# A Prominent House Furnishing Estabilshment in Trouble.

THE PEOPLE'S FURNITURE AND CARPET COMPANY is in trouble. During last January when their buyers representing them went to the market they made heavy contracts in order to secure the most durable goods. It is generally customary among large manufacturers to give the exclusive sale of their products to any dealer in a city who shall contract to take the greatest amount of goods. To be brief, contracts were made by their agents to the

> extent of \$172,000.00, and these goods they are absolutely obliged to sacrifice or go to the wall, They have, therefore, no other alternative but to sacrifice their goods. without regard to cost. Tomorrow the greatest sale ever started by any codcern in the west will begin, and it will ever be noted for its daring and reckless slaughter of prices. POSITIVELY NO GOODS SOLD TO DEALERS.

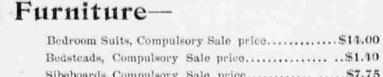
### EVERYTHING SLAUGHTERED WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

## Carpets and Matting-

All Wool Ingrain Carpets-

45c Matting-Compulsory Sale price ..... 28c 75c Tapestries-Compulsory Sale price .... 45c 30e Oil Cloth-Compulsory Sale price .... 17c 25c China Matting-Compulsory Sale price. 15c Velvet Carpet-Compulsory Sale price....85c



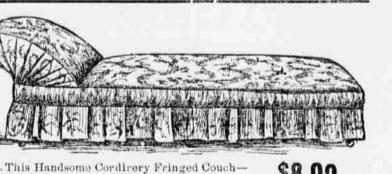


Sibeboards, Compulsory Sale price.......\$7.75 Extension Tables, Compulsory Sale price......\$4.25 Paclor Suits, Compulsory Sale price...........\$13.50 Lounges, Compulsory Sale price......\$4.75 Plush Rockers, Compulsory Sale Price ...........\$2.25 Hall Racks, Compulsory Sale price......\$4.50

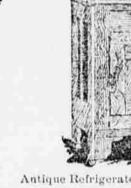
Compulsory Sale price.....



like above cut, Compulsory Sale price



\$5.00



Compulsory Sale price



\$5.00 like above cut,

Compulsory Sale price. ... 42 1-2c Moquet Carpets-Compulsory Sale price ... 87c



\$10.50

Three piece antique Bed Suit, Compulsory Sale Price. .....

This Ladies Reed Sewing Rocker



This large Polished Cane Rocker, Compulsory Sale Price

## This Beautiful Whith Iron Bed-size 4 feet 6 inches wide and 6 feet 6 inches long \$4.50 ... 75c Our Terms

Cash or Weekly or Monthly Paymeets.

Our Secret | Low Prices of Success | Easy Terms

Open Saturday and

## like above cut, Monday Evenings. Compu'sory Sale pelce Compulsory Sale price bles furniture & Cons

### **PROGRESSIVE**

Frowth of the Summer School in Numbers and Influence.

good two-burner

Gasoline Stove,

SROWTH OF FADS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Pensions for Chicago Teachers - Investment of College Funds-Golden Jubilee of Notre Dame-Notes on Schools and Colleges.

The summer school idea has spread in America with amazing rapidity of late, 'summer institutes' and "summer assemblies" springing up in all parts of the coun-

Chautauqua leads in popularity, though the school at Martha's Vineyard enjoys the distinction of being the oldest and broadest in

The first summer school ever founded was that inaugurated by the eminent naturalist, Prof. Agassiz, on Penikese Island, the neigh-

bor of Martha's Vineyard. The Chrutauqua school of pedagogy was last season placed in charge of the president of the Teachers college of New York, Walter L. Hervey, Ph. D. He will again be its dean this season. With an able corps of assistants, principally professors and instructors from the Teachers college, he puts into practice the methods of teaching adopted at that institution, the finest of its kind in exist-

The Chautauqua school of pedagogy, known as the Teachers Retreat, offers for 1895 courses designed to meet the needs of teachers in elementary and secondary schools, in normal and training schools, and of school principles. Seven departments are openpsychology and pedagogy, methods of teaching English literature and composition, nature study and primary methods, botany and geology, experimental science, form, drawing and color and expression.

