Is clearly defined to every housekeeper at the GREAT CREDIT HOUSE, THE PEOPLE'S FURNITURE & CARPET CO. Establishment in the land, and the only house that is not tarnished by the old objections to instalment concerns. We have the confidence of the people and intend to maintain it by adhering to the old principles upon which we built up our business-Goods at lowest prices, Fair Dealing and Most Liberal Terms, One Price and that the Lowest, Every nook and corner of this vast establishment is packed full of New Goods for the Fall and Winter Season,

Never before have we had such a grand assortment of

Never before have such low prices been asked by us, and at the same time we gladly and cheerfully extend credit to all. A call is invited, even if you do not buy. OUR FURNITURE will surely interest you. We carry the LARGEST, FINEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK IN OMAHA. For instance:

Parlor Set.

We have a superb parlor set consisting of 5 The wood is fine oak and the upholstering is in tapestry

PRICE, \$18.00. 6 pieces, solid oak frames, upholstered in

PRICE, 824.50. We have other styles at that price and up-

Dining Room Set.

We have a dining room set, consisting of an elegant sideboard, large, well-made and nicely finished, and holding a splendid bevel mirror; an extension table, of oak, and eight feet in length. Then there are six oak chairs, high backs, with cane seats.

PRICE, \$24.50. We have other styles at that price and upward.

Bed Room Set.

Taste and elegance bere. It is of antique oak, and the set contains one full-sized bed. large dresser, with 18x20 bevel mirror, combination wash-stand, two cane seat chairs, one recking chair, or small table if peferred.

PRICE 819.75. Have another style at that price and upward.

In Carpets we lead the city-our stock is finer, better, larger and more varied than ever. In our Carpet Department you will find an assortment that will astonish you. Our Fall and Winter offerings are marked by the choicest colors, most artistic designs and many of the patterns are exclusive; they cannot be duplicated elsewhere. We have the costliest Velvets, the cheapest Ingrains, We are prepared to meet every taste or purse. Now a few prices:

Seventy-five cents a yard and up-Lower grades at corre spondingly lower prices.

75c a yard and upward. All the choice colors, finest designs, with many of the patterns excusively ours.

GRAINS Standard makes. Fall designs. Strong and durable. Twenty-five cents a yard and upward.

666

UPHOLSTERERS ALWAYS READY TO SEW AND PUT DOWN CARPETS. This Department is well worth an inspection.

We can anounce a fresh arrival of Lovely Lace Curtains at One Dollar per pair and upward.

A superb assortment of beautiful Chenille Curtains and Table Covers. Come and see them.

NO OTHER HOUSE can in any way approach us in this line. We have always been leaders and never followers. Our line of Cook Stoves, Ranges and Oak Heaters is unsurpassed in variety, quality and all that goes to make up a first-class article in this line. Stoves are just what you want right now and we are glad that we can make such prices on stoves just when you need them.

Presents Given Away This Week.

With \$ 10.00 worth of goods, set silver plated tea-With \$25.00 worth of goods, beautiful bisque figure, With \$50,00 worth of goods, a handsome picture, With \$75,00 worth of goods, a genuine cak centre

With \$100 worth of goods, an elegant oak rocker.

FORMERLY PEOPLE'S MAMMOTH INSTALLMENT HOUSE.

the only disorganized part of the country.

gether. Our labor unions are nothing in comparison with those of Chins, and the

parbers united some years ago and made the

emperor come to terms in regard to the public examinations for their children. They had before this belonged to a rather despised

suit. The Chinese like to have the backs

of their shoulders and necks kneaded after

hey are shaved. This takes a good deal of

time, and the barbers concluded that it kept them too busy during the holidays. The

inion called its members together all ove

the empire. They passed a law which makes it impossible for you to get your ears cleaned

during six certain days of the year. Li

heeks of the Chinese officials who call upon

him. He makes his generals get down on their knees, and if the emperor does not

against the union of the wheelbarrow coolies, and he has stopped some of his greatest im-

provements after they have cost him hun

ireds of thousands of dollars because certain

f the trades unions objected. These wheel-

barrowmen are, in fact, one of the strong organizations of China and they are one of

BANKERS GUILD.

