battle between the farmers and the monopolies and trusts there is but one right side to take.

The Newton Journal says: "The Republican capacity for blundering was never more aptly shown than in the nomination of Judge Garver for Chief Justice. Had Judge Martin been renominated he would have been elected over Frank Doster, who is admittedly unpopular with a large number of Democrats. The turning down of Martin and the nomination of Garver, through corporation influence, has made Doster's candidacy respectable and his election sure."

When the Bland bill was under consideration by congress the bankers, brokers and coupon clippers of Wall street rushed down to Washington in droves, and with a view to defeating it predicted that it would utterly ruin our foreign credit. The bill passed. And what was the effect on our credit abroad? Why the United States 4 per cent. loan which stood at 101 on the day the Bland bill was passed over Hayse's veto were subsequently "gobbled" up by foreign capitalists at 103 per cent. Now this proves either that bankers, brokers and coupon clippers did not know what they were talking about or else they expected to increase the profits of their business by defeating the bill. If they were mistaken then is it not reasonable to suppose they may be mistaken now? On the other hand if they were actuated by mercenary motives may it not be that they are acting from similar motives at the present time? In any event prudence would suggest that their counsel is not of such a character that it can be relied upon.—Wyandotte Herald.

Those persons who are hesitating about supporting the Chicago nominees may be benefited by reading the following editorial in the London Financial News (gold bug): "There is a plain moral in the remark that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take out-right to silver she would have Asia and America at her back and the command of the markets of both countries. The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom-house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade. There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis tomorrow British trade would be ruined before the year is out. Every American would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market. Of course the United States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold, but the loss of exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket to compare to the profit to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States have not long since seized the opportunity. It has been a piece of luck that it has never occurred to the Americans to scoop up out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptible apathy of our government toward the silver problem, the Americans retaliated by freezing out gold. It could be easily done."

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE AGAIN

Iowa has again run up against the inter-State commerce provision of the Constitution. In prohibiting the sale of cigarettes her Legislature also declared it unlawful to import either cigarettes or cigarette paper into the State. This of course, was unconstitutional, because it was an interference with inter-State commerce.

The same circumstance were presented in the famous "original package" cases, where it was decided that no State could forbid the importation and sale of liquor or other merchandise, so long as it

remained in the original package, that is, the package in which it was brought across the border of the State. The cigarette industry is on the same footing with the liquor traffic as regards inter-State commerce. The importation and sale of cigarettes in the original package can not be prohibited by a State.

Iowa's Legislature could hardly have been so ignorant as not to know this. Perhaps it depended upon Congress to come to its rescue, as in the liquor cases, with a law forbidding the prohibited articles to be carried into the State.

The right to do this is claimed for Congress on the ground that it is a regulation of inter-State commerce, but it is a question whether killing commerce is a regulation of it. And it is also a question whether a State has any real right to deprive a man of his right to buy and smoke cigarettes if he pleases. Of course there is the legal right under the police power, which is apparently unlimited, and threatens to deprive the people of individual liberty to a dangerous extent.

At any rate, the prohibition of the sale of cigarettes to grown men is absurd, as well as unjust. The smoking of cigarettes by men is not a misdemeanor and can not be condemned on the ground that it deprives anybody else of his rights. Nor can such a prohibition keep men from buying and smoking cigarettes. The prohibition can not be enforced. It will only cause people to break the law and, therefore, have less respect for it. It is time people were learning that men can not be legislated into righteousness.—Kansas City Times

McKINLEY AGAINST THE FARMER.

McKinley made a most astounding assertion in his speech Tuesday. The home market, he declared, is the farmer's only natural market.

Every farmer knows, of course, that the home market does not regulate the prices of his goods. That is done by the supply and demand of the world, for the price of farm products at the world's market, London, fixes the price in our own cities.

The home demand does not begin to equal our supply of farm products. It never has done and it never will do it. Our farmers will continue to produce more than the people can eat just as long as the soil of America is fertile.

The surplus products will go to Europe in the future as in the past. Our farmers must continue to have this foreign trade. McKinley and a few other tools of the plutocrats can not prevent the farmers from selling their surplus products abroad. For that is natural and right.

