THE EASIEST THING IN THE W

To furnish your home completely, from parlor to kitchen, at the People's Furniture and Carpet Co. One bill, one price to all, and only one firm to deal with. This week we propose to break all past records in bargains offered the people. Not a single department will escape. There will be bargains everywhere and for everybody. Bargains in Furniture. Bargains in Carpets, in Stoves and in Crockery. Bargains all over our mammoth establishment. No matter what you want, we have it and at the lowest price. We will make you the easiest kind of terms on the payments. COME EARLY.

Parlor **Furniture**

Plush chairs, worth \$5.00, now on sale for Plush divans, worth \$12.00, now on sale for

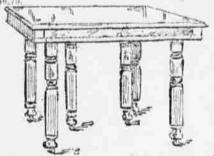
Lenther couches, worth \$25.00, sale for \$11.75.
Plush easy chairs, worth \$12.00, now on sale for \$6.20. Fringe silk tapestry couches, worth \$17.50,

Chenille couches, worth \$17.50, now on sale Rug couches, worth \$15.00, now on sale for Reed couches, worth \$15.00, now on sale

Muslin couches, for drapery, worth \$15.00, now on sale for \$7.40. Cretonne couches, worth \$15.00, now on

5-piece overshipped tapestry parlor suit, worth \$60.00, now on sale for \$27.50. Welton couches, worth \$13.50, now on sale, for \$6.40. Parlor suites, worth \$100.00, now on sale Gilt chairs, worth \$10.00, now on sale for ngle lounges, worth \$8.50, now on sale

Bed lounges, worth \$12.00, now on sale for



Extension tables, worth \$7.50, now on sale

EASY TERMS. \$10.00 worth of Goods, \$1 week or \$4 month. \$25.00 worth of Goods, \$1.50 week or \$6 month \$50.00 worth of Goods, \$2 week or \$8 month. \$75.00 worth of Goods, \$2.50 week or \$10 month. \$100 worth of Goods, \$3 week or \$12 month. \$200 worth of Goods,

\$4 week or \$15 month.



Chamber sets, worth \$20.00, now \$9.50. Chamber suites, worth \$30.00, now on sale Chamber suites, worth \$50.00, now on sale for \$27.50.

Wire springs, worth \$2.50, now

Wash stands, worth \$2.00, now on sale for Shaving stands, worth \$7.50. Antique rockers, worth \$3.50, now on sale for \$1.35.

carriages, worth \$5.00, now on sale Baby carriages, worth \$15.00, now on sale Whatnot, worth \$6.50, now on sale for \$2.65 Arm chairs, worth \$6.00, now on sale for

Child's rockers, worth \$1.00, how on sale Music cabinets, worth \$4.50, now on sale

Reed high chairs, worth \$2.50, now on sale Japanese screens, worth \$5.00, now on sale

Child's folding beds, worth \$7.50, now on Ladies' deaks, worth \$9.50, now on sale for

Ladies' desks, worth \$20.00, now on sale for Antique rockers, worth \$2.50, now on sale office desks, worth \$9.50, now on sale for

Umbrella holders, worth \$7.50, now on sale Revolving book stands, worth \$20.00, now on sale for \$5.50.

Bookcase and desk combined, worth \$12.50, now on sale for \$6.43.

Bamboo parlor cabinets, worth \$10.00, now on sale for \$3.90.

Plush arm chairs, worth \$13.50, now on Brass easels, worth \$10.00, now on sale for

Corner wall cabinets, worth \$2.50, now on Triplicate mirrors, worth \$7.50, now on Photograph frames, worth \$1.50, now on

Oak foot rests, worth \$2.50, now on sale r \$1.00. Silver frame French plate mirrors, worth Book shelves, worth \$2.50, now on sale for Plush foot stools, worth \$5.00, now on sale Folding chairs, worth \$1.25, no Parlor suits, worth \$50.00, now on sale for Infants' cribs, worth \$7.50, now on sale

worth \$1.50, now on sale for 65c.

