

TRAIN SCHEDULE

Trains leave Centre Hall on the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, P. R. R. System, as follows: EAST.....7:17 a. m. and 2:35 p. m. WEST.....3:15 a. m. and 3:36 p. m.

Twenty-nine Rats in One Haul.

Dairyman Will Smith had a rat-killing Friday of last week, the total result being twenty-nine big, fat rodents coming to grief. Several floors were lifted in the dairyman's cow barn, and the dogs set loose.

Harris Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Keller, of Pleasant Gap, spent Thursday in Boalsburg. Miss Sara McCleanah, of Centre Hall, is staying in Boalsburg for some time.

Quite a number of people are suffering from colds, sore throats and the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Fisher and son Joseph, of Sunbury, are visiting in Boalsburg.

Mrs. Margaret Houtz, of Selingsgrove, spent some time among Centre county friends.

Mrs. Sarah Gingrich and son Albert visited friends near Tusseyville on Sunday.

Miss Nannie Gingerich left Monday evening for State College where she expects to remain during the summer.

Mrs. S. M. Bell is in a critical condition, the ailment being the result of a fall down a stairway some time ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Myers and their children, and Miss Annie Myers, of Millheim, were visitors in Boalsburg over Sunday.

Mrs. Alfred Osman, with her son Roy, visited her mother, Mrs. J. W. Mersinger, near Tusseyville, who is seriously ill. Before returning to their home in Altoona they spent a short time with friends in Boalsburg.

Miss Gertrude Wieland opened a summer school for the little folks on Monday. Eighteen pupils are in attendance, among them being Miss Marion Whitehill, of Lemont, who is spending the summer with her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Riley.

Miss Naomi Myers celebrated her twelfth birthday Monday. A number of her young friends were invited to her home from the hours of one to five. It being the first real spring day of the month, the children amused themselves by joining in outdoor sports, after which they enjoyed a treat of taffy, popcorn and candy. The little girls who were at the party were: Rebecca and Grace Wieland, Frances and Ida Segner, Hazel and Elizabeth Lucas, Beryl Brouse, Ethel Gingrich and Katharine Stamm.

Woodward.

Miss Mazie Mingle, of Aaronsburg, spent Sunday with friends in town.

A. C. Slifer, of Lewisburg, visited at the home of Joseph Ard, one day last week.

Edgar Finley, of Pittsburg, is spending a few days with his friend, Miss Bertha Hosterman.

L. A. Miller, wife and baby Alvin, spent Sunday with the gentleman's parents, at Smulton.

Messrs. Harry Gilbert and Charles Polk, of Millersburg, are staying at the "Woodward House."

Communion services were held in the United Evangelical church Sunday evening, conducted by Rev. Reeser.

Messrs. J. D. Snyder, James Kitner and sons, Robert and Noah, left for Yeagertown last week, at which place they are employed.

Wesley Hosterman and daughter, Miss Amber, of Conemaugh, spent a few days last week with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hosterman.

Nittany Mountain.

More fishing than work is the cry at Robinson's saw mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Wash Smith visited the latter's mother, Mrs. G. W. Lonbarger, over Sunday.

Master Will and Miss Tillie Wasson spent Sunday with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Noll.

Ellis Horner, who moved to Cal. Horner's house the first of April, is chopping timber for Robinson's saw mill.

Jerry Smith and brother Robert are working at Bald Eagle, sawing logs for C. D. Bilger, who is employed by the Huyett-McNitt Lumber Co.

Tone Noll is doing hauling for B. D. Brislin, having finished sawing for James W. Swabb. Mr. Noll has sold his mill and is going to engage in hauling hereafter.

That much despised ash pile is now carefully guarded. The waste of coal is simply a repetition of the waste of timber. Years ago the fertile fields about Centre Hall were prepared for the plow by cutting down the great, noble trees, dragging them together burning them, because the timber represented scarcely any money value. The coal ashes for years were dumped here and there in order to get rid of the stuff in the easiest manner, but now, it appears, after all this waste that their value has been discovered.

Lots of people are on the outs because they have the habit of rubbing it in.

FROM ASKS FOR FUNDS.

From Bellefonte Women's Christian Temperance Union—Said Wife is in Want.

