

Thirty-five Years Ago.

April 5, 1883.—On Friday last it snowed all forenoon, piling it up to a depth of about six inches—the deepest snow for this winter.

Mr. Grenobis has rented the Spring Mills house to Mr. Bibby, present landlord at Montandon.

David Luse has received the contract for remodeling the Union church near Farmers Mills, at \$981.

William Pealer has left Millheim and will go into business at Spring Mills with J. D. Dong.

Jonathan From has moved to Ohio; Aaron Durst to Freeport, Ill., and John G. Emerick to Karlsruhe. All of these parties are from this vicinity.

Married, on the 29th ult., by Rev. E. M. Roeder, Prof. H. F. Bitner A. M., of Kutztown, formerly of Gregg township, and Miss Cora K. Murray, of Centre Hall.

Stop Grumbling.

Perhaps many Americans can be of great service to their families, their community and their country by refusing to accept temporary inconveniences good naturedly. Our people are rather set on having their own way and when their comfort is momentarily disturbed or they believe some official is going wrong, they are apt to do considerable complaining. Not that they really mean it, for when the supreme test comes they are as willing to suffer hardships as other nationalities. Still the chronic grumbler is not apt to be misjudged. Let's keep sweet.

Pine Grove Mills.

Oscar Rishel is visiting his sister, Mrs. C. A. Johnson, in this place. Howard Wright, who went to Ohio, is back again.

J. B. Wells, Mrs. Irene Bailey, Mrs. L. D. Musser, Archie Laird, and Mary McWilliams are among the sick. H. G. Tussey shipped a carload of horses to the southern market on Wednesday.

Mrs. Rachel Wilson, of McElevy's Fort, is making a brief visit among her folks here and at State College.

W. E. Stover, of Pittsburg, who was called home on account of the death of his mother, is visiting old chums here and at State College.

Harold Bortoff accompanied Rev. L. V. Barber on Sunday to safely steer him through the huge drifts to fill his morning appointment here. Several times he almost failed on account of the drifted mass, but the young man landed him safe and on time.

CENTRE OAK

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Homan and daughter Mary spent Sunday at the home of Harry Frankenburger.

Mrs. Jay Vonada and daughter Edna, from Centre Hall, spent a few days at the C. S. Musser home.

A number of young people from this place enjoyed a sledding party to Potters Mills last Friday evening.

W. S. Lucas was housed up for a few days but is out looking after the stock business again.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Fetterolf, of Potters Mills, are at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Fetterolf, making preparations to occupy the tenant house on the Spiecker farm, west of Old Fort.

Two big sled loads of neighbors spent last Tuesday evening at the home of Harry Frankenburger, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sharer and family, Mr. Clyde Dutrow and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Fetterolf, Mr. and Mrs. George Fetterolf, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Fetterolf, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Musser and family, Mrs. Gregg Carper and son Ray.

Last Wednesday Daniel Bohn brought a sled load of women to the Clayton Musser home for an old-fashioned quilting party. Those present: Mrs. Daniel Bohn, Mrs. Jacob Sharer, Mrs. Clyde Dutrow and daughter Ann, Mrs. Brungart, from Zion, Mrs. William Fetterolf, Mrs. George Fetterolf, Mrs. Burton Fetterolf, Mrs. Harry Frankenburger and daughter Sara.

Tusseyville

Miss Rebecca Cox, accompanied by Chester Grove, spent a few days at Pleasant Gap the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wagner and two sons, of Balsburg, spent Sunday at the William Bitner home.

A party was given Friday evening at the Arthur Sluttenbeck home in honor of Miss Mary Wanzel, who has been visiting among friends for a few weeks.

STATE AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

An increase of two per cent. in the number of sheep in the State during the past year shows an awakened interest in sheep raising which agricultural officials will try to increase until Pennsylvania gets back in the million sheep class.

It is estimated that close to two million cords of wood were used by the farmers of the State during the past year, with a value of \$6,867,000.00.

A Colorado farmer averaged 815 bushels of winter wheat on twelve acres of land and a Virginia farmer had 174 bushels of corn on an acre in other record yields for 1916.