The farmer ought to be able to send even more of his products abroad. We ought not to have a tariff that hurts his business by making other nations retaliate with duties on his product. We ought not to make him pay heavy tribute to the trusts in the shape of double prices for his tools and clothing. We ought to remove these restrictions, so that he could sell to the world, as he did in the days when farming was a profitable industry.

McKinley wants to add to the enormous tributes the people already pay to the trusts. He wants to make the farmer sell only in the home market, because that means low prices. But the farmers and business men have endured thirty years of plutocratic legislation. They do not want to keep on until it entirely ruins them.—Kansas City Times.

VACATION DAYS.

August and early September have come to be the favorite time of year for the annual vacations, which nearly every one who is steadily employed feels the need of, and about this time thousands of people are in search of some diverting place to visit. If one happens to be of this number it will not be amiss for him to consult Demorest's Magazine for September, which is just out, and is full of timely suggestions for those who are on vacations bent.

For those who want to go eastward, Asbury Park and its neighboring towns are alluringly described and charmingly pictured. For the westward travel there is almost an embarrassment of riches in the suggestions, for in "Wonderlands of the West" there is pleasant talk about all that picturesque part of our country, accompanied by illustrations which are attractive to a degree and impress one anew with the great variety of scenery and interest this western half of the United States affords.

Not less interesting and closely connected with the subject of outings

is the "Outdoor Dress of the Future," which is discussed by the members of a Rainy Day club and also in the Fashion Department, where illustrations and patterns are given for the construction of a sensible outdoor dress which is still within the lines of beauty and fashion. "A Day at Bryn Mawr," is another timely article which will interest mothers and daughters who are yet undecided as to where the girls shall go to college this winter. "Summer Aid for Helpless Children" gives an outline of the work done in New York to relieve sick children during the hot months. The Sanitarium Department tells women how to walk with ease, and all the other departments are timely and valuable.

The Fashion Review and illustrations of early autumn modes are attractive and suggestive, and every one who has ever used the patterns given with this Magazine knows their intrinsic value and how practical they are. Every number of Demorest's contains a Pattern Order which entitles the holder to reliable and modish patterns at a merely nominal cost. The patterns that can be obtained during a year on the Orders given would, if purchased in the regular way, cost at least from \$50 to \$75.

Every one who will take the trouble to cut out this notice and forward it, with ten cents, to the address below, will receive a sample copy of Demorest's Magazine, containing a Pattern Order which entitles the holder to any pattern illustrated in any number of the Magazine published during the last twelve months, at the uniform price of four cents each; and frequently over thirty patterns are illustrated in one number, thus affording an almost unlimited variety to select from. Demorest's is published for \$2 a year, by the Demorest Publishing Company, 110 Fifth avenue, New York.

LITERARY NOTE.

Apocryphal of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's disagreement with his son, and the latter's marriage to a woman very much older than himself, the editor of The Cosmopolitan, in the September issue, seriously discusses the education most useful to modern life, and substantially, if not in words, asks: "Does modern college education educate?"

The September Cosmopolitan, as if to show what a magazine can do, gives four complete stories in this single number, by such noted authors as Frances Courtney Baylor, Maurice Thompson, Gertrude Hall, Mrs. Lew Wallace, I. Zangwill, Agnes Repplier, Norman Kerr, M. D., Wm. Eleroy Curtis and Ruth McEnery Stuart are also among the contributors to this one issue of a magazine that is sold for ten cents. Nor is this all. Among other writers not already mentioned is Camille Flammarion, who has an article on "The Wonderful New Eye of Science," which alone is worth the entire price of the magazine. The Cosmopolitan has been gradually perfecting its engraving and mechanical departments, until the publishers believe they present a number unrivaled in artistic and mechanical excellence.

KANSAS C. A. R. REUNION AND TOPEKA'S AUTUMNAL FESTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR.

The state fair grounds at Topeka which will be occupied by the old soldiers during the Reunion-Festival will be known as "Camp Nelson A. Miles". The great park with all of its buildings will be given over to the use of the veterans and their families. Every comfort and convenience will be provided by the Topeka people.

A one fare rate for the round trip has been made for the Reunion-Festival at Topeka Sept. 28, to Oct. 3.