In a number of the courses laboratory and field work are included, and in all the courses opportunity is given for definite work toward well defined aim. A progressive course covering three years, supplemented by definite reading and study to be done be-tween times with suitable tests, leads to the Chautauqua teacher's certificate. The num-ber and variety of the courses enables the students of the retreat to return year after year without duplicating their work.

The observation classes are an important and interesting feature. These number as pupils the little sons and daughters of the summer cottagers, who are taught by the re-At Martha's Vineyard the summer institute offers additional inducements for the
training of teachers this coming season, including instruction in all grades, from the
kindergarten and primary through the regular college course. A presentation is made

ment in stocks of any sort. A few of them
also, notably Columbia and Harvard, have
of oak and laurel the rest of the medal bears within a wreath
of oak and laurel the rest of the motto,
"Quinquages. Ann. Collegt. Confirm. Alma
Mater Rite Celebrabat, MDCCCXCIV."

In the third decade of the present century
Very Rev. S. T. Bodin, the first priest orlar college course. A presentation is made

Wabash has property of \$362,000, of which

of the most practical and philosophical methods of teaching.

Besides these two leading summer schools being formed in many and widely separated localities. Some are state schools, as the Connecticut one, and that at Plymouth, N. H., which is the only free one in the country The National Summer school at Glens Falls. N. Y., is doing good work, while the Virginia one is on the same plan as the insti-tute at Martha's Vineyard. The new school at Ann Arbor, in connection with the University of Michigan, has a school of peda-At the Agricultural college, in Lan-Mich., whose botanical gardens are noted, the summer students camp out. Harvard university has its summer school at Cambridge, Mass. Even New Jersey lays one, the Avalon Summer assembly, at Avalon, including a school of forestry, while the Brooklyn institute has opened a summer school at Cold Springs, Long Island.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL. The great and growing interest in and the marvelous success of the Eastern Summer school, which held its first session in New London, Conn., in the summer of 1892, and its second and third sessions at Plattsburgh, N. Y., the last session having a daily attendance of from 1,500 to 2,000 enthusiastic people, but more particularly the permanent to cation of that school in the extreme north-eastern part of New York, a site inconvenient to the great multitude of western Catholics, and Lee, led to the establishment of the Western or \$600,000, Columbian Catholic Summer school. This of the s action was hailed with delight; clergy and laity vied with one another in expressing approbation, and the entire press, regardless of sectional or religious views, accorded it unstinted praise. As in the case of the Chautauqua movement, everybody realized that it was merely a quistion of time when nore than one Catholic summer school would be organized in the United States, and, immediately upon the permanent settlement of the site for the Eastern school, western Catholic papers began to voice the senti-ment of their section for a Catholic Summer assembly more conveniently located for west-ern Catholics. Persuaded by this sentiment, and in response to an urgent invitation, a number of Catholic clergymen and laymen met at the Columbus club, Chicago, on March 17, 1894, to consider the question of establishing a Western summer school. The outcome of the meeting was the establishment of a Western summer school at Mad-ison, Wis., the first session of which will begin July 14 and close August 4. The officers of the school are, Rt. Rev. S. G. Messmer, president; H. J. Desmond, vice president; Charles A. Muir, treasurer; E. D. McLowellin, M. D. secretary, Fon du Lac.

McLoughlin, M. D., secretary, Fon du Lac, HOW COLLEGES INVEST THEIR FUNDS. It is of special interest to know in what forms the property of our colleges, amounting to \$100,000,000, is invested, says a writer in the Forum. In presenting the facts I make use of reports sent to me from between 100 and 200 of the representative colleges, and also of reports of presidents and treasurers of these colleges. From these reports I infer that at least four-fifths of all the productive funds of the colleges are in-

\$18,000 are in buildings, \$21,000 in bonds methods of teaching.

