SHORT PIECES

Of Carpets of every grade, remnants of Matting, odd lots of Lace and Silk Curtains, odd pieces of Furniture, a few Rockers, Chairs, Folding Beds, Bedroom Suits, will accumulate in a stock like ours as a natural result of a busy year's retailing. We will commence tomorrow to

Make a Clean Sweep

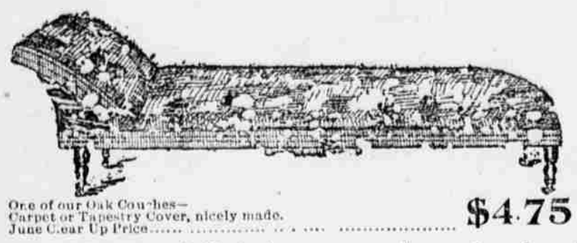
Of them all. If you want something exceptionally good at a funny price come and see what we have laid out for our June Cleanup. This funny price will make you laugh and leave a good big margin in your pocketbook

GREAT JUNE CLEANUP SALE.

Every Business Man

Understands how we can sell the best Furniture and House Furnishings at so low a price. During the last year many large manufacturers were obliged to sacrifice their goods in order to realize the cash to carry on business. We were on the ground and bought largely—carload after carload of Book Cases, Folding Beds, Bed Room Suits, Chairs and all kinds of Furniture and Carpets, 'way below cost of production. Then, too, we buy directly from the manufacturers in carloads, thus getting quantity, prices and discount and freight savings from 10 to 20 per cent. These advantages and benefits we are giving to our customers.

We do not issue circulars to mislead the public, but endeavor to show you in the daily papers exact illustrations of many of the bargains, and what we do not show, tell you how we can best serve you, and give you the benefit of our cash purchases.

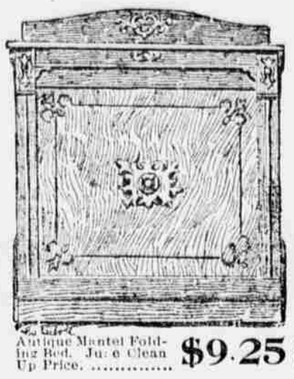


One of our Oak Couches—Carpet or Tapestry Cover, nicely made. June Clear Up Price..... $4.75

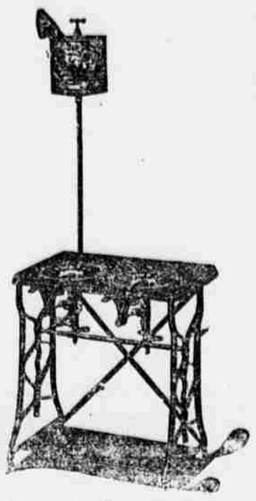
A nice Hardwood Sewing Rocker only.... 68c

Three pieces, Hardwood Bedroom Suit—18x22 Mirror in Dresser, June Clean Up Price only..... $9.45

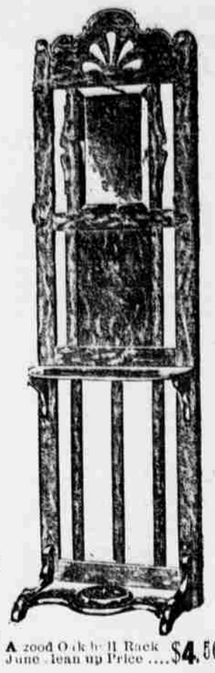
Rattan Child's Carriage—June Clean Up Price..... $3.00



Antique Mantel Folding Bed. June Clean Up Price..... $9.25



2 Burner Gasoline Stove, June Clean Up Price..... $2.37



A good Oak hall Rack June clean up Price $4.50

Our space is limited, so we can show only a few of our wonderful bargains, all over our immense establishment; but from them you will get an idea of the prices offered. We give you our former prices and prices we will sell them for in our JUNE CLEANUP SALE.