GET RICH IN NAVY

POSSIBLE FOR ENLISTED MEN TO RETIRE WITH FORTUNE.

In Addition He Can Have Income of \$104 a Month for Rest of His Life If He Has Served Thirty Years.

There are other advantages to being an American tar than having a wife in every port, if we are to believe the conversation picked up around a recruiting station. And, strangely enough, it is the idea of growing rich, one of the thoughts furthest from the minds of the ordinary man entering the navy, which seems to be the greatest drawing card. At least that looms largest in the minds of the men who are doing the recruiting. There is a glamour to the tar's life, a romance to his adventures. Moreover, the chance to go about the globe and see something of foreign shores is alluring to many, even though it is sandwiched in between endless decks to wash and eternal brasses to polish. In the Harrisburg Telegraph a recruiting officer tells of the financial advantage of going into naval service. It ought to appeal greatly to the man who is without responsibility, and to whom the prospect of ever having stacked up \$30,000 is classed along with owning a flying carpet and other such tales of the unreal. Our recruiting officer says:

"Do you want to retire at the age of fifty with \$28,788.70, and have an income of at least \$104 a month for the remainder of your life?"

"If you do, join the United States navy."

"The American sailors are the best paid in the world, and after thirty years of service the man-of-war'sman is retired on a pay of not less than \$104 a month, and, in addition, should have saved \$28,788.70 from his monthly pay."

A young man enlisting at the age of eighteen as an apprentice seaman will be paid \$17.00 a month during six months spent at training station and receive an increase to \$20.00 a month when he boards a ship. By the end of his first enlistment, under ordinary course of advancement, he should be receiving \$33 a month, and meanwhile he is outfitted with clothes and all necessities. If he re-enlists within four months after the expiration of his first enlistment, he will receive a seven-dollar monthly increase in pay, and a bonus of four months' pay in addition.

If by the end of his second enlistment he should have received a good-conduct medal (which adds 83 cents a month to his pay), he should be receiving \$55 a month. After twelve years he should have reached chief petty officer's pay with a salary of \$90.02 a month, and thereafter his pay is increased with each enlistment. Good-conduct and other medals for meritorious services also add to his pay. Under ordinary courses, according to the figures furnished by the navy department, a sailor usually saves one-half of his pay, which is deposited in the ship's bank, receiving 4 per cent interest. Thus, beginning at the lowest level in the navy and reaching the highest point in the service as an enlisted man, after the end of twelve years and continuing in this capacity for sixteen years, the average sailor retires after thirty years of service with a pension of \$104 a month, besides having the \$28,000 or more in addition.

Grass in Paper-Making.

In England there is a large use of a Spanish grass called esparto as a diluent for rag paper stock in making fine white papers. As far back as 1786 thistles were made into paper in England. In 1788 autumn leaves were made into paper in France. In 1828 corn husks were made into paper in England, part of which furnished the title-page for "Corbett's Treatise on Corn," Corbett having grown the corn. In 1839 spent tan bark was made into paper in England. In 1854 an English patent was issued to Alexander Brown, a Scotchman, for the making of paper from ferns. In 1862 stalks of maize and sorghum were made into paper.

A Wonderful Maze.

At Waltham, Mass., there is a maze which is a duplicate of the historic one in the gardens of Hampton Court palace, near London. It is a winding and confusing group of paths, bounded by high hedges; there are 1,000 trees which were planted in 1806. The total length of all the paths is about one-third of a mile, and the shortest path to the central pool is about one-fifth of a mile. It sometimes takes visitors more than an hour to find their way to the center; sometimes they give up and call for help in finding their way out.

The Acceptable Time.

Jack—Hang it! When I think of the foolish way I lost that \$20 today, it makes me furious. I feel as if I would like to have somebody kick me.

Ethel—By the way, dear, don't you think you'd better speak to papa this evening?—Boston Transcript.

Literal One.

"I understand you got a treasure in your wife's hand."

"Not exactly a treasure, but we bought a new car from her bridge winnings."

A Heroic Poem.

There is no life of a man, faithfully recorded, but is a heroic poem of its sort, rhymed or unrhymed.—Thomas Carlyle.

