

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1911

DEATHS.

Thursday afternoon of last week, Abraham P. Luse, one of Centre Hall's substantial citizens and business men, passed away after an illness of five weeks, at the age of seventy years, ten months and four days.

Interment was made at Centre Hall, Monday morning, the funeral services having been conducted by Rev. F. W. Barry, pastor of the Lutheran church, of which denomination the deceased was a member for many years. He was assisted by Rev. S. A. Snyder, pastor of the United Evangelical church.

In 1888 Mr. Luse moved from near Penna Cave to Centre Hall, where the firm of A. P. Luse & Son was formed, the son being Clement Luse. They have continued conducting the Centre Hall planing mill ever since, and in a financial way were successful. In connection with the planing mill they also built a number of houses in Centre Hall, and thus the firm materially aided in building up the town.

The family of the deceased consists of a wife and these children: Clement, W. Milford, and John M., all of Centre Hall; and Emma, wife of John D. Neese, of Auburn, New York. One brother, D. F. Luse, of Centre Hall, and two sisters, namely, Mrs. J. W. Shook, of Spring Mills, and Mrs. Mary Rutgers, of Lorain, Ohio, also survive. The surviving half-brothers are Perry H., Centre Hall; Lloyd M. Rebersburg; Malcolm A., Johnstown. Some months ago Mr. Luse fell from a wagon, bruising the flesh on his hip, and just before he took his bed for the last time he contracted a severe cold. About that time the bruise became an open sore, and it gradually grew worse, causing him great pain at all times, and finally his death.

Mrs. Sarah E. Hartwick, senior member of the well known grocery firm of S. E. and M. M. Hartwick, of 1525 Tenth street, Altoona, died at her home at seven o'clock, Saturday, September 30th. She had been suffering for several months with ailments of a complicated nature and a few weeks previous to her death she was taken to the hospital in Altoona, where she was operated on for gall stones, eighty-four gall stones being removed from her. Mrs. Hartwick was a daughter of Daniel and Eleanor Mothersbaugh, and was born in Holidaysburg, January 20, 1845; later the family moved to Harris township, this county, where she was married to Adam Hartwick, in November, 1866, where they were engaged in farming. In April, 1887, they moved to Altoona, where they started a grocery store. After the death of her husband, which occurred about fourteen years ago, she with her youngest son kept up the grocery business.

She was the mother of six children, one of whom, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, died in 1895; those who survive are: Mrs. S. F. Kensing, John G., Mrs. Oliver Layson, Mac. M., and Miss Edith, all residing in Altoona, the last two at home. Eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild also survive.

The brothers and sisters who survive are Mrs. Susan Lenker, of Green Island, New York; Dr. H. H. Mothersbaugh, of Beech Creek; L. Mothersbaugh, of Boalsburg; Mrs. Samuel Glenn, State College, and Miss Amanda Mothersbaugh, of Allegheny.

Mrs. Hartwick was a consistent member of the Third Presbyterian church. Funeral services were held at her home on Sunday afternoon, conducted by her pastor, Rev. Irvine, assisted by Rev. Barolby of the First Presbyterian church.

On Monday the remains were taken to Lemont, where the funeral cortege was met by a number of relatives and friends from that vicinity and Boalsburg, and conveyed to the cemetery at the Branch, where she was laid to rest by the side of her husband. The funeral rites were performed by Rev. W. K. Harnish of the Presbyterian church, at Lemont.

Mrs. Frank Smith, whose maiden name was Martha Hoover, a daughter of John and Anna Hoover, was born in Harris township, in December, 1842. She was married to Frank Smith some time during the sixties, and moved to Clearfield. Her husband died in February, 1910, they had no children, but her niece, Miss Bertha Hoover, had her home with them for quite a number of years.

Mrs. Smith suffered for some time with cancer of the stomach. On the 14th of September she was taken to the hospital at Clearfield for an operation, and never regained consciousness, but passed away at the midnight hour. She is survived by one brother, William Hoover, of Shingletown, who was with her at the time of her death. Funeral services were held at her home on Monday afternoon the 15th, conducted by the present minister of the Presbyterian church, of which denomination she had been a faithful member. Interment was made in the cemetery at Clearfield.

THE ANTIQUES.

(Continued from last week.)

