Something amusing she wanted each day, And thought life was only for pleasure and

play, A fairy god-mother she had-rich and hind-This fairy god-mother she hastened to and. "Dear god-mother," said

The wee lazy maid, "Please give me a ervant to work in my place, Then I shan't forever fail into disgraco."

The fairy god-mother calls quick to appear Ten brisk little dwarfs, wno nimbly draw near. They dress little hristine and comb her soft

Oh! surely no servants could with them compare. The chairs all straight they set, And busily hey net; Dishes they wash and wipe, For play they're always ripe. Needles they quickly thread, Sew for the Ittle maid, Turn pages at her will, And in her copy-book so neatly write, That not a single ink-spot greets the sight.

Oh, what a happy life! Never, I ween, Were hours and days so pleasant to Christine; But ah! might not these useful servants ten Return, some day, to fairy-land again? The moment this idea occured to her, Frightened Christine ran to her god-mother. "I'li tell you what I'll do, child, if you please," Replied the fairy. "All the dwarfs I'll seize, And shut them up within your fingers ten, Ne'er to return to fairy-land again."

Instant the dwarfs obey when she commands, A new life enters into Christine's hands. With eager longing every finger twitches As soon as she a sight of scissors catches.

O'er her sewing she bends, Every hole neatly mends, Dusts the pest furniture, Knits and writes, to-be-sure. Ere the cocks are crowing In the early morning, The breakfast-table sets, The cups and platters gets. Every task she now has to fulfill, Christine performs with industry and skill.

Full well she knows 'tis by the fairy's spell The dwarfs make her small fingers work so well

Make Your Own Sunshine.

Oh, dear it always does rain when I want to go anywhere!" cried little Jennie "It's too bad; now I've got to Moore. stay in-doors all-day, and I know I shall have a wretched day."
"Perhaps so," said Uncle Jack, "but

you need not have a bad day unless you

"How can I help it? I wanted to go to the park and hear the band, and take Fido and play on the grass and have a good time, and pull wild flowers and eat sandwiches under the trees; and now there ain't goin' to be any sunshine at all; and I'll just have to stand here and see it rain, and see the water run off the duck's back all day. "Well, let's make a little sunshine,"

said Uncle Jack. "Make sunshine!" said Jennie, "why, how you do talk;" and she smiled through her tears. "You haven't got a

sunshine factory, have you?" "Well, I am going to start one right off, if you'll be my partner," replied Uncle Jack. "Now, let me give you these rules for making sunshine: First. Don't think of what might have been if

the day had been better. Second, See how many pleasant things there are left to en oy; and, lastly, Do all you can to make other people happy."
"Weli, I'll try the last thing first," and

she went to work to amuse her little brother, Willie, who was crying. By the time she had him riding a chair and laughing, she was laughing too.
"Well," said Uncle Jack, "I see you

are a good sunshine-maker, for you've got about all you and Willie can hold just now. Now, let's try what we can do with the second rule."

"But I haven't anything to enjoy, 'cause all my dolls are old, and my picture books all torn, and"-"Hold," said Uncle Jack; "here's an

old newspaper. Now, let's get some fun out of it." "Fun out of a newspaper! why, how you ta.k

But Uncle Jack showed her how to But Uncle Jack showed her how to make a mask by cutting holes in the paper, and how to cut a whole family of paper doi.s, and how to make pretty things for Willie out of the paper. Then he got out the tea-tray, and showed her how to roll a marble round it.

And so she found many a pleasant amusement, and when bed-time came she kissed Uncle Jack and said:

"Good night, dear Uncle Jack."

"Good night, dear Uncle Jack." "Good-night, little sunshine-maker, said Uncle Jack.

And she dreamed that night that Uncle Jack had built a great house, and put a sign over the door which read;

SUNSHINE FACTORY. UNCLE JACK AND LITTLE JENNIE.

She made Uncle Jack laugh when she told him her dream; but she never forgot what you must remember: A CHEER-FUL HEART MAKES ITS OWN SUNSHINE.

Presence of Mind.