Livestock on the farms of the State is valued at \$190,863,653.00.

LOVE IN DARK CONTINENT

How Shadrach, Aged Twelve, Violated the Rules Against Courting at College of West Africa.

Although "courting" had been strictly prohibited at the College of West Africa, Shadrach, aged twelve, tried to slip this note to his beloved lady one morning at chapel. But, alas for him! it fell into his teacher's hands, says the World Outlook.

"Dear Miss Louise: Simply these few words hoping and trusting you are enjoying the very best of help this p. m. I am writing you and asking you only a word about love. I want you to tell me if you really love me or not. My dear you must consider over your mind you must not do like a bird up in the air. Ah the love I have for you. You don't know my heart and I don't know yours but I think you have some kind of love for me, miss. You know how love is deep it is so deep in my heart as the bird sings up in the air, but Louise you must not tell me any lie whatever you must tell me the truth, whenever you want anything, ask me and I will give it to you, but you know is not every day a man have money but I will try my best for you, oh you sweet heart you know how I love you because for your beauty. Ah I love you my dear Louise. You must not let candy by your love candy isn't anything what ever. If you want candy tell me and I will get it for you Louise. O Louise do you here what I say to you if you don't understand what I have to say you must ask me if you don't understand and I will tell you, and again if you eat so much of candy it will rotting all your tooth out and how will you look then, ah dear I don't want you not to have any tooth in your head so you must stop eating so much candy. You can eat some but not too much because it will make you sick, and darling I want like to see you sick if I could hear what Bishop say to you so he can carry you to America so you can learn some thing in live. don't let him send you up the river because I want you to be a woman in life and I want you to promise me if you will ever remember me even to the end of both of us and I will promise you the same, nothing more to say. yours truly boy, Shadrach."

CIRCUS PEOPLE FIGHT HARD

They Stop at Nothing When Engaged in Warfare Which Has Marked Business Since Early Days.

When circus people fight they stop short of nothing, according to one of them, Courtney Ryley Cooper, whose interesting experiences with circus wars are told in Everybody's. Some of the most "annoying" details are given at length.

"Sand finds its way into car journals, causing hot boxes and a delay in the arrival of the show trains. Poison sometimes gets into the meat that is fed to the 'principal' animal act, with the result that tigers and lions turn their toes to the sun and the circus loses one of its best acts. Wagon wheels come off mysteriously—it is easy to loosen the nuts of a wagon in the darkness of night on a circus lot. Health departments receive sudden announcements of epidemics among people or stock, and hold the circus until both can be examined. Working men are bought away, and devices created by every scheme and device. Fighting circuses have even attacked each other of throwing railroad switches and causing wrecks. Taking it by and large, 'dirty opposition' is a gay and exciting existence.

"And where it all began is beyond the annals of circuses. It was here before we came into the game. Grizzled old men around the stake-and-chain wagon tell stories that were history when they were children. Years of warfare, then short spasms of peace and 'gentlemanly conduct'—such is the history of the circus from the time of Barnum. Then men called each other thieves and cutthroats and robbers and embezzlers and burglars through the newspapers, and the circus magazine who owned the most vitriolic press agent was by far the wisest showman."

Gun Cotton.

Gun cotton may be made as follows: Immerse cotton wool in a boiling dilute solution of potassium carbonate, wash with water, and then dry. Their steep for a few minutes in a cold mixture of one part of concentrated nitric acid and three of oil of vitriol, then squeeze, and again place in a fresh acid mixture and leave for 48 hours. Then squeeze and wash for a long time with running water, and finally steep in a solution of potassium carbonate. Gun cotton is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It takes fire at 300 degrees Fahrenheit burning away rapidly but without explosion. When ignited in a confined space or by percussion, it decomposes with violent detonation, the energy of which equals that of five times its weight of gunpowder.

Don't Be Obstinate.

It is surprising how many people do not know the difference between obstinacy and firmness. Some persons feel uncomfortable over standing by their principles, for fear some one will think them obstinate, and others pride themselves on never making a concession to please anyone, and imagine they are beautifully firm. It is quite important to get the difference quite clear in your own mind, since firmness is one of the most necessary virtues, and obstinacy one of the most serious faults.—Exchange.

