

Swedenborg Had Few Equals in Versatility

The annual Swedenborgian convention in Cincinnati a few weeks ago recalls the man from which this smallest of sects derived its name, Emanuel Swedenborg of Sweden, who was poet, mystic, mathematician, statesman, inventor, says Time.

Da Vinci himself could not look down on him; Franklin's achievements cover a narrower range. There was seemingly nothing he could not do, nothing he did not do, in the early 1700s.

Did the lack of boats and galleys face Charles XII of Sweden with disaster at the siege of Frederikshall? Emmanuel Swedenborg invented a machine to transport them overland. Did youths need verses in Latin for women? They applied to Swedenborg. Did house chimneys smoke or the deaf suffer? Swedenborg cured the chimneys and gave the deaf an ear trumpet. Did the world need an interpretation of the Scriptures? Swedenborg furnished one.

He produced a report on smelting and assaying which was a masterpiece of detail; he guided Sweden in its currency policy, dealt with the balance of trade and the liquor laws, ancestor all Scandinavian geologists, arrived at the nebular hypothesis to explain the formation of planets long before Kant and Laplace, was an original chemist, sketched a flying machine.

But with all this done and learned, life still lay flat and unpalatable on Swedenborg's tongue. He sought, like Paracelsus, the infinite and the spiritual; and neither geometrical, nor physical, nor metaphysical principles led him to them. But they must be found. And so to work on a new path. Then, in 1745, "heaven was opened to him by direct spiritual revelation from God."

Cheap Lunches for Girls

In almost every parish in Paris—some of them housed in separate quarters, some attached to the clinics and creches maintained by the church, there has been established a "L'Oeuvre Diocesaine," or restaurant, for working girls who find the ordinary restaurants too expensive. The average pay of midwives, many of whom carry their lunches in small compact leather boxes, is microscopically small, judged by American standards. But many of the girls find lunch boxes an inconvenience and in answer to their need "L'Oeuvre Diocesaine" has been inaugurated. The girls can have soup, hors d'oeuvre, a meat course, vegetables, dessert and wine for about 8 cents. They can order less if they like, and if they do not wish to spend so small an amount, or cannot afford to do so, they may bring their own food and make use of the kitchen.

The New Man

It is true that man is gradually being forced to take up the domestic arts, affirms the Wilmington Evening. It blames it all on women's efforts to enter the masculine realm. "He is forced to attend to the babies," says the paper, "wash dishes and 'dust the living room'—and, if needs be, wear a gingham apron—while madam is playing bridge or attending a lecture on the subject of 'Wives and Mothers.' The natural consequence is that the poor man, saturated by an atmosphere of domesticity, takes on an effeminate air before he realizes it. He finds himself walking in a womanish manner and answering the doorbell with a toss of the head and a gesture of the hands that reminds one of Maud Muller."

First Baltimore Monument

The first monument erected in Baltimore was in memory of Christopher Columbus, and was dedicated October 12, 1792. It stands on the grounds of the Ready asylum on North avenue.

Productive Ice Machine

Los Angeles boasts of the largest electrically driven ice machine in the world. It has a daily capacity of 700 tons and is operated by an electric motor of 800 horsepower.

Dishonest Bail

Straw ball signifies bail offered by persons not possessing the necessary property qualifications, but willing to swear they do possess them.

One Explanation

Our troubles come often from this: We do not live according to the light of reason, but after the fashion of our neighbors.—Exchange.

Irreligious?

Why say I'm irreligious? I'm afraid of the church, a preacher and God, and that's as religious as anyone is.—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

Kept His Dogs Busy

In eight years a Canadian trapper named Luke Cartledge has traveled 25,000 miles by dog-sled.

Until Time's End

The question of the hour is, "What time is it?"—Johns Hopkins Black and Blue Jay.

Healthy Appetite

An alligator weighing 1,000 pounds consumes 40 pounds of meat daily.

GUATEMALA ADOPTS QUETZAL, NEW COIN

Turns From Paper Money to Silver Coin.

Washington.—A new coin has made its appearance in the money-changing marts of the world. It is called the quetzal, and is the silver standard of Guatemala. After 28 years of a paper money regime the Central American republic is now issuing silver money, to be followed shortly by gold coins, and smaller fractional ones of copper.

