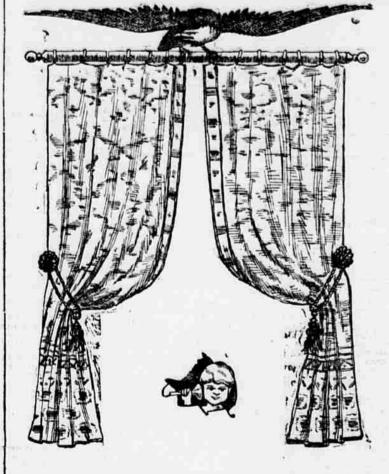


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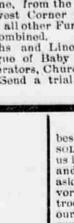
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PLEASE bear in mind, only represents a fractional part of our stock. But also remember we here show our BEST STYLES, our NEWEST GOODS and our GREATEST BARGAINS. We have ONE PRICE for all, and you can send for goods and be as well served as though you visited our store. Disabuse your mind of the error that housekeeping goods cannot be shipped to you and arrive in the very pink of condition. We sew them up in burlaps, stuff same with excelsior and they actually reach you in better shape than as though they were sont across the city on one of our teams.

Remember, we keep everything for the home, from the Lower Southeast Corner of the Cellar to the Upper Northwest Corner of the Attic, and our Mail Orders are perhaps larger than all other Furniture or Housefurnishing Establishments in the WEST combined.

SEND FOR SAMPLES of Carpets, Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

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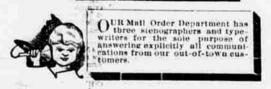


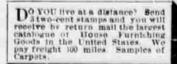
## A CARD.

E ARE aware of the fact that the remarkable growth of the PEOPLES MAMMOTH INSTALLMENT HOUSE has not only astonished the west generally, but it has aroused the jealousy of the trace far and near. We do not know, however, as we are to blame for selling goods lower than they have ever been sold, and at prices which dealers here in our targe Cities say will not pay a living profit. If the

best Manufacturers, far and near, choose (as they do) to make US THE SOLE OUTLET FOR THEIR GOODS IN THE WEST, and are willing to make sole outlet for their goods in the West, and are willing to make us large concessions in view of the fact that they thus seil more goods, and are at no risk or expense, pray are we to blame? We have never asked or demanded in any way, anything but a "Fair hold and no favor." Our motto is "Live and let live." We were bold enough to introduce Eastern methods into the West, chief and foremost of which is our "One Price System." This is, indeed, the chief Corner Stone to our prosperity, and the main secret of our being able to build up such an extensive Mail Order trade over Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Minresota, Mentana and on to the Coast. We take pleasure in promothy Minnesota, Mentana and on to the Coast. We take pleasure in promptly answering all inquiries and we guarantee satisfaction.

REMEMBER, we keep everything













## ANOTHER CARD

ARE able to adequately represent our goods, as this catalogue attests, and the east person in the remotest hamlet in the West can buy by mail any article in our stock at the VERY SAME PRICE gaid by the Mightiest Dignitary who visits our store. As to prices, we do not, and honestly can not, ask the same that the small Establishments do, and this is in no way disparaging to them. They are

only getting a fair margin ABOVE THE PRICE THEY ARE OBLIGED TO PAY FOR THEIR GOODS. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Now about our Liberal System of Payments. Our "Terms" schedule on the inside of cover explains itself. We give all the time needed by any person in which to pay for all the Furnishings required. We

sell on time AT SAME PRICE AS FOR CASH, and charge no interest, 1 or down, balance monthly. If paid within sixty days, nothing extra is added; if a longer time is taken, we add a nominal charge of 5 cents on each dollar to cover the actual expense for carrying the account open a series of months. No one need wait until he or she is forehanded before making the home a place that the Children will remember with delight. Many who are now living in Sumptuous Homes would still be without the meagre comforts of life had they not availed themselves of our Partial Payment Pian.