The bankers of China have a guild, and it depends very much upon them whather the government is supplied with money for the

war. There are nearly 1,000 banks in the

wo cities of Shanghai and Tien-Tsin, and

heir members all work together. They have

their connections with other banks of the

mpire, and they fix the rates of interest and

egulate exchange. The tea merchants have

guild, and there are silk guilds and all sort :

These unions are very rigid as to their own

men and they have waged war against modern machinery. In some instances they

have killed employers who have acted con-trary to their wishes, and a horrible case

occurred at Shanghai a few years ago, where an employer tried to defy the union. He

was warned, but he refused to accede to the demands of the men, and they concluded to

make an example of him. He had more than 100 men in his shop. These were prisent when he entered one morning, and at a concerted signal they sprang upon him

and commenced bining him. They had a leader and this leader swould not let one of

the men go away drom the place without

showing his teeth. Hilf his teeth and guma were bloody he was permitted to go out, otherwise he was sent back and told to take

a bite. The plot was motten up on the basis

that there is no capital punishment in China

for biting. The employer was bitten to death, and the matter finally came to the

ears of the government. It made a great

cerning it, but only the man who took the first bite was punished, and the union gained

Frank G. Carpenter

fuse on paper and published memorials

manufacturers unions.

building.

great obstacles in the way of railroad

kick them out of the room.

not dare, however, to do anything

take away his big cloth boots he will

government has to bow down to the

class. They stand now as high as any cople in the empire. One of the features

barbering in China is ear-cleaning. barber has tweezers with which he pulls little hairs out of your ears, or trims them 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

THE HIGHBINDERS AT HOME

Secret Societies of China Control the Empire and Incite Revolution.

THE ARMY IS HONEYC MB D WITH THEM

Koloa Hui Society, Which Caused the Missionary Riots of 1891-Triad Society and Its Millions-The Jay

Gould of the Empire.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter.) The Chinese government is greatly alarmed over the repellion that is being fomented Peking Gazette is full of the reports of the rulers, more or less firmly bound together arrest of members of the Koloa Hui society, under the one Peking government. The common people of many of these states do and executions are taking place in many of the cities. It is now death to belong to Hunan could hardly make his way in this society, and the heads of the members are hung up outside of the cities as a warning to others. Notwithstanding this, the organization steadily increases, and it is being for their countries of the cities as a warning to others. Notwithstanding this, the organization steadily increases, and it is being for their countries of the discrete and the people, while they care a great deal for their countries and for their countries. recruited from the dissaffected soldiers and for their own homes and for their families others of the empire. It is said to have had its origin among the soldiers of the Hunan province, which is one of the most clery. rebellious of the Chinese states. The Hunan of men are noted for their bravery, and hundreds of thousands of them were employed in in putting down the Kaiping rebellion. After If a man makes a fortune his forty-second the war was over numbers of them were cousins from all parts of the empire swoop kept on in the retinues of the different viceroys, and notably so by the viceroy of Nan- supposed to take his own family in first in king. A few years ago an attempt was the choosing of the subordinates, and nepomade to dispense with their services, and some of the soldiers got together and organized this society. By others it is said to of China. His name is How Qua, and have been founded about sixty years ago, worth \$50,006,000. He was keeping 400 relabut it undoubtedly had its great impetus tives, and his sisters and his cousins and his through these men at Nanking, and today aunts to the third and fourth generation its membership runs well up into the millions its membership runs well up into the millions, in its membership runs well up into the millions. income. He was, I judge, about 40 years and it has its secret meetings in every city old, and as an instance of how strong family and it has its secret meetings in every city old, and as an instance of now strong tank of China. It is avowedly against the Manchu matters of society obligations, and upon being asked by Consul Seymour to dinner not Chinese." Its members swear to be faithful long ago he replied:
"I don't know whether I can go or not. to the society under penalty of death, and each society has its executioner, and any member is supposed to commit murder at the commands of the order. Members are initiated by the drinking of hot wine mixed whose feet were no bigger than the fists of with the smeking blood of a cock which is killed at the time, and the ticket of membership is a small card of linen, or called stamped with a few characters, two of which are "China." These cards are diligently looked for by the officials, and the man who has one upon him is immediately arrested. The society numbers among its members a large number of army officials, and the great vicercy of Nanking, who died not long ago, was, for a time, an active member. It may have been this that made his capital the cen- and worship their ancestors. ter of their operations, but toward the latter part of his life he became tax in his support of the society, and, it is said, finally disobeyed its orders. Within a week of this time he died very suddenly, and it is currently believed that he was poisoned. The next viceroy played fast and loose with the society, and it is said that his action was, to certain extent, the cause of the riots against

A LITTLE REBELLION.

spring an organized rebellion broke out near hold the order to the death. Among a simultaneous rebellion would be brought to

the government might fall at one blow.