While a clergyman was preaching in a church in Hartford, Connecticut, a few Sundays ago, he felt something craw, ag on he left shoulder. Quickly glancing around, without stopping his tongue, he saw that the object was a big wasp, which seemed bent upon mischief. The which seemed bent upon mischief. The clergyman felt sure that the wasp was preparing to sting him on the neck, be he retained his presence of mind. It was thinking of two things—his line of argument and the wasp. Read in a point in the sermon where it was necessary to be applied to the complete of the point in the sermon where it was new sary to be emphatic, he threw his rearm around to he left shoulder, pluc therefrom the astonished wisp, bluck upon the desk, and slaumed the upon the wasp and desk. The coargation, which knew nothing about the wasp, thought that the sermon was a service of the procedure of the procedure. very good one, as the preacher's pounding of the desk showed that he was in

An Old Fire-Place Game,

An Old Fire-Place Game.

When fire-places were in fashion the girls and boys used to have a game called "Jack's Alive." All the players would kneel around the hearth, and then one would take from the fire a stick of burning wood. He would blow the stick, and pass it to the player by his side, saying, as he did so: "Jack's alive."

The next player would act and speak in like manner. The fun would come in when the fire on the end of the stick would be nearly gone. The player in whose hands Jack should die, or the fire go out, would be oblige to pay a forfeit. Sometimes the forfeit would be to black en his face with the stick,

DEATH BY GUILLOTINE.

The Head and Body Immediately After Decapitation.

The Progress Medical publishes a paper by Drs. Regnard and Loye on the exami-nation of the head and body of a convict immediately after his decapitation by the guillotine.

The prisoner was calm to the last and not pale, even when his neck was fixed ready to receive the fatal knife. Two seconds after decapitation the cheeks were still rosy, the eyes wide open, with moderately dilated pupils, the mouth firmly closed. When a finger was placed ciose to one eye no change of expression took place, but on touching an eve or the tips of the lashes during the first five seconds, the lids closed just as in life. This reflex action could not be excited from the sixth second after decapitation.

The jaws were tightly closed and could not be opened by manual force. No similar contraction could be detected in the trunk or extremities. One minute after death the face began to turn pale, the trunk remained flacid, the carotids continuing to throw out blood remaining in the circularory area. At the end of four minutes the face was quite pale, the upper lids were half closed, the jaws less firmly clenched than before. The knife passed through the lower part of the fourth cervical vertebra.

These researches show that not a trace of consciousness remains two seconds after beheading; that reflex movement of the cornea can be excited for two seconds; that the heart may beat for an hour, the auricles continuing to pulsate alone for over half that period, and that, putting aside the reflex movements of the eyelid. the contraction of the jaws and the jets of blood from the carotids, it seemed in this case as though a corpse had been decapitated, so inert were the remains of the convict. Drs. Regnard and Loye note how calm and free even from physiological death-struggle symptoms is death by the guillotine. There is not von asphyxia.

Japanese Married Women.

There is not a single feature of Japancse woman life but appears most objectionable; and, like the laws affecting women generally, the code of Japanese female etiquette requires radica! revision. Take that nasty practice of blackening the teeth, the sign of a married lady. Of course, there are numbers of late years who have adopted European fastions, wives and daughters mostly of Japanese, who have become imbued with occidental ideas, or of men educated abroad or having traveled in Europe. These have given up the practice, but in the cases of the vast majority of young no sooner does "Mr. Fikovemon ke an offer of marriage-which is done fastening a branch of a particular hrub to the house of her parents-then the damsei, if the gentleman is accepted, becomes entitled to dye her molars and remiers and pluck out her eyebrows. and the compound employed to dye the ceth is a most villainous mixture, often orreding the fips and gums and "makng the gangrened mouth of a Japanese de look like the sepulchre of all

No less objectionable is the custom which compels a young beauty of Figen to dye her lips a furious red, and hide the natural carnation of her cheek benesth a layer of violet paint. It is unnecessary to say that there is much in Japanese etiquette and custom, which is ingrained in the character of the people, and will change only slowly and in the course of many years.

What Key West Looks Like.

The Key has about as much shape as camel, and in a general way lies east and west and contains about six square miles. It is as flat as a shingle, the highest point being about fourteen feet above the mean serieve! To the casual visitors it looks as though the sea, parentarly in a storm, would submerge this ficant rise, but it is a matter of record that it never has done it. The city proper covers watern end of the Key and it was, previous to the great fire of March 30, 1886, very densely settled, and about as un-American looking as could well be imagined, bearing a strong resemblance to a West India The houses are of wood and quite plainty built. There are not more than aix brick buildings. The streets are of very good width, tolerably straight and passebly clean. The roadway is coral rock; there is no soil to speak of; what rock; there is no soil to speak of; what passed for soil is triturated coral, very rich in phosphates and making an excellent fertilizer, but by itself deficient in fat. To garden one must use a pick rather than a hoe. Very few vegetables are grown here and vegetation is continued mainly to cocoanut trees. Here and there can be seen a pine or an Alexander, or a star of India, or a royal poncious, a few mulberry and prickly ash cauc, a few mulberry and prickly ash trees and popenack bushes. Flowers and flowering shrubs grow in abundance,

A Mightier Than Niagara.