The exhibits in this department were varied and interesting. The names of the exhibitors are:

- Mrs. Clyde Bradford, Centre Hall
- L. Rhone, Centre Hall
- W. H. Baird, Centre Hall
- Mrs. Belle Lytle, State College
- Mrs. M. J. Donachy, Spring Mills
- B. A. Donachy, Spring Mills
- J. C. Glenn, Lemont
- Mrs. W. E. Tate, Centre Hall
- S. E. Sham, Linden Hall
- C. L. Amspacker, McClure
- Roxanna Brisbin, Centre Hall
- Edgar Miller
- Anna Durst, Centre Hall
- Freda Bailey, Centre Hall
- Mrs. D. L. Kerr, Centre Hall
- Ida Sweetwood, Centre Hall
- Velma T. Simpkins, Centre Hall
- Mrs. Kate Conley, Centre Hall
- Mrs. W. H. Stiver, Centre Hall
- Mrs. G. L. Goodhart, Centre Hall
- Emma McCoy, Centre Hall
- Mrs. John Luse, Centre Hall
- F. K. Carter, Centre Hall
- Minnie and Grace Sham
- M. R. Brown, Spring Mills
- Mrs. Magdalena Pardoe, Bellefonte
- Mrs. Mary Eby, Zion
- Mrs. Thomas Grove, Centre Hall
- Anna Grove, Centre Hall
- Virgie Bilger, Pleasant Gap
- Mamie Brooks, Linden Hall
- Twila Hile, Pleasant Gap
- Roy Uhl, Pleasant Gap
- Mrs. J. Sharer, Centre Hall
- Mrs. A. H. Weaver, Centre Hall
- S. B. Weaver, Lemont
- John Lloyd, Spring Mills
- Mrs. Henry Shultz
- Malcolm Musser, Bellefonte
- Irvin Walker, Spring Mills
- Mrs. Isaac Smith, Centre Hall
- Rosella Sylvas, Centre Hall
- Amelia P. King, Centre Hall
- Mrs. Alexander, Bellefonte
- Grace Armbruster, Spring Mills
- Mrs. Alice Bartges, Centre Hall
- Margaret Emery, Centre Hall
- William Bailey, Centre Hall
- Grace Smith, Centre Hall
- W. A. Krise, Centre Hall
- Mrs. C. R. Neff, Centre Hall
- Mrs. S. A. Krape, Centre Hall
- Mrs. Rose Dewoodie, Centre Hall
- Adaline McClenahan, Centre Hall
- Cora Brungart, Centre Hall
- Mrs. Julia Shuey, Lemont
- Mrs. Sara Eiters, Lemont
- Mrs. Carolyn Dale, Lemont

Aaronsburg.

E. G. Mingle made a business trip to Bellefonte last Friday. Ale Homan, of Loganton, visited at the home of Zwingli Haffley. Coburn Musser of Akron, Ohio, is the guest of his uncle, Dr. C. S. Musser.

Miss Mabelle Crouse has just returned from the city with the latest styles of ladies hats.

Mrs. William Jordan and daughter Mrs. Grace Zebring, of Columbus, Ohio, visited at the home of Mrs. M. J. Deshler.

Mrs. Emory Conley and children, of Lock Haven, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stump, a few days last week.

Meessrs Thomas Weaver, Warren Bower and Clarence Eisenhour have gone to South Fork where they will be employed.

The funeral of Mrs. Milton Stover was held in the Reformed church Monday forenoon. Mr. and Mrs. Stover lived in Aaronsburg from the time they went to housekeeping until a year ago when they moved on a farm west of Millheim. Her sorrowing husband has the sympathy of the entire community.

HEALS OLD SORES.

New Remedy for Eczema that Cures Most Stubborn Cases in Short Time.

Even if you have tried all other remedies for eczema, from the old-fashioned salves to the new drugs without benefit, do not lose hope. Try the latest discovery, the antiseptic Renovo, on the offer from the laboratory that if it does not cure, your money will be refunded.

Eczema, pimples, saltthrum and other skin diseases readily yield to the healing, antiseptic qualities of Renovo, while even old sores soon begin to heal when Renovo is applied.

A three inch tube of Renovo costs only 50 cents, and if it does not do your skin trouble more good than any other remedy you have used, the local agents Murray & Bitner, will refund your money. Use it for any skin trouble, and see how soon the itching and soreness disappear, and the skin becomes clear, soft and free from blemish.