The decorations of Topeka's public buildings and business blocks during the Festival-Reunion in September will be done on a scale never before attempted by a city of its size. Magnificent floral arches made brilliant at night with colored incandescents lights will span Kansas avenue, and flags, flowers and evergreen will help to give the entire city an air of gaiety and hospitality.

The most noted Grand Army orators of the state and nation will be present at the Reunion-Festival at Topeka. Campfires will be held every day and evening interspersed with band and choral music, street pageants, processions, tournaments and carnivals.

The flower parade which the Topeka ladies have charge of as their part of Topeka's Festival-Reunion will be the first one ever given in Kansas.

The State tournament of the Kansas Firemen's Association will be held at Topeka, during the Reunion-Festival week. Volunteer companies from all over will participate in the contests, races and parades.

SCOLLOPED POTATOES.

One quart of raw, sliced potatoes, two chopped onions, a handful of parsley, two teaspoonfuls of salt and one tablespoonful of butter. Butter a dish, and put in a layer of potatoes, sprinkle with salt, pepper, butter, onion and parsley, and so continue to the top. Bring a quart of milk to the boiling point, add a large tablespoonful of flour stirred until smooth in a little cold milk or water. Pour over the potatoes and bake in a hot oven until tender.—Good House Keeping.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,
 11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM
 Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical, and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.

WE TREAT
 Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Scalp, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS
 As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocle, Piles, Stricture, Fistula, Ruptures, Harelip, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED
 With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give you information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium.
 Address all communication to

DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.
RAZOR GRINDING & HORING
 on short notice, and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect.
NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.
 I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Blades, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc.
 DOERING'S FACE CREAM—An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials.
 Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the
STAR BARBER SHOP,
 Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.

W. H. HOLSINGER,
 DEALER IN
 Hardware, Wind Mills, Stoves, Pumps, Tinware, Pipe, Farm Machinery, Hose and Fittings
COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - KANSAS.



TREATMENT BY INHALATION!
 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa.
 For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
 THOS. H. GISHAM. J. T. BUTLER.
GRISHAM & BUTLER,
 ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,
 Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.
 Office over the Chase County National Bank
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
JOSEPH C. WATERS
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Topeka, Kansas,
 (Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.
 1623-11

F. P. COCHRAN,
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
 Practices in all State and Federal courts
 (First published in the Chase County Courier, July 23, 1896.)
Sale of School Land.
 Notice is hereby given, that I will offer, at public sale, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m., the following described school lands, to-wit:
 Tract, S. T. R. per acre Improvement. Price of
 Nel of ne1/4 22 9 \$5.00 \$19.00
 Nel of ne1/4 8 22 9 3 00
 Nel of se1/4 8 22 9 3 00
 Nel of se1/4 8 22 9 3 00
 Nel of se1/4 21 8 3 00 25 00
 Situated in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m., on said day of sale, at my office in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.
 DAVID GRIFFITHS,
 County Treasurer of Chase County, Kansas.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newpaaper Advertisers' Office, 105 N. 7th St., and in San Francisco at the Western Agency of Messrs. W. AVER & SON, our authorized agents.

IN MEMORY OF A HERO.

Service at the Grave of One of the Oregon Soldiers.
 On August 20 the Floyd Memorial association of Sioux City, Ia., will hold its regular annual memorial service over the grave of Sergt. Charles Floyd, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who died near the present site of Sioux City, while on his way with his companions to the headwaters of the Missouri river in the autumn of 1804. As Floyd was the first United States soldier who died in the Louisiana purchase, his death is invested with historical interest which the memorial association is sparing no pains to observe. The organization was formed several years ago, but was seriously handicapped at the outset by lack of funds. Floyd's grave, which had been changed several times owing to the caving of the bluff on which it was located, was finally found with considerable difficulty and the soldier's bones inclosed in a metal casket and reinterred in a plot of ground purchased for the purpose by the association. A marble slab was laid on the grave last August, and elaborate ceremonies in which prominent historians of the Lewis and Clark expedition from all over the country participated. Among those present were Dr. Elliott Coates, of Washington, D. C., and Prof. James Butler, of the Wisconsin state university, the owner of the original Floyd diary, one of the most interesting relics of the expedition. Dr. Coates prepared a manuscript of the proceedings, which is designed to put in pamphlet form as soon as the association is able to command the necessary funds. The ceremonies this year will be less elaborate than those of 1895, but several prominent men have signified their intention to be present and a most interesting meeting is anticipated.