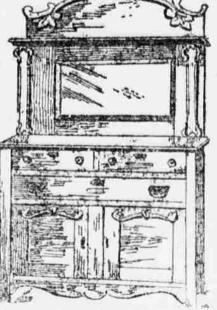
Hall chairs, worth \$7.50, now on sale for

IN CROCKERY. Velvet rugs, worth \$4.50, now on sale for

26x54 finest Wilton rugs, worth \$7.50, now on sale for \$3.78. Missi hall rugs, worth \$15.00,

3x6 feet Japanese rugs, worth \$7.50, a sale for \$9.40

9x9 feet Japanese rugs, worth \$27.50, now



CARPETS

Body Brussels, worth \$1.25, now on sale Tapestry Brussels, worth \$1.00, now on sale

Stair carpets, worth 40c, now on sale for

Yard remnants Brussels, worth 75c, now on Yard remnants ingrain, worth 75c, now or Yard remnants linoleum, worth \$1.00, now

Remnants Moquette, worth \$1.00, now on Hemp carpet, worth 35c, now on sale for

4c.

Fur rugs, worth \$3.00, now on sale for \$1.75

Hassacks, worth \$1.00, now on sale for 40c.

Ottomans, worth \$1.50, now on sale for 65c,

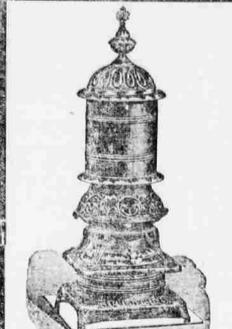
Misdt ingrains, worth \$10.00, now on sale Misfit Brussels, worth \$20,00, now on sale for \$9.50.

Art squares, worth \$12.50, now on sale for Ingrains, worth 35c, new on sale for 14c. 16x28-inch mottled rug, worth \$1.00, now on sale for 34c.

26x54-inch mottled rugs, worth \$3.00, now on sale for 98c on sale for 98c.
23x45-inch best Smyrna rugs, fringed,
worth \$2.75, now on sale for \$1.88,
28x54-inch best Smyrna rugs, fringed,
worth \$3.75, now on sale for \$2.79,
30x50-inch best Smyrna rugs,
worth \$5.00, now on sale for \$2.24,
4x7 fort best Smyrna rugs, worth \$5.00, now on sale for \$2.24. 4x7 feet best Smyrna rugs, worth \$10.50, now on sale for \$5.95. 27x54 finest Moquette rugs, worth \$5.00.

ow on sale for \$2.49. 36x72 finest Moquette rugs, worth \$8.50. low on sale for \$3.97. Chenille curtains, worth \$6.50, now on sale Chenillo curtains, worth \$8.50, now on sale

n sale for \$1.95 Nottingham lace curtains, worth \$2.00, now on sale for 75c. Nottingham lace curtains, worth \$3.50, now on sale for \$1.35



BARGAINS

Laundry stoves, worth \$8.50, now on sale

Base burners, worth \$27.50, now on sale

leating stoves, worth \$7.50, now on sale for

Steel ranges, worth \$40.00, now on sale for 1-hurner oil stoves, worth \$1.50, new on Shovels, worth 15c, now on sale for 4c. 5-gallen oil cans, worth 65c, now on sale

Elbows, worth 25c, now on sale for 10c. Dampers, worth 25c, now on sale for 10c.

EASY TERMS. \$10.00 worth of Goods,

\$1 week or \$6 month. \$25,00 worth of Goods, \$1.50 week or \$6 month.

\$50.00 worth of Goods, \$2 week or \$8 month. \$75.00 worth of Goods, \$2.50 week or \$10 month.

\$100 worth of Goods, \$3 week or \$12 month. \$200 worth of Goods, \$4 week or \$15 month.

FORMERLY PEOPLES MAMMOTH INSTALLMENT HOUSE

LI HUNG CHANG'S BANQUET

Admiralty Palace.

HOW A CHINESE STATE DINNER IS SERVED

American Ladies Among Chinese Nobles -The Menu-Birds' Nests and Shar s' Fins Worth Their Weight in Gold