# People's Mammoth Installment House, 1315-1317 Farnam St

George W. Mercer's Rambles Among the Ancient Ruins of Central America.

A CITY BURIED BY AN EARTHQUAKE

Scientific Parties Scouring the Land-A Cave That Rivals the Mammoth One of Kentucky-Rich Find of Ancient Pottery.

LA. UNION, Salvador, C. A., March S. Correspondence of THE BEE. |-In the early main now known as Central America, extending from Mexico to the Isthmus of Panama and including all territory between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was called

From that date a few traces of history are in existence from which we can obtain a meager idea of the notable events which occurred in that country during the next hundred years, but before that date everything is dark, and we can only make conjectures and draw our conclusions from the wonder ful and interesting discoveries that have been made there in the last few years. From the relics and ruins and antiquities that have been recently brought to light we have positive evidence that Central America at some far distant time was inhabited by a race who were masters in sculpture and architecture, in science and in engineering, but as to what race it was, where the people came from, or at what time they flourished, no one has yet been able to determine.

The localities in which the principal ruins are known to exist are the ancient cities of the Yucatan peninsula, the ruined city at Quirigua on the east coast of Guatemala, and the one at Copan in the republic of Hoaduras. The latter place has recently attracted the particular attention of the archaeological world, and the Honduranian government granted not long ago a con-cession to the Peabody museum of Harvard college, allowing them the free use of the ruins for purposes of exploration. At the present time a party of gentlemen from that institution are on the field, and although the excavations have been going on but a short time the discoveries already made are

sufficiently encouraging to give

Assurance of Splendid Results. At Copan, in particular, a great many evi-suces of an antique habitation are visible dences of an antique habitation are visible without any excavating. Numbers of splen-didly carved columns, often sixty feet high, usually surmounted with some work of ancient sculpture, are to be found almost anywhere in the forests about Copan. Several arches, the like of which have never been found eisewhere on the western hemis-phere, protrude more than twenty feet above the surface, and from the width of their columbs it is estimated that this is not one haif their entire height. A great many pieces of broken pottery, many jars, wases and pots, which are still intact, and a large and varied collection of atone engraven images have strendy been taken out, and I am told that the size and quantity of these increase as the excava-tions proceed. Nearly all the articles so far discovered are either beautifully engraved with animals or flowers or are covered with with animals of howers or are covered with hieroglyphics, the key to which has not yet been determined. The members of the party now at Copan are highly elated with their success and say that they are confident that the ruins of Copan and those in the other Contral Auerican states will definitely prove the existence of a civilization which lived and periabled even before the Asters of blev. contral Au crican states will definitely prove the existence of a civilization which lived and perished even before the Aztecs of Mcxico. As yet none of the figures or hierogyphics so far examined bear any resemblance to the relics of the Aztec civilization, and the carvings and sculptures are said to be far superior to any yet found which are attributed to the period of the Aztecs.

The Quirigua ruins have never been explored by experts in archæology, and as

ANTIQUITIES OF SALVADOR they are situated in a region which is five days distant from the nearest port or railroad, in a locality in which yellow fever is always prevalent, it is probable that they will not be visited by the scientific party now in the country. I am told, however, by the gentlemen who own the fluca on which they are situated, that they are even more extensive and seem to have an earlier

date than those of Copan.

In the northern part of Guatemala, not far from the boundary line of Mexico, in the wildest and most remote region of the cordilleras of Central America, there is said to exist a cave which can rival

The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky in extent and magnificence, and which for the numberless curiosities and wonderful ap-paritions to be seen there would be worthy of a description in one of Rider Haggard's

It has never peen explored to any extent by white men, and the Indians who live in the vicinity hold it in such superstitious reverence that they can hardly be persuaded to go within sight of its entrance.

