

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

Sample of the title page of our new 130 page Illustrated Catalogue just issued. Write for it. The finest catalogue of House Furnishings ever issued in the U. S.

WRITE FOR Special Refrigerator Catalogue MAILED FREE.

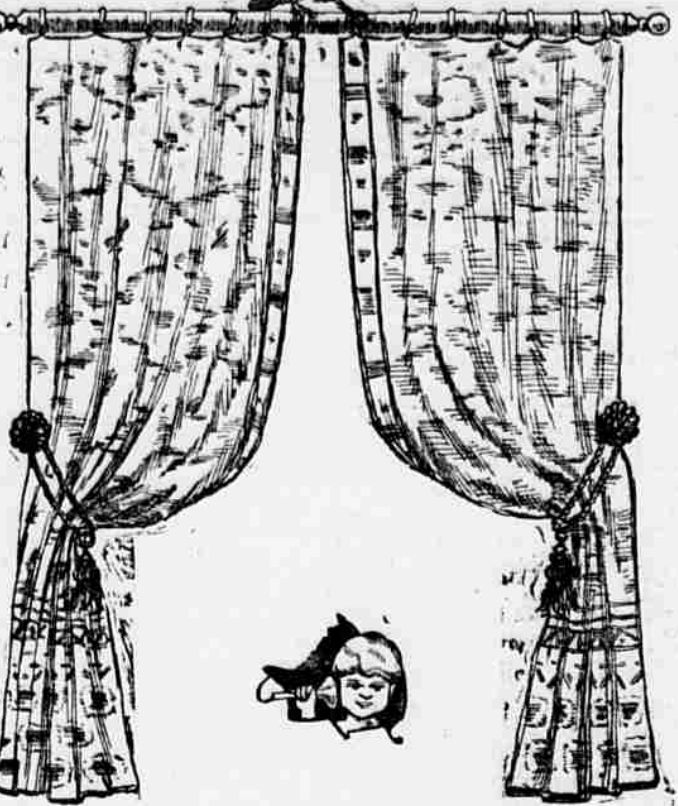
THIS CATALOGUE,

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.

Disburse your mind of the error that housekeeping goods cannot be shipped to you and arrive in the very pink of condition. We have them up in barrels, stuffs, with excelsior, so they actually reach you in better shape than as though they were sent 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. Send for Sample Dishes. Send for Special Catalogue of Baby Carriages, Battan Goods, Folding Beds, Chairs, Refrigerators, Church and Lodge Furniture, Desks, Office Furniture, etc. Send a trial order. SEND IT NOW.



WRITE FOR Baby Carriage Catalogue MAILED FREE.

People's Mammoth Instalment House, 1315-1317 Farnam St

ANTIQUITIES OF SALVADOR

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 8.—Correspondence of THE BEE.—In the early part of the sixteenth century the vast domain, 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 Guatemala.

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 wonderful and interesting discoveries that have been made there in the last few years. From the 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 Honduras. The latter place has recently attracted the particular attention of the archaeological world, and the Honduran Government granted not long ago a concession 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 evidences of an antique habitation are visible without any excavating. Numbers of splendid carved columns or pillars of feet high usually surmounted with some work of ancient sculpture, are to be found almost everywhere in the forest about Copan. Several arches, the like of which have never been found elsewhere on the western hemisphere, protrude more than twenty feet above the surface, and from the width of their columns it is estimated that this is not one-half their entire height. A great many pieces of broken pottery, many jars, vases and pots, which have never been discovered elsewhere, are covered with hieroglyphics or flowers or covered with hieroglyphics, the key to which has not yet been determined. The members of the party have taken out, and I am told, that their success and say that they are confident that the ruins of Copan and those in the other Central American states will definitely prove the existence of a civilization which lived and perished even before the Aztecs of Mexico. As yet none of the figures or hieroglyphics 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 archaeology, and as

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 ruins on which they are situated, that they are even more extensive and seem to have an earlier date than those of Copan.

The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, 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 apparitions to be seen there would be worthy of a description in one of Rider Haggard's novels.

It has never been 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.

