

Echoes From the Past

FIFTY YEARS AGO

An eclipse of the moon Saturday night was observed by quite a large number of Centre Countians.

Dr. Dunwiddie, of Phillipsburg, was seriously injured on Saturday, while crossing the railroad in his sleigh. A train came thundering along and before the Dr. could get across struck the sleigh, injured the Dr. about the head and broke three ribs.

The new furnace when within a few hours of running out iron met with a slight accident in the explosion of a surplus gas, on Monday evening, which delayed them about twelve or sixteen hours. Everything was put in ample order in a short time.

Mr. J. N. Craig, the genial and gentlemanly master mechanic of the Centre Iron Company, gave us a call and substantial aid in the shape of a subscription and extended the courtesies of the establishment to ye editor. Mr. Craig is a practical machinist, and is at home amid the whiz and noise of machinery.

In a report published by James Schofield, overseer of the poor for Bellefonte Borough, Mr. Schofield noted that a debt of \$2,000 which the office had incurred before he became the incumbent twenty months previously, had been paid. In addition, the office maintained and assisted in keeping 63 persons outside the Poor House, at a cost to the public of \$2,022.13. This was the largest number of persons ever kept by the Borough outside the Poor House. The cost of maintaining the Poor House for the year was \$622.42.

The complimentary banquet tendered the Messrs. Collins and their associates in the new enterprises, the Buffalo Run, Bellefonte and Bald Eagle Railroad and the Bellefonte Furnace, by the business men of Bellefonte at the Bush House on Thursday, was an elegant affair. In the absence of Governor Beaver, who was snowbound on his way to Bellefonte, General Hastings presided. At the first table sat Governor Beaver (after his train arrived), Judge A. O. Furst, Mr. McLanahan, Philip Collins, John G. Love, Esq., and brother McKike, of the Altoona Times. At the second end of the room at the head of the table sat Governor Curtin, Cameron Burnside, Hon. J. P. Gephart, J. L. Kurtz, Jonathan Harper, Thomas Collins, Postmaster Dobbins, Mr. Brandon and Mr. Potts. At another table were Walter Graham, E. M. Blanchard, C. L. Callaway, Edward McHugh, Thomas A. Shoemaker, W. F. Reber, James H. Hughes, Committee-man Brown and Dr. George Harris. At other tables were Editor Feldler, Frank McCoy, A. J. Cruse, S. A. Brew, W. L. Reeder, Constans Curtin, H. K. Hicks, James Harris, Judge Daniel Rhoads, P. Gray Meek, W. V. Emery, S. M. Bush, L. B. Lynn, L. L. Brown, Frank Montgomery, William Jenkins, James McLain, W. F. Reynolds, A. G. Curtin, Jr., Bernard Lauth, E. C. Humes, L. T. Munson, Adolph Loeb, John I. Rankin, Howard Lingle, Peter Collins, John Ardell Jr., William Grauer, Gen. D. B. Hastings and Harry McCuen. The menu included Perrier, Jockey and Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

In an effort to conserve fuel, the four Sunday Schools of Millheim voted to hold Union Sunday School services for the remainder of the winter. Separate sessions were to be conducted for the various denominations.

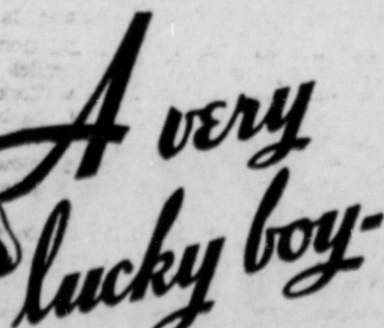
In order, ostensibly, to save wheat for American soldiers overseas, the government ordered two wheatless days each week, and one wheatless meal each day. Such a procedure, it was announced, would make available 90 million bushels of wheat for American and allied soldiers.

A group of Millersburg young people participated in a sledding party to the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Buckley, of Howard. They left the Diamond at Millersburg at 7 o'clock and reached their destination at 10 o'clock. Members of the party were: John Stermer, Joe Landis, Robert Knisely, George Gehret, Charles Ray, Gilbert Akcey, Mildred Alkey and Daisy Shively.

