NEW YORK TENEMENT SCENES.

The History of One Block-Evolution of a Tough_A Landlord.

Could the history of this single block be written, say for the past year, it would make strong men turn faint. Women in the agonies of child birth on the bare 1 oor, with the stench from cesspool risin : unchecked to greet the new born in ants, children of tender years cooped up in narrow cells with those suffering from contagions diseases; little ones going blind with the terrible infections ophthalmia which runs riot through the poorer quarters, the sick and the aged turned out into the street for daring to complain of their vile quarters-in short, a thousand terrible happenings to make people wonder if there is a God in heaven. Let it not be supposed that all of these houses are bad. Some-the greater part perhaps-are to be classed as good in themselves, but all are contaminated by the bad ones, and the best suffer from the outrageous, illegal, inexcusable overcrowding.

Suppose you were born in a rotten tenement, would not you be a tough? Ten to one that you would. Scarely out of your mother's arms you would find the whole world against you. Your father, if you had one claiming the title, would get so sick of his nasty surroundings that he would rush out and accept inchriation as relief; then he would come home and kick and beat you. Older companions would bully you, teach you to swear and steal, "tump" you in the neck when opportunity offered. As you grew up evil companions would cleave to you. No good influences would touch your poor little life. You would have to shun the filthy home and seek the solace of the beer saloons. You would learn all things evil and learn to ju ige evil as good. You would be a tough just as soon as nature allowed you to. But the landlord is not to blame, his apologists say. He makes a place for people to five in that they perforce shun. It drives them to rum holes as to a refuge. Yet the landlord is not to blame.

Here's a lovely place for a civilized city-the best city in the world. Filthy hallways, cellars with low ceilings and damp floors, bedrooms without ventilation save what comes through the doorways, and those of the top floors having no ventilation. There are the delightful apartments which are supposed to hatch out the creme de la creme of inhabitants. Here is one of them recently looked up: She is a 25-year-old widow, comes from Germany and has been six years in this She is a laundress. Maximum country. wages \$2 a week; minimum, fifty cents. No other honest resources. Two children, aged 2 years, and 15 months. Rent of two rooms, \$4 per month. The bedroom is perfectly dark, the only light in it entering by the door. There is no window save into the hall. The young widow is extremely pale and nervous. She suffers from frequent attacks of rheumatism. And she is put down as immoral. Think of it! A women enjoying these luxuries immoral! How perverse is human nature! The house is full of Italians. It is never cleaned unless by the tenants. The privies are never cleaned. And two innocent children, with such a mother, have got to grow up and face the world if they do not die in the growing.

The landlord who owns a big tenement on Batavia street has had put up a sign saying: "No ball playing or other games

Great Drinkers of Rum.

etuation of the practice on shipbourd, I

to the height to which it was for n -1.

raised. I suppose the very biggest dr 1.

on record is that related by Damp

ship one Captain Rawlins, the comman-

wih a Mr. John Hooker. They wer

asked into the cabin to drink, and a bowl

was made containing six quarts. "Mr.

Hooker being drunk to by Captain Raw-

lins, who pledged Captain Hudswell, and,

having the bowl in his hand, said that he

was under an oath to drink but three

draughts of strong liquor a day, and put-

ting the bowl to his head, turned it off at

one draught, and so making himself

drunk, disappointed us of our expecta-

tions until we had made another bowl.'

Twelve pints to a swallow, without a

sigh between ! But then hard drinking

was the custom, not on the privateers

only, but of the whole seafaring races of

early times. They were educated to it

by liberal doses of grog. The allowance

sometimes rose to a pint of rum per man

In the French, Spanish and Portuguese ships, and very often in the Dutch, the

sailors' courage before an action was

nearly invariably helped with jacks of

brandy, and the doses were repeated

while the fight proceeded, a bumper

being handed between the guns. The

men, fren ied by drink, would mix gun-

powder with the spirits, supposing that

thus prepared, there was no better liquor

for heroes. I think it need not be doubted that more actions were lost than gained by this custom. How

should a drunken gunner aim his piece 1

And what mischief (save to one another

could a mob of inebriated small-arms

men do in the tops or along the quarter-

able to swallow six quarts at a draught,

they had customs besides that of drinkin;

which must have tended to make them

desperately hardy-seasoned men. It was

their practice to keep their ships clear, so

that the deck was the only bed they had

to lie upon. No hammocke were allowed

no chairs or tables ; they took their meals

upon the deck and lay upon it, preserving.

