

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. C. F. Emery is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. R. Finkle, in Mifflinburg.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Knarr, on Tuesday night, gave a "500" party to a dozen of their married friends. The affair had the air of a Washington birthday, although a day late.

Curtis Reber, a freshman at Penn State, was at his home over Sunday. He successfully passed all his "exams" at the completion of his first semester, and starts the second leg of his freshman journey with a clean slate.

In a general way Mrs. Margaret Smith has not improved during the past ten days. There are times when she appears much relieved, as was the case for a day or two the beginning of this week. Tuesday night she was much reduced by coughing.

James E. Lingle, of Chadds Ford Junction, Chester county, arrived here Wednesday morning in response to a call owing to the sickness of his father, noted elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Lingle reports Mrs. Lingle and the children enjoying the best of health.

Robert Burns was again named chief of police of Muncy, a position he formerly held. It was discovered some time ago that his appointment by the council was without authority. During the past few weeks an ordinance was properly passed authorizing the appointment of such an officer. Mr. Burns is well known here as the husband of Nina Snyder, reared here.

Tuesday morning Mr. and Mrs. John Rearick, of Centre Hall, left for Cleveland, Ohio, where they will remain for some time. While there they will take care of the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. Y. Moyer. The Moyers and their daughter, Miss Helen, expect to spend some time in Florida. In June Miss Helen will go to Brazil to be with her sister, Ruth, whose husband is a Y. M. C. A. secretary.

While walking from his farm at Earlstown to his home in Centre Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, L. R. Lingle became partially paralyzed on the left side. He made his way to the station, from where he was taken by auto to his home. He was not feeling well when he left the farm, but plodded on. When he reached the station he was much exhausted. His condition on Wednesday morning was reported fair.

THEY ARE STARLINGS.

Col. Shoemaker Names Rare Birds In This Twelfth—Released Near Boston Twenty Years Ago.

McElhattan, Pa., Feb. 22, 1925.

Mr. S. W. Smith,
"Centre Reporter,"
Centre Hall, Pa.
Dear Mr. Smith:

I read with interest your article about the starling sparrows. I was asked to identify some here today—English starlings. These birds have been pushing westward since first released near Boston about twenty years ago. They are valuable insect and weed seed destroyers, and I have seen feeding with robins and blackbirds on the lawn at my parents' home in Connecticut. Sportsmen say they ought to be exterminated, but that is a way some of them have, to kill before they are sure. I like the starling for his sweet whistle on wintry mornings, his black coat gleaming bronze in the sunlight, his eager battle in aid of the farmer, his utter destitution of the English sparrow. I'll admit they must be a nuisance if they all congregated in one yard in a town, but in the country they fit in very well with all other birds getting scarcer every year.

With best wishes, I am, as always,
Very sincerely yours,
HENRY W. SHOEMAKER.
[Col. Shoemaker is good authority on birds—it is the starling.]

The writer in his description of the birds two weeks ago erred in stating that they had short bills. They are not short, but long, indicating that the bird is an insect destroyer. The error is due to the fact that the birds when viewed at close range had their bills either poked into a dish of cooked oat meal or a portion of the bill covered with food.

A second error was the statement that the birds were the same ones that congregated in certain sections of town during the summer months, and were termed a nuisance. Our new friends are quite different in form and manner from the pests of summer time. The information that the birds were the same was given by an observer who failed to note a marked distinction.—Ed.]

Baby Takes a Hand.

One afternoon we were just ready to go uptown when we saw a neighbor coming up the street. As she always stayed too long, we decided to hide. She always opened the door and came in. As she did so she called, "Is anybody at home?"

When she said that my little daughter called out, "Sure we are. We're hiding in the bedroom from you."

We then stepped out with our coats on. That was her last visit and my most embarrassing moment.—Chicago Tribune.

FEBRUARY COURT.

Court Convened by Judge Keller Monday Morning—Cases So Far Heard of Minor Importance.

Court convened on Monday morning at ten o'clock with the Honorable Harry Keller on the Bench and the other officers in their usual places.

Considerable time was taken up in hearing motions and petitions, after which the grand jury was called and sworn. H. W. Rabert, railroad agent at Snow Shoe, was selected as foreman.

The constables of the several wards and townships of the county were then called to make their quarterly reports.

The traverse jurors were called and absentees noted, after which the civil list for this week as well as next week was gone over and the following cases disposed of:

H. H. Eye vs. John Pinchok and George Pinchok, Jr., being an appeal, continued.

Elmer Jackson vs. Paul Baroutsis, being an appeal; continued as special to Judge Keller.