Anxious to know how Centre county people were living in Chester county, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Martz went to Phoenixville last week, and while there for the greater part of the time were guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Jerome Auman, and also visited other Centre county people in that locality, as well as the Allentown fair. Mr. Martz is very favorably impressed with farming conditions there.

The best plaster. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on over the affected parts is superior to a plaster and costs only one tenth as much. For sale by all dealers.

THE BOILING WATER POINT.

On the Scale This is Marked at 212 Degrees, but Under Certain Conditions it May Be Several Hundred Degrees—The Critical Temperature.

On an ordinary Fahrenheit thermometer there is written opposite 212 degrees "Boiling point of water" and opposite 32 degrees "Freezing point of water." Neither of these is correct except for a certain condition of the atmosphere, and that is when it gives on the barometer about thirty inches, or fifteen pounds pressure to the square inch. This is the ordinary pressure at what is known as sea level, and to this all thermometers are calibrated. In a mountainous region the pressure is hardly ever so much as fifteen pounds, and water boils at sometimes as low as 200 degrees.

If water is boiled in a diving bell, where the pressure is forty or fifty pounds a square inch, its temperature will be several hundred degrees instead of 212. If water is boiling in a near vacuum the temperature is so small that the hand thrust into the water would actually feel cold.

What has been said about the boiling point applies to some extent to the freezing point, but here it differs for different materials, whereas the remarks about the boiling point of water apply to the boiling points of all liquids.

Some substances when they freeze become larger, while others become smaller. On this depends the freezing point at different pressures of atmosphere. Water expands on freezing; so do type metal and some other things. All other substances become smaller on freezing. Water pipes burst when the water freezes. Coins of gold and silver are stamped instead of being molded, for the metals grow smaller on freezing or solidifying, and consequently the coin would be wobbly.

It has been found that the things that expand on solidifying, as water, freeze at a lower temperature when the pressure is increased, while the others freeze at a higher. When a substance that expands freezes under higher pressure than usual it has to exert more force to shove the pressure away, and consequently has to use up more of its heat energy, thus losing more heat and becoming colder.

Take the substance that contracts when it solidifies. The pressure will help it to get smaller, and consequently the greater the pressure the less heat it has to lose on attaining the solid state, so it will freeze at higher temperature. If the pressure is great enough it may freeze or solidify at a thousand degrees temperature, which is high enough to change most substances to vapor under ordinary atmospheric pressure.

This is one of the reasons advanced to prove that the interior of the earth is solid, for the assumption is that the core is made up of substances that contract when freezing, and there is, of course, an enormous pressure a few hundreds of miles below the surface.

In regard to the boiling points of liquids, there is an upper limit to the point at which a thing boils—that is, changes to the state of vapor. It is called the critical temperature. No matter how great a pressure exists on a substance, if it is at a temperature greater than its critical it will change to vapor anyhow.

The ignorance of this point held back the making of liquefied gases—such as air, carbon dioxide, etc.—for many years. The experimenters tried to liquefy gases at ordinary temperatures by enormous pressures, whereas if they had just cooled the gases below their critical temperatures before applying the pressure liquefaction would have ensued immediately.

This is the method employed today in making liquid air. The air is compressed at first and then allowed to issue from a small orifice, thus expanding and cooling, is then pumped back and compressed by the pump, allowed to go through the orifice again, thus cooling still more, until at last it is below the critical temperature, when the compression caused by the pump liquefies it. — Lawrence Hodges in Chicago Record-Herald.

In Trouble.

"Yes," he said regretfully, "I'm in a tight corner. My sweetheart is wild on the subject of germs and microbes, and she insists that I must choose between her and my mustache. I'm to lose one or the other."

"Lose the mustache, my boy."

"That's just the trouble. If you ever saw me without it you'd pity my haunting fear that when it's gone I'll lose the girl too."

The Simple Answer.

A society man of a luncheon said of a well known suffragist: "She accomplishes a great deal, but some of her methods are not quite fair. A man once inquired of her husband: "Do you give your wife an allowance, or does she ask for money when she wants it?" "Both," was the simple answer."

In Doubt.

"Were you ever up before me?" asked a magistrate. "Sure, I don't know, yer anner. What time does your anner get up?"—London Answers.

Pay what you owe, and you'll know what you own.—Franklin.

Don't trifle with a cold is good advice for prudent men and women. It may be vital in case of a child. There is nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds in children. It is safe and sure. For sale by all dealers.