Besides these two leading summer schools which are offering special departments in pedagogy, others younger, but promising, are being formed in many and widely separated which \$\$1,000 are in real estate, \$260,000 in bonds, \$77,000 in stocks, \$686,000 in mortgages; of the \$3,000,000 possessed by North-western university, \$150,000 are represented in buildings, bonds and mortgages, and the balance is embodied in lands and leases; the property of the University of Pennsylvania. more than \$2,500,000, is divided into \$357,000 in buildings, \$514,000 in bonds, \$127,000 in stocks, \$429,000 in mortgages and the remaining million is, as the treasurer describes, "in other values." Harvard's immense property is changed in the forms of its invest-ments more frequently than the property of many colleges, but of its eight or more resent the large share, the amount of bonds exceeding the value of real estate. Colleges have few United States and few state and municipal bonds, but they do own large mounts of the best railroad bonds and of the bonds of water works companies, some-what also of the bonds of street railways, and also small amounts of the bonds of the counties of western states. As my eye runs down the list of securities of Cornell uni-versity I find a record of county bonds in several western states, as well as railroad bonds, but county bonds seem to pre-dominate. Turning to a college of quite a different position and history, Washington and Lee, in Virginia, I find that, out of \$600,000, \$234,000 are invested in securities of the state of Virginia; that town and county bonds are represented by a few thousand dollars, and that railroads in south represent the larger part of A college of a different environbalance. A college of a different environ-ment and condition is Rochester university, New York. Of its \$1,200,000, \$335,000 are in GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The University of Notre Dame, the leading Catholic college of the mid-west, will cele brate its golden jubilee during the coming week. Twenty-five archbishops and bishops of the United States and Canada will be present at the celebration, and three days will be devoted to the jubilee. The exercises will be opened Tuesday morning, June 11, with pontifical high mass of thanksgiving, celebrated by Most Rev. William Henry Elder, archbishop of Cincinnati. The sermo will be preached by Archbishop Ireland of St.

The afternoon will be devoted to an in-

spection of the various departments of the university, the commencement exercises of

the preparatory class in St. Edward's hall and field sports on the Brownston hall cam-pus. In the evening the alumni exercises will be held in Washington hall. The committee in charge of the celebration has decided upon a heavy bronze medal as a souvenir of the jubilee. Two bars of bronze are joined by a broad ribbon of gold and blue, and bear the beginning of the inscrip-tion "Nostrae Dominae Aur. Iub." Pendent from the lower and narrower of the bars hangs the medal proper, a disk of bronze larger and heavier than a silver dollar. In the central field of the obverse the main building of the university is figured in moderately high relief, while the inscription "Universitate Feliciter Condita.

MDCCCXLIV." fills the raised margin. The erately reverse of the medal bears within a wreath

missionary work in the northwest territory. at tract of forest land on the banks of the St. Joseph river. He recognized the possibilities of so admirable a site and determined to secure it for a college. In 1830 he purchased 600 acres of land from the government, paying \$1.25 per acre. The 600 acres purchased by Father Bodin in 1830 had been conveyed by deed to the bishop of Vincennes, two of whom are to be chosen by the school teachers, the others will be members of the Board of Education. An important provision of the bill is that no retain the case of women. The bill is the form the case of women. The bill provides for the retirement of its beneficiaries on half pay, but the highest pension is fixed at \$600 per annum. The pension funds will be managed by a board of trustees, two of whom are to be chosen by the school teachers, the others will be members of the Board of Education. An important provision of the bill is that no conveyed by deed to the bishop of Vincennes, who approved of the design of establishing an educational institution. In 1842 he took the initiatory step by offering the tract known as St. Mary's of the Lake to Rev. Edward Sorin, on condition that the latter should, within a certain time, erect and maintain a building to serve as a college. Father Sorin, a priest of the congregation of the Holt Cross of the congregation of t the Holy Cross, a missionary society founded in France during the latter part of the last century, and six brothers of the same community, had in the preceding year accepted the invitation of Bishop de la Hallandiere to establish a branch of their congregation i the diocese of Vincennes. The bishop's offer was accepted, and November 26, 1842, Father Sorin and his companions first saw the spot where they were to establish the university. At the beginning of an unusually long and severe winter the little colony found itself in possession of the land. Notwithstandling the determination of Father Sorin to proceed.

The catalogue of the University of for 1894-5. presents a comprehensive at once with the erection of a college, it was August, 1843, before the cornerstone of the first edifice was laid. The next spring it was completed. The first commencement exercises were held in June, 1844, and during the same year the legislature of Indiana conferred upon the institution a charter with the title and privileges of a university.