In the second week's list the following cases were disposed of:

S. H. Hoy and Blanche Hoy vs. Keystone Power Corporation, being a feigned issue. Continued pending settlement.

Century Hoist Manufacturing Co., a corporation, vs. The Central Refractories Co., a corporation; being an action in assumpsit; continued.

John C. Marke vs. Penn Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Chester county; being an action in assumpsit; continued.

Andrew Thal and Bertha Thal, his wife, vs. J. V. Foster, being an action in trespass; continued.

H. H. Eye vs. David Chambers, being an action in assumpsit; continued.

Edward H. Gehret vs. Thomas Landrich, being an action in assumpsit; continued.

H. K. Mattern vs. Joseph D. Diehl, being an action in assumpsit; continued.

The reason for the continuance of so many cases is that the first four cases are expected to take up the time and possibly more than the time of the second week.

Comm. vs. Oscar Lucas; prosecutor, Harry D. Dukeman. Four indictments against this defendant for stealing a tie from N. J. Hockman, Charles Bohm; stealing automobile chains from Samuel Shalkross and gasoline and blankets from Hugh Dalley. The defendant appeared in open court, waived the finding of the grand jury and pled guilty and was sentenced on one of the indictments to pay the costs of prosecution, one dollar fine and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one nor more than two years, and sentence suspended on the other three indictments.

Henry Nevel was discharged under the insolvent act from a sentence imposed at September sessions.

Joseph Hoar was discharged under the insolvent act from a sentence imposed upon him at September sessions.

Comm. vs. Emma Cook; indicted for assault and aggravated assault and battery; prosecutor, Charles S. Hughes.

Lincoln Essay Contest.
(Continued from first page)

In 1837, just after Springfield had become the capital of Illinois, Lincoln obtained a lawyer's license for which he had been studying. One of Lincoln's most famous cases as a lawyer was the one for Duff Armstrong. The witnesses had identified Armstrong as the slayer. They claimed that they could see him plainly because it was moonlight. Lincoln with the aid of an almanac proved that the night was dark, for it was in the dark of the moon that the deed had been committed. Being a lawyer did not keep Lincoln from entering politics. But in 1840 he declined a re-election to the legislature on account of his fast-growing law practice.

While in Springfield Lincoln became involved in two or more love affairs. The first was with Mary Owens, but Miss Owens refused him. The second was with Mary Todd, whom he finally married on November 4th, 1840. To this union there were born four children, namely, Robert, Edward, William, and Thomas. In 1846 he was elected by the Whig party to Congress, but served just one term. After that he was out of politics for about two years. This was the time when slavery was threatening to gain a foothold in the west. In the first National Convention of the Republican party he was nominated as candidate for the vice presidency. In 1858 he became famous all over this nation on account of his debate with Douglas in his contest with Douglas for Senatorship. For some time Douglas had been looked upon as the next President, but through admissions which were forced from him during the debates, he lost all of his popularity.

In 1860 Lincoln was nominated by the Republican party for President. That year the Democrat vote was divided between Douglas and Hamlin, but Lincoln would have won had the vote not been divided. So in 1861 Lincoln took the oath of office as the sixteenth President of the United States of America. He was pledged to preserve the Union and not to abolish slavery, but to prevent its spread. In 1861 when Lincoln was inaugurated President, seven of the Confederate states had seceded from the Union. In his inaugural address he said that the Federal Government would not attack the Confederate States, but that

it would protect and defend them if they were attacked by any other country.

At 4:20, April 12th, the Civil War began with the bombardment of Fort Sumter. On April 14th the fort hauled down its flag, and the little garrison departed for New York. The battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the war. The ability of Lincoln to raise fresh troops after each disaster finally enabled the North to check the secession of the States. The decisive victory was won by Grant over Lee on April 2nd, 1865. The time at which Lincoln proved to the world his ability to speak, was after he had been elected by the Federal States as President, when he visited Gettysburg at the dedication of the cemetery. The President was invited to attend, although to ask him to speak was an after thought. Lincoln prepared this address partly before he left home, and finished it just a few minutes before the services began. The story that Lincoln wrote the Gettysburg speech on the train while enroute to the battlefield was of late been found to be false. The speech which he gave at his second inaugural ranks second to his Gettysburg speech.