Carpets-

Our all wool Ingrain, June clean-up sale	42½c
Our 45c Japanese Matting, June clean-up sale	28c
Our 75c Tapestry Brussels Carpet, June clean-up sale	46c
Our 30c Oil Cloth, June clean-up sale	18c
Our 25c China Matting, June clean-up sale	15c

Bedroom Suits-

$75.00 Bed Room Suits, June clean-up sale	$48.00
$60.00 Bed Room Suits, June clean-up sale	38.00
$50.00 Bed Room Suits, June clean-up sale	34.00
$35.00 Bed Room Suits, June clean-up sale	22.00
$20.00 Bed Room Suits, June clean-up sale	14.00

Folding Beds-

$75.00 Combination Folding Bed, June clean-up sale	$38.00
$50.00 Combination Folding Bed, June clean-up sale	32.00
$45.00 Upright Folding Bed, June clean-up sale	22.00
$25.00 Mantel Folding Bed, June clean-up sale	14.00
$20.00 Mantel Folding Bed, June clean-up sale	11.00

Our Terms

Cash or Weekly or Monthly Payments.

$10 00 worth—$1 00 down—	$1 00 week,	$4 00 month
$20 00 worth—$2 00 down—	$1 00 week,	$4 00 month
$30 00 worth.....	$1 50 week,	$5 00 month
$50 00 worth.....	$2 00 week,	$7 00 month
$75 00 worth.....	$2 50 week,	$8 00 month
$100 00 worth.....	$2 50 week,	$10 00 month

Our Secret Of Success: Low Prices, Small Profits, Easy Terms

Open Saturday and Monday Evenings.

Refrigerators and Ice Boxes.

A Good Ice Box—only..... $3.75

A Good Refrigerator—only..... $5.00

Extension Dining Tables.

A Good 6-foot Dining Table..... $2.90

A Good Kitchen Table..... 75c

Free to Every Customer.

$10.00 purchaser a Plated Sugar Spoon; A Rug to every Carpet customer; A fine Engraving to every $50.00 purchaser.

We Are the Largest House Furnishers in the West. -- -- -- Whatever Others Advertise You Will Find Our Prices Lower.

People's Furniture & Carpet Co.

1315-1317 FARNAM ST.

PROGRESS AMID POVERTY

Significance and Results of the Hull House Movement in Chicago.

SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL REFORM

Two Energetic Women Found an Oasis in a Desert of Poverty, Crime and Uncleanliness—Scope of the Work and Its Achievements.

CHICAGO, May 30.—(Correspondence of The Bee.)—If you wish to keep up with the times in this very progressive city you must study sociology. You must not only have such knowledge of the subject as can be gained from books and lectures, but you must have such knowledge as has been gained by actual experience. To get this experience you must be perfectly familiar with the city as set forth in Hull House maps and notes.

These locate the different races and classes so exactly that you know just where to go to find what you want. For instance, all the dark blue parts of the map show you where the Italians live, and the red shows the Polish quarter. In the same way yellow indicates that here live the self-supporting poor, while the purple districts are inhabited by what is known as the "relief" class. Other races and other classes are indicated by other colors. These maps were prepared by residents of Hull House and this brings me to the subject of my story.

It is not a reformatory, it is not a charitable institution in the ordinary sense of the word, since every one pays for what he gets there, but it can perhaps be best defined as a social experiment.

POVERTY IN PLENTY.

The Nineteenth ward is the most densely populated district of Chicago. Nineteen different nationalities are represented by its inhabitants and the sanitary conditions are something frightful to contemplate. Plenty of children here, half clad, half fed and wholly neglected. How could it be otherwise? Whole families live in one room and in thousands of cases the joint earnings of such families do not amount to $5 a week.

As you wander about through the narrow, filthy alleys and miserable tenements you begin to understand the why and the wherefore of the anarchist, and go away feeling utterly helpless and miserable. But this feeling of helplessness did not overcome two brave women who five years ago came to make their home in the very midst of this squalor and want and sin. They believed that social intercourse could best express the growing sense of the economic unity of society, and so moved in.