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WEALTH OF SONORA

MINES OF NORTHERN MEXICAN STATE AMONG RICHEST IN WORLD.

Legends of the Immense Wealth Taken From Them and How It Was Wasted by the Nation's Early Conquerors.

If America's army sees foreign service in its patrol duty along the northern Sonora border the boys in khaki will be in a Mexican state where fact and fable are fascinatingly interwoven in the accounts of its vast mineral wealth, says the geography bulletin issued from Washington by the National Geographic society. Even the name Sonora is said by some historians to be derived from a peculiarly musical and "sonorous" quality possessed by certain marbles quarried in the state.

Within a decade after Cortez landed on Mexican soil and conquered the followers of Montezuma, the Spaniards had launched expeditions by sea and started exploration parties over the mountains to find that region which two centuries before, according to tradition, had supplied the Aztecs with great stores of gold and silver when they passed through the land in their tribal migration to the vale of Anahuac. By 1530 Almiraz Chirinos had proceeded up the coast as far as the mouth of the Yaqui river, and he was followed by De Vaca, who brought back a report that gold and silver could be plucked from the ground in unbelievable quantities. One of De Vaca's followers was Sebastian, a mulatto who had a remarkable gift of imagination. Among the places he "saw" were the Seven Cities of Cibola, ruled by King Tatarax, whose wonderful bejeweled robes dazzled the eye as he worshipped each morning in his magnificent palace before a golden cross. Mermaids also figured in Sebastian's narrative as alluring marvels of the Sonora coast.

Among the Sonora mines about which romance and reality are strangely mingled is that of Senor Almada of Quintera. The owner is said to have celebrated the marriage of his favorite daughter by paneling the bridal chamber with silver, and paving the road from his home to the church with bars of the precious metal.

The legend concerning the Dona Maria mine is that its owner, the widow of a Spaniard, De Rodrigues, labored for years saving nuggets of gold until she had a treasury which required a caravan of 40 mules to convey the four tons of precious metal to Mexico City. It was a long and arduous journey, and the widow was constantly in fear of being robbed. When she finally reached the capital she would not rest content until the fortune had been placed in the safekeeping of the Spanish viceroy. A few days later the widow disappeared, and the vast store of gold was appropriated by the government treasury and that treasury's custodian.

An equally pathetic story is told of the Planchas de Plata (Silver Plates) mine, which, according to Jesuit accounts, was discovered by a Yaqui Indian during the first half of the eighteenth century. From a deep canyon the Jesuits are said to have taken great globules of silver ore, weighing from 20 to 50 pounds. One mammoth nugget of pure silver, weighing a quarter of a ton, was discovered, and proved the undoing of both the priests and the Indians. This treasure rock was with great difficulty loaded between two pack mules and taken to the capital, where it was seized for the crown. After years of litigation the authorities decided that, not only this nugget, but all other ore from the canyon belonged to the state. Whereupon Jesuits and Indians conspired successfully to "lose" the mine.

Just 19 miles south of the Arizona line and midway between the border towns of Nogales and Naco, is Cananea, the center of one of the richest copper regions in the world, while to the south is Magdalena station, east of which is the Santo Domingo canyon with its placer gold deposits which are said to have furnished the cargo for many of Spain's treasure galleons.

In addition to copper, gold and silver, the mines of Sonora produce lead, coal, antimony, mercury, iron, zinc, salt and tellurium. The graphite deposits of the state are said to be the finest in the world, producing an even better grade than the famous mines of Siberia and Japan.

Substitute for Gold.

A substitute for gold is obtained by combining 94 parts of copper with 6 parts of antimony and adding a little magnesium carbonate to increase the weight. It is said that this alloy can be drawn, wrought and soldered very much like gold, and that it also receives and retains a golden polish. It is worth something like 25 cents a pound.

Not So Late.

He—It's eight o'clock and you said you would be here at six.  
She—Did I say six? I thought I said seven.

Will Be Farmers.

More than 12,000 students are taking courses in agriculture in the colleges of the United States.

One He Missed.

Adam had his trials but he never had to face a jury.

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