As a possible theory of the origin of the Mississipi river, Messrs. Robert Bates and John A. Keyes suggest that its erosion was accomplished by means of a multy cataract which began far down the river near its original mouth, and by gramai ret occasion dug out the valley-ike gor a which is so marked a feature in the differ part of its course, and left the walls on either hand. This view ank and Anthony s Falls the everreding remnants of the on the state additional cataract the world et. The time required

A French Fuel.

us all as helme co'ce dust by at Lyons, France. This is accomplished by mixing each ton of fine coke with by mixing each ton of fine coke with about 200 pounds of coal-tar pitch, and then passing through a compressing trachine. The total cost is \$4 per ton. and the product readily sells for \$5.50 to 50 per ton. The expense for the plant, with a capacity of sixty-five tons daily, was only \$9,000.

A Chinese Industry.

Rev. B. C. Henry states that the fan palm of China grows only in the San Uidistrict, some twenty miles long by ten miles wide. The trees do not yield leaves witable for fans until six years old, but the tallest measure only about twelve feet. From April to November the leaves are cut monthly, from one to three being taken from each plant. From 10,000 to 20,000 people are employed.

What a Comma Did for Geography.

Punctuation is an edged tool, for skilled workmen. We all have heard of the lawyer who, compelled to apologize n open Court for insulting a professional brother, said: "I called him a scoundrel, it is true; and I am sorry far it. He attended personally to getting his apology printed, and next day it appeared in the papers in this shape: "I peared in the papers in this shape: called him a scoundrel; it is true, and if am sorry for it."

The following very curious case of far-reaching results from defective punctua-tion is vouched for by the Royal Geographical Society:

"Manchooria is a paradise on the borders of China. Though a luxurious and luxuriant land, it has, however, for years been considered a country of ice and snow, and all because its great mountain is misspelt 'Cha'ng-pai-shan for Ch'ang-pai-shan.' The latter is its real name, and means 'the long white mountain'the white pumice-stone being referred to. Chaing, however, means 'perpetual' and misplacing the comma, both Chinese and European Geographers concluded that a land with a 'perpetual white mountain' must be cold and sterile. So they brought the top of the mountain above the snow-line, and gave out to the world that this 'Garden of Eden' was another Ireland. Such it has been held for

Balloons in High Altitudes.

The recent attempt made by some French a ronauts to reach a great height above the earth has not been productive of any particular scientific results. The balloon in which the ascent was made reached an altitude of over 20,000 feet without the occupants of the car experiencing any ill effects, except a tendency to faintness on the part of one of them. When about 12 years ago a similar attempt was made, and the height of 25,000 feet was reached, it was with fatal results to three out of the four a ronautes. The success of the present experiment is explained by the allegation that the difficulties due to the rarefaction of the atmosphere only begin at an altitude of 23,0.0 to 24,0.0 feet. This view seems supported by the fact that in the Him-alays and the Andes heights of about 20,000 feet have been on several occasions reached without any inconvenience. In such cases, however, the ascent has al-ways been gradual. The hil effects experienced in balloons are possibly due to the suddenness of the change.—London Spectator.

An Opera Bell.

A new operatic representation in Paris introduces a deep tolling which could ordinarily be given only with a church bell weighing 15,000 pounds. The pro-duction of this deep tone with available apparatus, has been the subject of much study and experiment, and the problem has been finally solved by Mr. Sax, of saxophone and saxborn fame. This he has done with a bell of peculiar form weighing only fifteen pounds. It consists of a sheet of brass rolled into the shape of a cornet, soldered, and then hammered into superposed inflations, that finally give the whole a paracolic form. The timbre, pitch and intensity of the sound yielded vary according to the number, form and arrangement of the inflations. In the tolling, the vibrations are prolonged by means of two saxhorns and a small bell sounding two octaves higher, and the result is impressive. tell what had happened.

This is one of the many modern applications of science to stage effects.

Overwork of the Brain.