-Chinese Wines and Liquors.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter.) peacock feather, and the report has been ago in one of Li Hung Chang's palaces. The dining room was as large as that of the white house, and it was gorgeously decorated with golden scrolls. Chinese pictures and bunting. The room was a large as that of the white house, and it was gorgeously decorated with golden scrolls. Chinese pictures and bunting. The room was a large as that of the bunting the form of everything concerning the first. The room was a large as that of the bunting the form of everything concerning the first. fins that were worth their weight in silver, up, and the famous thres-eyed pe and the Chinese nobles who sat with us feather, which he has since lost, stood allver. The dinner was given in honor of Ceneral John W. Foster, our ex-secretary of state, who was then on his way round the globe, and who was treated by the Chinese with the same honors which they accorded Secretary Seward and to General Grant. The most striking of these favors appeared

ground. You seldem meet the wives of the nobility, and at big dinners Chinese ladies are never invited and foreigners are not Fos expected to bring their wives. As soon as ing Secretary Foster arrived in Tien-Tsin Li
Hung Chang called upon him. He was indimensional long as the center of a room Hung Chang called upon him. He was in-troduced during his visit to Mrs. Foster and to her nieces, the Misses Orr, who were the Control of the Mrs. Foster at his right and with the new with Secretary Foster during his tour of the world. The great vicercy was charmed with the ladies, and when he spoke of the panquet he said he would make innovation in Chinese custom, and would ask them to honor him with their presence.
Of course they accepted, and the viceroy
took Mrs. Foster to the table on his arm.
The dinner was given at the admiralty
palace on the edge of Tion-Tsin, and this
was decorated with thousands of Chinese
lanteres and the gardens about it were tanterns and the gardens about it were ablaze with light. All of the streets leading to it shone with red paper lanterns, and on the sidewalks were companies of Li Hung Chang's famous soldiers, who, with modern rifles, guarded the incoming guests. During the feast, which lasted for of the finest of the Chinese bands played American airs outside of the palace, and the strains of "Yankee Doodle." "Hall Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner" ficated in through the windows. Teasts were made and responded to by celebrated Chinamen. Secretary Foster talked, through an interpreter, of the good relations which ought to obtain between China and America and Li Hung Chang responded in the same way in a speech full of compliments to the United States.

Chinese custom keeps woman in the back-

A ROYAL FEAST.

of our magazines. These cards were of crimson and the invitations were engraved upon them in letters of gold. The Chinese A Dinner with the Premier of China in the Chang's coat of arms, were at their head, and under this the words stating that the and president of the imperial admiralty ner in the naval secretariate on Tuesday at 6 p. m. These golden words were bordered with an engraved golden border, and accompanying them was the card of Li Hung Chang, which was as big as a sheet of note paper and as red as the pressed bricks which make up the city of Washington. In going to the dinner I had to have my own Chinese card carried before me by a servant in official livery, and I rode in a blue silk chair borne upon the shoulders of four servants, who were gorgeously dressed We passed through court after court

Li Hung Chang has been stripped of his up for the occasion and who charged me yellow jacket. He has lost his three-eyed by the way, just \$2 in silver for the job. this admiralty palace, and my card was car disseminated that he has been degraded ried in through a crowd of Chinese officials from his high position. Few people in and I was motioned to follow. The secre-America realize how high his position was tary of the mavy met me at the door and and the wonderful pemp with which he has then Mr. Tseng Laisun, the old confidential bein entertaining his friends at his vice-regal and led me into his excellency's presence capital, Tien Tsin. The crude ideas that we I was in evening dress, but I felt very secretary of the vicercy, took me in hand have concerning the Chinese make us think of them as ignorant, poverty-stricken and barbarous, and few people realize the juxuries was clad in a silk gown of light blue, lined barbarous, and few people realize the luxuries with the finest of ermine; he had on boots with which some of them are surrounded. I of black silk, and his skirt was of the richest cannot better show the real state of the richer classes in China than in describing head, and valuable rings sparkled upon his banquet which I attended a few months.

bunting. The menu comprised many courses and hundreds of dishes were served during through which we passed were dressed fully and hundreds of dishes were served during as gorgeously, and the vicercy had on his the feast. The bird's nest soup for each court clothes. On Li Hung Chang's head guest cost, I venture, \$5 a plate, with shark | was a fur cap, the brim of which was rolled and the Chinese nobles who sat with us about a foot behind it. The losing of this were dressed in silks and satins as costly as must be, by the way, a great disappointment those worn at our presidential receptions, to Li. He is the only one outside of the and we ate with ivory chopaticks tipped with foyal family who has been permitted to wear and it is the very highest of Chinese

decorations. IN GORGEOUS ARRAY.