The 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 remarkable except the beautiful limestone for the first 300 feet, but then the explorer enters a passage almost too small to allow a man to stand, at the extremity of which is a room of circular shape which is at least 300 feet in circumference. 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 smallest of these stone images is about two and a half feet high and as those on the first shelf are of that size. There are three images in all, and the upper one of the three is about six feet high. At one extremity of the room, and in the center of the wall, is a chair or throne, in which is seated a stone idol not more 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 chest. In the center of the room is a stone fountain with a basin two feet in circumference around the entire length of which are placed stone engravings of lions of small size but of splendid sculpture. The gentleman who described this place 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 memento on exhibition before any audience to which he relates the story, or few people would believe without proof such a weird and unheard of tale as he tells.

In another apartment of this cave he assured me that he discovered at least a hundred earthenware jars—each one of which contained the skull of a human being. These jars are arranged in a line near the wall of a long, narrow passage, and above each jar is an inscription in hieroglyphics, probably giving 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 lead coffins which have been found in 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 interesting 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 exploration in the capital city of Guatemala for the purpose of extending this work to all places important to archaeologists. It is a well known fact that Guatemala 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 Alvarado, 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 Antigua valley. 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 towers on

ancient fort. The most important of these peaks are those of Agua and Fuego, both volcanoes which are evidence of violent eruptions in former times.

At the time the Spaniards took possession of the country the craters of the Volcan do Pedro and the Volcan do Parí were in a state of semi-activity. The Spaniards covered the ruins of Alma Longa with lava and it has since been known as "Ciudad Vieja" (the city of the ancients). The few inhabitants who escaped destruction removed further down the valley, which is about thirty miles in extent, and laid the foundations of the first Guatemala, a city which grew up in the shadow of the volcano and which, through the influence 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 peculiarly subject to earthquakes, many of which were quite disastrous, the industry and 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 much injured by an earthquake in 1717, and the people were in such terror of the earthquakes that they fled from their houses at the least rumble of the earth. At a time when the disastrous shocks of July 29 in that year first began to be felt every fled from the streets and piazzas 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. 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.

Barred 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 brick shop, built of mud, adorned with a splendidly carved door and casing, which would and probably had done credit to some extensive mansion. The only living statue in the entire lot with the exception of the archway, was a figure of the Virgin Mary, which had been taken down from its pedestal which is now occupied by a clock of large dimensions, and the bones of the pious saint are preserved in a casket of gold and silver in the crypt to fertilize the coffee land in the rear of the factory.

A LIRIC 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:

LEONORIE—Ansel named her
And th' took the light
Of the laughing stars, and framed her
In a suite of white
When they made her hair of gloomy
Midnight, and her eyes of glowing
Moonshine, and they brought her to me
In the silent night.

In a solemn night of summer
When my heart of gloom
Blossomed up to greet the corner
Like a rose in bloom;
All forebodings that distressed me
I forgot as joy caroused
Lying joy that caught and pressed me
In the arms of doom.

Only snake the little lamer
In the angel's tongue,
Yet I, listening, heard her whisper:
"You are the only young man
Here below, that they may give you—
Tales are told you to deceive you—
So must Leonorie leave you
While her love is young."

Then God smiled, and it was morning
Matchless and supreme,
Heaven's glory seemed adorning
Earth with its esteem;
Every heart but mine seemed gifted
With the voice of prayer, and lifted
From me like a dream.

E. A. P.
Really J. Whitcomb Riley.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

The new silk gaignaines are very handsome and are much used for visiting and promenade costumes.

After a young woman gets to be thirty she stops calling attention to her birthdays as giving parties.

Flower hats will be universally worn during the early summer, and for theater wear blossomed up to greet the corner.

The Tartan sieve is of Scotch cheviot, with two gannit cuffs in dark plaid and light colored silk, edged with double cording. Russian blue, a dark electric blue, is the name given to a pretty color which is said to be the newest shade for gloves and stockings.

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

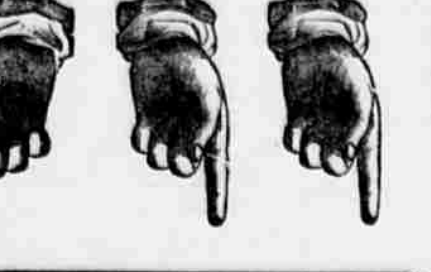
The Welch crown is the name of the odd-looking high crown which is conspicuous on the hats of the new hats. It is very quaint and unusual.

Braided robes are not now as much in demand as embroidered robes, which come in beautiful spring shades and are embroidered in floral patterns, wheels, circles and crosses.

Handkerchiefs are very much to the front, and women are spending their incomes upon them as of yore. The simple, dainty bits of flimsy lace and insertion are higher priced than ever.