in this direction, the old tradition of the

buccaneers, who denied themselves

every imaginable comfort and conven-

ience, that they might never be mistaken

for anything else than the savage beasts

FASHION NOTES.

DRESSES of white Irish linen are made

up with belted blouse waists and trimmed

with dark blue dungaree bands, on which

Inisi linen dresses are used for yacht-

ing and tennis and are commended for

their coolness. The dungaree with which

they are trimmed is an English fabric of

ANOTHER attractive costume is made

up of picot edged ribbon and plat Valen-

siennes lace. The entire draperies,

are rows of white linen braid.

twilled cotton very finely woven.

But if privateersmen could be found

a day.

deck 1

they were.

The First Thing to be Decided When Getting a Wig-Ventilation-Making the Jack's, says a writer in the London 1'de-Measurements-A Realistic Effect-Wigs zraph. But, even thou th the econo pier for Women. principles of owners had sufferen our

SOMETHING ABOUT WIGS.

The Different Sorts There are, and

What They Usually Cost.

There is a great deal more to a wig than appears to the untutored mind even of a bald man. There are ready made and made to order wigs of almost as many shades and styles as there are bald men to wear them. The prices vary from a three dollar cheap mat of hair to hide a coming bald spot to beautiful combinations that cost hundreds of dollars. The first thing to be done in getting a wig is to decide how much you want to pay. An ordinary plain weft wig, as it is called, costs \$15, unless the bald headed man wants a gray one, which will cost \$5 more. This wig will cover a bald head as well as a \$50 ventilated wig with gauze seams, but the owner of it would not feel as well or look as pretty as he would with a wig with all modern improvements.

After the plain weft wig comes the weft wig with gauze seams. This wig costs \$5 more, and if extra quality hair of fine looking gray or other rare color is wanted its value may be as high as \$30. In a gauze seam wig the parting of the hair is on gauze, and the wig is more deceptive. The gauze shows up white in imitation of the natural scalp. It takes more art to do this, and extra art costs money.

WITH HAIR NET SEAM.

Ambitious bald heads may buy the weit wig with hair net seam. This is an improvement still over the gauze seam, such improvements cost \$5 eachand gray hair extra rates. Wig manufacturers describe this as "the highest perfection yet reached in the wigmaker's art, for it is impossible to distinguish it from the habitual parting, and hence this wig possesses the valuable desideratum of combining naturalness and durability. Wigmakers always spell wig with a big W, and use Latin words in describing it, to show their knowledge of the antiquity and dignity of concealers of baldness.

The ventilated wig, with the hair net seam, is the top notch in wigs, and costs from \$35 up. It is an invention in which proper wig manufacturers take great pride. A special crochet needle has been invented for the making of this wig and the hairs are crochetted in. The wig with hair net seam, ventilation and all, weighs only an ounce and a quarter for moderate sized heads, and an ounce and a half for big heads.

Five measurements are to be made to have a wig a good fit, and if the bald man's head is lopsided, or if the bumps are improperly developed, more measurements will have to be taken. Measurement No. 1 is around the head from the top of the forehead, where the roots of the primeval hair were, down over the cars, and around the base of the skull. The next measurement is from the remnauts of hair roots on the forehead to the base of the head, in a straight line, back over the expance of baldness. The tape line is then to be run from ear to ear over the forenead to fix the longitude, and from ear to ear over the top of the head to make sure of the latitude of the ears. From temple to temple around the back of the head fixes the dimensions of the rear forehead. With all these full in-

SIX QUARTS AT A DRAUGHT. KING KALAKAUA'S PALACE. The Mighty Deed of a Yankee Skipper-

How He and Queen Kap'olani Live in Their Hawaiian Home.