In April, 1879, the university, with its treasures, was burned 40 the ground. In the following September, the main building, which now stands, was completed so far as was necessary for the accommodation of stu-dents. Since 1879 additional buildings have been constructed from time to time.

FADS IN THE SCHOOLS. When the public schools get away from

the rudiments of an English education, says the Atlanta Constitution, the tendency is to drift to the special fails of certain reformers, who are enternally tinkering away at our educational system. One good thing about our old-fashioned schools was their of Stephen Girard, and his name has many freedom from these new-fangled notions. They trained up a race of men and women whose intelligence and culture are the crowning glory of Americans citizenship, but they did not study onesdeath as many text-books as are now used in the schools. If they wanted to final lost something about alcohol and tobacco they learned what they wanted to know at home. Their time in school was devoted to the elementary studies, and the teacher who paid too much atten-tion to matters outside of a practical English education was never wanted long in on place. Something will have to be done to re-duce the number of textbooks and special studies or the schools will do the children of the poor very little good.

PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS.

fit by it are teachers and other employes In his travels through northern Indiana he was impressed with the natural beauties of a tract of forest land on the banks of the and thirty years in the case of women. whose continuous service in the schools has

The commencement week of the University of Pennsylvania began last Friday. Although General O. O. Howard has de-clined the presidency of Norwich university, Northfield, Vt., he will deliver an annual

ourse of lectures at that institution. Among the orators for commencement week f the Missouri State university are Dr. Thompson of the Episcopal church, Dr. Keane of the Roman Catholic university at Wash-ington, Mr. Duncan of St. Louis, a hardshell The catalogue of the University of Colorado

for 1894-5, presents a comprehensive review of the work of that educational institution. It was incorporated in 1860, but was not for-mally opened until September, 1877. The attendance during the past school year was "Every unprejudiced observer of the work of our schools has noted," says the Boston Globe, "the tendency to 'crowd' teachers.

When theorists and notional folk of both sexes are gently but firmly sent to the rear, and common sense rules in school committee conclave a new and blessed day will dawn in the educational world." Seth Low has followed his magnificent gift to Columbia college with the founding of scholarships to the amount of \$60,000 in Barnard, an institution devoted to the higher

claims to be associated with those of Penn and Franklin. It was the old Quaker merchant who led the relief movement in the yellow fever epidemic of 1793, who advanced to the government in 1812 the \$5,000,000 necto secure the treaty of Ghent, and

who left for a college an endowment which now amounts to \$14,000,000. Mr. Mulhall, the British statistician, notes that 87 per cent of our population over ten years of age read and write, and says that 'history produces no instance of a nation with 41,000,000 instructed citizens." The decrease of illiteracy in twenty years is an-other notable feature of our progress, 20 per cent of the population over ten years of age being illiterate in 1870, against 13 per cent in

An English educationalist of reputation

SCIENCE OF ASTROLOGY.

The Essential Elements of an Accurate Horoscope.

III. Geocentric astrology, as heretofore stated is that system of astrology which takes the earth as its zodiacal center. It is that system which requires the age to be given to the bers of the Board of Education. An important provision of the bill is that no teacher or employe can be discharged without trial and any person discharged will be a good astrologer, according to this system, you must be a good mathematician, and the more you know about astronomy the bett inminute, and the longitude and latitude of the will you be able to handle the subject in-telligently. Modern astrologers of this system are in many cases greatly misunderstood. many thinking that where they delineate a character, that it is fate, and cannot be changed. Such, however, is a mistaken idea. The astrologer claims that he can tell you what part of the body is diseased, or is liable to disease; can give the part of the body that is diseased, but cannot tell you what kind of disease will attack the part, but the diagnosis can go so far as to state whether the disease will be mild or severe, whether it is liable to result in death or not, if not properly handled. They claim that the predisposition of the child can be given, which may be guarded against by proper management. It is calmed that persons sufficient ment. It is claimed that persons suffering with chronic disease, that the doctors are unable to definitely diagnose, can be diagnosed to a certainty. This is contrary to medical teachings, but they say it will pay physicians to investigate the subject. Those persons who are suffering with unknown all-nents, or of diseases that have been diag-cosed, but which treatment does not affect. or fails to relieve, it will pay to investigate this subject. It will, if it is what is claimed for it, throw light upon your ease. It does ot in any respect aim to take the occupation away from the physician, but to better enable him to intelligently administer to suffering humanity by means of preventive medicine. If experience and investigation will enable us to point out in infancy the organs in the body that will be affected, and the time they are most liable to diseases of these suscepti-ble organs, it will be a great adjunct to the

