

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

To-morrow (Friday) the groundhog finishes his reign.

Max Herr returned from a business trip to Columbia county.

Wm. D. Bartges offers for sale some pure-bred hogs in this issue.

Messrs. A. B. Lee and Edward Jamison, of Spring Mills, were visitors in town on Tuesday.

Bethard M. Keller is now located in Altoona where he holds a good position as machinist with the Pennay.

There will be no preaching services in the local Presbyterian church on Sunday owing to illness of the pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Boyer, of Sunbury, visited Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lee, at Centre Hill, on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kreamer are now occupying the Bartholomew flat having moved into it the latter part of last week.

Just unloaded a carload of cement—a high quality brand. Get prices before buying elsewhere.—William McClenahan, Centre Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shultz are moving this week from the Zuber farm near Farmers Mills, to Penn Hall, where they will continue farming.

Miss Grace Smith went to Williamsport on Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Sarah Haezel in that city. Mrs. Hazette's daughter, Miss Alice, and Miss Smith are very close friends.

Rev. J. M. Kirkpatrick was unable to fulfill his appointments in the Presbyterian churches on Sunday owing to sickness. On Monday his little son, Jack, also became ill.

The note in connection with the account of the public sale advertised by S. W. Smith may interest you provided you have a surplus of stock, implements, household goods, etc., to offer for sale.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Meyer and son, John D. Meyer, drove from Tyrone to Centre Hall on Sunday, returning the same day. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are not quite ready to open their home here for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. King and M. M. Grove, the surveyor, all of Spring Mills, were callers at this office Monday. Mr. King advertises for rent the Roland Zettle farm, near Spring Mills, in this issue. Read it.

Harry Kreamer of Millheim, was the mechanic who recently did remodeling in the interior of the residence of Thomas A. Hosterman, in Centre Hall. Mr. Kreamer is one of the force of men engaged with Mr. Hosenman, of Millheim, and is a high-class workman.

Roy Martz, who was farmer on the Old Fort farm owned by W. Frank Bradford, will move to the Lewistown district when he vacates the farm about April 1st. His successor is Paul Bradford, who has been tenant on the Meeker farm, near Potters Mills, for several years.

Mrs. Milford Luse and daughter Miss Margaret, of Centre Hall, on Monday afternoon went to State College where they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harvey. A birthday dinner was served on that evening, it having been the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Harvey and her father, Milford Luse.

R. F. Vonada, of Reading, who twenty-five years ago was engaged in the mercantile business in Coburn, where he was also postmaster, was a guest of his cousin, Harry W. Dinges, and on Monday called at the Reporter office. Mr. Vonada is on his way to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he has a son who is secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at that place. He has set no time for his return.

Tuesday of this week Dr. F. D. Bell, of Philadelphia, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the opening of his office in that city. Among those who received invitations to the event in this section were Mr. and Mrs. William S. Brooks. Dr. Bell is a native of Pleasant Gap and when a young man was well known in Centre Hall. The editor of the Reporter extends felicitations to his friend of youth.

Saturday, St. Patrick's day, Captain George M. Boal will celebrate his eighty-fourth anniversary at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. J. Meyer, in Reedsville, presuming there is no providential interferences. The Captain is quite a young man, regardless of age. His manners are young, his speech is young, his movement is young, he thinks young—and all because he doesn't reckon years.

It is a pleasure to say to the readers of the Reporter that J. Paul Reardon, of Martinsburg, Bluer county, formerly of the firm of Reardon Brothers who conducted the undertaking business in Centre Hall some years ago, is doing a prosperous business at his present location. In addition to conducting the furniture and undertaking business, he is vice president and a director in the Martinsburg First National bank. The institution does a good business and its official statement shows a handsome surplus.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Come to the Reporter office for garden seeds.

March 15—Uncle Sam pays a big interest to-day on Liberty bonds.

Alfred Crawford, a Penn State student, sent Sunday at his home in Centre Hall.

Just received a supply of Tankage—the very best—for poultry and hogs. William McClenahan, Centre Hall.