There is as much danger of hurting the brain by idleness as by overwork. According to a writer, Dr. Farquharson argues that intellectual power is lessened by the listlessness in which the weil-todo classes generally spend their lives. Under such conditions the brain gradually loses its health, and, although equal to the demands of a routine existence, is unable to withstand the strain of sudden emergency. So, when a load of work is unexpectedly thrown on it in its unprepared state, the worst consequences of what may be called overwork show themselves. Similarly a man accustomed to sedentary pursuits is liable to be physically injured by taking suddenly too violent exercise. Dr. Farquharson turther says that so long as a brainworker can sleep well, eat well, and take a fair proportion of out-door exercise he is safe to keep on. When any of these conditions fail it is time to cry a halt.

To Render Linen and Cotton Tissues Water.

A German paper recommends casein and alumina as the best means to make linen and calico impermeable. Eight pounds of casein is stirred up in fittytwo and a half pints of water, and two and a quarter ounces of slaked lime is added; four pounds of neutral soap is dissolved at the same time in forty-two pints of water, and mixed with the casein solution. The articles are to be immersed in this solution, pressed, or wrung out and afterwards brought into a warm solution of acetate of aiumina, the temperature of which is about fifty to sixty degrees centigrade, and is intended for making the casein insoluble. The articles are finally placed for a very short time in nearly boiling water, and then dried.

A New Source of Carbon.

It is stated that an excellent carbon for electrical purposes can be obtained from sea- weeds. After thorough washfrom sea-weeds. After thorough washing in hot water, the material is dried, and is then carbonised in closed retorts in the usual manner. The resulting product is treated with dilute acid and dried. It is then said to be a perfectly pure form of carbon in soft masses or tween the fingers, and, after being ground, nia. s an e. ellent raw material for the various purposes for which carbon is applied.

Brain-Growth in Infancy.

A striking fact deduced from observa-A striking fact deduced from observa-tions recorded by the late Dr. Parrott is the rapid growth of the brain in the first half-year of life, as compared with the increase in height, and the growth of other organs. Taking the total growth between birth and six years of age as 100, the weight of the heart increases 11.43 in girls and 11.88 in boys during their first six months of life; the height increases 20.8 in girls and 11.4 in boys increases 20.8 in girls and 11.4 in boys while the weight of brain increases 27.41 in girls and 23.51 in boys.

-Children are very nice observers, and they in olden perceive your slightest defects. In general, those who govern children forgive nothing in them, but everything in themselves.

Ine tenost in the Garret.

When I was a boy, I lived with a man by the name of Clark, o a large farm, in the State of New York. I was at that time at out sixteen years old, but I was stout, strong and hearts and was able to do nearly a man's work; consequently. with my assistance, Ar. Clark managed to keep his tarm of fifty acres under tine cu tivation.

each season, and when it was husked out in the tall, the forn-crib could not contain it all, and a gool portion of it was, therefore, stowed away in the garret of

We used to husk it in bushel-baskets, and, es the barn was only a few paces from the house, it fell to my lot to carry them up to the carret and empty them as soon as they were filled.

One night we were all in the barn, as usual, husking on the ears. When the baskets were full. I shouldered one and started for the garret. I entered the house, p ssed hrough the dining-room. and so on to the stairs leading to the upper floor.

the ghost-stories I had ever listened to flashed across my mind. I must confess hat although I was a

large boy I was thoroughly frightened, and if there had been any way for me to avoid going up into the garret I would

me a severe lecturing should I return to the barn without emptying the basket, so after hesitating a moment or so, I started up the stairs.
When I arrived at the top, I was root-

actually raised my hat from my head. Directly in the centre of the floor stood a large, white object, upon which my eyes had become riveted the instant I reached the top of the stairs and looked around the garret. By the paie rays of the moon, which

was shining through the two windows, I could see that the figure was standing just in front of the pile of corn, and before I could empty the basket I would have to pass by it.

While I thus stood gazing at the apparition, it suddenly, as I supposed, began moving toward the opposite side of the loft. This movement on the part of the ghost created a strange feeling within me. I became reckless and fearless; or, in other words, fear gave me cour-

i placed the basket on the floor and started in pursuit. As I advanced, the ghost seemed to recede, but at last, however, I succeeded in getting so near to it

I therefore threw all the strength I could summon into my right arm and struck out at its back. The next moment I was utterly unable to tell whether I was standing on my feet or my head. My fist 1.ad come in sound contact with a large oak post which had been placed in the centre of the floor for some purpose or other when the house was built, and over which Mrs. Clark had thrown a ped sheet.

ooked at my knuck es and found them bruised and bleeding, while my whole arm pained sharply in sympathy with

and so I emptied the corn and returned to the barn, where I was compelled to

roariously as I related the story, and for Are prepared to any days afterwards I was teased unmercifully about the ghost in the garret.