Kipling's View of It.

"The Englishman," said Mr. Kipling, "will die for liberty, but he doesn't care a straw for equality. The Frenchman, on the other hand, doesn't really know what liberty means, but he must have equality. As for the American, he is indifferent to both liberty and equality, and goes in heart and soul for fraternity. This is really the bane of the American nation; so long as a man is a 'good fellow' he can do anything, and people will approve of, or at least, will tolerate it."

For the past half dozen years Warner's Safe Cure has not been advertised in the weekly press, the city papers having been exclusively used. The Company manufacturing the oldest and reliable kidney and liver medicine have, however, come to the conclusion that the country paper is read more thoroughly than the city daily and better results can be obtained by returning to the weekly. In this they are correct, and we hope our readers will prove it to them by reading the new advertisement of the Warner's Safe Cure Co., which will be found in another column of this paper, and acting on the advice there found.

A GOOD REASON.—Nora—"Is Mollie going to the funeral?" Bridget—"Indade he isn't." Nora—"An' phoy!" Bridget—"Shure he wuz at the wake lasht night."—Truth.

CUSTOMER.—"I would like to have a nice gown to wear around the house." Salesman—"Size of the house, please?"—Philadelphia Record.

It is no particular credit to Adam that he never chattered tobacco. There was no other man for him to beg a "chaw" of.—Texas Sifter.

Hail's Cataract Cure
 Is taken internally. Price 75c.
OUTLASSER.—She—"I fear your love is growing cold." He—"Not a bit. I only seem cold in contrast with this weather."—Indianapolis Journal.

If people love you, be happy; don't demand the impossible by asking that the same people love you longer than a week.—Athens Globe.

He—"Let's kiss and make up." She—"If you kissed me, I'd have to make up all over again, sure enough."—N. Y. Press.

Tom—"I don't know whether she sings or not." Jack—"She doesn't. I heard her."—Puck.

"Who was best man at the wedding?" "The bride's father, if cheerfulness counts for anything."—Puck.

Gladness Comes
 With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a congested condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.
 If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

SYRUP OF FIGS

PATERNALISM IN BERLIN

How the Municipality Cares for the Working Classes.

Savings Bank Maintained by the City, with Scores of Branches Located in the Quarters Inhabited by the Poorer Classes.

[Special Berlin (Germany) Letter.]
 The great majority of Berlin's population is formed, of course, as in other large cities of the world, by the laboring classes. Now, it is true that nineteenth-century people are socialists, either outspokenly or by force of associations, and at the reichstag elections this fact becomes plainer year after year, for the successful candidates are invariably socialists. It is all the more to the credit of the municipal government here that nothing is left undone which by any sensible person is deemed the duty of the community towards what is, perhaps, somewhat indefinitely and erroneously styled "the masses." I do not mean to say that in this respect Berlin stands alone among German cities; quite the reverse.

Among the institutions tending to keep the toiler with small earnings from slipping and going further down the social ladder the municipal savings banks deserve a prominent place. In Berlin there are about 468,000 depositors in these banks, with deposits rang-

ing from a couple of marks up to thousands, the total in these banks amounting to nearly 200,000,000 marks (or about \$50,000,000). The rate of interest is low, being three per cent, or less, but to make up for that these banks are absolutely safe, no matter in which of her 75 offices the savings have been paid.
 In Berlin there is, besides, less red tape discernible in the management of these banks than is noticeable in other German cities, such as Dresden and Breslau. To show how popular everywhere are these municipal savings banks, I will cite: Hamburg, with 49 branch offices in the city and about a total in deposits of 120,000,000 marks; Dresden, with nearly 200,000 depositors (comprising more than one-half of the total population) and exceeding 60,000,000 marks. Altona and Bremen, with depositors aggregating two-thirds of the entire population and deposits figuring up about 20,000,000 apiece; Leipzig, Magdeburg, Frankfort-on-Main, Hannover, Koenigsberg, Dusseldorf, with a similar state of affairs. Aue Anchen (Aix-la-Chapelle) stands relatively foremost, for the statistics show that the number of depositors is about equal to