It is hard to understand much about the

present trouble without knowing something of the different Chinese states. The country is divided up into eighteen provinces, and there may be said to be almost eighteen in nearly every state of the empire. The different peoples under eighteen different have no interest in the government and support it only as a necessary evil. The family and the clan form the basis of Chinese so ciety. A great number of the punishments of the empire are inflicted by the family, and most disputes are settled without recourse to the courts. Family ties are closer China than anywhere else in the world own upon him, and he has to support an help them. If a man gets a position he is

> THE JAY GOULD OF CHINA. I met, while I was in Canton, the Jay Gould

head of the How Qua clan.

These clans of China are very much like those of Scotland. Every family keeps its pedigree, and the reason why the Chinese want to be carried to their own country is that they will be buried with their families. The clans have their feuds, just like some of the mountain families of Kentucky, and they lay for each other with bows and Every family has its ancestral hall in the town or village near where it lives, where all the different members of the family meet The members together to punish thos who have injured the family, and there are said to be families who make a business of blackmailing and stealing. There are in ail China about 400 clans, and the 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 which make up the Chinese people belong to these.

THE KOLOA HUL The secret societies are run, however, independent of the clans, and the Koloa Hui is any radical increase, such as must come only one of a large number of them. The from the present war with Japan, which is only one of a large number of them. The oldest society in China is the Triad society. known as the Sam Hop Wul. This is said

Millions of these cartoons were connected with it. It holds its regular meetcirculated, and the people were urged to digs, and it forces members to join its ordered country. This ganization if they are not amenable to perprovince is packed full of different unions, caused the vicercy of Nanking and the censuasion. It has the power of life and death tral government a great deal of trouble, and over its members, and the members mix they had to pay a heavy indemnity. This their own blood with wine and swear to up-Canton, and the soldiers were fighting there punishments for treason to the order is the time that the Japanese came into having the ears chopped off or the head cut Corea. The recent troubles in the Shantung off, and the divulgence of the secrets of the province, where the people refused to re- order is death. The members have their own spond to the call for troops, was backed up signs and passwords. You can tell, it is said, by the Koloa Hul, and there is a large branch whether a man belongs to the order by the of the organization in Manchuria, and it ex-ists in great strength in north China. It is they stop a moment at the door and put the so organized that in case of the fall of Peking left foot first. In sitting down they point their toes together and keep the heels apart the front in nearly every state in China, and and they have a way of raising their trousers legs which is known only to the brethren They are bound to help any of the order who get into trouble, and they have secret signs by which they can mark their houses so that their families will escape in case of revolution. At dinner the arrangement of cups on the table allows their callers who belong to the order to know that the The are members, and there are a thousand little things which no one else would notice which enable them to recognize each other.

The Triad society and Koloa Hui are very nuch like the highbinders of San Francisc They swear to defend each other against the police, to hide each others crimes, and they are ready to kill for the sake of the order at the command of its leaders. Their mair grievance is against the government, and they have published manifestos against it, and are doing so now. Some of the chiefs of the order are said to be traveling around the country as doctors, and they are carrying the news of the Chinese defeats, and are gathering in members wherever they go. Their motto is "Drive out the Tartar," and it is said that one branch of the Triad society dates back to 1664 A. D., or twenty years after the conquest. They have been working to overthroy the government ever since, and they have a great hatred of anything which is not purely Chinese. It is safe to say of the hundreds of millions in China that outside of the government officials there are not 100,000 Chinese who would fight for the emperor. They keep him because they must have a ruler of some kind, but they know he is a Tartar, and they hate him. In every Chinese state capithere is a Manchu army as well as a Chinese army, and the Tartars are neither adloved. The emperor, in fact, is like Humpty Dumpty. He sits on the wall, and if he should fall, all of his horses and his men could never put Humpty

Dumpty up again. A LOW TAX RATE.