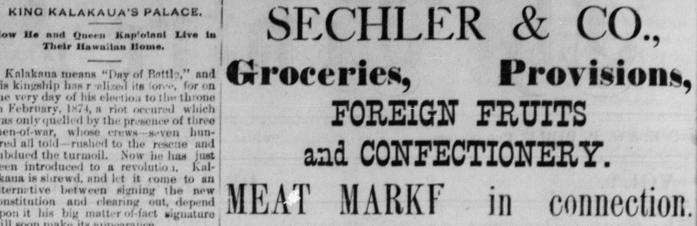
Drinking is a sea custom not yet dead -at least if it is dead, the fault is not his kingship has r alized its force, for on the very day of his election to the throne in February, 1874, a riot occured which was only quelled by the presence of three men-of-war, whose crews-seven hun-dred all told-rushed to the rescue and ies ion whether the most bibulo to of the present race of sailors could carry it subdued the turmoil. Now he has just been introduced to a revolution. Kalakaua is shrewd, and let it come to an alternative between signing the new He relates that there came on board is constitution and clearing out, depend upon it his big matter of-fact signature der of a small New England vessel, along will soon make its appearance.

In so petty a kingdom one would hardly look for so spacious a royal residence as the Iolani Palace. By the way, there is no unnecessary modesty about the Si EUP! Good bargains in all grades. Hawaiians in their selection of names, as "Iolani" means "Palace of Heaven," and if mortal magnificence is synonymous with paradisacal beauty, certainly the appellation is deserved. How proud Kalakaua must have felt four years ago TOBACCOS .- All the new and desirable brands. when he left the little one-story building, built of coral, that had so long done duty as a royal home, and was installed in the splendid edifice that now graces Hono-

The foundation stone of Iolani Palace was laid with full Masonic ceremonios (Kalakaua being a prominent Mason) on Queen Kapiolani's birthday, the last day in the year 1879. It stands on an im mense block, close to the heart of the city, bounded by King, Richard and Likelike streets and Palace walk. The palace itself covers an area of 140x120 feet, being thus nearly square. It consists of two stories and a basement. It has a large central tower and a smaller tower on each of the four corners. From the bas to the top of the central tower it is 84 feet high. The original surmised cost was \$50,000. but by 1880 \$45,000 had been expended and a further appropriation of \$0,000 was asked to complete it. Then its completion was promised for 1881, but at its opening in 1883 the whole. signs by Baker, remodeled by C. J. Wall, and the exterior is elaborately ornamentsurprise.

In all there are forty rooms, and considering that all but those in the basement are seldom used, it will puzzle the reader to imagine what could be arranged in so many apartments. But the Hawaiian Kamechamehas were powerful and had many visitors, besides which Kala kaua himself has been almost around the globe, and the foundation of decorative orders brings about the promulgation of still more decorative gifts, so that Iolani Palece is literally loaded with curiosities, both novel and ornamental.

The front or state entrance to the palace, which entrance is only used on very special occasions, is on King Street, nearly opposite the Government build-Entering the palace this way, ings. the visitor comes first of all to a very broad hall leading from this entrance, each side of the staircase, and then right through to the back of Palace Walk end of the building. The first room to the right of this hall is the throne room, and here is enough conglomeration of the barbaric and the modern to mystify the beholder. All around the walls are wellexecuted portraits of the former Kings of Hawaii, and at the extreme end of a portrait which both the King and Queen



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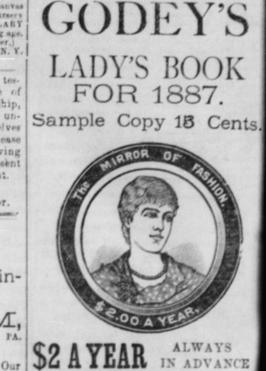
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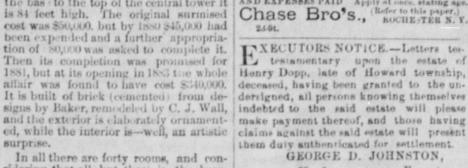
Fashion Notes, at Home and Abros

young housekeepers how to manage t

culinary department with economy

Pomes, ete

and others.