Think of attempting to influence such a community through its social life, where the only gatherings were about the doors of a saloon to see the police drag out the participants in a fight or in the halls of some miserable tenement to see a drunkard beating his wife and children. But these brave women believed that the saloons were the social centers because they had no rivals and that many men and, horrible to add, many women who frequented them, would soon desert them if something better were provided.

ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT.

No child growing up in that district today can complain that something better has not been provided, for the two rooms into which Miss Addams and Miss Starr first invited a few women of the neighborhood to take tea with them, much to the surprise of that seldom invited few, have grown to Hull House, which aims to be and is a social center about which these people may group their various organizations and enterprises.

Hull House does not make the common mistake of trying to reach people only through their desire for improvement; it has provided amply for those who can only be reached through their desire for amusement. I think, however, that this has been done in order that the desire for amusement may lead them where a desire for something above and beyond it may have a chance to reach them. Indeed, young men have been known to frequent the free billiard rooms for months, who at length, either out of curiosity or sheer idleness, have dropped into a chair near the door of a lecture or class room and discovered that there were other things in Hull House than billiard rooms and other things in life even more enjoyable than billiards. It may not be all chance that the way to the billiard rooms lies through a reading room and by the doors of some lecture and class rooms. The residents are all men and women of culture both of brain and heart. They do not pounce upon the newcomer or the oft-comer, either, and talk to him about his body or his soul. He having eyes and ears is allowed to come freely where he may see and hear, and beyond a friendly greeting no more is said unless he desires it.

AMUSEMENTS PROVIDED.

Besides the billiard rooms there is a spacious gymnasium, big enough to play a game of ball in, and provided with everything in the way of apparatus. There is a fencing club where marks, foils and gloves are provided, and members of various clubs and classes are permitted to use one of the halls for dancing parties. So you see Jack need not be a dull boy at Hull House for the want of a chance to play. Intellectually the house has made extraordinary provision for its frequenters. Over 100 professors and teachers connected with the universities, colleges and public schools of Chicago give their services free. The University extension of the University of Chicago gives a course of lectures each year and the Social Science club provides the best speakers for occasional lectures. If half a dozen people desire to study some certain branch they form a class and a teacher is provided. Not for charity, though, each member pays 50 cents a term. This pays for gas and heat and removes the feeling of getting something for nothing. Every department in the house has grown from a discovery made through natural and reciprocal social relations.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Miss Addams has given special attention to the sanitary conditions of the ward and has rallied to her assistance every mother in it. These women have made life such a burden to the garbage collectors that even the extra supply of dirt in Miss Addams' name has not been found sufficient to relieve their overcharged feelings. Mayor Swift has recently added to their woe by appointing Miss Addams garbage inspector for the Nineteenth ward. This gives to an already busy woman much additional labor, but it means a great deal in the way of cleanliness and health to a people who are greatly in need of both.

In art, literature and music Hull House maintains that the best is the fittest and it offers no other. The lectures and concerts are exactly such as are given before audiences of scholars and musicians.

And now how does Hull House appear to the casual visitor? In a region where space is so valuable that a foot or two is often the source of much costly litigation, and where every person and thing seems to be cramped and squeezed in just as much as possible you suddenly come upon a vacant lot, bounded on two sides by a woven wire fence at least ten feet high. This is the playground made this spring by tearing down two very low tenements. It is only treeless as yet, but there are tents and awnings and hammocks and sand piles and buckets and spades and balls and tennis and croquet, and men and women who are children again for the sake of the children. Watching them you decide that each of the nineteen nationalities has contributed its share, but just let me show you how much Chicago is in the crowd. On the opening day the gates were kept closed until a certain hour, but the children who were accustomed to riding under the rivers and over the roofs were not to be delayed by a trifle such as a ten-foot wire fence. It afforded no foothold for climbing, so they burrowed out the sand with their naughty little hands, crawled under and opened the Hull House play ground some hours before scheduled time.

THE HOUSE AT NIGHT.