A mining engineer who was prospecting in

That vicinity told me that he visited the place and spent several hours in the cave. There is nothing very remarkable except the beautiful limestone for the first 200 feet, but then the explorer enters a passage almost too small to allow a man to stand, at the extremental of the care of the ca ity of which is a room of circular shape which is at least 200 feet in circum ference. Around the walls of this room are arranged a series of shelves, built out of solid rock and reached by several stone stairways. Seated on these shelves, at a distance of about eighteen feet apart, is a collection of stone idols, extending around the whole room. The around the stair ways around the stair ways. the whole room. The smallest of these stone images is about two and a half feet high and all those on the first shelf are of that size. There are three shelves in all and on the upper one of the three the images are about six feet high. At one extremity of the room on the top shelf, is a sptendidly enraved thair or throne, in which is seated a stone idol not less than eight feet in height and crowned with a wreath of delicately carved marble. Between the lips of this king of idols is placed a ruby of considerable size and smaller stones of the same variety adorn his eyes. In the center of the room is a stone fountain with a basin twenty feet in a stone fountain with a basin twenty feet in circumference around the entire length of which are placed stone engraven itons of small size but of splendid sculpture. The gentleman who described this piace to me has in his possession one of the smallest of the idols, a relic which his party brought away with them as a memento of the cave. He finds it necessary to put his memerate on exhibition before any to put his memento on exhibition before any audience to which he relates his story, for few people would believe without proof such a weird and unheard of tale as he tells. In another spartment of this cave he as-serts that he discovered at least a hundred

long, narrow passage, and above each jar is an inscription in heiroglyphics, probably giv-ing the description of its owner or the date at which it was placed there. Curious Collection of Coffins. The party in question also appropriated as relics several of these singular head coffins and have in their possession many other curi osities from the cave which give absolute evidence that it was at some distant period the place of worship of some unknown race. This cave would certainly be very interest-ing to persons inclined to be antiquarians, and there is a probability that it will shortly be investigated in a scientific manner, as the United States consul general in Guatemala is much interested in such affairs and has already begun a thorough system of ex-ploration in one locality, with the ul-timate intention of extending this work to all places important to archaeologists. It is a well known fact that Guatemals and It is a well known fact that Guatemals and all Central America is a land subject to frequent and often to violent and destructive earthquakes, but it is probably not generally known that the capital city of Guatemala has been twice destroyed and twice moved from the locality in which the disaster occurred. When the conquering Spaniards, under Pedro Aivarado, first entered Guatemala in the early part of the sixteenth century they found the capital city, then called Alma Longa, located in a most beautiful and fertile plain which is now called the Autiqua valiey. This valley is surrounded on all sides by high ridges of rocky mountains whose lofty peaks extend far above the summit of the ridge like the watch tewers on an

earthenware jars—each one of which contained the skuil of a human penny. Thes

ars are arranged in a line near the wall of

At the time the Spaniards took possession of the country the crates of the Volcan de Aqua was a vast lake of water, the accumuof centuries, but the Volcan de Fuego lards seemed to have no fear from these sources, however, and erected a city of cou-siderable magnificence on the site of Alma Longa. Here Alvarado lived as governor of the province under the king of Spain until the year 1541, when the lake in the crater of the Volcan de Aqua broke through the side the mountain and with the force of a Johnstown flood completely demolished the city and destroyed most of its innabitants. A subsequent cruption of the same volcanoe covered the ruins of Alma Longa with lava and it has since been known as "Cindad Viejo" (the city of the ancients.) inhabitants who destruction removed further down the valley, which is about thirty miles in extent and said the foundations of the first Guate mala, a city which grew rapidly in and population, and which, through the in-fluence of the Spaniards and the clergy, soon became one of the first cities of the Spanish

possessions in Central America. The Earthquake's Devastating Work. Although this city from its foundation was Atthough this city from its foundation was peculiarly subject to earthquakes, many of which were quite disastrous, the industry or perseverance of its people did not give way until the city was totally destroyed in the year 1773. According to the testimony of an author of that period the city had been very unfortunate from the early part of that year and the people were in such terror of the earthquakes that they fled from their houses at the least quake of the earth. As a consequence, when the disastrous shocks of July 29 in that year first began to be felt every one fled into the streets and plazas as the only place

of safety.