At the banquet he wore a gorgeous yellow town, light pink pantaloons and heavy gown, light pink pantaloons and neary black satin boots, with white soles, at least two inches thick. His giant form towered two inches thick. above those of the French, German, English and other diplomats who surrounded him, and as he reached down and took my hand he made me think of a giant. In going out to the dinner he led the way, Secretary Foster and the new French minister following, and, in taking his place at the French minister at his left. Just across the table sat Secretary Foster. A little further down were the Misses Orr, each of the young ladies being sandwiched between Chinese nobles, and Miss Emily Orr at the left of Lord Li, the viceroy's son, upon whom she evidently made a great impression. Just here let me give a word about the ladies' dresses. They were nearly as gorgeous as those of their Chinese neighbors. Mrs. Foster shone resplendent in a royal purple miroir velvet coat, white satin vest and red gown; this was decorated with Louise Quinz buttons, and her diamonds were very fine.

Miss Orr was dressed in an embroidered cerise crepe du chine, with chantilly over-dress and ruby and diamond ornaments. Miss Martha Orr wore a white allk embroidered with pink roses, a bodice of pini chiffon, and she carried a bouquet of purple and green artificial flowers, which was given her by a son of the vicercy. Outside of these ladies the only two of their sex who were at the dipner were Mrs. Sheridan Read, the wife of the American consulat Tien-Tsin, who were a heavily corded black silk, with white antique lace and dia-monds, and Mrs. C. D. Tenny, the wife of Prof. Tenney, the head of the famous school at Tien-Tsin, where the young Chinese nobics

clothes and saw that he was especially well sort of jelly-like mushroom, waited on during the feast. From time to All of the Chinese dishes were served in time these servants would hand to their such shape that they could be easily taker masters white cloths wrung out of boiling up with chopsticks. In place of salt each hot water, and the nobles would wipe their man had a little bowl of Japanese soy into lips with these and rub them about over which he dipped his food before eating it. their faces in order to refresh themselves. The Chinese consider it barbarous to bring between the courses. Li Hung Chang had two or three servants about him all the time, and these assisted him in eating and in keeping his dress straight. Both the viceroy and all his Chinese guests had their pipes and cigarettes lit by their servants for them, and inasmuch as the food was served in little bits not larger than an ivory dice, in order to be easily grasped by the ivery chopsticks, they had little else to do but swallow.

for \$2.90.

THE MENU. There were about fifty guests at the table, and both Chinese and foreign dishes were used. By my plate were knives and forks as well as chopsticks, and quite a number of dishes on the bill of fare were foreign. The dinner consisted of twenty-one courses. The menu was engraved in letters of gold on a red card a foot long and about six inches wide was printed in both Chinese and English and was as follows: lgeon Eggs Soup.

Bird's Nest Soup. Meat Pie. Red Shark Fins. Wild Duck. Bamboo Shoots. Fillet and Vegetables. Stewed Leg of Mutton. Fungus in Clear Sauce. Corean Shrimp Dumplings. Truffied Turkey, Ham, Salad.

Fried Fish, Champignon Sauce,

Roast Duck. Asparagus, Butter Sauce. Fruit Custard. Chinese Cakes. Fruit Jelly. Cousee, Fruit. Coffee.

The foreign dishes were served in Amerian plates, and the Chinese in exquisite ittle bowls of the finest porcelain, each holding about a pint of stew or soup. At each plate there were six of the finest cut glasses for wine, and two silver goblets for Chinese liquors. One of these was as big as an egg cup, and the other did not hold much more than a thimble. The first contained samshu, or rice wine. This tasted like sherry, and it was served hot. The other contained a liquor made of sorghum. This was as hot as boiling oil. It was the color of amber and at any foreign dinner, ranging from sherry champagne. I ate most of the Chinese dishes and found them not at all bad. The pigeon eggs soup had little yolks of pigeon eggs floating about in it, and the bird's nest soup was served in bowls about the size of a large coffee cup, and needed salt to make it

BIRD'S NEST SOUP. This is one of the greatest of Chinese delicacies, and the material from which it is made is perhaps the costliest eatable found in the markets of the world. It sells as high as \$30 a pound, and China spends hundreds of thousands of dollars a year for it. It is made from the birds' nests of a swallow which is found in caves and damp places of certain islands of the Indian ocean. The nests are of the same shape as those of a chimney swallow, and they are made of sea weed. The bird chews the sea weed and mixes it with its saliva, and the soup is in fact, made of this saliva. The nests are carefully cleaned, all the feathers and diri being picked from them. They have to be scaked thoroughly and then boiled until they are tender. They come out the color of transparent white jade stone. They make sort of a white jelly when they are mixed together. On the top of these shreds of boiled ham are placed and pigeon eggs below. The soup is again boiled, and when served it tooks more like angels' food than swallows spittle. It is said to be very invigorating and will give a man of 60 the vigor of 25. The shark fins are said to have the same I wish I could describe the dinner. It was so different from anything that we have in America that I despair of giving to vou an accurate picture. The invitations of them had a servant in gorgeous livery one of them had a servant in gorgeous livery Chinese are very fond of all kinds of fungus.