Centre Reporter \$1 per year in advance.

DROWNED WITH HER FIANCE.

Story of a Pathetic Episode That Was Intertwined With the Tragic Loss With All on Board of the French Torpedo Boat Pluviose.

Underlying the tragedy of the loss of the French submarine torpedo boat Pluviose with twenty-seven lives when she was sunk in the bottom of the English channel by a collision with a surface steamship on May 25, 1910, was a piteous episode, involving the death of a beautiful and brilliant young Frenchwoman.

The French government suppressed the story so thoroughly that to this day the name of the young woman is not known save to those in paramount authority in the navy, but American naval officers say the fact of the happening has become known to other naval men all over the world.

The Pluviose and a sister submarine had gone out from the navy yard at Calais about 1 o'clock in the afternoon for a series of maneuvers. She was about two miles from shore and was sporting in a series of dives and risings to the surface. The feat known as "porpoising" was being accomplished with great skill, the submarine being entirely responsive to every turn of a directing wheel in her machinery. The act of "porpoising" is an imitation of the action of the porpoise in its leaps above water and prompt disappearance immediately afterward. In the submarine the maneuver is made for the purpose of scouting, the boat being brought toward the surface sufficiently for its periscope to protrude out of water, when the officer below is enabled to make a general circular survey of the water above him. Then the boat dives out of sight. In case of war she would have sighted her enemy and be enabled to proceed closely to a battleship or cruiser and discharge torpedoes directly at her foe.

In the act of thus coming to the surface the Pluviose came up directly under the channel steamship Pas de Calais. The keel of the Calais struck the submarine and tore a huge hole in her upper casement, a rent fifteen feet long and two feet wide. Into this the water rushed. The submarine staggered along with her hull just showing above the surface, her engines disabled, her crew unable to do anything to check the inrush of water. And she went down.

She had a crew of twenty-seven men. Commandant Pras was the senior officer. There were two other officers. Which one of these three it was whose sweetheart was aboard is not definitely known to the American naval officers, but they declare there is no doubt of the fact.

One of the three officers listened to the pleadings of his fiancée that she be allowed to make a trip in the submarine with him and share with him the peril that his duty so often required him to brave. He must have had a consultation with his brother officers and got their consent to wink at it, for the regulations of the French navy strictly forbid women to make any trips in submarine boats. Perhaps the very fact that it was forbidden, that if she succeeded in making a journey to the bottom of the sea in a submarine she would have enjoyed an experience the like of which no other Frenchwoman might claim, actuated her. But, whatever the conditions that brought it about, the young officer did escort her secretly aboard the Pluviose.

She wore a long oilskin coat and sou'wester hat belonging to her sweetheart, which sufficiently disguised her sex to admit of her going aboard without being challenged by any of the sentries patrolling the quay where the Pluviose lay tethered on the day that she was to make her fatal trip. And the girl, smiling over her triumph, climbed down the ladder into the little gasoline filled room and heard the orders given for the battening down of all the hatches, the firm screwing into places of these coverings and then, perhaps fascinatedly, watched the dial indicator as it told how the Pluviose was sinking deeper and deeper into the sea.

Divers who went down after the Pluviose was sunk, carrying below steel cables with which ineffectual attempts were made with huge derricks above to bring the Pluviose to the surface, reported that they heard rappings in the interior of the submarine. In any event, when, days later, the Pluviose was raised and tugged into shallow water, none that had been aboard of her was alive. She had filled completely with water. As she was raised the water poured from the great gash that had been cut in her steel casement by the Channel steamship.

Once in shallow water it was the work of only a little while to remove the covering of the conning tower. In that tower they found the young officer. And dead in his arms, with her own arms tightly clasped around his neck and her young face resting against his breast, they found the young woman.—New York World.

Diplomatic.

She (coldly)—I hardly know how to receive your proposal. You know I am worth a million, of course! Jack (diplomatically)—Yes—worth a million other girls. She (rapturously)—Oh, Jack!

It is a miserable thing to live in suspense; it is the life of a spider.—Swift

Biliousness is due to a disordered condition of the stomach. Chamberlain's Tablets are essentially a stomach medicine, intended especially to act on that organ; to cleanse it, strengthen it, tone and invigorate it, to regulate the liver and to banish biliousness positively and effectually. For sale by all dealers.

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is an implement that will soon be needed, if perfect seeding is desired. The Empire has no superior.

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