If the accounts of the time are authentic the shocks of this earthquake are among the most violent in history. The earth seemed to move in horizontal and vertical jerks, and sometimes to take the motion of sea waves The shocks lasted from four to ten minutes at a time and continued all night long. Large crevices opened in the earth, into which many people were tumbled heading to de struction. Many were suffocated by the dust and lime from failing houses; and to add to the misery, the immense aqueduct, which supplied the city with water, broke loose with great destruction, drowning many and rendering all efforts to save proporty believes.

After the survivors had somewhat recovered from their confusion and terror they found that the entire city was completely de moralized. Besides the majority of all the moralized. Besides the majority of all the small buildings in the place all the chief edi-fices were destroyed, including the govern-or's pal ce, the residences of the archbishop and mayor, the mint, university and severe large academies and seminaries. The church, however, was the chief loser, all the principal churches being entirely demolished, as well as sixteen convents and monasteries, lour hospitals and three prisons. Although so much destruction had been wrought by the earthquake, the majority of the people escaped with their lives, and after the

"Counsel of the Wise." and the "forces of the valiant" had deliberated on the matter the inhabitants decided to move away from the valley and out of the unfortunate district. They selected as the site of their new capital a beautiful spot about fifty miles distant and there built the city which is at present the pride and the

capital of the Guatemaia of today.

The old city is now called Antiqua and is probably one of the most interesting and reprobably one of the most interesting and ro-mantic places in Central America for the every-day traveler to visit. For some years after the great earthquake few people re-mained in the vicinity, but the wonderful fertility of the Antiqua valley has gradually led people to return there, and today the town of Antiqua is a bustling little coffee market.

On a person's first visit to this town one cannot help being immediately impressed with what the stately grandeur and magnifiwith what the stately grandeur and magnificence of the piace must have been. The
churches and monasteries were especially
splendid with their bronzed and gilded celings, their enormous choirs and domes, and
their labyrinth of vestry and communion
rooms, all crected with walls six or eight feet
thick, showing an idea of permanency as well
as of beauty. No construction of that age,

however, could prepare for such ruthless destruction as the earthquake of Antiqua, and the greatest and strongest of all The ancient edifice formerly known as the monastery of Belen is one of the most extensive ruins in Antiqua. It covers in all about eight acres of ground. Within its walls are two immease churches, and before the days of the earthquake it was the home of more than a hundred Franciscan monks.

A few years ago this building was purchased by an enterprising Spaniard, Senor Don Jose Maria Fernandez, who has recently turned the place into a furniture factory, and ate in that splendid old home of the monks.
The whistles and blasts of steam engines ring through the corridors of the finest old chapel in the establishment, the buzz of a hundred saws is heard in the sacristy, the private appartments of the abuey in command are stored with coffins of the latest patterns, the fonts for holy water are now filled with inbricating oil, the statue of the Virgin Mary has been taken down from its pedestal which is now occupied by a clock of large dimensions, and the bonco of the pious saints who died in the days of yore have been taken from the crypt to fer-tilize the coffee land in the rear of the fac-

Buried Treasures of the Church. Many other scenes of the same kind greet one's eye in all parts of the town. I noticed an ordinary appearing butcher shop, built of and casing, which would and probably had done credit to some extensive mansion. The only livery stable in Antiqua has for an entrance an arch carved out of solid stone, with the well sculptured figure of a lion guarding each approach.