etc., but on the other hand money is loaned quite readily on almost every article of household goods—provided it be not too perishable or too bulky—from a tinpan or sodiron to a stove, and every article, if it comes to a sale, finds its purchaser again, so that no losses are ever met with through reckless or foolish management, and both redemption or sale of the articles come easy. The public pawnshop of Berlin was established 60 years ago, and branch offices were added as the need for them arose with the growth of the city. But some of the public loan offices in other German cities are much older, such as the one in Nuremberg, dating from 1618; Augsburg, 1601; Hamburg, 1650; and those at Dresden, Munich, Breslau, Frankfurt-on-Main, and other cities are all more than 100 years old, while those of Leipzig, Cologne, Strassburg and a dozen other cities date from the beginning of this century. Generally speaking, these municipal pawnshops are conducted in such a way as to satisfy the needs of the poorer classes, and complaints as to their management or their cost have not reached the press for many years.

As to the Berlin system of poor relief, which may, indeed, be termed a model one, data were furnished in a previous article, but, properly speaking, that chapter does not belong in this place.
 On the other hand, though, the system now evolving and perfecting all over Germany and, particularly in Ber-

IDYLLIC LIFE IN JAPAN.

Dainty Little Houses Set in a Rustic Glen.

There is an isolated, aristocratic quarter of the village in the ravine behind the temple inhabited by priests and superior folk; and the far ravine holds the Momiji, or maple leaf, tea house—most bewitching cluster of doll houses in the most picturesque setting ever found in Japan. There is the usual large living-room, or office of the landlord, and a general "food-preparing" room for the establishment opening on the roadway; but within the gates one finds a deep, green glen, an awful waste some 15 feet deep and twice as wide, all filled with delicate, airy branches of cut-leaf maples. A terrible torrent some two feet wide dashes madly down from the mountain-side, spreads out into a lake the size of a large dinner table, with a wooden saucer-boat moored at one side.
 Each vantage spot on the steep bank holds a one, two or three-roomed doll house—such dainty, exquisite little toy dwellings, with such fairy balconies, such spotless screens and soft, shining mats, that one hesitates to desecrate them with the clumsy, defiling, destructive appearances of the simplest foreign living; and as for himself fitting into one of these midget mansions, it is Gulliver alive among the Liliputians. Our life in that glen of maple leaves was full of interest, from the moment of slipping back the screens in the morning with some anxiety lest the mite of a glen and its midget lake were not there or real—rolled up over night, and some other charming Japanese drop-curtain put in its place—to the last banging of the amados, or wooden outer screens, at night.

The deer were friends and neighbors from the moment of our arrival, coming to drink from the musical fountain jet in our three-foot-square court of entrance, and then to the edge of our porch to bob their heads in well-mannered appeals for deer cake. These pretty beggars, with their lovely eyes, their sharp muzzles and delicate feet, seemed to know the value of their charms, and, having no fear of man, had only to pose a few moments to move the stoniest and most indolent heart to wait on them. It was even more idyllic in the early morning to find some antlered friend, or an equally fearless doe and her tiny fawn, waiting by the lakeside to share our breakfast.
 After Miyajima one may well boast of having lived in Arcadia, and each day, more idyllic than the other, puts one in the better spirit for enjoying the rare Japanese charm of it all. The peace of the island is as perfect as its plety, and few sounds but the gently dashing stream and the flutter of maple leaves disturbed our enchanted little glen. One spoke softly, as befitted a place of such perfect beauty. Neighbors came to the doll houses across the chasm, but only the rat-tat of their pipes on the bamboo cups of the tobacco trays was evidence of their presence there.

