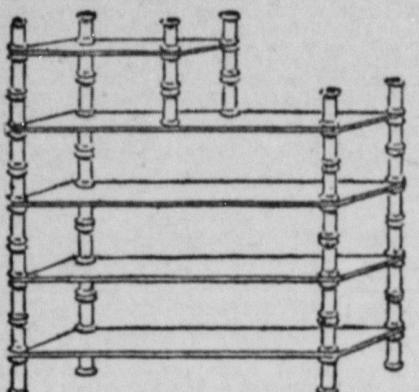


FOR YOUNG FOLKS

A DOLL'S BOOKCASE.

You Can Make It Strong Enough to Hold Your Own Books. Either a boy or a girl can make a cunning little bookcase like the one shown in the accompanying illustration...

Save your spoons and get all you can from obliging neighbors and aunts who would be glad to have their empty spoons taken out of their way. Select spoons all of one size and with good glue or cement fasten the spoons one on top of the other to form the uprights of the bookcase...



A DOLL'S BOOKCASE.

spoons are a dark wood nearly the shade of the shelves, and the whole case is varnished over. The bookcase may be made large enough to hold your sister's little library, and the shelves may be made of any pretty wood, such as is especially used in fret saw work...

Air and Water Test.

Fill a glass with water and, without removing it from the vessel in which you filled it, stand it upside down under the water until you are ready to use it. Now take an empty glass and turn this directly mouth downward into the same vessel of water, and no matter how hard you press it downward no water will flow into it, for it is not really empty, as you at first supposed. It is filled with air, which takes up room, and this must flow out before water can enter it...

The Toilet of Little Ants.

A naturalist has been making observations on the toilet of certain ants and has discovered that each insect goes through most elaborate ablutions. They are not only performed by herself, but by another, who acts for the time as lady's maid. The assistant starts by washing the face of her companion and then goes over the whole body. The attitude of the ant that is being washed is one of intense satisfaction...

A Dodge With a Dime.

Undertake to make a coin fly out of a wineglass without touching either. Place a dime at the bottom of a wineglass and fit a larger coin, such as a half dollar, about a quarter of an inch from the top, making a lid. Now blow sharply on one side of the lid. This will turn to a vertical position, and the force of the air passing underneath the larger coin will drive the dime out at the other side.

A Rude Lake.

A little Chicago girl while walking on the shore with her father felt her foot wet and looking down saw that a little ripple had crept up near where they were walking. "Oh, papa," she cried, "the lake stepped on my toe!"

When I'm a Man.

When I grow into a great big man And buy what I want to wear, I'm going to have trousers a mile or two long And never will brush my hair. I'll buy a silk hat, with a very tall crown, And carry a gold headed cane. I'll not wear a necktie; it takes so much time To untie it and tie it again. I'm going to eat candy whenever I please And play on the street till it's dark. With peanuts my pockets will always be stuffed, Oh, say, won't I just have a lark!

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The Juice of a lemon squeezed into a sponge will cleanse and sweeten it. White paint when dirty should be washed in milk. Colored paints may also be treated in the same way. Kerosene will brighten brass better than most of the pastes and powders specially recommended for the purpose.

Roaches have a great objection to unslacked lime, and a few pieces of this placed in their haunts will generally keep them away. In studying to obtain the effect of space in small rooms it is a good plan to cover the walls of two rooms to match. This gives a greater feeling of space.

A woman who knows—at least she ought to, as she demonstrated the fact—says that a generous handful of salt thrown on a gasoline stove in flames will extinguish the fire. To remove marking ink from linen paint the mark with a solution of potassium applied with a camel's hair brush. As soon as the ink disappears the linen should be well rinsed in cold water.

Household Economy.

The highest priced food is not always the best from a nutritive standpoint, for a quart of oysters at 50 cents contains little more nutriment than a quart of milk at 5 cents.

To be well served serve yourself—that is, visit the markets in person and learn where the best goods can be obtained for the least money. Certain supplies which are essential to every household, such as sugar, flour, rice, fuel, and so on, fluctuate slightly from month to month, but the little gastronomic surprises which lend variety to our bill of fare and make our food appetizing are variable in price and often obtainable only by the buyer who goes in person.

It is well to have one grocer in whom one has full confidence from whom to purchase most things. Yet, after all, one pays for the privilege, for a trip down Grocer street will often reveal a considerable difference even in the price of so called "constants."

The Smart Girl.

To the city or country girl who wishes to acquire the trademarks of the really smart girl the best advice to offer is this: "Study yourself and watch every well bred woman you meet."