Around the corner from this play ground you come upon a house with a door yard. Door yards are not common on Halstead street. At night the doors are open and it is brilliantly lighted. It would puzzle a stranger to determine what he had come upon. As you pass you catch stray glimpses of pictures and statuary and well filled bookcases, and hear snatches of music that you think must have wandered here by mistake. The crowd passing in and out talks as if it might have come direct from the tower of Babel, and it is composed of "all sorts and conditions of men," women and children. You turn to the resident under whose espionage you are seeing the house, and ask: "Is this a gathering place of the nations?" But he answers cheerfully, "Oh, no; we have no Chinese."

You go in, and if it chance to be a national reception night you are sorry in the library that your German vocabulary has been allowed to dwindle to "Yah, Fraulein," and "Nein, Mein Herr," while in the dining room you discover that because you can sing Italian songs you are not safe in trying to carry on an Italian conversation. In the art exhibit room Mlle. Vallerie is holding a French reading; in the Octagon Miss Starr has a class in Dante, and in the drawing room Mr. Edward Gregg is lecturing on Bohemian history. In the kitchen Miss Welch, A. B., is conducting a cooking class, and a cash girl's club is holding a meeting in one of the halls. Miss Crim's class in English and letter writing occupies the studio, and it goes straight to the heart of the average woman who can write three times as fast as she can talk, and talk very fast, indeed, to see the amount of time and labor some poor, toil-stiffened fingers must put into a few badly spelled lines.

LECTURING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

On the night of my first visit Prof. Moulton of the University of Chicago was delivering a lecture on Shakespeare's "Tempest." The audience would have made a good study for Shakespeare himself. It was attentive, however, and Prof. Moulton was learned and witty, as he always is. He is a fine reader, and as he read, "Be not afeard; the isle is full of noises," up through the open windows came the regular Halstead street chorus of crying children and fighting dogs. When he reached,

"Sometimes a thousand twanging instruments,
Will hum about mine ears,"

two bands in rival resorts were playing, one "Tommy Atkins," and the other, "Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back." But only the frivolous spectators noticed these things; the real audience was utterly oblivious to them.

In the Fencing club I witnessed some doughty deeds that would have roused the envy of even your Dr. Dasprecher and Mr. Mullen. One young Italian, whose eyes, in his excitement, fairly blazed through his wire mask, was as lithe and graceful as a tiger. The Omaha young man dubbed him a transplanted Romeo, and gave him the rose from his button hole, which was the only language they had in common.

KITCHEN AND NURSERY.

No matter how utilitarian the idea, the artistic is never lost sight of at Hull House. The kitchen is a copy of an old English inn, with low, dark rafters, diamond windows, and a large fire place. Besides serving luncheon, the foods cooked here are delivered hot by the quart or pound for home consumption.

In the day nursery are cleanliness and comfort, and charts and pictures of famous Madonnas. In the parlors of the Jane club, the home of fifty young women, who occupy fine flats under the chaperonage of Hull House, I found a bowl of roses, an open piano with Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" on the rack, a number of really fine pictures, some of them presented by the artists who painted them, and what seemed very natural considering the time and surroundings, a young man and woman holding a very confidential conversation about the weather, no doubt. The club is composed of working girls, and their expenses amount to $3 a week per capita.

No religious services are held at Hull House. It is strictly non-sectarian. On Sunday afternoons concerts are given, but they are not what are called sacred concerts. Prof. Tomlins, who directed the World's fair choruses, has undertaken to train a chorus of 500 working people at Hull House. He has also offered prizes for the songs that will best express, both in music and words, the home life and aspirations of the working people.

The residents pay their own expenses and give their services. No public appeal for funds has ever been made, and many agree with the poor woman whose baby was kept clean and happy in its nursery, and whose husband was kept sober in its coffee house, who explained that "H. H.," the mark used on its belongings, stood for half heaven. As for the little woman whose heart conceived and whose brain directs it all, even grateful, not-to-be-outdone-Chicago, cannot find a name good enough for her.