Jacob From, the accused slayer of Josiah C. Dale, wrote a note to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in Bellefonte, asking the society to raise money with which to aid in caring for his wife, who, he said in the note, is in want. The message was read Sunday at a meeting of the society by the president. Action in the matter was postponed, because individual members had knowledge that the truth of the note was questionable.

In the last issue of the Reporter a statement was made that Mrs. From was being cared for in the best possible manner. Her half-sisters have been taking turns in keeping the house in order, and a young lady of experience has regularly attended upon the wants of Mrs. From.

From a financial point of view Mrs. From is unusually fortunate. She has a bank account in her own name, sufficiently large to pay all bills for a year or more, if need be. Aside from this, Mr. From is anything but a poor man. His real estate is worth at least two thousand dollars, and he is credited with having considerable ready cash.

MRS. FROM WELL CARED FOR.

In response to a note sent to the From home, Tuesday morning, making inquiry whether or not Mrs. From was being properly cared for, Mrs. Jerry Miller, of Dubois, a half-sister of Mrs. From, called at the Reporter office within an hour.

Mrs. Miller assured the writer that Mrs. From had all the attention any one could wish for, and that she had in her own possession sufficient cash to pay all bills incurred. This money is the proceeds of an insurance policy held by her son, at his death, which was made payable to the mother.

Continuing Mrs. Miller stated that Mrs. From's condition was very serious, that she suffered greatly, and of her own strength could only move her arms; that each evening she (Mrs. From) wished the morning would announce her death.

Shoemaker-Barclay.

An announcement that will cause much interest to their friends in central Pennsylvania, is that of the engagement of Miss Beatrice Barclay, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Barclay, of Sinnemahoning, Pa., to the Hon. Harry W. Shoemaker, of New York City. Miss Barclay is a young girl of unusual beauty and talent and has frequently visited in this section. Mr. Shoemaker is a warm personal friend of the Editor of the Reporter and is engaged in the banking business in New York City, where he is the senior partner of the Stock Exchange firm of Shoemaker, Bates & Co. In his spare time he has paid much attention to the historical legends of the Pennsylvania mountains and in addition to being the author of several books has contributed from time to time to the columns of the Reporter. He is president of the Daily Record of Bradford, Pa., one of the most successful newspapers in northern Pennsylvania, and for a time was secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin. The marriage is to take place at Sinnemahoning June 12th, and while the young couple expect to spend most of their time in New York City, they have planned to make frequent visits to Mr. Shoemaker's beautiful summer home in McElhattan, Pa.

First Wreck on New Railroad.

The first wreck—a slight one at that—occurred on the New White Deer and Loganton railroad, two and one-half miles east of Loganton last week, resulting in the injury of two men: W. W. Rhoads, a foreman, and Newton Miller, a laborer. The track had not been fully ballasted; in consequence of which one of the cars of the work train was derailed. Rhoads was thrown a distance of twenty feet, and had both legs severely sprained. Miller jumped to save himself from being injured, and was severely jarred.

Georges Valley.

Wesley Goble and wife spent Sunday at Green Grove.

Asher Confer spent Sunday with his brother Joseph.

Howard Confer and family spent Sunday in this valley.

Rev. Warbarten will preach at Locust Grove Sunday morning.

James Foust and son Elmer spent Sunday at home.

Filmore Aukerman caught some very large trout last week.

One day last week Rev. Snyder, former pastor of this place, drove to his circuit at Fort Trevorton.

Sunday evening of last week Rev. Warbarten preached a very able sermon to a large audience. It being his first sermon at this appointment for this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Confer, who had been keeping a boarding house at Renovo for some time, moved to this place on account of his illness. He will make his home with his son Joseph this summer.

Masters Norman Emerick and Andrew Miller are having a little outing at the home of the latter's aunt, Mrs. Joseph Edminston, near State College.

WHY THE WIND BLOWS

A Study of the Circulation of the World's Atmosphere.

FORCES THAT MOVE THE AIR.

Contrasts in Temperature, High and Low Pressure and a Law of Nature Called the Deflecting Force of the Earth's Rotation.

It is a matter of common observation that when the window of a warm room is opened on a still winter night the cold air from without rushes into the room. Nearer the ceiling the warmer air is forced out of the window, thus completing a general atmospheric circulation on a miniature scale. These currents of air, which might properly be called wind, would not occur if the air within doors was not warmer and consequently lighter than the air without.