great army of physicians who aim to prevent rather than treat it when once ex tablished. It has been pretty conclusively proven that all nature is made up of about the same ma-terial, and that her laws are about the same whether active or passive. Some men are more intelligent than others; some minerals rarer and more expensive than others; the strong always predominating over the weak. The laws of nature must be obeyed or the judgment will be severe; the physician tells you that he simply assists nature. Astrology aims to point out to us the defects in the natural law that will govern the child when born, and in this way permit the physician or guardian to properly neurish the child and guide it toward the good and away

from the evil. Make a circle, say two and one-half inches in diameter, inside of which make another The Illinois legislature passed the bill providing for the pensioning of Chicago teachers. The pension fund is to be raised by the moderate assessment of 1 per cent on the salaries of teachers and employee in the teaching of girls, and while boys have schools. Of course it may be swelled by contributions from outside sources. It is, however, expressly provided that no money shall be appropriated from the city treasury for this purpose. The scheme is, therefore, wholly self-supporting and is for this reason unobjectionable from the standpoint of extra expense to the community. Those who benefrom the same center, two inches in diame

wagon wheel is a good illustration of the above. The lines dividing the circle are called cusps, the spaces houses; honce we have twelve cusps and twelve mundane houses. The zodiac thus formed represents a circle of the heavens and extends clear around the earth, one-half being for the visi-ble planets, and the other half for those that are not visible at place of birth. The line that runs from the center to left hand side of the diagram is called the cusp of the first house, and represents a line drawn horizontal or parallel with the earth's surface. The next line below this and nearer to you in the diagram, strictly north, is the cusp of the diagram, strictly north, is the cusp of the second house; the next one below this the cusp of the third house, and the next cusp of fourth house, or mid-earth. And so on around the circle until you come to the cusp of the tenth house, which is called the mid-heaven, being directly opposite the mid-earth, or cusp of the fourth house. The space between cusp of first and second houses is called the first house; that between the is called the first house; that between the second and third cusp the second house, and so on around the circle until you have reached the point of beginning. We begin at the west because the earth revolves from west to east, or makes its revolution so we are traveling toward the east and see sun first in the east, it sets in the west be-cause we travel east and from it.

rele divided by twelve lines and spaces.

The planets have a real motion and two apparent motions. The real motion is through the heavens, in the order of the signs, from west to east. When above the horizon the move from the right or west, toward the left or east. When below the horizon they move from left to right, and seemingly toward the west, although astrono-mers still call it toward the east. There-fore the planets are always moving toward he east. When Venus is an evening star-bserve her apparently rising in the east, noving up the heavens, till she reaches the he east. mid-heaven or cusp of the tenth house, then descends and disappears in the west. This is one of Venus' apparent motions, and such a motion of a planet is called "rapt motion" and is really no motion at all, but a phe-nomena which results from the motion of the earth on its axis, as it revolves toward ast. The other apparent motion is called 'retrograde," and is defined as going in a contrary manner, but a planet never moves contrary manner, but a planet never moves in a contrary manner, but only appears to be moving back in the zodiac, contrary to the order of the signs. For a fuller explanation the reader is referred to works on astronomy, which will diagramatically explain it. The reader should learn that the top of a map of the heavens is south, and top of a map of the neavens is the left and right being the reverse of the geographical map. The reversion is the re-sult of projecting rish's equator, and where the equator receives the name of equinoctial; the "Tropics" of Cancer and apricorn are called the signs, "Cancer and Capricornus.

"Celestial House" is another name for a sign of the zodiac. Thus Aries is the celes-tial house of Mars, Taurus of Venus. Nemina of Mercury, Cancer of the moon, Leo of the sun, Virgo of Mercury, Libra of Venus, Scor-pio of Mars, Sagitarius of Jupiter, Capri-cornus of Saturn, Aquarius of Uranus, and Pisces of Jupiter. It will be seen that a number of the planets have two celestial