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

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



A CARD.

WE ARE aware of the fact that the remarkable growth of the PEOPLES MAMMOTH INSTALMENT HOUSE has not only astonished the world generally, but it has aroused the jealousy of the trade 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 large cities say will not pay a living profit. If the best Manufacturers, far and near, choose (as they do) to make us the best OUTLET FOR THEIR GOODS IN THE WEST, and are willing to make us large concessions in view of the fact that they sell more goods, and are at a profit or expense, pray are we to blame? We have never said 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 the entire continent, from Minnesota, Montana and on to the Coast. We take pleasure in promptly answering all inquiries and we guarantee satisfaction.

GOODS SOLD on our partial payment plan anywhere this side of the Pacific Ocean. One-third, two-thirds, or one-third down, once monthly. One price to all.

No persons ordering by mail ever charged customer's who visit our store. We pay freight 100 miles.

REMEMBER, we keep everything used in the home, from the upper corner of the cellar to the lower southwest corner of the cellar.

OUR Mail Order Department has three stenographers and typewriters, and the sole purpose of answering orders and making calculations from our out-of-town customers.

Do you live at a distance? Send three-cent stamps and we will receive by return mail the latest catalogue of House Furnishings, Goods in the United States. We pay freight 100 miles. Samples of carpets.

YOU CAN order by mail and be as well served as though you visited our store. We have everything used in the home, from the upper corner of the cellar to the lower southwest corner of the cellar.

THE People's Mammoth Instalment House is the most reliable establishment and most reliable establishment in the West can buy by mail any article in our stock at the VERY SAME PRICE paid 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

A MAN SAID: "No house in these United States carries at all times for immediate delivery such a great assortment of Carpets, Linoleums and rugs as does the wide-awake, progressive People's Mammoth Instalment House, and at popular prices, not only just now but always."

ANOTHER CARD.

WE ARE able to adequately represent our goods, as this catalogue attests, and the least person in the remotest hamlet in the West can buy by mail any article in our stock at the VERY SAME PRICE paid 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 Furniture required, and we sell on time at THE SAME PRICE FOR CASH, and charge no interest, 1 or 2 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 foreclosed before making 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 Plan.

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 Furniture required, and we sell on time at THE SAME PRICE FOR CASH, and charge no interest, 1 or 2 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 foreclosed before making 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 Plan.

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 Vienna, with 6,239, are larger.

The town of Washington, Me., at its annual spring meeting refused to appropriate 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 or university. The attendance this year is 2,013.

Green—What is this university extension, anyway? Brewster, Ohio, had a charitable class for extending to professors in third grade colleges opportunities to deliver lectures at \$10 a lecture.

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 York has been completed. Over \$1,000,000 was divided among the heirs and \$1,700,000 placed in trust for the library the sage of Granary park designed to be founded in New York city.

The directors of the Presbyterian college of Caldwell, Idaho, have decided to build, this summer, a brick building for school purposes, to cost \$10,000. The site has been selected and the clearing of the ground commenced. They are to employ fifty students ploughed for the fall term.

Mrs. Mary Sheldon Barnes, wife of Professor 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 Spanish West, in which course the history of California will naturally form a leading part.

President Harper of the Chicago university offered Prof. G. H. Palmer of Harvard \$7,000, and his wife, Mrs. Alice Froeman Palmer, \$3,000, to come to Chicago, and later he increased the latter figure to \$5,000. But the Boston Advertiser intimates that this liberality is not to be accepted, as Prof. and Mrs. Palmer prefer to remain in Cambridge.

Few college classes have contained so many men deemed to be distinguished after life as there were in a class that was graduated nearly half a century ago from an unpretentious and now unknown academy in Frankfort, Ky. In that historic class were H. Grant Brown, G. C. Vest, T. T. Crittenden, Joe Blackburn, W. C. P. Breckinridge and John Masco Brown. They all lived within a few miles of Frankfort, were brought up as boys together and were taught by the same excellent old schoolmaster, a man named B. B. Sawyer, who had more than a local reputation as a disciplinarian.

Financial Advertising.

Of all branches of advertising, the endeavor 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 paper, "Cash, How to Get It," just issued by Lord & Thomas, the advertising agents of Chicago. Some facsimile 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 to send for it.

A very simple hat is made of black cloth, with a band of yellow straw let into the trim and fluted at the front and turned up at the back and the "crown" which is low, is massed with trimming.