That borough road up the foot of the mountain, so nice and smooth last fall, is a real pippin now.

Albert Bartges, son of D. W. Bartges, of Centre Hall, who had been ill for two weeks or more, is about again.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Orvis Hornor, at Colyer, on Feb. 26th, a son. It is the fourth child in the family.

The Dewart Products Company is advertising for a man to take care of the skimming station at Centre Hall.

Mrs. Belle Whiteman, of the Whiteman restaurant, for several days was confined to bed with grippe. She is now able to be about again.

L. L. Smith, of Centre Hall, announces himself a candidate for the nomination of treasurer for Centre county, on the Democratic ticket. His card appears in the Reporter this week.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church convened at Harrisburg on Wednesday of this week. There are 350 ministers in the conference, representing a lay membership of 169,000.

A. A. Auman, who served several years as clerk for the P. R. R. at Coburn, has resigned that position and has joined his father, A. L. Auman, in the general wholesale trade of mining timber and saved lumber.

S. Paul Dinges, of Philadelphia, was in Centre Hall, his old home, the beginning of the week. He is engaged in the insurance business, in which line of work he has been very successful since entering it a number of years ago.

E. C. Zerby, farmer living along the State highway east of Penn Hall, attended the Tressler-Potter public sale on Thursday of last week. He is looking for a farm horse. Mr. Zerby was accompanied by his sons, George and Harry.

After completing an eight weeks creamery course at State College, C. N. Bartges, of Coburn, again began work in the plant of Coburn Farm Products company. The manufacture of ice cream was specialized by the young man.

In her advancing years, Mrs. James W. Runkle, of Centre Hall, likes nothing better than to busy herself in works of love. For some time she has annually prepared a bed quilt for the Lutheran orphan's home at Loydsville, and although now 73 years of age, she recently completed her gift to the home for this year.

Mrs. Rachel Hoffman, who resided on the John Stettler farm between New Columbia and White Deer, died at her home a few days ago from terrible burns received earlier in the day when her clothing caught fire from the kitchen stove. Her husband, Thomas Hoffman, was severely burned trying to put out the fire. His hands and face are painfully blistered.

When W. A. Alexander holds sale, near Old Fort, on the 29th instant, it will be the first sale held on that farm in 73 years. Mr. Alexander's grandfather put up the buildings on the place and operated the farm; then the late James Alexander spent nearly all his life on the place, to be followed by his son, W. A. Alexander. At no time was there a public sale held. Mr. Alexander considers this a record, and it is.

The Reporter is informed that T. J. Decker will hereafter give his entire attention to the sale of automobiles, being one of the firm of Decker Brothers, doing business at Bellefonte, Spring Mills and State College. Mr. Decker has been giving considerable of his time to lumbering, but he will discontinue this line of work. His home at Spring Mills was recently sold to Arthur Grove. The Decker Brothers, who handle the Chevrolet, have been meeting with marked success.

We have unloaded and stored in our ware-room one of the several cars of Lehigh Portland Cement which we have purchased. Buy Lehigh, the national cement, and you will share in the profits.

BRADFORD AND CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN WILKINSON, late of P. R. Township, Centre County, deceased.

SEEING POWER OF INSECTS

Interesting Data Collected in Connection With Studies in Comparison With the Human Eye.

Very curious data have been collected in regard to the seeing powers of insects. The human eye in perfect condition is able to see objects separately that are only one minute of arc apart. Put two objects, as, for instance, two black circles, on a white ground just one inch apart and then place them at a distance of about 286 1/2 feet. As seen with the naked eye the apparent space between the circles will be a minute of arc. This space is plainly the limit of detail visible to the unassisted human eye.

Now it might be supposed that an insect, having a compound eye, would be able to see more detail than we do; in other words, could separate small objects closer together. As a matter of fact, owing to the small aperture of the lenses composing the facets of the eye, and the spacing between the facets, insects see less detail than we do.

It has been calculated that a dragonfly cannot see separately two objects that are placed less than one degree apart. In other words, to such an insect two silver coins lying on a table three inches apart, and viewed from a distance exceeding 1 1/4 feet, would appear as a single object.