The range in temperature between the equator and the north pole amounts in winter to considerably more than 100 degrees F., and in summer the contrast is also great. Moreover, in summer the continents are warmer than the oceans, but in winter the reverse is true. Three examples will serve to illustrate how such contrasts affect the winds of the world.

At the equator the temperature averages about 80 degrees throughout the year. Consequently the lower air flows in from regions of high pressure on each side, forming what are known as the trades. These winds cover nearly one-half of the earth's surface and blow with much steadiness the year round.

The monsoons, or "seasonal winds," of India and the Indian ocean are the most interesting of their class. In summer the cooler ocean air pushes in toward the land, while the warmer air over the continents rises to a considerable height and then flows out to sea, forming a systematic circulation between ocean and continent. In winter the ocean is warmer than the continent, and the winds reverse their direction.

The "land and sea breezes" occur with much regularity near large bodies of water in some parts of the world. The ocean is cooler than the land during the day and warmer at night, causing on a small scale a daily interchange of air similar to that caused by the monsoons.

A clear knowledge of the term "air pressure" is very helpful in studying the causes of wind. Air, like a stone, presses against the ground—in other words, it has weight, amounting to no less than 2,117 pounds upon every square foot of the earth's surface at sea level—but, unlike a stone, the atmosphere is elastic to a high degree and also presses in all other directions.

On account of this elasticity of the air, certain forces which arise from differences in temperature and the earth's rotation cause it to become dense or heavy in some regions and rare or light in other regions.

It is the effort of the atmosphere to overcome these pressure differences and resume a state of equal density that causes the winds to blow.

The column of mercury in a barometer tube is always just balancing a column of air of the same diameter, reaching from the barometer to the top of the atmosphere. If the air is dense the mercury will of course stand high in the tube, and to express this condition we use the term "high pressure," but if the air is rare the mercury will stand low in the tube, and we then use the term "low pressure."

Over the United States, Canada and other parts of the world the pressure is ascertained each day at numerous stations. The barometer readings, expressed in inches of mercury, are telegraphed to a central point and there charted on a map. The exact regions where the pressure is high or low may then be seen at a glance. It has been learned from such observations that these areas are constantly moving eastward at an average rate of about 600 miles per day.

Technically the low pressure areas are called "cyclones" and the high pressure areas "anticyclones." They are frequently 1,000 or more miles in diameter. The little storms of great destructive force so often called cyclones are really tornadoes.

The higher the pressure in any particular region relative to some other region the greater will be the velocity of the wind. The winds blow much faster in winter than in summer, because the greater contrasts of temperature cause more decided differences in pressure.

Observations demonstrate, however, that the wind never blows in straight lines, because all bodies of air when in motion are acted upon by a law of nature called the "deflecting force of the earth's rotation." This force turns all wind to the right of its course in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern.

Thus if a wind in our hemisphere starts north it is soon turned slowly toward the northeast, or if it starts west it will soon turn toward the northwest. When it is remembered that at the equator the earth is rotating at the enormous velocity of 1,035 miles an hour, one will not wonder that such a deflecting force could exist. All areas of high and low pressure, from whatever cause, therefore become whirling masses of air, and a little thought will show that they must turn in opposite directions. In the northern hemisphere the low areas, or "lows," as they are designated on the weather map, always rotate in a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch.—Youth's Companion.

Why not advertise in the Reporter?

ANCIENT ATHENS.

Banqueting in the Grecian City in the Time of Plato.

In Professor T. G. Tucker's "Life in Ancient Athens" the author gives this as a picture of a typical banquet in that city in the time of Plato: "When all are in place the servants come round with a vessel, from which they pour water over the hands of the guests. There are brought in small tables, light and ornamental, one of which is set down before each couch for two persons, and on these are placed the several dishes as they come in order. The tables are lower than the couches, so that the right hand can reach down easily to them. Knives and forks there are none. The food is taken up with the fingers. It is true that in dealing with very soft foods or gravies or in extracting things from shells spoons were not unknown, but usually the fingers were assisted by pieces of bread hollowed out for the purpose. It is clear that there was plenty of room for neatness and daintiness in handling food, and it was no small advantage to have fingers not too sensitive.