STACIA CROWLEY.

RELIGIOUS.

A handsome new Roman Catholic church for colored people, to be known as St. Katherine's, has just been opened in New Orleans.

C. M. Bailey, a Maine manufacturer, said to be the wealthiest man in the state, has for years employed a band of evangelists to work in the small towns of the state.

The Episcopal fund of the diocese of New Hampshire, amounting to more than $50,000, is largely invested in western securities which now yield little or no income, and the Episcopalians of the diocese are wondering how the salary of Bishop Niles will be raised.

A Roman Catholic street preaching mission is being organized in Cleveland. Its work will be similar to that of the Salvation army, but it will not adopt the fantastic methods of that organization. One of the most prominent workers in the movement will be Father Elliott of the Paulist Fathers church of New York City, who is an enthusiast on the subject of propagating Catholicism among Protestants.

A new religious sect has been started in Missouri. The members elect an "angel," whose business it is to fly to heaven every little while and find out what God wants the members to do. Contrary to what might be expected, the members had no difficulty whatever in finding a man who was both able and willing to fly to heaven as often as was desired. But when he makes the trip he insists on being absolutely alone.

LABOR NOTES.

The English shoe workers' strike has been compromised.

Cleveland is about to adopt the Pingree potato plan.

Kansas City iron molders struck against a reduction and won their point.

Cabinetmakers of France want to form an alliance with American craftsmen.

The organized hatters in Newark, N. J., are talking of another great strike.

The bricklayers, numbering 10,000, of St. Louis, are on strike for higher wages.

John McBride and P. J. McGuire attended the musicians' convention in Cleveland.

The increase of wages among the Ohio wire and nail workers affects 6,000 men.

Roustabouts on the Mississippi steamers recently struck for higher wages. The matter was compromised.

The headquarters of the International Association of Machinists is to be removed from Richmond, Va., to Chicago.

The strike of the St. Louis garment workers against the sweat shop contractors ended in a victory for the strikers.

Five thousand New Jersey potters have organized a national union, which has been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

London county council has six bills before the British parliament asking the privilege of municipalizing the waterworks for $175,000.

The machinery molders of Cleveland, after a short strike, succeeded in obtaining a uniform wage scale. The minimum rate is $2.50 a day.

P. J. McGuire, general secretary of the carpenters, has lately addressed large meetings in Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus and adjacent cities.

The American Federation of Labor executive board has given the brewery workers to understand that they must withdraw from either the Knights of Labor or the federation.

According to Bradstreet's about 75,000 workers received increased wages during April, two-thirds of whom received the same without striking.

The Prussian government has decided to establish state warehouses after the subtreasury plan advocated by the farmers' alliances of this country.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE PEOPLE

A New York Illustration of the "Fad" Evils in Public Schools.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

Documentary Proof of the First Free Public School—The National Convention at Denver—Commencements—Educational Notes.

The New York legislature passed an act to compel systematic teaching in all the schools as to the effects of alcohol and tobacco on health. A similar law was enacted some years ago, but it was not enforced, and the superintendent of the New York City schools has filed a protest against the present act, which must be approved by the city authorities before it becomes a law. The superintendent says that while the act cannot possibly accomplish any good purpose not already adequately provided for, "it makes inordinate demands upon the time of the pupils."

Discussing this point and "fads" in general, the New York World says: "It would be a good thing if the legislature could be induced every year to give heed to that one wise little sentence. The great majority of pupils in city public schools have only a very few years in which to get any education at all. Bread winning necessity reduces the period of their school attendance to a minimum. They have barely time at best to learn to read, write and cipher, and, in fact, the greater number of them learn these necessary things very imperfectly. Every hour, every minute, of school time devoted to anything else robs them of instruction which they sorely need to equip them for the work of earning honest livings.

"The 'faddists' are the curse of the schools. They seem never to reflect upon conditions. They proceed as if all the school children had before them the full period of education which is granted only to the children of the well-to-do.