It will be surprising to many Americans to know how cheaply the government of China s run. Taxes are lower perhaps than in any other semi-civilized country on the globe. The principal source of revenue is the land tax, and this varies from 10 to 66 cents an The emperor nominally owns all the reality the people have as much of a right to their farms as we have, and they and seil their real estate, giving deeds for the same. I took a photograph of a Chinese deed, by which a missionary bought some land at Nanking, and which he was carrying to Shanghai to be recorded at the American consulate, during my trip with him down the Yangtse-Kiang. It big as four pages of this newspaper, and was covered with stamps. China pays no tax on liquors, and it is said that the taxes do not amount to 75 cents per head of the popula-tion. A large part of the revenue is collected from the taxing of salt, and there are import and export taxes collected on goods passing up and down the rivers. I saw customs boats everywhere, and the river polics is quite extensive. The people understand very well just how much taxes they ought to pay. They are thoroughly organized, and

The business of window cleaning in New York has increased so much that there are now employed in the work men who do nothing else, making of window cleaning a regular trade. The concerns engaged in this business make contracts for a year or for longer periods. The windows cleaned are mostly those of banks, stores and offices, probably costing them \$1,000,000 a day, is al-I was told at Nanking that this secret soclety had threatened the vicercy that if more
meney was not paid to the soldiers they
would cause him trouble by mobbing the
south and spread all over the empire, and had
it not been for Chinese Gordon and Li Hung
parks Callers" was issued. This was made

Anown as the Sam Hop Wull. This is sain
to have been the cause of the Taiping rebellion, which lasted for years, and cost
ten by the empire of China, and in no case
the by the empire of China, and in no case
the by the empire of China, and in no case
the by the empire of China, and in no case
the by the empire of China, and in no case
the by the empire of China, and in no case
the by the empire of the revenues gotten by the empire of China, and in no case
the property of their house windows cleaned by regular
to have the amounts turned into the general
government been greater than \$150,000,000 a
it takes none for less than \$15 a month, and
it not been for Chinase Gordon and Li Hung
year. This would be a small amount in comthe prices range from that up to \$25 a month.

Chans the Tartar dynasty would cartainly parked the revenues gotten by the empire of China, and in no case
the prices of course depend upon the prices are the prices of course depend upon the prices are the prices of the revenues gotten by the empire of China, and in no case
the prices are the prices of the revenues gotten by the empire of China and in no case
the prices are the prices of the revenues gotten by the empire of China and in no case
the prices of the revenues gotten by the empire of China and in no case
the prices of the revenues gotten by the empire of China and in no case
the prices of the revenues gotten by the empire of China and in no case
the prices of the revenues gotten by the empire o Picture Gallery" was issued. This was made up of vile cartoons charging the mission aries and foreigners with killing Chinese bables, with inveigling girls into their houses and cutting off their breasts for medicine, and had been sent to this world to reform that up to \$25 a month.

Year. This would be a small amount in combine of the prices of course, depend upon the number of windows and the amount of work to be bellion was a Chinaman who gave out that he was the younger brother of Jesus Christ, and had been sent to this world to reform the lung to \$25 a month. The prices of course, depend upon the number of windows and the amount of work to be done. For example, for one bank with a considerable number of the greatest danger arises in the character of the Chinese as regards social and labor.

The greatest danger arises in the character of the Chinese as regards social and labor. The greatest danger arises in the character of the Chinese as regards social and labor.

TYPICAL GERMAN HOME LIFE

Beautifully Described by Count A. Bernstoff of the Royal Household.

HE FAMILY IN THE FATHERLAND

The German Love of Home-Sphere and Work of Women-Sacredness of the Family Tie-Social Cheer and Mer-

riment a Characteristic.

The love of home is found in almost every nation, but perhaps it is nowhere so strong as with the Germans. The longing for the old home follows them everywhere. While the Englishman takes his home with him into the most distant lands-his house being everywhere an English home-the German easily loses his national customs. He is more inclined to adapt himself to the new surroundings, but the love for the old young woman is considered to find her chief home remains, the recollection of the father- duties in the house as help to her mother. heart. Foreign nations have recognized this in using the word "fatherland" especially for the German's country. Truly the Swiss will not miss his glaciers more than the native of the March of Brandenburg his sandy heath with the dark lining of firwood in the horizon. Already the old Germans hung with tenacity to the inherited piece of land which they defended to the utmost against their enemies. In this home the woman, even before she was raised and ennobled by Christianity, held a prominent place. ow read with pride the testimony given by the Roman historian Tacitus to orality of the old Germans. Also today the happiness of the home is chiefly dependent upon the woman. The letters recently published of Moltke and Bismarck show how The letters recently much the development of these two great Germans is due to the influence of their mothers. Whoever is acquainted with the life of the great poet, Goethe, knows how important was the influence exercised by "Frau Ruth." Queen Louise of Prussia, the mother of our great Emperor William 1.