Bees and flies, according to the same investigator, are still more limited in their ability to see the details of objects presented to their eyes. A fly could see the two silver coins above described separately only at a distance not exceeding about seven feet.

It has been remarked as a consequence of this that we can see the details on the antennae of a fly at a distance of two feet or more better than the fly itself can, though they are but the fraction of an inch from its eyes.—Washington Star.

CURED MONARCH OF AVARICE

Power of Turning Everything He Touched Into Gold Quickly Palled on King Midas.

It was because King Midas helped a drunken companion of Bacchus to sober up that he received the power of turning everything into gold at his touch. Bacchus had offered to grant Midas anything he asked, and the king wished this unpleasant power upon himself, according to Ovid.

Midas enjoyed himself immensely at first, turning twigs, apples, stones and clods of earth into gold. But the trouble began as soon as he sat down to eat. The bread he touched turned to gold and defied his teeth. The wine flowed down his throat as liquid gold.

According to an embellished version of the myth, the crowning misfortune wrought by Midas' curse in blessing's guise was when, in the act of caressing his little daughter, he turned the child into a golden statue.

Bacchus had been aware that the gift was anything but desirable. So, believing Midas cured of avarice, he sent the king to wash away the power in the fountainhead of the River Pactolus. As a result of his bath, the sands of that river remain golden to this day.

Peculiar Deep-Sea Fish.

The Aristeus, a deep-sea prawn, has a method of lighting that gives the appearance of a multitude of smoke rings. When excited by the nearness of an enemy, the prawn ejects respiratory water in tiny squirts and into this stream the luciferin is forced from countless glands opening into the stream by fine ducts. As the chemicals combine, puffy clouds of luminous particles float in the sea. This is the "smoke screen" provided by nature.

The species of luminous fish, called "Photoblephron," has a dimmer system in an inside chamber and burns continuously. When the fish wishes to shut off the light, he causes a black pigmented curtain to slide down over the light cell's opening like an eyelid. The light organ preserves its luminousness even when removed and is used by fishermen of the islands of Banda, about 800 miles southeast of the Philippines, as bait for night fishing.

The Singer and the Song.

A song is a great adventure. Thousands write it, tens succeed; and when they have succeeded, its fate still lies entirely with the singer. No one ever had it so much in his power to make the worse appear the better cause, or to refrain from so doing. The ancients placed Thamyris and Narada among the gods; the moderns pay their counterparts royalties. But the singer's personality is still incalculable in terms of canonization or of cash. That personality means all that he has been able to crowd into his life; and he may still enlarge it. A good way to do that is to read all the poetry that he does not sing, and to listen to all the music written for some other instrument than the voice.—A. H. Fox Strangways.

It Sometimes Happens.

When a man won't make love to a pretty girl he is either sick, sleepy or sore. Most girls are clever prestidigitators; they can make a man's \$20 bill disappear the moment the waiter presents the check. Some men take years to learn that all you can get from a woman is just exactly what she wants to give—and that you must accept that much.—New York Sun.

COWBOY'S WEAPON THE RIFLE

Never Had the Popularity of the "Gun," Which Was Name Universally Given the Pistol.

In describing the weapons of the cowboy of the Western range, Philip Ashton Rollins in his book says: The rifle, when carried, was conveyed, not by the cowboy himself, but by his horse, which bore it in a quiver-shaped, open-mouthed scabbard, into which the rifle went up to its stock. This scabbard sometimes hung from the saddle horn, but more commonly was slung, but forward, in an approximately horizontal position along the near side of the animal, and passed between the two leaves of the stirrup-leather. The rifle was thus eschewed, because, being heavy, it interfered with ready saddling and unsaddling; and, being bulky, it materially detracted from the rider's comfort.

After the early '70s the rifle, regardless of its make, was usually called a "Winchester," though this particular term, because of its similarity to the name of a well-known condiment, was occasionally paraphrased into "Worcestershire." Falling these titles, the weapon was styled merely "rifle." It, except in the case of the rifles specially designed for bison shooting and called "buffalo guns," never was termed "gun," that word, save for the single exception noted, being consecrated to the pistol.