In that simple, intimate life there were no mysteries, not even of the menu. All the villagers who passed might stop and watch our cook making his highly colored curry for our midday meal; and the peddlers who came to tempt the tea house maids with gay kimono patterns watched his strange concoctions, and sought pretexts to watch our further play with the knife and fork as we sat at least on our little veranda over the lake. The small boy of the tea house added the comic element, and his morning pursuit of our dinner chicken was always a feature. He would chase the angry hen around and around the lake, and when it fled cackling up the bank, a swift movement of his palm across the lake would spurt such showers of water on the ruffled fowl as might soon empty the ruffled vail and rob the ravine of its choicest landscape ornament. When the tea house staff had combined against the hen, our majordomo would bring the captive to us in his arms and display the fine "stew chicken."

There was a solidity and an adamantine fiber to the Miyajima fowls that resisted ordinary cooking, and we commanded one day that the bird should be divided at every joint, the body quartered, and all kept stewing for the three hours during which we expected to be gone on an excursion. Summoned to see if all was right, we found the pallid, uncooked chicken dismembered to the last joint; but the whole puzzle had been neatly put together again, and the bird wound over and over with the closest network of fine spoon cotton—a strange travesty on that Gulliver to whom we were always comparing ourselves.—Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, in Century.

Size of an Earthquake Wave.
 Seismologists say that every great earthquake causes pulsations which extend for thousands of miles in all directions on the globe, and Prof. Milne likens such pulsations to the long, low swells that sweep across the ocean. Recently Prof. Charles Davidson has attempted to measure the height and length of the waves of an earthquake that occurred in Greece on April 27, 1894, the pulsations of which were perceived by the aid of a specially constructed pendulum at Birmingham in England. The pulsations, or waves, passed through the rocky crust of the earth with a velocity of about two miles a second, and each of the largest of them, according to Prof. Davidson, must have been about 25 miles in length, but only half an inch in height!—Youth's Companion.

Wise Old Man.
 "What made that young man stay so late?" asked the father.
 "We got to talking about the coinage question," said the fair daughter, "and did not notice the flight of time."
 "I don't think that story will do," said the old man. "People who discuss the coinage question make a lot more noise than you two did."—Indianapolis Journal.

Too Late to Mend.
 There is a point beyond which medication cannot go. Before it is too late to mend, persons of a rheumatic tendency, inherited or acquired, should use that benignant defense against the further progress of the superincumbent malady—rheumatism. The name of this proven rescuer is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, it should also be recollected, cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, debility and nervousness.
 ON THE ROOF.—Jawkins—"Why do you applaud that rot?" Hoge—"Hang it, if you would do the same it would help you not to hear it."—Truth.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle & treatise, DR. KLINE, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa.
 "Does your husband spend much at the races?" "No. George doesn't draw a very large salary."—Town Topics.

It must be pleasant to be a dog's nose in summer.—Atchison Globe.

THE GENERAL MARKET.
 KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31.
CATTLE—Best beefs.....\$ 3.70 @ 4.61
 Steekers..... 3.00 @ 3.75
 Native cows..... 2.25 @ 3.00
HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 2.83 @ 3.30
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 57 @ 58
 No. 2 hard..... 52 3/4 @ 53 1/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 19 @ 19 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 10 1/2 @ 11
RYE—No. 2..... 25 @ 26
FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1.40 @ 1.50
 Fancy..... 1.15 @ 1.20
HAY—Choice timothy..... 6.50 @ 7.00
 Fancy prairie..... 4.00 @ 4.25
BRAN (Sacked)..... 32 @ 33
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 13 @ 14
CHEESE—Full cream..... 9 @ 12 1/2
EGGS—Choice..... 8 1/2 @ 9
POTATOES..... 20 @ 25

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native and shipping..... 3.50 @ 4.70
 Texans..... 2.25 @ 3.25
HOGS—Heavy..... 3.10 @ 3.35
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2.75 @ 3.50
FLOUR—Choice to heavy..... 2.00 @ 2.10
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 60 1/2 @ 61
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 18 1/2 @ 19
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 16 1/2 @ 17
RYE—No. 2..... 20 1/2 @ 21
BUTTER—Creamery..... 9 @ 16
LARD—Western mess..... 3 1/4 @ 3 3/4
POPK..... 5 10 @ 5 25 1/2

NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 3.70 @ 4.55
HOGS—Good to Choice..... 3.00 @ 4.00
FLOUR—Good to Choice..... 3.20 @ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2..... 63 1/2 @ 64 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 15 1/2 @ 17
OATS—No. 2..... 10 1/2 @ 11
BUTTER—Creamery..... 11 1/2 @ 16 1/2
POPK—Mess..... 6 7/8 @ 11 1/2

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to prime..... 4.10 @ 5.00
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 2.15 @ 3.25
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2.25 @ 3.00
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3.15 @ 3.40
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 60 @ 61
CORN—No. 2..... 20 3/4 @ 21
RYE—No. 2..... 16 @ 17
BUTTER—Creamery..... 28 1/2 @ 29
LARD..... 9 @ 16
POPK..... 3 2/4 @ 3 3/4
 5 10 @ 5 25 1/2

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 For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

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 Large bottle or new style smaller one, at your druggist. Its reputation—Twenty years of success—in four continents. Warner's Safe Cure Co., London, Rochester, Frankfurt, Melbourne, Toronto.

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MUNICIPAL ASYLUM FOR UNEMPLOYED LABORERS.

In Berlin there is, besides, less red tape discernible in the management of these banks than is noticeable in other German cities, such as Dresden and Breslau. To show how popular everywhere are these municipal savings banks, I will cite: Hamburg, with 49 branch offices in the city and about a total in deposits of 120,000,000 marks; Dresden, with nearly 200,000 depositors (comprising more than one-half of the total population) and exceeding 60,000,000 marks. Altona and Bremen, with depositors aggregating two-thirds of the entire population and deposits figuring up about 20,000,000 apiece; Leipzig, Magdeburg, Frankfort-on-Main, Hannover, Koenigsberg, Dusseldorf, with a similar state of affairs. Aue Anchen (Aix-la-Chapelle) stands relatively foremost, for the statistics show that the number of depositors is about equal to

lin, having in view the facilitation of labor employment on both sides—employer and employe—deserves a special word of comment. As I hinted, this system is still developing and is, by no means a uniform one as yet. It is, however, on the way to be so, and as it finds employment and active aid from both the central government and the municipal authorities in hundreds of German cities, it is bound to work successfully in the end, its fruits thus far being, beyond question, highly beneficial to state, community and laborer alike. It will carry me too far to explain the system, so far as the word may be used, in detail, but I will here say that it is based on an ingenious interchange of notices as to locality, number, character and pay of labor needed, this interchange of notices being carried on between all the cities and provinces within the "pool," so to speak, and being furnished free of cost to both employe and laborer or mechanic. Being still in the initiatory stage it cannot be said that this system of supplying labor where needed, or acting as a gratuitous intelligence office on a large scale, is as yet working with any degree of perfection. But its results are, even now, of vast benefit. Outside of Berlin it has been most successfully put in use throughout the industrial region of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, where there is always a large and diversified shifting population. In Berlin, however, the system has largely decreased the number of unemployed all through the year and will decrease it more as time goes on.
 In commenting on this important branch of public aid to the laboring classes I must not forget to mention, with some laudatory remarks, the kindly efforts made by one Berlin newspaper towards the same end. This paper is the Local-Anzeiger, with a circulation of about 250,000, I believe, and whose publishers, August Scherl, and editor, Hugo von Kupffer, are infusing some American pluck and enterprise into the otherwise rather sluggish journalistic world of Berlin. With a single motive of assisting the laboring classes in their endeavor to find remunerative employment, these gentlemen issue every day the Arbeit's market, a list of openings for every kind of mechanic and artisan furnished gratis to everybody applying for it.

SCENE IN A PUBLIC SOUPHOUSE.
 that of every man, woman and child in the whole city. It needs no pointing out that the very general use of these institutions under municipal control tends very largely to make times of financial stress and of panicky depressions in the financial and industrial world very much less serious to those most grievously affected by them than would otherwise be the case if the economical, thrifty habits of the population were not so widespread.
 An adjunct, one might say, to the city savings banks are the municipal pawnshops. They, too, accomplish much good, or, more properly speaking, minimize an evil. Such pawnshops in German cities are conservatively and cautiously conducted, and only that proportion of the intrinsic value of an object is advanced on it which it would fetch at a forced sale, after deducting the percentage for management, rent,

WOLF VON SCHIERERAND.

