

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The week opened with a slight frost; Monday morning.

Mrs. V. A. Auman is advertising the opening on Saturday evening, of an ice cream parlor at her home.

Elmer Ackerman, of Georges Valley, was doing some plastering patchwork, in Centre Hall, the beginning of this week.

Donald Thompson and Miss Mildred Fetterolf, of Yeagertown, were a young couple to stop at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Colyer, on Sunday.

Corn is being planted this week. Let us all hope for a good yield of the golden ears, for corn is the most valuable crop grown on the farms in Pennsylvania.

William E. Tate, on Saturday, attended a meeting of the Lemont G. A. R. Post, where preliminary arrangements were made for Memorial Day services.

Mrs. Laura Lee will leave for Pittsburgh in a few days, where she will remain for several weeks with her son, Arney Lee, who is engaged in the offices of the Standard Oil Company.

White, Brown and Buff Leghorn Chickens, also Rocks and Reds, each week now. Poultry Feeds and Supplies. Both phones. Order early.—C. D. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, Pa. 622

Letters of administration on the estate of the late Adam N. Finkle, of Gregg township, are being published by the testator's son, R. R. Finkle, and his widow, Mrs. Adda M. Finkle, of Spring Mills.

Miss Elsie Slick, who has been located in Struthers, Ohio, for several years, accompanying a daughter and little son of her sister, Mrs. Bruce Auman, also of Struthers, arrived in Centre Hall at the former's home on Monday.

Frank Phillips, of Potters Mills, agent for the Gray automobile, drove in from Pittsburgh, on Saturday, with a New Gray roadster. The distance, about 200 miles, was made with less than eight gallons of gas. Mr. Phillips was accompanied by his wife and son, Clarence.

The view from Nittany Mountain brings into prominence a number of ragged-looking wheat fields. On the other hand, the general view at this season is beautiful. The large number of wild cherry trees, which last week were a mass of blossoms, added much to the beauty of the scenery.

B. D. Brisbin, the latter part of this week, will make his annual trip to the New England states to spend some time with his daughters, Mrs. J. H. Boon and Mrs. George Robertson, in Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Brisbin has set no time for his return, but it is a good guess that it will not be too long a visit for his children.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keefer and two children, came to the home of Mrs. Keefer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Brungart, beginning of the week, for a short stay. The Reporter regrets to state that Mrs. Keefer has not been in good health for some time past. A short stay at the parental home, however, is expected to prove beneficial.

A. E. Kline and family, from Altoona, motored on Saturday to Centre Mills to visit the former's father, J. A. Kline. Miss Edna Bailey, formerly of Centre Hall, who is a student in Bible Institute, Pittsburgh, was in the party, having come to see her mother, Mrs. Godshall. Miss Bailey is very much interested in missionary work in foreign fields.

Members of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce are due to be in Bellefonte today (Thursday). The party is traveling in a special car with all the usual conveniences and a number not heretofore heard of, as, for instance, a newspaper will be published daily on the train. They are due to reach Bellefonte at 10:45 a. m. and remain for an hour. William M. Furey, son of the late Morris W. Furey, is president of the body.

Mrs. W. H. Blausser sold her general store, at Potters Mills, to Emerson Ennist and William Hannah, two young men who will launch in the mercantile business. The business was conducted by W. H. Blausser for a number of years and upon his death was continued by Mrs. Blausser, who passed the business on to two of her grandchildren, the name under which the will do business being Ennist and Hannah. Success to the young men.

While strolling through the woods, near Palestine Church, Clearfield county, Miss Jennie Hubler came across a mother bear and three little cubs. The she bear looked the girl over and then scampered away with one of her young by her side, while the other two cubs climbed a tree. Miss Hubler stood guard for several hours, keeping the cubs up the tree until a brother came along. The black woolly little fellows were then captured and imprisoned. The mother bear did not reappear, evidently feeling content with her one offspring.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Mary Fisher is in Sunbury with her sister, Mrs. Snyder.

John P. Delaney, of near Centre Hall, is the owner of a new Chevrolet sedan.

John D. Wagner, of near Sprint Mills, was a business caller at the Reporter office on Friday.

Mrs. H. J. Lambert, on Wednesday, returned from New Brunswick, N. J., where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Erdman West.