MC

tenement house boy remarked recently: "I'm tired of livin'. There's no place to go; there's no place to play; there's no nse in havin' a holiday, anyway. If you play ball in the park the cop chases you off; if you play ball in the street you get arrested. I'm tired of livin'."-New York World.

The Street Car Conductor Talks.

The callow conductor poked his head into the car and said in a loud, distinct tone, "Fourteenth street station."

"When that young fellow knows his business he'll say, 'Fourteenth street,' commented the veteran of the road, who had just informed the passengers that the street they had reached was "Teenth.'

"Know any funny stories ? See that gentleman in the second seat there? He's a broker, and a great covey for practical jokes. He's getting fat now, and will die of apoplexy one of these days laughing over his own fakes. When he goes from his house or office to take a train, he will walk very leisurely until he is within a few yards of the station, when he will suddenly break into a run and rush up the stairs. If there's one thing more than another that a man hates to miss it is an elevated train, and when the fellows behind him see the broker begin to run, every Tom, Dick and Harry of them within five blocks rushes pellmell to the station. The broker appears to enjoy it. I've heard say that running was good exercise; but is seems to make some men swear a great deal. Haven't they got onto it by this time? Young man, when you have lived as many years in the world as I have, you will find out that nothing that appeals to the gullibility of human nature ever becomes a chestnut.

"Yes, I'm somewhat of a philosopher, but it was the profession that made me so. You will notice that a woman never gets out of this end of the car. It doesn't matter even if she is in the rear seat, when she wants to get out she will push her way right through the car, though it is packed like a sardine box. Is it su-perstition or fashion? Well, that's hard to say. In a horse car she will always walk out the other way, but perhaps in that case she is afraid of the horses." New York Sun.

Strange Wedding Scene in Italy.

The Marquis Cantino, of Italy, recently fell in love with a young English mil-lionaire, Miss Ada Rutland, and arrangements were made for the marriage of the pair. The day came, the guests were all gathered, the clergyman was ready. All at once the bride appeared. A thrill of excitement, mingled with admiration, ran through the party. The white dr. ss wore by the lady was seen to be decor-ated with garlands of white doves too numerous to be counted. The face of the Marquis darkened as he asked: "Where did you get these?"

"Where did you get these " "Ob," was the quick response, "I hit upon this splendid idea myself, and gave instructions to the farmers on my Eng-lish estates to catch all the doves they

could and send them to me." "And you suppose," coldly said the Marquis, "that I can take you to my arms with that murderer's dress about you? Never! I despise you!" Thus speaking the horrified bridegroom darted from the room and took the next train for Paris.

in this yard. No lounging, and nobody restigations must be made as to whether but tenants allowed in the yard." As a "he person's hair was straight or curly, its color, where it was parted, long or short, and thick or thin. Bald headed people usually prefer to have their new hair like their old, but if they are not particular and none of their old hair is eft to betray them, they can change the part and shade and try innovations. It is not good form, however, among the best families of bald heads to wear a curly wig one day and a straight haired wig the next, though the part may be transferred from one side to the other if attention is not called to it.

A REALISTIC EFFECT.

Some bald headed people with con-sciences do not cover all their baldness but leave a little exposed, thereby adding to the realistic effect of their wigs. For such and for the mighty host of partially bald toupees are made. The plain name for toupees is scalp wigs. It is easier to order a toupee than a wig. Here are full directions that people out in the country can take advantage of:

Cut a piece of paper the size of the bald surface on the top of the head, then lay it on this surface and plait the edges flat so that the paper will fit close, and cover the bald part completely, thus giv-ing the exact shape of the head; then draw a line with a lead pencil where you had parted your hair. Now secure the plaits with a needle and thread so that they will not come out; after which you can fold your paper pattern and inclose with sample of hair, together with instructions in envelope, for transmission by post.