look charge of his and that which was served at this meal was thing. Such meats and vegetables as are fried are first cut up into the shape of hash, and the only pigs which are cooked whole are those which are intended for sac-rifices. Even the priests cut these into hash and recook them before eating.

ARE GOOD LIVERS. An idea seems to prevail among foreigners that the Chinese live on rice and rats. no greater mistake in the whole dictionary of errors which are current concerning the Chinese. In the northern part of China, where I now am, the common people are too poor to afford rice, and they live upon milles, wheat and corn. A great deal of bread is consumed, and it is boiled instead which could be procured at any drug store, and the bitter classes they in the market here, and I have never seen mutton than that furnished by the fattailed sheep of north China. There is no country in the world where so many fowls (or precipitate) it indicates the presence of are eaten, and there are chicken farms, common sait, of which river water almost duck farms and goose farms here. There always contains a trace. A light yellow color are duck villages in south China and goose is produced by the addition of the arsenio-Ing birds along the low lands of the river and stop for them to get off upon the mud flats and fatten on the worms and snails which they find there. In every Chinese city you will find stores which do nothing but sell smoked ducks and goese, and they by the alcoholic solution of logwood have a way of drying ducks in the sun and which strikes a violent color. The bicarof saiting them so they will keep like we keep ham. I see many duck peddlers going through the cities carrying a bushel or so of these dried ducks in baskets swung from the addition of a solution of nitrate of borium that we are a few parts of the property of a policy. Occalies the two ends of a pale which rests across their shoulders, and I have ridden on boats acid or the oscalate of ammonta gives a white filled with live ducks and geese going from one side of a river to the other. A great many other fowls are artificially hatched by boiling. When a dilute solution of pertaining the precipitate of precipitate and the precipitate of precipitate and the precipitate of precipitate of precipitate of precipitate of precipitate. This disease which appears to be on the and the experience of ages is shown in the skill with which they raise fowls.

A NEW HAIR RESTORATIVE. Speaking of curious food, the Chinese are fond of eggs about one hundred years old, and old eggs here are worth about as much as old wine is in America. They have a way of burying the eggs, and it takes about was more stimulating than chartruese. The thirty days to render a pickled egg fit to wines were the regular ones which you find cat. Some of the old eggs have become as black as ink, and one of the favorite dishes for the sick is made up of eggs which are preserved in jars of red clay and salt water. The Chinese seldom eat soft-boiled eggs, and it is the regular custom to serve hard-boiled eggs as birthday celebrations. I have no dogs, rats or cats in Tien-Tsin, though I have no doubt that some of the very poor and I was told the other day that rat flesh is often eaten by old women as a hair restorative.

As to the cookings this dinner of Li Hung Chang's was as well twoked and served as any dinner ever given at the white house. The Chinese chef, thfter a few reign cooking, suppasses the French, and they have the best of taste in table decora-It is much easier to give a big dinner than in the United States. A highpriced cook might coat you \$20 in silver or \$10 in gold a month, and he would board himself. For such a sum you would get a man who would take entire charge of a diplomatic dinner, and who would serve you the finest of everything, from soup to des-sert. Your bills for the same would be about one-third what a similar dinner would cost you in America, and all you would have to say to the cook would be to mention the number of guests, as, for instance. "John. my wanchee number one dinner for thirty pieces men tomorrow night, you go makes all proper." You could then leave your house and come back at the hour set for the dinner n your dress suit, and you would find your table beautifully set, the wines properly ar ranged, and a first-class menu for your guests. Truly these Chinese are a wonderful

Frank G. Carpenter

THE VALUE OF PURE WATER

Public Health Dependent on Its Freedom from Injurious Susbstances.