Dear knows what will happen if the example of Susie Hetlock becomes a fact. Susie, who lives in Covode, near Punxsutawney, washed dishes for 31 hours.

In another part of this issue mention is made of a serious accident befalling Thomas Ennis, of Philipsburg. Mr. Ennis died in the hospital in that place, Sunday morning.

John P. Ziegler, of Altoona, for a day was the guest of his sister, Mrs. C. R. Neff, near Centre Hall. He is on an enforced vacation, owing to a slight accident while at work in the shops of the Pennsy. in Altoona.

The desire to again smell the pachydermous overcame quite a few—men, women and children—on the south side of the county, on Monday, and the only remedy known to them was to go inhale the dust of the saw-dust ring.

Amer Mowery, of Milroy, is manager of the Milroy baseball team that expects to be heard from on the diamond this season. He was formerly a Centre Hall boy and if his team makes good his former associates here will help the Reporter to applaud them in their work.

Memorial Day will be the opening day of the Centre County Baseball League, but the time for the games have been so arranged that there will be no interference with the Memorial services at any of the four points—Centre Hall, Millheim, State College and Bellefonte—where games will be played.

Last week Station Agent W. Frank Bradford and Mrs. Bradford started on a trip comprising business and pleasure. Their objective point is Charleston, West Virginia, where Mr. Bradford is interested in large lumber operations conducted by Eugene Snadler—a personal friend of the Bradfords. They expect to be back home this week.

Surveyor W. M. Grove and Mrs. Grove were in Centre Hall on Saturday, and while Mr. Grove was surveying the new cemetery plot, Mrs. Grove made a business call at the Reporter office and spent the remainder of the time with her sister, Mrs. Belle White-man. The Groves are now living in Columbia county, on Route No. 3 from Berwick, where they own a farm as well as the property they live in.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer, opened their home in Centre Hall the latter part of last week, after having lived with their son, John D. Meyer, in Tyrone, during the winter. Mr. Meyer, who was reported feeble, is good for many a mile. He was able to attend church services on Sunday and greet old friends with a vigorous shake of the hand. His sons, John D., of Tyrone, and Charles H., of Reedsville, visited him on Sunday.

Students Fight Flames. The following dispatch was sent to the city dailies from State College on Monday: More than 300 students were called from their classes at the Pennsylvania State College today to fight a forest fire less than a mile from the campus. They joined 90 forestry students, who fought all day to keep the blaze away from the farm houses.

The fire was in the section known as the Barrens, but separated from the campus by a stretch of cleared land. Additional students were held in reserve for an emergency.

LINDEN HALL. Mrs. Howard Frazier has been confined to bed the past week with an attack of pleurisy.

Dr. and Mrs. Gearhart returned from Altoona last week after having spent a week with friends there.

Mrs. Nancy Felding and son spent a short time with her sister, Mrs. Kline, at Lemont, last week.

Ed. Livingston, the new postmaster here, spent Sunday at his former home in Petersburg.

Grace Martz, who has been seriously ill for three weeks, is able to be around again.

F. E. Wieland and family and Scott Wieland and wife spent the week-end with the Calvin U. Wieland family in Orbisonia.

Miss Helen Ishler is home from State College where she has had several patients under her care for some time.

Mrs. J. W. Keller is spending a few days with friends in Boalsburg before leaving for California where she expects to spend the summer.

Mrs. Annie Noll has opened her home for a while but will leave in a few weeks for Philipsburg where she expects to be for part of the summer.

OLDEST ARTICLES IN WORLD HELD "PEACE PIPE" SACRED

Chipped Stones, Found in England, Believed to Be Most Ancient of Made Implements.

According to an English antiquary, the oldest manufactured articles in the world are probably some chipped stones found on the Kentish Weald, in England.

Far back, countless centuries before any attempt at civilization, men were chipping stones into tools and weapons.

Knives, axes, hammers, scrapers, spearheads, arrowheads, even awls for piercing skins, and roughly notched saws for cutting bone were made of flint or chert or obsidian—any stone that would chip to a cutting edge and hard enough to stand wear.

Some are clumsy things, some beautiful in design and finish, and their varying workmanship indicates far greater differences between the men who made them than exists between an Egyptian king of 1400 B. C. and an English citizen of this age.