But also in humbler spheres the woman reigns as queen in her little kingdom. When the wife of a landed proprietor, her interest lies in the welfare of the workingmen and servants, to whom she proves a faithful friend in good and bad days. the wife of a professor or an official with a large number of children, she must often are much diligence and inventive genius to make the moderate income of the father We find her therefore in kitchen, or occupied with needle and thimble, dedicating her best strength to the material wants of her family, and therefore some-times without sympathy for the higher interests of her husband, quiet and modest in

fixed hour, leads herself the evening prayers

THE HOME AND FAMILY. Work is the leading element in the life of the man in Germany. Men without profession are a rare exception. Their vocation officials, officers, profesiors, etc., natur-

circumstance that marriages are chiefly contracted by mutual affection. Of course a number of marriages are settled in Germany as elsewhere for the sake of money, but it would then not be openly avowed.
While, for instance, in France it is more generally recognized that parents choose suitable husbands and wives for their children, the principle in Germany is that the young people seek each other after the inclination of their hearts. Already the engagement is considered serious and binding. The relations between unmarried young men and women are somewhat restricted in liberty and bound to certain forms.

house, be it ever so small, keeps alive in his as sympathizing friend to her brothers home the holidays, and as her father's bright and intelligent companion, sweetening his leisure hours. But we now live in a time of transition. and new ideas are making way which open a larger activity to the fair sex. Deaco arger activity to the fair sex. Deaconesses institutions, which exercise their beneficial influences all over Germany and beinfluences all over Germany and beyond her frontiers for now fifty years, give unmarried women a noble calling to nurse the sick, to visit the poor and to bring to both the glad tidings of the gospel. We upper schools, where Latin and Greek taught preparatory to the university for young women. The admission of the latter to our universities is only a question of time.

On a service of forty or fifty years in the same family.

The great day for the German home is Christmas eve, when all the homsehold gathyoung women. The admission of the latter to our universities is only a question of time. Yet according to German ideas all these things are only meant for the number of unmarred wemen who have no home and the same time. The home the same time to the great day for the Cerman months is counted to the first tree with its shining lights. The German Christmas tree, which has now found its way into many other countries, is mother of our great Emperor William I. We have now, thank God, a number of still lives in the hearts of the people as a model wife and mother, helping her husband to bear in submission to God and in unduled this should never interfere with the home duties. The influence which the woman extraction to the people as a free. Wherever Germans are together at this should never interfere with the home duties. The influence which the woman extraction to the people. Even the poor man would spare his last cent to but this should never interfere with the home duties. The influence which the woman extraction to the people. Even the poor man would spare his last cent to but this should never interfere with the home duties. The influence which the woman extraction to the people. Even the poor man would spare his last cent to but this should never interfere with the home duties. The influence which the woman extraction to the people. Even the poor man would spare his last cent to but this should never interfere with the home duties. The influence which the woman extraction to the people as a model with the poor man would spare his last cent to but this should never interfere with the home duties. is always considered the woman's chief place. rooted in the hearts of the daunted fortitude his great trials when Napoleon I, tried to erase Prussia from the map of Europe, and training her children in great simplicity for their future high calling. And if at present we throw a glance into the imperial castle, we find the first woman of Germany surrounded by a mother who was not one of the modern. The writer of these lines remembers a Christ-ercises on the nation by the training of its future members as mother is considered to be not only her chief duty, but one so grand and important that it is well worth dedicating was very rough, but the Christmas tree was nevertheless lighted. People will remember a Christmas free was nevertheless lighted. People will remember a christmas spent on the Atlantic on one of the modern of the control first woman of Germany surrounded by a mother who was not one of the modern happy group of children, who move about in the most simple and childlike manner, the joy of the nation; and their education belonged to me and watched anxiously over the joy of the nation; and their education rests, though not entirely, yet to a great my childhood." There may be just a little extent, in the hands of their mother, Empress Augusta Victoria. It is known that every night before retiring to rest she passes through the nurseries, and so far as her other duties allow her to be present at a other duties allow her to be present at a other duties allow her to be present at a the good old tradition. MUSIC IN THE HOME.