The whole city of Antiqua is undermined by an extensive system of subterranean passages connecting each monastery and con-vent with the other and the entire lot with the palace of the archoishop and the palace of the governor. These passages have been but little explored and are to a great degre-broken up and in ruins. It is said, however that they contain a large amount of treasure and valuable belongings to the church, which were hidden there by the clergy at the time of the earthquake.

of the earthquake.

Taking it as a whole, Antiqua, with its basy populace, working and living among the classic old rulns, gives the visitor a vivid contrast between the past and the present, the romantic and the real, and is surely a fit place for some second Bulwer to produce a a novel equally as interesting as "The Last Days of Pompeli."

Gasage W. Mercer. GRORGE W. MERCER.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Aug. 8, '90.—Dr. J. B. Moore: I feet it is not only a privilege, but a duty, to say a good world for your Catarra Cure. After doctoring with several of the best specialists of the country without relief. I was advised to try your Catarra Cure, and am pleased to say I am Afficial gured. Yours am pleased to say I am entirely cured. Ye truly, truly, Traveling Agent Kairbanks Scale Co.

For sale by all druggists. When his wife suggests the inevitable Easter bonnet the average husband has a feeling as if a cold easterly wind were blowing through his starboard whiskers. A Prize Pazzle.

If a frog is at the bortom of a well, ten feet deep, how many days will it take him to get to the top If he climbs up one foot each day and slides back six inches

One Hundred Dollars in cash will be paid to the person who sends the first correct answer to the above prize puzzle, and elegant pair of Diamond earrings in solid gold settings given to the ore sending second correct answer. complete education at business college given for fourth correct answer. An imported Music Box (playing six pieces) given for fifth correct answer. A slik aress pattern for each of the next five correct answers. A handsome parlor lamp to each of the next ten. AND A SOLID GOLD WATCH FOR THE FIRST CORRECT ANSWER FROM EACH STATE Every person answering must enclose six U. S. two-cent stamps for two sample copies of the finest illustrated publi cation on this continent. We give these prizes simply to introduce it. LADIES' PICTORAL WEEKLY (22) Tor

## A RARE POEM.

Kokomo (Ind.) Dispatch In the house of a gentleman in this city we saw a poem written on the fly leaf of an old book. Noticing the initials "E. A. P." at the bottom, it struck us that possibly we had run across a

bonanza. The owner of the book said that he did not know who was the author of the poem. His grandfather, who gave him the book, kept an inn in Chesterfield, near Richmond, Va. One night a young man who showed plainly the marks of dissipation rapped at the door, asked if he could stay all night and was shown

to a room. That was the last they saw of him. When they went next morning to call him to breakfast, he had gone but had left the book, on the fly leaf of which he had written these verses:

LEONANIE. Leonanie-Angels named her And th y took the light Of the laughing stars, and framed her In a suite of white

And they made her hair of gloomy Midnight, and her eyes of glowing Moonshine, and they brought her to me In the silent night. n a solemn night of summer

When my heart of gloom Blossomed up to greet the comer All forebodings that distressed me I forgot as joy caressed me Lying joy that caught and pressed me

In the arms of doom

While her love is young.'

Only spake the little lisper In the angel's tongue, Yet I, listening, heard her whisper Songs are only sung Here below, that they may grieve you-Tales are told you to deceive you-So must Leonanie leave you

Then God smiled, and it was morning Matchless and supreme, Heaven's glory seemed adorning Earth with its esteem; Every heart but mine seemed gifte With the voice of prayer, and lifted Where my Leonanie drifted

From me like a dream. Really J. Whitcomb Riley. HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

The new silk bengaiines are very handsome and are much used for visiting and promen-ade costumes.

After a young woman gets to be thirty she stops calling attention to her pirthdays by giving parties. Flower hats will be universally worn dur-

ing the early summer, and for theater wear or at summer festivals they are lovely.

The Tartan sleeve is of Scotch cheviot, with two gauntlet cuffs in dark plush and light colored silk, edged with double coreing. itussian blue, a dark electric blue, is the to be the newest shade for gloves and stock

"Your wife must take more exercise."
"But, doctor, what can I de! She refuses to "Give her some money to go shopping with."