"There were no napkins. Portions of soft bread, often especially prepared for the purpose, were used for wiping the fingers and were afterward thrown to the dogs which might be present to catch them; but, apart from the dogs, it may be something of a shock to learn that the floor, which was, of course, without a carpet, was the receptacle for shells, bones, peelings and other fragments, which were, however, swept out at a given stage of the proceedings. Conversation meanwhile must be general. The first half of dinner consists of substantials, particularly fish and birds, eels (if they are to be got), comparatively little meat (such as beef, lamb and pork) and vegetables dressed to a degree of which we should hardly approve with oil, vinegar, honey and sauces.

"During this part of the meal wine is not drunk. The Athenians kept their drinking as separate as possible from their eating. Water is then brought round again, hands are washed, the tables are carried out, the floor is swept, a chant is sung to the accompaniment of the flutes, a libation of wine is poured out to the words 'to the good genius' or 'to good health,' and the second part of the banquet begins. The tables are brought in again, and what we call dessert was the second course called by the Athenians 'the second table.' On these are placed fruits, fresh and dried; salted almonds, sweetmeats, cheese and salt."

THE HOME DOCTOR.

To cure nose bleeding, tie a string very tightly around the small part of the thumb below the knuckle.

Half a teaspoonful of table salt dissolved in a half glassful of cold water will give instant relief in case of heartburn.

People with poor digestion should drink no water with meals, but take a glassful half an hour before and drink plentifully an hour or so after each meal.

To inhale steam from a bowl of boiling water is very good for a sore throat. The sufferer should lean over the steam, drawing it in both throat and nostrils.

Many cases of indigestion, headache, neuralgia, cold hands and feet can be quickly cured by drinking slowly one or two pints of water so hot that it almost burns the throat.

Warts may be entirely removed by washing the hands two or three times a day with the water in which potatoes have been boiled or by bathing the wart several times with potato water.

Where Do the Cents Go?

Nobody knows what becomes of the millions on millions of cents that are minted annually, the production varying from 25,000,000 to 90,000,000 per annum. They simply vanish from sight and are gone forever. The phenomenon seems strange and is not easily accounted for. People say, "What becomes of all the pins?" That is easily answered. Pins soon corrode, and thus are transformed into nothing that is recognizable. A copper cent, on the other hand, is indissoluble, comparatively speaking. But the solution of the problem seems to be that cents are subject to more accidents than any other coins. They change hands ten times as often as dimes, for example, and, being of small value, they are not cared for.—Los Angeles Times.

A Brotherly Act.

Admiral Lord Charles Derosford commanded a naval brigade in the Sudan when the British forces were there. One day when the Arabs were making a terrific onslaught the admiral's life was saved by a mule which fell dead upon him. When the square had been reformed and the Arabs were repulsed, Lord Charles was rescued. He looked at the mule for a moment and then remarked gratefully, "Now, that poor beast did what I should call a brotherly act."

A Sight.

"Do you know, I saw something remarkable just now," observed a broker to a friend in front of the Stock Exchange in Broad street.

"What was it?"

"I saw no fewer than five leading lawyers of the financial district walk past, and every one of them had his hands in his own pockets."—New York Tribune.

A Difficulty.

Mistress—Why don't you boil the eggs? Cook—Sure, I've no clock in the kitchen to go by! Mistress—Oh, yes; you have! Cook—What good is it? It's ten minutes fast.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

EUREKA

Yes, I Have Found it at Last.

Found what? Why that Chamberlain's Salve cures eczema and all manner of itching of the skin. I have been afflicted for many years with skin disease. I had to get up three or four times every night and wash with cold water to allay the terrible itching, but since using this salve in December 1905, the itching has stopped and has not troubled me.—Elder John T. Ongley Rootville, Pa. For sale by The Star Store, Centre Hall; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Attention!

A full line of Ladies' Underwear in muslin and cambric. Skirts trimmed in lace and embroidery. Corset Covers, Night Gowns.

Also a special line of Embroidery in Swiss, Nainsook and Muslin. Lace and Insertions.

Insertions for Waists and Skirt fronts. Call and see.