The really smart girl is chic, but never loud in her dressing. She is well groomed, but always natural; she keeps in touch with the prevailing modes, but is never a slave to fashion, and by little tricks of carriage and bearing, distinctive mannerisms which are never eccentric and the careful selection of accessories for her costume shall you know her.

She is the girl who studies herself first and the fashion plates afterward. She selects frocks that suit her, but never forces herself into gowns that are unbecoming solely because some thoughtless modiste assures her that such and such styles are "good" for this season.—Washington Star.

Teach Children to Be Cheerful.

Children should be encouraged to cultivate cheerfulness in order that their minds and bodies develop in healthfulness and beauty. A child brought up amid cheerless dispositions will be prone to imitate them, while the child cultivated in an atmosphere of home sunshine will naturally reflect many happy, lovable qualities. Teach the child by your own example rather than precept the charm that lies in happy smiles and the sweetness that rests in kind words if you want him to grow up with beautiful characteristic traits. Beautiful examples of cheerfulness are about the rarest things in life, although they are the most necessary for human welfare. People are so wrapped up in themselves they forget to cultivate the lovely qualities of unselfishness which bear the fragrant blossoms of happiness. What we want is more self worthiness and less self sordidness.

Company Manners.

Company manners belong to the vulgar. "We can act as we please among ourselves," says a child, "but when company comes we must be very nice or we will catch it when they are gone!" The superficiality of company manners makes them easily detected. Unconsciously they will prove themselves a mask trying to cover a lack of real refinement. When each member of the household is expected to say "please" in asking something and a gracious "Thank you!" for little favors, when they do not forget to say a kindly "Good night!" and a pleasant "Good morning!" they will have no difficulty in acquiring gentle manners that will stamp them as truly well bred. Where good home training is lacking there will be found those traces of discord which make the character inharmonious and insufficiently built.

Face and Throat.

Six drops of olive oil used every third night to massage the lower face and throat will long keep off the first throat and chin wrinkles that all women dread. Use the tips of the fingers and stroke the oil in gently, yet firmly. Leave it on over night, washing it off in the morning with hot water and without soap. If it is found that every third night keeps the skin a bit too oily the interval may be a little lengthened.

Oatmeal Bags.

To prepare oatmeal bags to use in the bath water make several little bags of cheesecloth and put in each about two tablespoonsful of oatmeal. Throw one of these bags into the wash basin, and when the water becomes milky by squeezing the bag use it for both face and hands. The same bag may be used three or four times.



THE PUZZLER

No. 421.—Word Building. 1. A well known preposition spelled with two letters. 2. A large vessel for holding liquor. 3. Very great in size or importance. 4. A narrow piece of timber from which casks are made. 5. To perish from want. 6. A time of ingathering.

No. 422.—Decapitations. Just a couple behead. Without exaggeration; 'Twill give you instead. A complete generation. Behold once again, And my puzzle is done. When you find there remains Just a unit of one.

No. 423.—Proper Name Puzzle. 1. Add four letters to a girl's name and make fitted for. 2. Add seven letters to a boy's name and make dropped out. 3. Add two letters to a boy's name and make regal. 4. Add one letter to a girl's name and form a beautiful substance growing in the sea. 5. Add two letters to a girl's name and make to avoid.

No. 424.—Enigma. A woven web of little fame. Four letters constitute my name. Cut off my head, and you will see A thing not much unlike to thee. Behold once again, And my puzzle is done. You'll have a knock upon the head. Transpose my headless trunk, and you A humble, pretty flower will view.

No. 425.—A Trip. Starting from a capital city of Europe, we go next to one of the United States; thence to the chief city of Syria, one of the most ancient cities in the world; thence to a parish and village in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland; thence to one of the great lakes of our own land, where we stop.

The second word begins with the same two letters which end the first word; the third begins with the same two which end the second, and so on.

No. 426.—A Well Known Proverb.



No. 427.—Charade. My first pours out at early tea; My last is anything you please; My whole the cause of much disease.

No. 428.—Additions. [Example: Add one to a shallow dish and make an ache. Answer—Pa-l-n.] 1. Add fifty to combat and make a hasty departure. 2. Add five to recline and make wide awake. 3. Add 100 to repose and make the summit. 4. Add fifty to good will and make taste. 5. Add 500 to a pronoun and make a drove. 6. Add 1,000 to a song and make fashion. 7. Add 500 to none and make to bow the head.

No. 429.—What River?

What river in Europe is in plural? What river in Asia is a color? What river in South America is a warrior? What river in Australia is a pet? What river in the United States is a reptile?

No. 430.—A List of Inns.

The inn that is revenue. The inn that is incommensurate. The inn that is unfit. The inn that is cold. The inn that is beyond comparison. The inn that is variable. The inn that is poor. The inn that is empty.

Properly Reticent.