Solutrean "laurel leaves," or "shouldered points"—spearheads from Solutre, in France—are exquisite things, graceful in shape and finished in a manner which would be a credit to any modern craftsman. Yet they were made, according to some assertions, over 20,000 years ago.

Earlier still, Mousterian implements from the cave of Le Moustier, varying in shape and size, all have the businesslike wavy cutting edge distinctive of their period. Centuries before these the ruder Chellean and Streptan implements were made, their unworked butts still showing the natural surface of the stone. And away back beyond them, thousands and thousands of years ago, in the very dawn of human life, were made the "Eoliths" of the Kentish Weald.

"CANNON" PROVED A FAILURE

Indian War Party Suffered Through the Inventive Genius of One of Their Number.

One of the most peculiar pieces of ordnance ever invented was that which was tried for its sole occasion at the storming of Fort Henry, in what is now West Virginia, by Simon Girty, the famous renegade, and his several hundred Indian followers, on September 1, 1777.

All day long, without success and with considerable loss, the savages and their still more savage leader had been attempting to carry the little stockade with its handful of defenders. Night had settled down and their patience was short, when some inventive genius amongst them suggested the making of artillery with which to batter down the stubborn walls.

A maple log, already hollowed by the process of time, was bound with chains, plugged at the breech with wood, filled to the muzzle with stones, pieces of iron and other missiles. It was then conveyed to within 60 yards of the gate and discharged. The log burst into a thousand pieces, its fragments scattering in all directions and killing several of the attackers. And not a picket of the fort was injured.

What and Where Kent's Hole Is.

A cavern in the vicinity of Torquay, England, famous not only for its relics of primitive man, but also for its remains of extinct animals, is known as Kent's Hole. Although the existence of this cave had been known from time immemorial, it did not attract the attention of scientists until 1825. Excavations were carried on by Pengelly from 1865 to 1880, at a cost of nearly £2,000 and yielded results of the highest importance to the science of anthropology.

There were found flint tools of the Paleolithic age and implements of bone, such as needles, awls and harpoons. The animal remains discovered comprised those of the lion, hyena, bear, wolf, fox, rhinoceros, mammoth, Irish elk, and reindeer, showing that those animals once lived in Britain and were co-temporaneous with men of the Stone age.

Battle for Fruit of Dorian Tree.

Desperate fights over the ownership of dorian trees are of yearly occurrence in the Malay peninsula. Sometimes, when a tree has been found near a borderline, entire villages have been wiped out in the struggle to possess it.

It is impossible to compare the fruit of the dorian tree with its extraordinary odor and flavor, to any other. The fruit is creamlike in substance. If the meat of a banana were squashed and mixed with an equal quantity of rich cream, a small quantity of chocolate and enough garlic to lend a strong taste to the whole, the result would be about the nearest possible approach to the flavor and consistency of the dorian. At the same time, the flavor is extremely delicate and, of course, indescribably rich.

Origin of the Ring.

In the course of a lecture on "Precious Stones," Professor Gordon said that early jewelry did not seem to have been set in rings.

One of the earliest examples of the use of rings in statuary was in the statues of Prometheus, who, when released from bondage on the intercession of Venus, wore a ring with a small piece of the Caucasus in it to show that he was still chained to the Caucasus. The idea of a ring being a sign of bondage has continued since those days.

Bishops and doctors wore rings by right because they had signed away their independence in order to benefit mankind.

American Indians Attached Immense Importance to the Ceremony That Accompanied Its Smoking.

The smoking of the "Pipe of Peace" among the American Indians was a ceremony attended with great solemnity. The peace pipe, called by the French the calumet, was treated with great reverence and was brought out only upon the most important occasions, such as the making of peace treaties, the reception of a distinguished stranger with whom the tribe wished to be upon good terms.

If the occasion did not bring forth the pipe of peace, it was a sign of hostility. To refuse to smoke it when offered was a cause of offense. The calumet was between two and three inches long, and the stem rather than the bowl was the object of the Indian's reverence.

The stem was of reed, artistically decorated with women's hair or eagle's quills. Among the western tribes the pipe-bowl was of red catlinite, a fine-grained stone of deep red color found in Coteau des Prairies, west of Big Stone lake, in South Dakota. The Indians of the South and East made the bowl of white stone pierced with several holes so that several stems could be used at the same time.