"The patent fact is that our schools are unable to do adequately even the necessary work that lies before them. They cannot provide even rudimentary education for all the children who have a right to claim it. They turn thousands away every year and instruct the others very imperfectly. So long as this state of facts exists every suggestion to introduce other instruction than the necessary teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic is distinctly wrong."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Philadelphia is confronted with a condition similar to that complained of in New York. School accommodations are inadequate. It is estimated that 20,000 children are shut out of the schools at the present time, because the school authorities are unable to supply the necessary buildings. Notwithstanding this fact the legislature has passed a compulsory education law, which imposes severe penalties on parents who fail to send their children to school.

Under the new law every child in the commonwealth between 8 and 13 years of age must attend for at least sixteen weeks in each year a school in which the common English branches are taught. The law is sweeping in its requirements, excepting only such children as are certified by parents or guardians to be mentally or physically incapacitated, or who live two miles or more from a public school, or who are being instructed in other schools or by private teachers in the common English branches which are taught in the public schools.

The law is highly penal in its provisions. A fine of $2 is imposed on parents or guardians in every case for the first offense against the law, and for each succeeding offense the fine is $5. This fine is imposed by the school board, but an appeal is allowed to the court of quarter sessions of the proper county.

In order that the law may be fully enforced, and that none may escape its provisions, a census of the school children of each district must be taken by the assessors at the same time that the annual assessment is made, and that list is certified to the secretary of the school board of each district. Teachers are required to report to the board monthly the names of all children who have been absent without satisfactory reason for five successive days. Thus the school board will be fully advised as to all children who fail to comply with the compulsory law. If the secretary of the school board shall fail to comply with the provisions of the law he will be liable to indictment for misdemeanor and to a fine of $25.

According to the Times of Philadelphia the city must provide for 20,000 additional school children immediately, or else the law will fail of enforcement in that city. Like conditions prevail in other cities of the state, and a vast outlay will be required to give effect to the provisions of the law.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The authorities of Greeley, Colo., and Cheyenne, Wyo., have united in extending an invitation to the delegates to the convention of the National Educational association to visit those cities at the close of the convention. The convention meets in Denver the second week in July, and is expected to conclude its labors by the 13th. The hustling cities on the north have arranged to take the delegates on a special train, which will leave Denver on the morning of the 13th, stopping several hours at both points, and return to Denver in the evening. A more interesting excursion could not be made, and those who fail to accept the hospitality of Greeley and Cheyenne will have cause to regret it.

FIRST FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By means of an old deed exchanged between two of the earliest merchants of Boston, C. E. Ridler locates the site of what many scholars believe to be the first recorded free public school in America, supported by general taxation—namely, on the south side of Cornhill, near Washington street. The triangular block bounded by Court street, Washington and Cornhill was, says the Boston Journal, originally devoted to the following public beneficent purposes:

A town corn bin on Cornhill, a prison or house of correction, established in 1632; the school, the first meeting house, occupying the commanding position at the corner of Dock Square and Cornhill, and a tavern where the Ames building now is. Opposite on Washington street was placed the parsonage, the shop of Cogan, first merchant; the first market place, where the old state house stands, and the armory. Near by were the great dock, the powder magazine, the spring on the hill above, the aqueduct, the great cistern and other safeguards against fire, town bell, the town clock, the great Indian cemetery, only a few steps away from the earliest burial place of the whites; the town house, the legislature, the criminal and civil courts and the marshal.

The meeting house having been planted in 1632, Cornhill became one of the very earliest streets of Boston. Starting from the site of the meeting house in Washington street, the first great thoroughfare into the interior. His conclusion is strengthened by the fact that there are in the neighborhood picturesque old alleyways, notoriously crooked streets, and ten so-called public squares. Just above are the three hills, Pemberton, Mount Vernon and Beacon.