Facts About Ball-Playing.

mentions the fact that hand-ball was played during the siege of Troy. One of Homer's poems contains the following

Their shining veils unbound; along the skies, Tost and retost, the ball incessant flies,

An old writer says of Saint Cuthbert: 'He pleyde atte balle with the children that his fellowese were." In the year 1508, the poet Barclay wrote: The sturdie ploughman, lustie, strong and bold.

King James put a stop to ball-playing because it caused so many accidents. Footballs were made in those days of blown bladders covered with leather. Bat and ball was then called "goff." In playing goff, the ball was of leather, and the Romans filled it with feathers. In the time of Edward the Third, curved bats were used. Such bats were called "bandies." Straight bats came into use in England about the year 1300.

The English sparrow is a bird that is much disliked by some persons, but he is occasionally seen to have a good deal of sound sense, if not the actual gift of reason. In Boston, the other day, a member of the tribe was noticed in the act of working out what seemed to be a difficult problem. He found in the street a strip of cotton-cloth an inch wide and about half a yard long. He caught up the end in his beak and tried to fly a way with the prize, but the cloth interfered with the action of his wings and brought with the sction of his wings and brought him tumbling to the ground. He attempted the feat five or six times, and upon every occasion failed. Then he dropped the piece of cloth and devoted himself to a moment of reflection. An idea seemed to strike him. He rolled the cloth into a convenient wad, took it in his beak in such a way that no ends escaped, and then flew easily to his nest escaped, and then flew easily to his nest with the compact bundle. There was some lively chattering by his mate over his success.

A Pleasant Parlor Pastime,

We generally raised a large crop of corn

As I s t my foot upon the bottom step. it suddenly o curred to me that I was all a one in the house, and instantly all

have done so.
But I knew that Mr. Clark would give

ed to the spot with terror, and my hair

that I could hit it with my fist.

As soon as I recovered my senses, I

Just then I heard Clark calling to me,

Mr. Clark and his wife laughed up-

Ball-playing is naturally one of the oldest games in the world. The historian Herodotus says that the Lydians invented a game of ball, and Homer

O'er the green mead the sporting virgins play.

This shows that girls as well as boys liked the game in those ancient days. Both sexes also played ball in England.

Overcometh the winter with driving the foote-

Forgetting labor and many a grievous fall.

A Clever Sparrow.

It has been said that few persons have

It has been said that few persons have similar ideas of the apparent size of a distant object. If a party look at the full moon together, one will say that the moon seems about as big as a gold eagle; another that she appears to be about the size of a silver dollar; a third that she is as large as a cheese, and so on. The same inability to measure correctly with the eye gives occasion for a pleasant parlor pastime. Let every one mark upon the back of a chair, or some other object, his or her idea of the height of an ordinary silk hat. Then let the hat be brought in and the actual height compared with the mental measurements. It will be found generally that the height marked is high enough for a hat and a half, or two hats.

SECHLER & CO., Groceries, **Provisions** FOREIN FRUITS and CONFECTIONERY.

MARKET connection.

83 BUPS. Good bargains in all grades.

M Abbi .- Finest New Orleans at 80c per gallon. COFFET Fine assortment of Coffees, both green and roasted. Our roasted Coffees are always fresh.

TOBACCOS .- All the new and desirable brands CIGARS.—Special attention given to our cigar trade.
We try to sell the best 2 for 5c and 5c cigars in

TEAS.—Young Hyson, 60c, 80c, \$1 per pound. Imperial, 60c, 80c, \$1 per pound. Gunpowder, 60c, 80c, \$1 per pound. Mixed green and black, 60c, 80c, \$1 per pound. A very fine uncolored Japan tea. Also, a good bargainin Young

CHEESE .- Finest full cream cheese at 16c per pound,

Hyson at 46c per pound.

VINEGAR.—Pure old cider vinegar made from white cider. One gallen of this goods is worth mere than two gallons of common vinegar.

ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bised and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swatze's Outstment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWATNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. Nwatze's Outstment can be obtained of druggists.

WILLIAMS'

Wall Paper and Win-

dow Shades.