HOW SIMPLE TESTS MAY BE APPLIED

Excessive Use of Ice Water Productive of Bright's Disease - Superior Value of

Filtered Rain Water for Internal Use. The tests for the ordinary impurities of

have as many dainties and as good food as we have. The fish of China are among the finest in the world. They have a shad which is fully equal to that of the Potomac, but which has not half so many bones. oxalate of ammonia; and a dilute solution of You can buy quait and snipe and venison permaganate of potassa. If on the addition of the nitrate of silver

you will find stores which do nothing by the alcoholic solution of logwood. by boiling. When a dilute solution of per-manganate of potassa is added to a few ounces of water and the pink color remains

> destroyed rapidly at a temperature not exseding 150 degrees, Far., foul effluvia in some orm or other are present and the greater the quantity of permangnate solution de-colorized before the water permanently reains a pink color the more organic matter These are the principal chemical reactions of ordinary river water such as is usually supplied to cities and towns. They show the presence of chiorine, sulphur, lime and organic matter, and can be easily applied by

Iron is another impurity found in river

any one.

urchanged, it indicates the absence of or-ganic matter. If, however, the color is

water, but more frequently in the water of springs and wells. If present in moderate quantity it can readily be detected by its ferruginous tasts and also by a solution of tannin or tannic acid. Such water is unfi ing with the iron to form common black ink Vater containing carbonate or sulphate line, carbonate of magnesia or iron is call hard, and will not dissolve soap. On this property is found the process of determining the hardness or the softness of water by means of the soap test. Spring well water differ only from river water by their containing more solid matter, gen rally carbonate of lime. The water of most wells, and especially those near dwellings well, and in many cases is utterly unfit for mestic use, being often loaded with germs capable of producing typhoid fever and other ymotic diseases. Distilled water is that which has been

reed from all impurities by distillation, that is, by evaporating ordinary water and col-lecting and condensing the steam, being careful, however, to reject the first and last steam that passes off, as this would be able to carry over any gaseous or other imuritles which it might contain. SUPERIOR VALUE OF RAIN WATER.

By the continuous use of soft water the their place.
Skin preserves its softness, suppleness and The Established Church of Scotland has near the

normally brittle; the small arteries of the brain and lower extremities preserve their caliber, function and elasticity unimpaired to the extreme old age, and calcarcous de-posits on the valves of the heart, in the thyroid gland and other organs would

doubt become exceedingly rare, if not en-tirely unknown. Every one, then, who desires to maintain all the various organs and his material organization

their normal integrity and to retard as much as possible all those distinguishing characteristics of presentity, should abstain from the frequent and continued use of hard or calcareous water. Soft water is the only variety suitable for drinking and washing. It is really one of the foundations of youth. Rain water filtered and cooled to an agree-

able temperature is decidedly the bes

safely employed. Ordinary river and wall water should first be boiled to precipitate mineral and destroy organic matter, then cooled and exposed to the air before using. Boiling, however, does not precipitate all the calcereous matter by any means. distilled water possesses marked medicinal properties. Albumenuria or Bright's dis-case has been cur'd by the use of distilled water alone, and there is no doubt but that the free and unlimited use of it would retard the progress of any calcereous deg neration of the tissues as well as the formation of any deposits in the heart, kidney and other

ICE WATER AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE. Certain diseases of the kidneys and some forms of urinary calculi can be traced to the same cause. The so-called mulberry calculus, consisting of exalate of time, is as hard as a rock and can only be removed by a dangerous surgical operation. Albumenuria, or Bright's disease of the kidneys, is another This disease, which appears to be on the ncrease, is doubtless due in the majority of cases to the excessive use of ice water, large draughts of which give the system a shock, which reacts on the heart or kidneys, thereby favoring the development of serious organi-disease of these organs, of which Bright disease may be set down as one. Ice water is deficient in oxygen and therefore does not possess the stimulating property of water containing a normal amount of that gas. This oxygen is taken into our system and serves the same purpose as that taken in by the lungs, viz., the removal of the excess of carbonaceous matter in the form of carbondioxide.

RELIGIOUS.