H. F. ROSSMAN SPRING MILLS, PA.

OUR SPRING LINE OF GOODS ARE ON OUR SHELVES FOR YOUR INSPECTION. CALL AND SEE.

C. A. KRAPE Spring Mills, Pa.

Wanted

Lard, Side Meat, Onions, Chickens, Fresh Eggs.

Highest Cash prices paid for same delivered to Creamery.

Howard Creamery Corp. CENTRE HALL, PA.

PIANOS and ORGANS....

The LESTER Piano is a strictly high grade instrument endorsed by the New England Conservatory Boston, Mass., Broad Street Conservatory, Philadelphia, as being unsurpassed for tone, touch and finish.

The "Stevens" Reed-Pipe Piano Organ is the newest thing on the market. We are also headquarters for the "White" Sewing Machine.

Terms to suit the buyer. Ask for catalogue and prices.

C. E. ZEIGLER SPRING MILLS, PA.

The New Baby.

Muzzer's bought a baby— Little bit of zing: Zink I meow could not him From my rubber ring. Ain't he awful a ly? Ain't he awful pink? Just come down from heaven, Dat's a fit, I zink. Doctor told annuzzer, Great big awful lie; Nose ain't out of joynt— Dat ain't why I cry. Zink I ought to love him No I won't—so zere! Nassy, crying baby, Ain't got any hair. Send me off wit Biddy, Every single day— Be a good boy, Charley, Run away and play. Dot all my nice kisses, Dot my place in bed; Mean to take my drumstick, And hit him on zis head.

Letter to J. O. Deininge, Centre Hall, Pa.

Dear Sir: The cheekiest fraud in all paint is paste paint. Here's one. Lawyer Arley B. Magee, of Dover, Del., painted his house four years ago with paste paint at a cost of \$44 for paint and \$61 for labor; total \$105. The house got shabby in two years; then he painted Devoe at a very different cost: \$18 for paint and \$50 for labor; total \$68. [Paste paint \$105; Devoe \$48.]

It is like fattening hogs on milk & water. Paste paint is & whitewash.

Yours truly, F. W. DEVOE & Co., New York.

Kreamer & Son sell our paint.

SHORT TALKS BY L. T. COOPER.

DEBILITY.

Many people who talk to me say: "I feel half sick all the time. I don't just know what the matter with me." This is general debility. It's very common. People who get in this shape have my sympathy. They aren't sick enough for bed so they drag around and their families get exasperated with them.

There are two causes for this condition; bad habits and a weak stomach. By bad habits I mean eating irregularly and too fast and not chewing the food thoroughly. The stomach gives out and loss of appetite, biliousness, constipation, and general debility result. First get the stomach in shape and then be more careful in the future, and the worn out, dependent, half sick feeling will be a thing of the past.

Two bottles of Cooper's New Discovery will put the stomach in shape. Common sense will do the rest. There are fifty thousand people in this country who know this to be true because they've tried it.

Here's a letter from one of them: "I was all run down from overwork, lost ambition and energy and could not sleep. It was difficult for me to attend to my work owing to that tired feeling. I secured two bottles of the New Discovery medicine and determined to try it. The result delighted me for renewed strength and vigor and energy came with the first few doses. It's effect was different from anything I had ever taken. I finished the two bottles now and feel well and strong again." E. McDade, 839 Dix Ave., Detroit, Mich.

We hear favorable reports of these famous medicines every day. Ask us about them. J. D. MURRAY, Druggist Centre Hall, Pa.

A Woman Tells How to Relieve Rheumatic Pains.

I have been a very great sufferer from the dreadful disease, rheumatism, for a number of years. I have tried many medicines but never got much relief from any of them until two years ago, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I found relief before I had used all of one bottle, but kept on applying it and soon felt like a different woman. Through my advice many of my friends have tried it and can tell you how wonderfully it has worked.—Mrs. Sarah A. Cole, 140 S. New St., Dover, Del. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment. The relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. It makes rest and sleep possible. For sale by The Star Store, Centre Hall; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville.

S. H. KNEPLEY

Blacksmith and Wood Worker...

Attention is here called to the fact that I have located opposite the School House and am prepared to do...

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING & WOOD WORK.

Special attention given to Resetting Tire AND

—Rimming Wheels—

Satisfactory work is guaranteed. Call to see me.