Mother (horrified)—Oh, Tommy, what will your father say when he sees that you have smashed his shaving mug and broken the front gate? Tommy—Well, mamma, I don't think I would like to repeat it before you.

He Could Not Tell a Lie.

Little Tommy was stealing jam; He couldn't deny the fact. For his mother happened to catch him Red handed in the act.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 421.—Diamond: 1. N. 2. Dew. 3. Dewey. 4. New Year. 5. Needy. 6. Yay (yam). 7. R. No. 422.—Bits of Bacon: 1. Lord, what foists these mortals be! 2. All that glisters is not gold. No. 423.—Diagonal: Holiday. 1. H-orizon. 2. S-O-reery. 3. So-L-uble. 4. Var-I-ety. 5. King-D-om. 6. Jour-n-A-l. 7. Victor-Y. No. 424.—Charade: Hand-ied (handled). No. 425.—Double Acrostic: Primals—Candlelight. Finals—Electricity. 1. Crane. 2. Angel. 3. Noble. 4. Doric. 5. Limit. 6. Ember. 7. Lippi. 8. Ionic. 9. Genil. 10. Heart. 11. Truly. No. 426.—Word Square: 1. Grate. 2. Raven. 3. Avert. 4. Terse. 5. Enter. No. 427.—Arithmetical Puzzle: A \$4,000; B \$3,000; C \$5,000. No. 428.—Central Deletions: House, rose. Paste, pate. Hoist, host.

LETTER FROM OKLAHOMA.

DEAR FRIEND:—Thinking that perhaps a few words from this new country would be interesting to some of the people of the East, especially of central Pennsylvania, I will try to give you a brief description of my trip; and a few things which I have seen and heard since I have been in the Territory.

I left Hubbersburg, Pennsylvania, on the morning of the 15th of Dec. 1902. Most of the homes throughout the West are one-story and one and one-half stories high. The farmers of the East generally have nice homes; but those of the West care for land, and do not care for a good home. Of course you will find some very nice homes out here too. While passing through some of the cities of Ohio, I noticed several manufacturing establishments which are well represented in Pennsylvania, in the way of farm implements. I arrived in Indianapolis about 2:30 p. m. Tuesday, where I remained until 6:50 a. m. Wednesday. While in this city I passed through the State House and Court House, was in some of the largest stores of the city and saw the soldiers' and sailors' monument, which is one of the finest that has ever been constructed. I left Indianapolis at the time above mentioned and arrived in St. Louis, Mo., one hour late. I at once boarded the "Meteor" on the Santa Fe line for Sapulpa. As we passed through the southeastern part of Missouri where it is very mountainous, I did not get to see very much good farming land. We reached Sapulpa, Ind. Ter., about 5:00 a. m. Thursday, where I changed cars for Oklahoma City. After it was broad daylight we passed through a field of cotton, which resembled very much the picture I had seen in the old geographies; but the negroes who were picking in the picture, were still in bed. As we came near Oklahoma City, I noticed that wheat was raised in abundance. Corn, wheat, and cotton do very good in this country. A gentleman told me a few days ago the average was about twenty or twenty-five bushels to the acre; although there have been forty-five bushels produced from one acre. This man was leasing Indian lands, therefore I took his words as gospel. The greater part of the soil that has been cultivated proves to be very fertile, causing good farm land, near market, to sell as high as \$100 per acre.

Of course Oklahoma has its faults as well as any other state in the Union, but no one would care to see a more beautiful section of land than can be found between Geary and Darlington, along the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad. This land contains some very nice wheat fields where cattle graze. This is one advantage the farmer has. He pastures his wheat field in the fall of the year, thus requiring him to feed only a short time during the winter season. The sheep feed all winter in the field with little or no grain. There are about 200 varieties of grasses grown, which makes it very good for grazing purposes. Then there is a little quadruped called the prairie dog, which is very hard on grass, as it takes it out by the roots. This dog is about the size of a rat. They are, in nature, similar to a chipmunk. As they are so destructible they are being killed off very fast. Quail are very plenty around here owing, I suppose, to the very moderate weather. A young Indian came in the other day with five, telling me that he had shot them with a single load. I did not believe him until a second George Washington told me that he had already shot eleven in one shot. They are as plenty as sparrows in the East.

It seems very strange for one who has been accustomed to a thickly populated country, to travel over this prairie and see four small houses, about 14x26, which is considered large, to every square mile. The people who live in these houses are just as happy as if they lived in a palace. This country has been settled by people who take great interest in education. This can be shown by the wonderful progress made. There are 130 teachers in Washita county this year, which is an increase of 41 in one year, as 89 was last year's number. At first they used dug-outs for school houses. It is doubtful whether some people would use these for apple holes; yet these boys and girls will come for miles to get an education.