The Welch crown is the name of the odd looking high crown which is conspicuous on many of the new hats. It is very quaint and unusual Braided robes are not now as much in de-mand as embroidered robes, which come in beautiful spring shades and are embroidered in floral patterns, wheels, circles and cres-

conts. Handkerchiefs are very much to the front and women are spending their incomes upon them as of yore. The simple, dainty bits of flimy face and insertion are higher priced

Hunker-Miss Bond is quite a belle. Goslin-Yes, but I can't say I admire her excessively. She told me to go home at 11:30 last night." Hunker—Then she is a fire

Irish point lace and embroidery is used on summer challies, silks and the imported ginghams, and ribbon enters largely into the

## ornamentation of such dresses as well as lace

Importers of the choicest French millinery announce that the large brimmed Leghorn hats, that never go wholly out of style, are to

be among the most popular and most ornate of summer head covering. Fashionable modistes are making dainty chemisettes and blouse vests of pink, white, cream and pale blue surah or sitk batiste to be worn with open-fronted toilets they are

finishing for summer wear. There is a very large invoice of the very popular challies and pretty figured veilings this season, these goods having in a large de-gree usurped the place of the French

ringhams, batistes, chambrays and other Crepons deeply crinkled of soft, fine wool goods, dainty snow-liaked crepes, and dotted or striped fabrics in silk and wool, cordurey

materials as sheer as crepon, yet ribbed like Bedford cord, are all popular dress goods A handsome coat is made of gray cloth with a sleeveless jacket of black lace over it. The lace jacket is open in the back as well as the front, and the cloth back is embroidred with jet lines. The sleeves have cuffs

of lace over cloth. Nearly all of the spring walking dresses have a deep band of waterproof goods on the under side of the skirts that are cut to sweep the ground. The band can be brushed and sponged each time that it has dragged the mud after it.

Bretelles, braces and suspenders appear upon very many of the charming French dresses for summer wear. Some of the grace-ful bretelles siminish to a mere point below the waist line, widening gradually to almost cover the shoulders.

For an Easter gift give a little girl a doll sachet. Let the doll be Japanese and dress it in China silk, liberally supplied with the powder. The initials and the date may be painted or embroidered on the front of the skirt, which is made in the form of The importation of shot-silk parasols is

very large this season, and these with models of lustrous corded silk simply finished with gathered frills of the same, or with double silk tape fringes at the edge, will be very generally carried, except on dress occasions and in carriages when something very smart is in order.

The fashions for the spring are in some re-spects usually graceful and picturesque. Mantles and long capes were never prettier nor made in more becoming style than now.

They are composed of soveral materials, as a rule, silk, veivet, lace and jet mingled together as suits the fancy, and the results are very plassing. very pleasing.

A pretty dress for a little girl may be made of pale apple green pongee silk. It may be smocked across the yoke and around the cuffs. With the dress goes a pale pink sash of the full width of the pongee. The sash should be carried loosely around the waist and tied in the back in two bows and two loose and two long ends. Veil pins are now quite necessary in order that a woman's toilet should be complete. Of course she wears a veil, and in these

days it is attached to her hat by numerous pins; half because it is the fashion and half because it gives her comfort. Those are usually lewelled; bugs, butterfles bowknots are used. New dress galloons show beautifully shad-

ed arabesque leaves, palms and scrolis, tiny roses in ribbon work, flower bouquets in solid colors, also Persian effects rich in cut jei, and mixtures of reseds with rose-pink and damask-red, sage-green with copper-pink, etc. Large and small buttons, stamped and enamelled, are made to match these gal

An Easter connet which is as stylish as it is odd has the brim of black lace studded with jet. Below the brim is a tuft of orange shaded anemones with black centers. They are arranged quite high on the side. A nuge orange slik bow forms the soft crown of the bounet and acts as the trimming for both back and front. Narrow black velvet is used for the tie-strings. is used for the tie-strings.