EMPORIUM,

NO. 46, HIGH STREET BELLEFONTE, PA.

We are now ready for spring trade. Our

line is now full and complete; choice

goods of all grades from 10c. to \$3 50

BROWN BACK 10c; PATENT BACK

12c; WHITE &BACKS 15c; SATINS

20c; MICAS 30c;

EMBOSSED GOLDS from 60 to 90c

HAND PRINTS and VELOURS.

from \$1.00 to \$3.50

---()0()-----

A FULL LINE OF

FIXTURES

Can put them up at short notice.

----()0()-----

We also have good paper hangers, ceiling decorators

and house painters.

---()0()----

Have telephone connection

Please drop in and see our line, or call us and we will

come to see you and bring samples.

S. H. WILLIAMS.

W.R.CAMP

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE

FURNITURE,

UNDERTAKING

and Embalming

No. 7 West Bishop St.,

Bellefonte, P

FITS, EPILEPSY or

SPECIALTY

SHADES

AND

BRONZES from 40 to 50 cts;

WINDOW

ader: lowest prices.

All other strongware, In affective of all the desirable shape best quality of Akroh ware. This is the most said factory goods in the market.

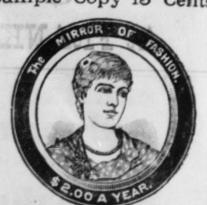
FOREIGN FRUITS.—Oranges as freshest goods to be had. We buy the best and juciest lemons we can find. They are better an cheaper than the very low priced goods.

FRUIT JARS.—We have the new lightning fruit ja and Mason's porcelain-lined and glass top jars. The lightning jar is far ahead of anything yet known It is a little higher is price than the Mason jar, but it is worth more than the difference in price. Buy the lightning jar and you will not regret it. We have them in pints, quarts and half gallons.

MEATS.—Fine sugar-cured Hams. Shoulders, Break fast Bacon, and dried Beef. Naked and canvasse Weguaranies every piece of meat we sell,

OUR MEAT MARKET.—We have fifty fine lambs dress for our market as wanted. We give specia attention to getting fine lambs and always try to have a fine flock sheed. Our customers can depend on getting nice lamb stall times.

LADY'S BOOK FOR 1887.



Terms to Clubs.

2 Copies.....\$8 59 3 Copies. 4.50 5 Copies..... 7.75 For list of Premiums and terms to larger

mitted by press and people to be superior to any ladies' magazine in America, hav-

ably edited. The literary features are: Novelettes, Short Stories, Charades,

Pomes, etc. Among the popular authors who will contribute to Goder, are; J. V. Phich.

Engravings appear in every number, of subjects by well-known artists, and produced by the newes, processes. In its Colored Fashions Goder's leads in colors

features of this magazine : each subscriber being allowed to select their own pattern every month, en item alone more than subscription price.

how garments can be renovated and made over by the patterns given. Practically hints for the household show

young housekeepers how to manage the culinary department with economy and skill.

The Colored and Black Work 'Designs give all the newest ideas for fancy work, The Cooking Recipes are under the contro of an experienced housekeeper.

CLUB RAISER'S PREMIUMS. GGY'S has arranged to give elegan Silves Plated Ware of superior makers a premiums, the value of which in some in

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, Philadelphia, Pa. In Club with this paper, GODEY'S and The Centre Democrat. Price \$2.73, which should be sent to the office of this



PARKE SECHLER & CO. Bush House Block, Belletonte, Pa. HI

ing me

tional .

per to

edisok

em by

chan

puritie

T MAG

thful

mor

orga te, wh

rvice th

m te i

mala

e orb

highly

-Boos

red to

TORE M

work.

gazin

Rates

GODEY'S

Sample Copy 18 Cents.



Beautiful Premiums to every Subscriber. Extra Premiums to Club Raisers

clubs; send for Sample Copy, which will give you full information. GODEY'S, at the present time is, ad-

ing the greatest variety of departments,

are, Miss Emily Reed, John Churchill, William Miller Butler, Emily Lennox and others.

and styles. Both modistes and home dressmakers accord them the foremost position. Paper Pattern are one of the important

Practical Hints upon Dressmakink show

Fashion Notes, at Home and Abroad delight every lady's heart.

The Architectural Department is o practical utility, caseful estimates being given with each plan.

stances reaches over \$25 for one premiem-Send 15c, for Sample copy which contain I'ustrated Premiums with full particu ars and terms.