"A step forward in finance is in keeping with other developments of this most populous, and perhaps most richly endowed, of all the Central American countries," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society. "Guatemala possesses the largest railroad mileage of any country between Mexico and South America, and, although figures vary from time to time, the value of its exports, well up in the millions, will be found each year ranking first or second among Central American countries.

Leadership Traditional. "Guatemala's place near the front of the Central American procession is traditional. At the coming of the first Europeans the region was inhabited by the Maya-Quiche Indians, fierce fighters but among the most highly civilized peoples of their time. Their history reads like a romance and the remarkable ruins they have left indicate a widespread realm of power and influence. The Spaniards made Guatemala the administrative center of all of Central America and part of Mexico.

"After throwing off the Spanish yoke the country was for a time a part of the empire of Mexico, but in 1823 an independent nation was formed under the title of the Central American federation, embracing also the present Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. One by one the states seceded and formed independent republics.

"Another unsuccessful attempt to unite several Central American countries was made in 1921. A treaty ratified by Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador resulted in a federation known as the Republic of Central America, with Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, the administrative seat. The new republic, however, was short-lived. Guatemala today continues in a sole role with the other nations of the world, although many co-operative agreements, especially in relation to international railroads, have been made between the members of this effervescent Latin-American family.

"Guatemala has an area about equal to that of the state of Louisiana and is the second largest of the Central American republics. As it is about midway between the United States and South America, and fronting both on the Caribbean and the Pacific, it occupies a strategic position, both politically and economically. Mountains near the west coast, however, divide its population unequally. "Coffee might justly be said to be the commercial patron saint of Guatemala, for other potential riches have been overlooked or ignored in the development of great plantations to help keep America and Europe supplied with the cup that cheers. Volcanoes that so often level its buildings and houses make rich returns in deposits of volcanic ash that renew the soil and make fertilization unnecessary. A large part of the chiclé that goes into the manufacture of chewing gum in the United States comes from Guatemala. Banana farms in the tropical lowlands have lately begun to rival the coffee plantations in production.

"Guatemala City, the nation's capital, presents another example of the progressive spirit of the country. Practically destroyed by a violent earthquake in 1917, there are hardly any traces of the catastrophe in the orderly, well-built city of churches, theaters, clubs, shops and homes of today.

Natives Largely Indians.

"About 60 per cent of the population is of pure Indian blood and almost half the remainder are half-castes. In the mountains of northwestern Guatemala live thousands of pure-blooded Indians, maintaining the traditions of their forefathers. They have won the admiration of travelers for their physique, cleanliness and scrupulous honesty. One visitor tells of trying to buy a ring from an Indian girl who refused to sell because it was not pure gold, and she did not wish to sell a stranger an imitation!

"The nature lover finds the tropical lowlands of Guatemala a fascinating land, with their dense forests covering more than a million acres. Giant trees are linked together by trailing vines above a gorgeous carpet of orchids, waxen begonias, the peculiar blossoms of the plantain, and scarlet poinsettias.

"The new coin bears the name of the bird that is the national emblem of liberty of Guatemala. The quetzal is more truly a bird of liberty than the American eagle, for the quetzal will not even live if kept in captivity. It is still, as was to their Maya ancestors, a more or less sacred symbol to the Guatemalans. A story is told concerning the part a quetzal played in the unequal duel between the Maya king Tecum Uman, and Don Pedro de Alvarado, the Spanish conqueror, which was fought to prevent further bloodshed. A quetzal, in his efforts to aid the king, pecked at the eyes of Don Pedro through the holes in his helmet, the only vulnerable spot, as he was clad in steel from head to foot."

Parsees Hold Secrets of Physical Culture

The Parsees have recovered from their ancient past some marvelous secrets of physical culture, equally available for both old and young, it was indicated by a remarkable exhibition given at Bombay before the leaders of the Parsee sect by a small group which calls itself the Zoroastrian Health League.

A slim young schoolgirl, dressed in native costume, but with her sleeves pinned back to free her arms, lifted a heavy army saber—the kind that a cavalryman would exert himself to handle—and began, first slowly, then more rapidly, swinging and flashing it through the air and around her head. She swayed toward it, pulled by its weight and she retreated staggering before it as it pressed solid momentum against her, but she controlled it, and, with a slowing swing, finally brought it to a dead stop before her and dropped it to the floor. The Parsees cheered and the schoolgirl skipped to the wings.