Instructions and a check for payment are safe things to send with the measurement. The checks run from \$10 up, according to the size of the bald spot and the hair of the bald man. A toupee can be stuck to the head so it will not fall off or be affected by raising the hat. It should be taken off every night and restuck the next morning. The plain weft toupee costs \$10, the gauze seam \$2 extra, and the ventilated gauze seam \$3 Gray toupees cost extra. Toupees more. with hair net seam and gauze or imitation hair net foundation, which are considered in the manufacturer's catalogues to be "the very acme of perfection in every way," cost \$20. All these wigs and toupees are for

men. For women they cost more, as a woman's wig takes more hair, and the price runs up to anything women want to pay, though the usual prices range from \$10 to \$100. Woman are measured the same as men, and the directions printed above for men will do for women just as well. Women's wigs are in far greater varieties than men's. Besides the full wig and the toupees they have innumera-ble styles of false fronts and half and quarter wigs. The false fronts can be made so elaborate as to comb back on the head and conceal partial baldness .---New York Sun.

Responding to the Appeal.

When Garibaldi had been defeated at Rome he issued his immortal appeal : "Soldiers, I have nothing to offer you but cold and hunger and rags and hardships. Let him who loves his country follow me !" And thousands of the youth of Italy sprang to their feet at that high ap-peal. And will you, the trustees of posterity-will you turn your backs to the appeal of your Saviour Christ 7 I know that you will not. You cannot all be missionaries, but, some of you may be called to that high work, and all of you may help it forward.—Archdeacon Farrar.

waist and sleeves are thus made. The iress is among the gems of the season's imports. The lower skirt is of faille in sea-shell pink ; the ribbon is cream white, as is the lace.

A PRETTY wrap to throw about the shoulders while on the gallery in the evening is a three-cornered piece of China crape, embroidered with a lightrunning vine pattern and deeply fringed. These come in lovely shades of blue, rose, cream, pale-green, poppy-red and corn color.

Some very pretty hats worn at the seashore call to mind the coquettish headdr sses of the Normandy fisher girls. They have very high, narrow, round crowns, which are covered with shirred cream-colored mull. The brim is covered with lace ruttles, and a big ribbon bow is placed upon the front.

BLACK stockings are being somewhat superceded by those which match the color of the costume. A new idea, but not a pretty oue, nor deserving of popularity, is of stockings with front and back of different color. Some are shown with the front of black and the batk of red; others are blue behind and olive in front.

THE belted waist, or "banded bodice," as sailors call it, is in great favor for sum-mer toilets. These have a full straight skirt gathered to a belt and are without drapery. The sash is passed around the waist and tied in long loops and ends. The loops may be flatly folded, or there may be loose opon loops that swing and form the drapery.

WHITE, cream-tinted and yellow sashes are most used, though shades of tilleul and lettuce green are still liked for black and white lace dresses. Watered ribbons, with picot edges, are the general choice of these sashes. The Pompadour sashes are a novelty, with bands of satin strewed with small flowers of natural colors, alternating with watered silk stripes.

LACE dresses, made of the forty-inch laces, either black or white, are worn with belted waists of China crape and wide sashes. Sometimes the sashes are of the new Roman moire, which comes in such wide widths that the belted waists can alone be made of them and with the lace skirts have a very bright and pretty effect. The broadest sashes worn with these dresses are fourteen inches wide, but those from ten to eleven in width are much more popular.

THE crocheted white laces and Irish point embroidery are very effectively used as a wide border at the front or side band on the skirt, and as a yoke or vest on the waist of cotton sateen dresses in shades of pale gray, heliotrope or the dull pink known as old rose. These bordered skirts are always plain around, not plaited, and for many the velvet border is sufficient without the lace. The same methods of trimming are used with good effect on cotton crepes and other cotton fabrics.

brought to a point in front, outline the basque, and are tied under the postilion, making a very bouffant effect.

have often silently gazed upon. It is an oil painting of Kaahumanu, a wife of Kamehameha the Great, who, after his death, became Prime Minister and was virtually monarch during the short reign of Kamehameha II. Perhaps Kapiolani objects to her name ("Captive of Heav-an") as she looks on this savage dame's determined features and longs to emulate her. But her spouse knows that those despotic times have long since gone by.