Frank Smith, of Bellefonte, serving with the Fifteenth Engineers in France, was among the Americans wounded at Cambria, having been bayoneted by the Hun. His shoulder wound was not considered serious.

Owing to the suspension of the city steam service the Lutheran and Reformed congregations were to meet together in the Reformed church until a boiler could be installed in the basement of the Lutheran church.

A shed attached to what was known as the Brown barn, owned by Anthony and Arthur Brown, and for many years used to house the Frank P. Bartley livery, caved in from the weight of snow on the roof. A large quantity of 4-inch soil pipe awaiting use on the Kelly-Wagon garage, and which was stored in the building, was buried in the debris, but was not damaged. The shed was valued at about \$400 and its owners did not plan to rebuild.



Lucky? Yes, because his dad is a good business man.

Several years ago he got a lead bank loan to pay up all old debts, and enough extra money to make needed general improvements to the farm. He's now paying out on a long-term amortized basis, in convenient semi-annual payments that gradually retire the loan.

When his son takes over the farm he'll find it all paid for, in excellent productivity, and ready to keep right on producing profitable crops. He is, indeed, a lucky boy.

CHARLES F. RHODES

Direct Loan Correspondent Centre County LEMONT, PENNA.

Miss Virginia Geiss, sister of D. Wagner Geiss, of Bellefonte, was united in marriage with Wallace G. Miller, Philadelphia, where the newlyweds were to make their future home.

Harry B. Scott, M. Ward Fleming and George Eshelton, all residents of Phillipsburg and all active in politics, purchased the Phillipsburg Ledger, one of Centre County's oldest Reformer newspapers.

John Kline, Swengel Smith, Cecil Walker and Hugh Taylor were among the invited guests who attended the annual dance and reception given to the seniors by the juniors at the Lock Haven Normal School.

Centre County ministers noted a sharp decrease in the number of marriages they were called upon to perform and attributed the decline to the activity of Dan Cupid to the war. Register Frank Sasserman also noticed the substantial decrease in the number of marriage licenses issued.

At a meeting of the Centre County Bar Association, presided over by Judge Henry C. Quigley, a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the support of all county bar members to the nomination and election of the Hon. William D. Porter as Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

The Spring Mills Condensary Company helped to open traffic by hitching six draft horses to a home-made snow plow and forcing through the snow banks on the State Highway between Spring Mills and Millheim. Shortly after this work was completed, wind again drifted snow across the roads.

William Paul Irwin, of Canton, Ohio, and Miss Gertrude Alice Barnhart, daughter of Mrs. Clara Barnhart, of Bellefonte, were united in marriage at Raleigh, North Carolina. The bridegroom was formerly a student at the Bellefonte Academy. Mrs. Barnhart was a student at Bellefonte High School and was employed for a time as clerk in the Zeiler Drug Store.

Thomas Lamb, Bellefonte young man, proved that a garden could be made a profitable investment. Off a plot of ground 70 by 75 feet in size he produced foodstuffs valued at more than \$75. At the rate, the value of garden stuff raised on an acre of ground would have reached the astonishing figure of \$600. Mr. Lamb used lime and manure in preparing his garden.

Members of a sledding party to the home of Jacob Hoy, near Rockview were: Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Hazel, chaperones; Richard Beizer and Bernard Kane, drivers; Helen Grove, Lanett Billeit, Ruth Badger, Mildred Emerick, Maude Goodman, Ruth Forreman, Grace Kline, Elizabeth Heckman, Ida Brandman, Louise Powers, Miss Kerdonic, Herman Hazel, Harold Cowher, Joe Conley, John Martin, Nevin Smith, John Rosenowher, Frank Caldwell, Clarence Smeltzer, Robert Hoy, Stuart Hoy, Richard Noll and Bud Mosley.