Music has a great place in the German home. There is hardly a home where not one member at least is endowed with this The greatest masters of music were ans. How attractive is the simple gift. When German song, how deeply moving the Ger-with a man hymn ("cheral"). The gift of singing widely spread in our nation, and exceltraction for foreigners, cultivate this art for church and home. A favorite recreation of the German is to sit with his family in the open air as soon as the the open air as soon as the summer weather permits it. In the large towns every small bit of garden is carefully cultivated often sees families sitting together on the balcony, and when time allows the father likes to take his whole family with him an excursion and to sit with them in a public garden listening to music.

ally takes up the greater part of their life.

The first question one puls about a man in Germany is "What is he?" Even men of much was given as would now be placed on the features themselves is a means, who would perhaps in other countries of a nobleman, not to speak of question of heredity. respect by our sovereigns. How simple were

tries be satisfied with the position their wealth grants them and consider the spending of their money as a sufficient occupation, seek an employment of some kind in the service of the country in order to secure a position, because a man who is "nothing" is not sufficiently honored. Therefore not only the management of the household, but also the education of the children falls to their table, and the intellectual part of society was the prominent one. This is also changing now under the influence of the times. We see in many houses a society which is more an unpleasant duty than a recreation. Large dinners and suppersation the lot of the woman. It has been said them, but nobody likes to remain behind also the education of the children falls to the lot of the woman. It has been said "While the English woman is above all things wife and helpmate of her husband, the German woman is the first of all mother." Nevertheless unhappy marriages are fortunately rare, and divorce, though rendered very easy by our laws, which bear the lax character of the last century, is not particularly frequent. This is due to the circumstance that marriages are chiefly concircumstance that marriages are chiefly con Many wish to shine by knowledge and wit, and the tendency to defend one's own opinion is perhaps one of the sides of the German character which does not always. make it popular to strangers.

THE FAMILY TIE IS SACRED. The family tie is sacred in Germany, and extends also to the larger family. Members of the same name, especially among the nobility, meet from time to time for conferences (Familientag), and have generally friends to assist the poorer members of the family. The German is sure to find an open hand and house wherever he meets even a distant relative.

The relation of children to their parents, though it has lost much of the old rigidity, is still one of respect, and this is certainly a good foundation for the state, as Luther in his admirable small catechism explains the fifth commandment to refer also to teachers, employes, and all in authority. Also grown up children respect parental authority. As long as father or mother lives the house remains the center of the family, also for the married children.

But the household does not only comprise the family, the servants are part of the Gerthe sick, to visit the poor and to bring to both the glad tidings of the gospel. We find all classes of society represented in these institutions. Higher schools for girls and seminaries for female teachers also prepare women for a larger activity, and quite recently a number of influential men have started a "gymnasium," as we here term the upper schools, where Latin and Greek is on a service of forty or fifty years in the on a service of forty or fifty years in the

The home a very old institution with us, and deeply father called them into the room where the presents were laid out for them under the lighted tree. Also the servants are called and receive their gifts. Even in where there are no children the Christman tree is lit, and wealthy people often invit tree is lit, and wealthy people often invite the children of one or more poor families, to give them presents on the day which commemorates that God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, everybody wishes to show love to his neighbor. What a beautiful type that only the religion of Christ brings true light into the home!

But a truly Christian home only exists

where the household gathers for family worship and does not sit down to table without asking for God's blessing. This in Germany, like elsewhere, is only to be found among people who truly seek the Lord. But we are that we have an increased number of such Christian homes in Germany.

A. BERNSTOFF. Berlin, Germany.

Beauty More Than Skin Deep. Science says now that beauty is not skin leop. She can tell you that half the charm of a pretty face—at least the expression—is a matter of little muscles and a complex labyrinth of nerves, and that the curves of the lips, the glance of the eyes, the droop of their lide, are a matter of the prevalent use of certain small muscles in obedience to a prevalent aspect of the mind. Moreo hat the upe of these organs of expression Moreover,