Then some schoolboys gave a wriggling, lightninglike exhibition of wrestling—a sort of compromise between native Indian wrestling and a kind of Parsee Jiu-jitsu. Small boys flashed wriggling and kicking in the air and dropped with a thud on the great mat only to be up in a second tossing their late tormentors similarly or perhaps even more adroitly. It was a great contrast to the heavy western style of wrestling where two men grumt in a deadlock from which neither can bulge. The Indian-Parsee version is more like Japanese tumbling except that the tumbler seeks to tumble each other.

Then a middle-aged man who had, it was explained, "only taken it up recently," showed some stunts in scientific weight-lifting; his face showed concentration but no strain, while his biceps—very ordinary looking biceps—exerted themselves only moderately, as it seemed. But from various awkward positions he got a solid chunk, a hundredweight, into the air chiefly, as was explained, by "knowing how." Another devotee of the art who had concentrated on "muscle-control" lay down on the stage while the wheels of a heavy motor car ran over his abdomen.

Aviation and Diplomacy

Aviation's value as an aid to diplomacy in settling disputes between nations was demonstrated in the boundary quarrel between Colombia and Venezuela. There were in dispute approximately 2,500,000 acres of marsh land and tropical forests. It was estimated that it would take investigators at least two years to cover the district on foot, and would necessitate a strong military force to protect them against the savage tribes that lived there. A commercial aviation company in Colombia offering to make an aerial map of the frontier, a contract was made. It required only sixteen days to cover the disputed territory by hydroplane and to make thousands of photographs of the terrain. It was upon these photographs and topographical maps that the boundary commission eventually reached its agreement.

Star

Out on Ventura boulevard, at the Encino Country club, they have a particularly sporty golf course; in fact, to make the first hole, one has to drive straight over the lake in front of the clubhouse, and a little later there is an orange grove to be circumvented. Naturally, therefore, really good scores a few and far between—with an equally natural result uncovered in a conversation overheard between two caddies.

"What kind of score did that guy make you were carrying for this morning?" asked one caddie of his pal. To which the latter replied belligerently: "Dat gent gave me two bucks an' his score is whatever he says it is."—Los Angeles Times.

Hindrance

I've been running the Manson house here for 20 years, and practicing medicine on the side into the bargain," said old Dock Slaters, "but I'm afraid I've got to get a divorce from my wife for obstructing business, or something of the sort."

"Why, how is that?" inquired a guest. "Well, if she don't obstruct business she don't help it along anyhow. I've hinted to her that she might once in a while cook up a little suth'n that would give the boarders indigestion and me a fee for attending 'em. But, no, sir—she just goes right on feeding 'em fried chicken, and such as that."—Kansas City Star.

Rabbits Wear Snowshoes

Darwin's law of survival of the fittest is well observed by the rabbits in the higher Cascade mountains. They have put on their snowshoes for the winter. Living in a snowy region, these rabbits have long spreading toes. In winter their toes are covered with coarse hair, enabling the rabbits to run on top of the snow. Consequently they are known as snowshoe rabbits.—Capper's Weekly.

Cuba's Scrap Iron Output

Between 25,000 and 30,000 tons of scrap iron and steel accumulate in Cuba every 12 months, and most of this scrap is sold to the United States. Among others, the Cuban railroads produce about 9,000 tons and each sugar central anywhere from 20 to 50 tons per annum.—Compressed Air Magazine.

Real Estate Transfers.
James H. Mitchell to William H. Benner, tract in Bellefonte; \$700.
William J. Sager, et ux, to Antonio Quaranta, tract in Bellefonte; \$3,000.
Rachael C. Lucas to Minnie B. Barger, tract in Howard; \$1,500.
Henry Meyers, Exec., to John J. Shultz, tract in Miles Twp.; \$610.
Clara A. Dugan to Steve Doman, et ux, tract in Rush Twp.; \$1.
Ida J. Scott, et al, to Thomas G. McCausland, tract in Philipsburg; \$18,000.

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