While coming from Weatherford to Colony, I passed a dug-out school house at noon, there were at least twenty scholars outside. Some were perched on the roof, others were sitting on the end of a log which projected from the end of the dug out, while the rest were slowly walking down into the doorway where the teacher, and old lady, was ringing the bell. This is the only schoolhouse of its kind in Washita county; the rest have been replaced by good frame and stone buildings.

One of the most prosperous schools of this country is the Seger Indian Training school, at Colony, Oklahoma. This school was founded Jan. 11, 1895, when John H. Seger, the founder and present Superintendent, brought a lot of Indians over here from Darlington, Oklahoma. At this school the children are taught everything that is required for them to make a good honest living, such as farming, gardening, smithing, and everything that belongs to the farmer, to the boys; while the girls are taught cooking, house keeping, nursing, and everything a house keeper should know. The school build-

ing is one of the finest in the Indian service, built of brick and stone, and heated by steam. The children are all taught English and the other common branches, and have a fine library from which they can select the best books of the day to read. This is a very good way to educate the Indian. Were you to come to the top of the last hill before reaching Colony, the first thing of importance you would notice perhaps, would be about seventy-five wigwams in which live the parents of most of the children of this school. The children are, at times, allowed to go to the camp to their parents, which is a very good rule. This teaches the older ones who have never been in school, the manners and customs of the English people. I have met several Indians who have gone to school at Carlisle, Pa. While we American people are named after some relation, or noted person, the Indian is named after something peculiar to his person, or some act that had been done by him in youth. For example, Crooked Nose and Creeping Bear are very common names among the Cheyenne and the Arapaho tribes. They sound very queer at first, but you soon become accustomed to them. There is a big Indian here who would rather be called Two Babies than to be called John, for Two Babies is his name. It might be well to say a few words in regard to the wonderful growth of cities and towns of Oklahoma. An employee of this school, told me that ten years ago he stood on the prairie, the site of Oklahoma City, and the next day it was a city of 10,000 inhabitants. Today it is double that number and does a great business, having a street car and paved streets. The same can be said of Guthrie and many others. Colony is a very small place and fourteen miles from the railroad, but the accommodations are much better than a great many towns ten times its size. There is one church, Reformed, where everybody attends that wishes to go to church. The children are taken to Sunday school every Sunday morning and to Christian Endeavor in the evening. Mr. Roe, son of E. P. Roe, the novelist, is the minister.

As the climate is very moderate, the coldest I have noticed being only fifteen degrees above zero; and the water being of the very best that can be had, I must confess I am enjoying this very delightful weather in the territory of Oklahoma. In conclusion I wish to say, that this letter is submitted merely as an example of the manner in which this country is being opened, so that you can judge for yourself what the future will be.

Very respectfully,
H. GUYER RUMBERGER.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. GIBNEY & Co., Props. Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Gibney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. In effect on and after Nov. 24, 1902. VIA TYONE—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:05 a.m. arrive at Tyone 11:05 a.m. at Altoona 1:00 p.m. at Pittsburg 5:50 p.m.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY. WESTWARD. EASTWARD. Nov. 24, 1902. Leave Bellefonte 9:05 a.m. arrive at Tyone 11:05 a.m. at Altoona 1:00 p.m. at Pittsburg 5:50 p.m.

LEWISBURG & TYONE RAILROAD. In effect Nov. 26, 1902. WESTWARD. EASTWARD. 11:15 11:15. Leave Bellefonte 9:05 a.m. arrive at Tyone 11:05 a.m. at Altoona 1:00 p.m. at Pittsburg 5:50 p.m.

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THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Time Table effective Nov. 24, 1902. READ DOWN. STATIONS. READ UP. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 6 No. 7 No. 8 No. 9 No. 10

GOLDEN GATE TOUR. Under the Personally-Conducted System of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The first Pennsylvania Railroad Personally-Conducted Tour to California for the present season will leave New York and Philadelphia on the Golden Gate Special, January 29, going via Chicago, Kansas City and El Paso to Los Angeles and San Diego. An entire month may be spent on the Pacific Coast. The Golden Gate Special will leave San Francisco, returning Tuesday, March 3, stopping at Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs and Denver. Rate, \$500 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg, covering all expenses of railroad transportation, side trips in California, and berth and meals going and returning on the special train.

When a man is making his will he may be excused for pining on heirs. A matchmaker—the clergyman. Correct Silverware. Correct in character, design and workmanship—is as necessary as safety china or the linen if you would have everything in good taste and harmony. Knives, forks, spoons and fancy pieces for table use will be correct if selected from goods stamped "1847 Rogers Bros."

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