Lincoln had fine plans for the reconstruction of the Union, but very unfortunately he was assassinated on the 14th of April. The President had however carried out some of Lincoln's plans. On April 14th, Lincoln thought he would take a little recreation after his four years struggle. He arranged for a box in Ford's Theatre. Booth, one of the men connected with the theatre, upon hearing of the proposed visit of Lincoln, quickly made plans for Lincoln's assassination and his own escape. That night a few minutes before ten, Booth gained entrance to the President's box and shot him through the head. To make his escape he had vaulted to the stage. He broke his leg in the leap. He escaped upon

a horse which was waiting outside for him. Lincoln died the next morning at 7:20. Thus ended the physical life of Abraham Lincoln, one of the greatest and best loved Presidents of our country. He was buried at Springfield, Illinois, on the 4th of May.

On April 25th, Booth and his conspirators were captured in a barn in Virginia. The barn was set on fire and while it was burning, Boston Corbett, sergeant in the cavalry, seeing Booth through a crack in the barn, shot him. The ball from his gun hit Booth on the back of the neck. Booth received a wound, similar to that which he had given Lincoln. He died at seven in the morning. However, Lincoln was not buried when his dead form was laid to rest. He still lives in the hearts and minds of his countrymen. The memories of such noble deeds as his can never be hidden by the soil of any churchyard. By every true American the memory of such a life and character is held sacred. Parents and teachers of the youth of today do well when they instill into the minds and hearts of the youthful American, the stories of Abraham Lincoln's life, which depicts his kindness, his truth, his faith, his noble thoughts, his honesty, and his determination to do righteously whatever was his to do. If the world's best artist was to paint the portrait which contained the faces of all the noble statesmen of the United States of America, and arranged them on the portrait according to their ability and service, you would find Abraham Lincoln sitting in the front row among the nation's greatest men, with Washington, Jefferson, Webster, McKinley and men of their calibre. I imagine I see him sitting on the right hand of the Father of our Country, General George Washington, for if we put Washington first through the head. To make his escape he had vaulted to the stage. He broke his leg in the leap. He escaped upon

\$600,000,000 a Year Loss Caused by Auto Accidents

If each life is worth \$5,000 — Then 22,600 lives = \$113,000,000

If non-fatal injuries each cost \$175 — Then 678,000 injuries = \$118,650,000

Property damage for each auto accident costs \$350 — Then 700,000 accidents = \$245,000,000

TOTAL COST OF ACCIDENTS = \$581,650,000

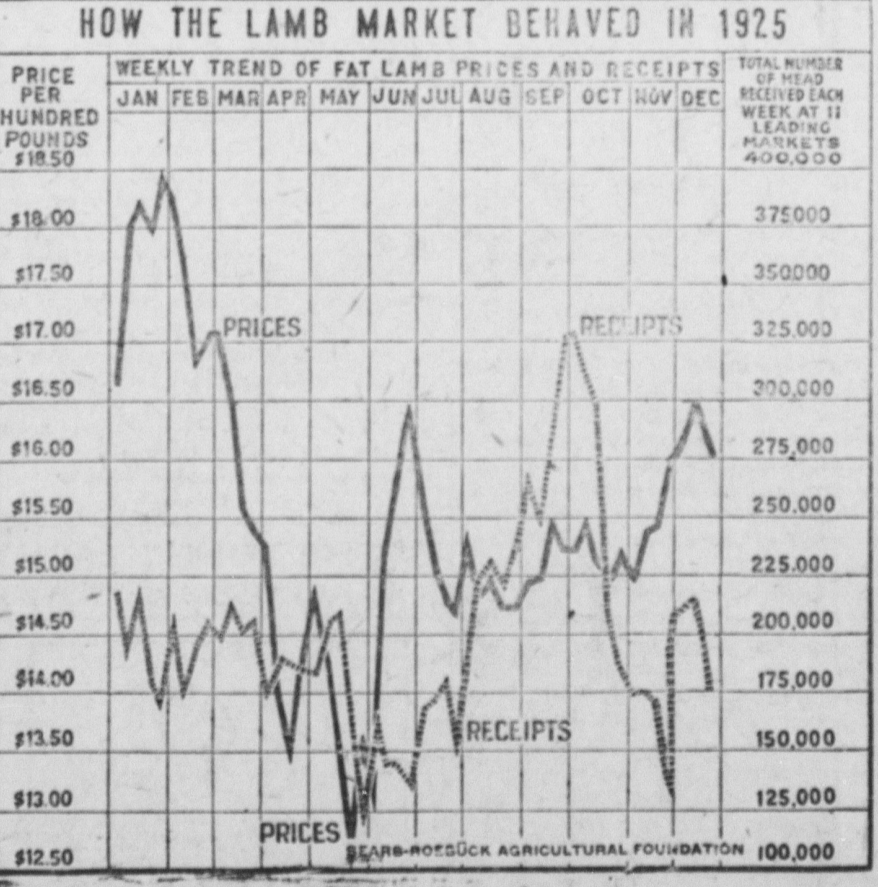
STEWART-WARNER AUTOMOBILE SAFETY COUNCIL

CLOSE TO \$600,000,000 a year is the annual economic loss due to automobile accidents, both fatal and non-fatal. This appetizing sum is only an estimate as no complete figures on the number of automobile accidents in the United States are available, but it has been conservatively estimated that 22,600 loss their lives each year by automobiles, and \$5,000 a human life is the lowest value put on it by economists.