The calumet quarries were regarded as neutral ground among the warring tribes and there were many sacred traditions connected with these spots.

FURTHER HINTS ABOUT MEN

It Would Seem That Writer Has Given Pretty Thorough Consideration to the Subject.

"There never was a man too near-sighted to see the look of admiration in a pretty woman's eyes."

"A good woman inspires a man, a brilliant woman interests him, a beautiful woman fascinates him—but the considerate woman gets him."

"When it comes to making love, a girl can always listen so much faster than a man can talk."

"Love, the quest; marriage, the conquest; divorce, the inquest."

"Most marriages, nowadays, seem built for speed rather than for endurance."

"There are only two kinds of perfectly faultless men—the dead and the deadly."

"One reason why a man's life is so much fuller than a woman's is because he spends nearly three quarters of it in hunting up things for a woman to do."

"A widow's chief consolation in remarrying is probably that she finds it less exhausting to sit up and wait for one man to come home evenings, than to sit up and wait for a lot of them to go home."—From "A Guide to Men," by Helen Rowland.

Famous Chinese Tombs.

The famous Ming tombs are located near Nanking, China. On the road that leads to them from Nanking are colossal figures of carved stone. These are statues of Chinese kings. The Mongols under Genghis Khan's successor swept across Asia and Russia and overran Hungary. He defeated the Germans and Poles in 1241. But the mongols were beaten by Egypt in 1260. After that their power waned, and China was able to throw off the Mongol yoke in 1369, when she established a rule of native kings—the great Ming dynasty. Under the Mings, China flourished until 1644. Then the Manchus, another Mongol people, reconquered China, and remained masters until 1912.

There is a fence built around these statues, because the Chinese believe that the statues would be very mad if a common Chinaman were to touch them.

Blind Spots.

The world has its "blind spots" for thunder and lightning, says a bulletin of the National Geographic society. The brilliant flash of lightning and the crackle and rumble of thunder would be as impossible of conception by many Eskimos as would "solid water" by equatorial savages.

In general the frequency of thunderstorms decreases as one goes north, until within the Arctic and Antarctic Circles they seldom occur.

When Katmai volcano, on the Alaskan peninsula, erupted in 1912, some of the adult natives of the vicinity were more terrified at the lightning and thunder that accompanied the dust clouds than at the possibility of being buried by ash, because they had nothing in their lifelong experience by which to judge the blinding and deafening noise from the skies.

Luminous Paints.

The luminous ingredient in paints is usually either calcium sulphide, barium or strontium carbonate or sulphate, or mixtures of these chemicals may be used. An example of a luminous paint, giving a violet, is as follows: 100 parts of strontium carbonate, 100 parts of sulphur, 0.5 parts each of potassium chloride and sodium chloride, 0.4 parts manganese chloride. These are heated an hour to 75 minutes to about 2,372 degrees F. The paint is prepared by mixing this with pure linseed oil.

The Changes of Time.

"You never can tell what is going to happen."

"What now?"

"The young fellow I fired for incompetency two years ago has just married my daughter and I've got to take him back and give him a better job."

CAVE USED AS SANITARIUM

Physician at One Time Placed Sufferers From Tuberculosis in Famous Underground Cavern.

The Mammoth cave of Kentucky is no doubt one of the most wonderful places in the United States. It has been known and visited for years in a superficial manner, but, strange to say, the cave has never yet been fully explored. This fact may give a little idea of the vast proportions.

When Daniel Webster visited it he was inspired to oratory; when Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale, visited there, she climbed up onto a natural rostrum in a rock-walled auditorium and instinctively burst into song.

Relics of the aboriginal inhabitants are still to be seen in the caves, and there are crudely hollowed logs still lying around from the saltpetre springs to vats, where the mineral deposit was collected and used in the manufacture of gunpowder required in the war of that year.

Further back in the depths of the cave are stone huts which were inhabited for a considerable time by tubercular patients. These sufferers were placed there by eminent physicians who were desirous of testing the value of the uniform temperature of the cave upon the dread white plague. Some of these patients lived six months without seeing the light of day.

These caves are a little off the beaten track of tourist travel and, while exceedingly interesting, are not so well known as many inferior examples of the stupendous handiwork of the Creator.

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