"Scatter-guns," otherwise shotguns, were occasionally produced by tinkerfoot; but they, unless with "sawed-off" barrels, loaded with nails or buckshot, and in the hands of express messengers, served for the westerner only as objects of derision.

OLD IDEA IN UNIVERSITIES

Student Bodies, Fraternally Linked, Had Their Beginnings in the Fifteenth Century.

University life today embodies many ancient practices in slightly modified form. College fraternities really date back to the fifteenth century, when universities were few in number and students were attracted to them from many lands. The student body naturally gathered into groups according to nationalities, and these groups were known as "nations." Later came the organization of the student corps in German universities. In some American universities today there are national societies, as the Philippine, Chinese, Japanese and Cuban, representing the nations, and the Southerners, Southwesterners, Pacific coast and others representing sections and states of the Union.

Poor students of the fifteenth century drifted from one university to another, supporting themselves by singing, begging, stealing and, occasionally, working.

The freshmen had a rather sorry time. In the German universities they were termed "Schutzen," and were compelled to perform all sorts of menial offices for the upper class men, who were termed "Bacchanten," and were often worthy of that title. From this practice developed the system of "fagging" in the English grammar schools. That practice traces back even to the academic schools of Athens. The freshmen, on admission to a university, were put through an initiation ordeal which was the origin of the present-day hazing.

Hard Cider Homilies.

Different people have different ways of giving us pain; our friends leave us—and our relatives fall to.

Eternity is almost beyond human comprehension; imagine, if you can, a period so long that it would allow a man to save enough cigar coupons to get a piano or a motorcycle.

Propinquity may account for many marriages, but it is responsible for even more divorces.

It has taken Satan thousands of years to reach his present technic; yet the latest arrivals from the earth can always show him a thing or two.

People seldom turn maxims over and look at them from the back. It is easy to believe that great oaks from little acorns grow, but it is quite as easy to believe that little acorns from great oaks grow.—Edwin H. Blanchard, in the New York Sun.

Mr. Jones.

Consider the case of Mr. Jones. He bought a watch for 50 bones. Does Mr. Jones rant, curse and swear, does Mr. Jones hit his toe? When ever in the day or night he finds that watch not running right? No, Mr. Jones, a thoughtful man, knows watch never will or can, so long as heat and cold prevail, hit time exactly on the nail. Now this identical Mr. Jones will buy—well, not for 50 bones, but for the price of a cheap cigar—the right to ride on a trolley car, a car that has to run its race within no sealed and dustproof case, but on a crowded city street where all the tides of traffic meet, and yet Mr. Jones starts a hot debate whenever that car's a minute late.—From Electric Traction.

Length of Birds' Life.

The chief of the biological bureau in the United States is able to give the ages to which some birds have lived. The following are his figures: Thrush, 15 to 25 years; swallow, 9; canary, 20; cardinal, 21; raven, 60; magpie, 21; large owl, 68; golden eagle, 46; white pelican, 41; cormorant, 23; large blue heron, 60; swan, 102; mallard, 23; other ducks, 11 to 23; oyster-catcher, 30; herring gull, 44; and wandering albatross, 46 years.

MONTANA WORLD IN ITSELF

State Needs No Outside Aid to Support in Comfort People Within Its Borders.

If Montana were walled in and cut off from the world, she could support herself, declares the National Editors' Argus. Her half million people would lack none of the necessities, and but few of the luxuries of life.

For food, she grows all the grains, fruits and vegetables of the north temperate zone; her cattle, sheep, swine and poultry number millions; her wilds abound with game, her waters teem with fish.

For clothing, there's wool from 2,000,000 sheep, linen from 500,000 acres of flax, leather from 700,000 horse hides and pelts from 20 kinds of fur-bearing animals.

For shelter, there's lumber from 30,000,000 acres of forests, limestone and slate for cement, clay for brick and tile and granite, sandstone and marble and all necessary ores from copper and zinc for brass to iron and manganese for steel.