In a formal announcement the Light House and Light Company informed its patrons that hot service would be suspended on February 2, at 12 o'clock noon. The contemplated move caused considerable apprehension in Bellefonte, for many homes and business places depended entirely upon the heat plant for all their warmth. However, it was considered that the operating expense of the plant was \$7,500 per month, and that its revenues were only \$2,000 it was not difficult for most patrons to understand why the plant was to discontinue operations.

Jack Bicketts, of Big Sandy, about six miles from Snow Shoe, was awakened one night by the sound of breaking glass downstairs. Upon investigating he found one window broken out, and in endeavoring to learn the cause was considerably alarmed when he discovered the tracks of a huge bear in the snow around the house. He also found that the bear had upset a garbage barrel, and had probably satiated his hunger on the contents. A hunt was instituted for the bear the following day, but the hunters were not successful in locating it.

The effort of the State Game Commission to stock the woods of Centre County with Elk came to a sorry end. The bull of the Coburn herd of Elk had become so obstreperous, chasing children and even charging older persons, that it was decided to kill him. A group of wardens set out to hunt the bull and after a three days' search they located their quarry at Inglesby. Sixteen shots were fired into the animal before he dropped dead. The carcass, only weighed about 800 pounds—considerably less than its normal weight should have been and conclusive proof that there was insufficient food for its needs. It was believed that the fact that it was unable to obtain sufficient food caused it to invade the haunts of civilization and display a nasty temper. The carcass was shipped to Harrisburg, where it was to be mounted. The elk had been liberated in the Coburn vicinity about five years prior to the time the experiment was ended with the shooting of the bull elk.

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A. G. LUBERT, P. O. Costesville, Pa. Sold and recommended by PATRIOT and Zeiler's drug stores.

Sunday School Lesson

CHALLENGING THE SOCIAL ORDER

International Sunday School Lesson for February 6, 1938.

Golden Text: "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners."—Mark 2:17.

Lesson Text: Mark 2:13-22.

Jesus was perhaps the most upsetting of the great teachers and leaders the world has known. His unorthodoxy, both in thought and action, was bitterly denounced by the religious leaders of his day. Even a casual study of his life reveals the fact that he was constantly in opposition to what they thought to be good reform, right thinking, consistent conduct. He refused to listen to them, to be influenced by their criticism and, consequently, so exasperated them, that they drove him to the cross.

In our last week's lesson, we saw his healing of the palsied man and the forgiving of the man's sins, bringing down upon him a charge of blasphemy. In our lesson of this week, two other charges are brought against him—both violations of his established religious rules of his day—eating with publicans and sinners, and the omission of fasting.

While walking down by the Sea of Galilee, he taught the multitude which had resorted to him. As he walked further along he saw Levi, a Jewish taxgatherer for the Roman government, cordially despised by his fellow Jews. With two quiet words, "Follow me," Jesus summoned Matthew to leave all to change his way of living and to "take up his cross" of sacrifice. Without a moment's hesitation, Matthew arose and followed him. Though hated by his fellowmen and living a life of sin, in his heart Matthew yearned for a higher life. He had heard enough about Jesus to have absolute confidence in him and, realizing that there were things more important in life than the accumulation of wealth, he yielded himself absolutely when the call came. The gentle, yet compelling voice of Jesus transformed this leaven, money-loving Jew into a devoted disciple.

Anxious that his friends should also come in contact with Jesus, Matthew prepared a feast. Naturally, his friends were like himself—publicans and sinners. Accepting the invitation, "many publicans and sinners sat down with Jesus and his disciples." Because of his willingness to associate with this type of men, who were despised by the religious leaders of his day, Jesus soon earned the maliciously given title, "the friend of publicans and sinners." It might be well to point out that Jesus did not sink to the level of those he associated with but, through this association, brought others up to his level.