Of non-fatal accidents 678,000 occur annually, causing average cost a \$175. Then, each accident averages \$50 property damage, insurance record-show. This makes the staggering total of \$581,650,000 a year.

No account is taken here, points out the Stewart-Warner Safety Council for the prevention of automobile accidents, of the economic value of time lost by the injured due to delays caused by accidents or to minor property values, such as bent fenders, expense incurred while motor vehicles, particularly the commercial ones, are out of service, due to accidents. Were all these taken into the reckoning, the total figure would surely be doubled or around \$1,113,750,000.

Some idea of the enormity of this economic loss, most of which is avoidable, can be gained by such relationships as these: It is twice the cash income of the 1923 wheat crop; it is equal to about one-third of the much-discussed French debt to this country; and, finally, this loss would buy the entire city of Chicago at its present realty assessment valuation.



The price for lamb have been relatively high in 1925, with lamb supplies available for slaughter only slightly below normal figures, according to an analysis of the lamb market by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. In the sheep-producing states pastures and ranges have been good. Conditions in the whole area west of the Rocky mountains are vastly better than they were a year ago.

The sheep industry was much more profitable in 1925 than it was in 1924. Lamb prices in Chicago averaged \$15.35 in November, 1925, as compared with an average of \$6.05 for the same month in the five years from 1909 to 1913. The top price was reached in January, at \$18.50 per hundredweight, and the low price of \$12.50 came in May. Both prices and receipts have fluctuated up and down through the entire season, but efforts to expand production have kept market receipts down because ranchers were retaining their ewe lambs with which to replenish and increase their flocks. The number of ewes slaughtered from July to September in 1925 is the smallest for that same period during the last four years.

The number of lambs on feed both in the corn belt and in the Western feeding districts is smaller than last year and some advance in the present price of lamb seems probable from now on. There will probably be a larger lamb crop, however, this spring and a moderately lower level of prices as these lambs come to market during 1926.

Just Arrived from New York City

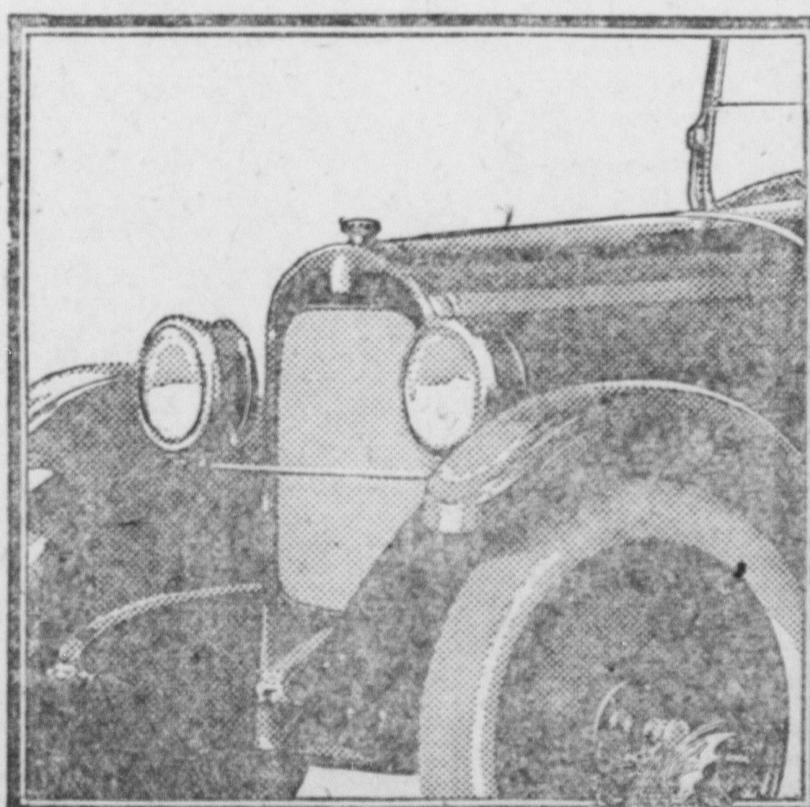
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