The church collection was once taken in a pag at the end of a pole, with a bell attached arouse the sleepers. The receipts of the Congregational Home

Rev. James McMahon of the Catholic untversity of Washington, whom the pope has nignant old gentleman who was addressing the title of monaignore, is worth nearly wiser power than ourselves. If our hand and in towns and cities, contains a consider—the title of monsignore, is worth nearly able amount of organic matter derived from \$1,000,000 and has given a great deal of oney to the university.

rosy tint to the last; the hair receives its introduced competitive examinations for theproper amount of nourishment for its nor-mal growth; the bones do not become ab-normally brittle; the small arteries of the Eight candiates appeared, but the prize was awarded to Rev. W. P. Patterson of Crieff. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and not unreas-

inbly, thinks the fact significant that five inclively American poets-Whittier, Long described and Holmes—were and de-de-unitarians. And with this should go the and declaration of Rev. M. J. Savage (Boston) in that he believes that "no Unitarian can be as found who disclaims that he is a Christian." Rev. Keverk Ardzrouni, who was ordained n Armenian priest in September, 1833, and whose influence in the Armenian church in constantinople has been thorough for many cears, died lately at the age His last sermon was preached Easter, 1892, when he was carried into the church on a chair.

Pope Leo is getting ready his narrow e betimes; the sculptor Marasai is at work upon his sepulcher, which is of white Carrara marble. On its lid there is a lion, with a paw resting upon the pontifical tiara; on the right is a statue of Faith bearing a candle and the holy scriptures; on the left is a statue of Truth, with the pope's arms in one hand; on the side beneath the lion the inscription: "Hic Leo XIII. P. M. Pulvis est."—Here lies Leo XIII., Sovereign Pontiff. He is du.t.

The report of the operations of the Amerian Board of Foreign Missions shows that notwithstanding the business depression it had increased prosperity during the past year. from all sources was \$705,132, a gain of \$25,846 over the previous year, and the success of its missionaries was greater than usual.

Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, the well known Presbyterian clergyman of Chicago, suggests that a chapel in memory of Prof. Swing be built for the University of Chiago. As might be expected, Prof. Harper the university enthusiastically seconds the suggestion, but considerable opposition to the dea has been aroused. The Chicago Evening Journal thinks that a noble college building would be the best possible memorial to Dr. Swing, but it says that such a building should be erected for the Northwestern university, of which Prof. Swing

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Little Ethel-Dottle Dimples is the luckiest little girl I know. Little Johnny-Why so? Little Ethel-The only brother she has is grown up.

Pretty Teacher (with feigned severity)-Didn't you hear me say no whispering allowed? Master Tommy (caught in the act)-Yes'm. I wasn't whispering about. First Boy-You're 'fraid to fight, that's what it is. "No, I sin't, but if I fight you my mother'll lick me." "How will she find it out?" "She'll see the doctor going to your house."

Little Girl-Mamma says I must study grammar this term. Little Boy-Wot's that for? Little Girl-That's so I can laugh when folks make mistakes.

Little Dick-Those ladies in the parlor are all talking together. I don't see how they can understand each other. Little Dot-Well, each one hears what she says herself,

The receipts of the Congregational Home Missionary society for the six months ending September 30 were \$203,159, an excess over those of the corresponding period of last year of \$57,602.

Rev. J. A. Zahm, in an article in the American Ecclesiastical Review, locates the Garden of Eden in the land intervening between the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates and the Persian guif.

Weil, each one hears what she says herself, that's all folks care for, I guess.

Teacher—Johnny, can you define for us ardice? Johnny—Yessum. When you're scart to go out in a boat an' stay home for its like it's "cowardice." Teacher—Well? Johnny—And if you're scart and stay home and the beat does sink, then it's "caution." "Depend upon it, children," said the be-

nignant old gentleman who was addressing wiser power than ourselves, If our hands were placed where our feet are and our feet Rev. Sam Bettis, cowboy evangelist, thus slong? It would be exceedingly swkward, sums up the results of his recent revival at children; exceedingly awkward. I stretch my aums up the results of his recent revival at Bay City, Mich.: "I had over 3,000 conversions, 1,256 old topers signed the pledge, this. Now, what is this an evidence of, \$162 was resized for expenses, \$500 clear for Sam and 6,000 people were fed free meals." walfing a moment the speaker answered the walfing a moment the speaker answered the Sam and 6,600 people were fed free meals."

He is satisfied. The local clergymen of Bay City denounced his sensational methods.

Dampness has made the Corinthian capitals of the Church of the Madelene in Paris crumbly, and recently pieces of stone have fallen, endangering the passerby. The capitals are to be removed and new ones put in their place.

The Established Church of Scotland has