Here also is Tremont Row, where lived Governor Vane, Governor Bellingham, Governor Endicott, the second schoolmaster of Boston; Rev. John Cotton, teacher of the church; his son, Seaborn, and John Hull, the mint master. Here Tremont street begins, another great, but newer thoroughfare. The newer Shawmut, on a hill overlooking the valley and the neighboring ocean, was begun by the whites on the spot where the red men left off.

The school was started voluntarily in town meeting, April 23, 1635, 260 years ago.

COMMENCEMENTS.

Invitations to college commencements are trooping in. Princeton comes in college colors with a program of exercises extending over five days. The preliminary is a base ball contest with the Yale nine on June 8. The final exercises will be held in Alexander hall, June 12.

The silver anniversary of the founding of Carthage college at Carthage, Ill., will be celebrated on the 29th inst. The exercises will conclude with a banquet in Odd Fellows hall.

Commencement exercises of St. Mary's academy, Notre Dame, Ind., will be held June 13.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The New York school board has purchased sites for twelve additional school buildings. Five million dollars have been appropriated for grounds and buildings.

The number of schools on the accredited list of the university of California is now forty-eight. Nearly every section of California is represented.

The first woman to be graduated from St. Andrew's university, Scotland, is said to be Miss Blackadder, the daughter of a Dundee architect. She is 19 years old.

In the name of the overseers of Harvard, President Eliot has offered a site for the proposed college infirmary. It is intended to make the infirmary a memorial to the late Dr. Peabody.

The new register of the university of California shows the total number of students enrolled at the colleges at Berkeley to be 1,124, of which 399 are women. This is an excess over the sister university at Palo Alto of twenty-four, they having increased 13 per cent, while the State university increase is 36 per cent. Including those enrolled in the affiliated colleges in San Francisco, the grand total amounts to 1,781.

It has been decided by the senate of the University of Michigan to hold elaborate exercises a year from this coming commencement to celebrate the successful close of Dr. Angell's first quarter of a century as president of the university. A committee was appointed consisting of the deans of the various departments to take the matter in charge and prepare a plan for the celebration. It was also voted to ask the regents to appoint a similar committee to join in the undertaking.

Germany has adopted the system of separating the bright pupils from the stupid ones in the public schools. The sorting is to be done not by the teachers, but by medical men.

Miss Nellie Temple, a graduate of Vassar with high honors in 1882, has been engaged by the University of Leipsic to assist Dr. Ratzel, its American professor of history, in the preparation of a work on the United States. Miss Temple, it is said, was pushed for a professorship in the university, and only the rules of the institution prevented her election.

The University of Pennsylvania will hold examinations for entrance to the college next June in over a score of cities located in different parts of the country. As the university draws students from almost every state in the union, these local examinations will enable many applicants living at a distance from Philadelphia to avoid the expense of a long journey for the purpose of an examination. The examinations will be held June 17 and 18, and will all be of the same character as those held upon the same dates at the university in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia school board has abolished June examinations in all grades below the twelfth. Promotions in these grades will be made on term averages.

The board of regents of the University of Michigan recently took the first steps toward the reorganization of the homeopathic medical department. The department was declared by resolution to be distinct and independent of every other department, and a committee to draft a new set of rules and regulations for it was appointed.

Luther academy, located at Wahoo, Neb., has issued its twelfth annual catalogue, giving detailed information regard ng the college.

THE VOYAGE.

Sam Walter Foss in New York Sun.

Out from the harbor of the Shadowy Shore
We sail into the gladness of the day;
A breath of spice from islands far away
Allures us on to where the deep seas roar
The lightnings play about us, and before
Our cleaving prow the tempest works its way
With broken wrecks, but still we cannot stay,
A voice beyond the storm calls evermore.

We spread our sails to catch the wind and breeze,
The wandering zephyr, or the simoon's breath;
And on we sail, nor strength nor purpose fails,
Till through the sunset of alluring seas,
Through twilight splendors do we drift toward death;
The silent isle of Unreturning Sails.

Pittsburg, Kan., boasts of a growing Labor church, where true Christianity is preached by Rev. Dr. Morrison, who will deliver a series of sermons on "Christ the Socialist."