In this regard, Henry Van Dyke, in "Light My Candle," says, "Perhaps the most serious sin that has ever been brought against the Church as an institution is that

it is induced to put respectability ahead of passionate concern for all sorts of conditions of men. When every lowdown is made for our natural limitations of adaptability, does it not still remain true that at least in action our church-isms are more concerned with respectability than salvation? We are a little more eager to be above all suspicion rather than to follow our Master in this as in other respects. Our church officers and members, our church organizations, with the cure of souls and less with external conformity and orderliness of conduct, we would at least stand nearer our Master than we do. Is that not the heart of every reformer in the Christian church?"

Seeing Jesus eating and drinking with Publicans and sinners, the Scribes and Pharisees could not help but question his disciples about such conduct. They refused even to come in contact with type of men gathered about Matthew's table and here was Jesus not only having contact with them, but eating and drinking with them. This conduct instantly marked him, in their sight, as one outside the law and unworthy of their confidence.

On hearing their criticism, Jesus admitted that those with whom he was dining were "sick." They that are whole have no need of a physician, but they that are sick: I came not to call the righteous, but sinners. Jesus was not merely a holy man and a teacher of ethics; he was above all a Saviour; a "healer" of souls. While perhaps, at first thought, it did seem odd that One who was so pure and holy, and who taught such lofty ethics, should make friends of the vic and sinful, still as a physician, his place was among those who needed healing.

On leaving Matthew's house, a group of John's disciples came to Jesus and asked, "Why do John's disciples and the disciples of the Pharisees fast, but thy disciples fast not?" To them, fasting was a form of repentance and confession, and of sacrifice, and Jesus apparently was challenging this law. Jesus answered by comparing himself to a bridegroom, declaring that it was not the time for the disciples to mourn when the object of their love, Jesus Christ, was with them but the time would come when he would be taken away, then they would fast.

Then in order to make clear to them that a new authority and a new religion had come into the world to take the place of the religion they knew, he declared that John had, as of now, simply put a patch on an old garment, patching the worn-out fabric of Judaism a little, but "Where Christ comes, there comes change; old forms and old customs will pass away and all things become new. Even man becomes a new creature. Life must be different where Christ is found. The new faith, the new attitude to God, will require new forms. To confine the old to the bonds of the old is certain to mean trouble, perhaps disaster and loss."—George Christie.

Centre County Hospital Notes

Monday of Last Week
Admitted: Master Richard K. Halderman, Bellefonte, R. D. 1; Miss Edna M. Loesch, State College, R. D. 1; Discharged: Marion Robenolt, Julian; George J. Sheehy, State College; Ralph C. English, Port Matilda.

These patients were admitted Monday and were discharged Tuesday: Master Richard Harpster, Pine Grove Mills, and Mrs. John C. Gilliland, of Oak Hall.

Tuesday of Last Week
Admitted: Miss Blanche Witmer, Bellefonte. Discharged: Mrs. Elmer R. Queer, of State College; Mrs. Curtis J. Greninger, and infant daughter, of Rebersburg; Miss Geraldine Baney, Bellefonte.

Miss Leode Johnstonbaugh, State College, was admitted Tuesday and was discharged Saturday.

Births: A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sents, of State College.

Wednesday of Last Week
Admitted: Mrs. C. Gail Norris, of State College.

Birth: A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Krutter, of State College.

Thursday of Last Week
Admitted: Mrs. C. Ross Buller, Bellefonte; Mrs. Elwood G. Williams, Lemont; Miss Mary Alice Clemer, East Longmeadow, Mass. Discharged: Mrs. Arthur Witmer, State College, R. D. 1; Miss Francis K. Poorman, Bellefonte, R. D. 3; Mrs. J. Ray Hoy, Lemont; Master Robert Kepler, of Bellefonte, R. D. 2, was admitted Thursday and was discharged the following day.

Births: A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Garbrick, of Centre Hall, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Glenn, of Pennsylvania Furnace, Exmore; Thelma Joan Ghaner, Port Matilda, R. D.

Friday
Admitted: Master Harvey E. Mains, Jr., of State College; Mrs. William Switzer, Jr., of Millersburg; Clarence Sager, Julian, Discharged: Robert L. Felker, Master Robert Scheiner, Jr., State College.