White in cream or lvory is said to have re-sumed its old supremacy in evening gioves abroad, while taking high place in millinery and gowning, especially in full dress, where wholly white toilets, white hats adorned with either white plumes or flowers, white parasols, fans, and even white sandals and white silk hose, will be in high favor. enough to hold a boutonniere. bottle in the exact shape of the bolder is put within it and filled with water, this is placed in the button-hole and the stems of violets and other spring flowers which are in the water are kept fresh and fragrant for an as-tonishing length of time. These flowernolders promise to be very popular Easter

If you do not use a whole bottle of Cook's Extra Dry Champagne at once, a rubber cork will keep it for days.

EDUCATIONAL.

Three hundred and sixteen American girls

are teaching in China. The New York Times claims that city is the pioneer of American common schools. Berlin university is the third largest in the

world. Paris, with 9,215 students, and Vi-

enna, with 6,220, are larger. The town of Washington, Me., at its annual spring meeting, refused to appropriate any money for a free high school, but voted to establish a liquor agency.

The annual catalogue of the Michigan university discloses the fact that it has the largest attendance of any American college o university. The attendance this year is 2,693 Green-What is this university extension, Browne-Oh, it's a charitable dodge for extending to professors in third class colleges opportunities to deliver lectures

To get rid of the married teacher question in Germany the minister of education has passed a decree that the engagement of a teacher ends at the close of the year in which she marries. The division of the Tilden estate in New

at \$10 a lecture.

York has been completed. Over \$1,000,000 was divided among the heirs and \$1,700,000 placed in trust for the library the Grammerey park designed to found in New York city. The directors of the Presbyterian college of Caldwell, Idaho, have decided to build this summer, a brick building for school pur

poses, to cost \$10,000. The site has been so lected and the clearing of the ground com-menced. There are over fifty students pledged for the fall term. Mrs. Mary Sheldon Barnes, wife of Pro-fessor Earl Barnes of the chair of education in the Leland Stanford, jr., university, has been appointed assistant professor in modern history in the same institution. Her work will be for the present in the history of the

nineteenth century and in the history of the Spanish West, in which course the history of California will naturally form a leading President Harper of the Chicago university offered Prof. G. H. Paimer of Harvard \$7,000, and his wife, Mrs. Alice Freeman Paimer, \$3,000, to come to Chicago, and later he increased the latter figure to \$5,000. But

the Boston Advertiser intimates that this linerality is not to be accepted, as Prof. and Mrs. Palmer prefer to remain in Cambridge. Few college classes have contained so many men destined to be distinguished in after life as there were in a class that was graduated nearly half a century ago from an

granusted hearly hair a century ago from an unpretentious and now unknown academy in Frankfort, Ky. In that historic class were B. Gratz Brown, G. G. Vest, T. T. Crittenden, Jos Blackburn, W. C. P. Breckinridge and John Mason Brown. They all fived within a few miles of Frankfort, were brought up as boys together and were trought up as boys together and were taught by the same quaint old school-master, a man named B. B. Sayers, who had more than a local reputation as a dis ciplinarian.

Financial Advertising.

Of all branches of advertising, the endeav-or to reach the investor direct, with real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages and mines forms one of the most interesting. We have been very much interested, therefore, in reading a short, sensible book; "Cash; how to Get It," just issued by Lord & Thomas, the advertising agents of Chicago. Some fac-simile letters attesting to the results of the plan outlined in the book are included. Doubtless they would send a copy of the little book to any one sufficiently interested

A very simple bat is made of black chip, with a band of yellow straw let into the prim a little above the edge. The brim is broad and fluted at the front and turned up at the back and the "crowu," which is low, is Silver bouquet holders are now made small massed with trimming.