Here, also, are the marvellous royal feather robes, the gorgeousness of which no one can imagine. The robe used by Kalakaua, and exhibited in this throne room, is the identical mamo (mantle) worn by the great first Kamchameha. It is eleven feet in width and five feet in length, and made entirely of golden feath-ers from the Oo, or royal bird. Only two feathers are found (one under each wing) on each bird. As it takes a thousand feathers to make an ordinary necklace, what a vast quantity must this robe contain ? And this is not only the collection of a lifetime, but the combination of the hoards of eight or ten successive chiefs. At the opening of Parliament this robe is spread on the throne as symbolical of oyalty, but at other times it is always kept over in the palace, and it is said that Kalakaua was once discovered alone in the throne room with this robe around him, gesticulating and voicing forth vowels to his ancestors, like a child with a new toy.

Kalakaua is now fifty-one years of age and has been drawing \$25,000 a year ever since he started, besides extra money being paid his Queen, his and her staffs and their household expenses. Although the King has an interest in three saloons and has some good property in land, and certainly often helps some of his poor subjects, yet the mass of his wealth goes for the Poi feasts and Hula dances, in which his predecessors also revelled. Even when the white people are now in-vited, the old name of Luaa (native feast) is used and the gyrations of the finger around the calabash of sticky taro form the principal event. Hula dances are even given in the public grounds, but under great restrictions and shorn, in the presence of Europeans, of their dominant features.

See Kalakaua on a state occasion, and, fairly corpulent as he is, he seems hardly to have room to hold his medals and decorations-all one blaze of useless glit-But creep down to the Union Saloon ter. carly some evening. There you will see His Majesty, King Kalakaua, of the Ha-waiian Islands, sitting before a toddy, dressed in an old blue serge suit, with a cheap straw hat on the back of his head, and looking, ah! far happier, after all.

Custer's Last Fight.

History has been corrected somewhat since that dark and bloody page was re-corded, and not the least important is that the Indians outnumbered fully five to one all the white men in the country, including the different commands of Custer, Benteen, Eeno, as well as Gen. Terry's and Gen. Gibbon's commands, then at the forks of the two Horn rivers, on the way up to effect a junction with the Seventh cavalry. Had they only the Seventh cavalry. Had they only known it the savages could have swept everything before them, as they were in superior force, armed with magazine rifles and fighting for their lives, although, as a rule, our North American aboriginess have a wholesome dread ot artillery, of which Gen. Terry had one or to pieces along

time.

pose of her furniture.

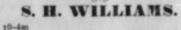
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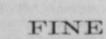
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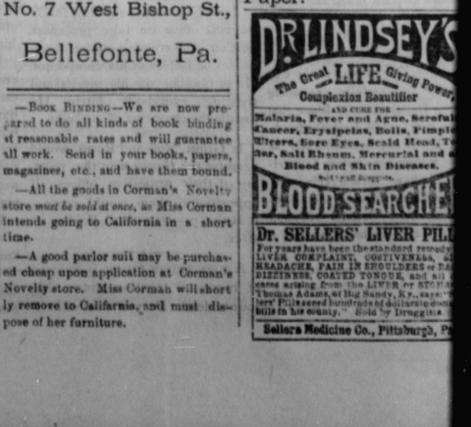
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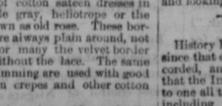
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Fon children's sashes wide surah rib-For children's sashes wide surah rib-bons are imported with diagonal stripes and rows of balls separated by heavild twilled lines. These ite so closely any compactly that they do not easily come untied, and are, therefore, best liked for little people's wear. Madras sashes in rich dull colors are worn with black lace or net-dresses. When they are worn with basques they are folded narrowly, bronght to a point in front, outline the