For fuel, her coal mines, natural gas and oil deposits are of undetermined richness; to industry her streams offer 2,740,000 horsepower for hydro-electric energy.

For luxuries, her resources range from gold, silver and sapphires to bees for honey, sugar beets for candy, phosphate for matches or fertilizer and tungsten for incandescent lamps.

TWAIN HATED FALSE PRAISE

Great Humorist Asserted It Always Made Him Feel Both Ashamed and Humiliated.

Writing on the insincerity of people seeking favors, in a chapter of his "Autobiography" in Harper's Magazine, Mark Twain says: "I am built as other people are built, so far as I can discover, and therefore I do prize a good hearty compliment above rubies; and am grateful for it, and as glad as you are yourself when I can in sincerity return the mate to it. But when a man goes beyond compliment, it does not give me pleasure, it makes me ashamed."

"It makes me ashamed; I am not thinking about him, I am thinking about myself; he may humiliate himself if he likes; it is his privilege; he; I do not want to be humiliated. Adulation, adulation—spoken or hinted and never earned; never due, to any human being."

"What a king must suffer! For he knows, deep down in his heart, that he is a poor, cheap, wormy thing like the rest of us; a sardines, the Creator's prime miscarriage in inventions, the moral inferior of all the animals, the superior of each one of them all in one gift only, and that one not up to his estimation of it—intellect."

Citadel of Quebec.

Quebec citadel is a strong fortification covering 40 acres of ground, and in its present form it dates from 1823. The more modern fortifications were constructed in 1820-30, substantially on the lines of the French works of 1820. The citadel has been garrisoned by Canadian soldiers since the withdrawal of British troops in 1871. It incloses a parade and drill ground, 42 acres in extent, surrounded by barracks and magazines under the walls. Heavy cannon are mounted on the ramparts. A large stone building forms the officers' quarters, with the governor general's residence (occasionally occupied by him) at the east end, overlooking the river. A splendid vista can be seen from the king's bastion at the northeast angle of the ramparts. The west ramparts overlook the Plains of Abraham. Quebec citadel has been called the "Gibraltar of Canada."

Great Sea Fighter Indignant.

Towards the close of the war with the first French republic, when the general distress was very sharp and bread very dear—in 1830 the price of a quarter loaf in England rose to 1 shilling and 10 pence half penny—a curious fashion arose of giving dinners in which the guests were asked to bring their own bread. Nelson was invited to such a dinner, but through some oversight he had apparently not been informed of the conditions of the feast.

At all events, when Nelson found that there was no bread, he made quite a little scene, called his servant and, before the whole company, gave him a shilling and ordered him to buy a roll, saying aloud: "It is hard after fighting my country's battles I should be grudged her bread."

Why Eddie Whirl Counter-Clockwise.

A correspondent writes to Scientific American asking if it is true that all whirlwinds, tornadoes, cyclones, typhoons (movements of air), maelstroms, water leaving a washbowl, or bathtub (movements of water), unless artificially interfered with, revolve counter-clockwise. If so, what causes this revolving always in that direction? The answer is: "The rotary motions which you describe are caused by the earth's rotation on its axis. They are counter-clockwise in the northern, and clockwise in the southern hemisphere."

A Sage's Limitations.

"Did you ever study the Darwinian theory?" "No," replied Senator Sorghum; "I can't see how it would help me in my business. He offers no suggestions that would assist me in flattering the self-esteem of my auditors. Darwin was a smart man, but no politician."

WANTED: By GROCE & BLOOM SILK MILL AT SPRING MILLS, PA. FIVE (5) GIRLS 16 Years of age or over, to learn winding of silk, so they can operate our new machines when installed. Our work is not difficult, but pleasant. We will run an automobile daily which will bring the help from Centre Hall to Spring Mills, and back again, free of charge. If any girl is interested in working in the Silk Mill, please get in touch with the firm at once by either calling or writing, as we are ready to start additional help at once. GROCE & BLOOM.

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