Saturday
Admitted: Mrs. Fred Andrews, of Julian, Discharged: Mrs. Ralph H. Brooks, Bellefonte; Miss Lura B. McKean, Howard, R. D. 1; Jesse E. Bilger, State College; George E. Cofer, Bellefonte; Mrs. Betty English, Bellefonte, R. D. 1.

Sunday
Admitted: Lewis L. Williams, of Howard; A. J. Heverly, Bellefonte; Discharged: Miss Sue Goetzfried, of Millersburg; James Bradford, of Centre Hall; Mrs. Carl Watkins, of State College, R. D. 1; Miss Blanche Witmer, Bellefonte. Expired: Mrs. Adam Fravel, of Hubersburg, died Sunday night. She had been admitted last Wednesday.

There were 45 patients in the Centre County Hospital at the beginning of this week.

Contributions:—Were received at the Centre County Hospital during the past week: From Irvin Hennigh, Centre Hall R. D. 1; a freezer of ice cream; 1 1/2 bu. turnips.

Modern Etiquette

1. What is the proper way to hold a coffee cup in the hand?
2. Is it all right for a young married woman to call her husband's parents "Father Marshall" and "Mother Marshall"?
3. When acknowledging an introduction, is it good form to say, "I am very pleased to meet you?"
4. Is the word fiancé both masculine and feminine, and how is it pronounced?
5. Which is more becoming to a short woman, a long-waisted or a short-waisted gown?
6. Should a woman physician use her title of Doctor in private life?
7. Should a bride leave all the cards attached to her wedding gifts when displaying them, that the guests may read the names?
8. Is it the duty of the host or hostess of a house party to meet the guests at the railroad station?
9. Is it necessary, at a large dinner, to wait until all the guests have been served before one begins to eat?
10. Is it improper for a young man to give a girl jewels or clothing as a gift, unless he is engaged to her?
11. How soon after attending a dinner should a guest make a dinner call on the hostess?
12. Is it all right for a man to wear a business suit to informal luncheons and teas?

Answers at bottom of column.

Health and Beauty

Hints to Beauty Seekers

Women throughout the ages have been seekers after beauty. They have realized that good looks were a great asset to them on this mundane sphere.

Some of the most famous women of history are described by contemporary historians as exceedingly lovely, yet the picture representations of them that have come down to us are far from our ideals of pulchritude. Cleopatra is a notable example, yet she certainly swayed the minds and held the hearts of the most noted and powerful men of her time in her hands.

Shakespeare makes Anthony exclaim: "Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety." She was popularly supposed to be fifty years old at the time. Her personal charms, liberal education, keen intellect and great magnetism seem to have enabled her to keep half the world at her feet for a period of many years.

The most beautiful and influential women of past ages have not all been noted for their goodness by any means. Had they been as virtuous as they were powerful, the world would have had a better history.

The modern women are perhaps more intelligent in the application of all to beauty than the majority of those of past ages. This is due to the fact that knowledge is now more widely disseminated. We know that no mere external application is going to compensate for a hollow chest, stooped back, or pale and pasty complexion.

Health must be the foundation upon which physical beauty must rest. It even goes far deeper than that, a sour or discontented disposition stamps itself indelibly upon the countenance, and renders its possessor repulsive instead of attractive.

The fashion magazine articles on beauty seem to be written by advertisers of toilet concerns who wish to sell their preparations. In the midst of all this bally-hoo there is often a good deal of sound philosophy dispensed at the same time.

One such article in a very high class fashion magazine began by saying, "No beauty can be a beauty solely with a good skin. It is one of the prerequisites of the whole business. The skin itself must be clean and clear and healthy." Now, remember this, a clear skin is due to several causes, the chief of which is a healthy body.

External beauty preparations have their place, and help a whole lot, but they have their limitations no matter how meritorious they may be. You must be systematic and persistent about your acquisition of beauty, or in keeping what you have.

Begin your day by drinking two glasses of water and one of fruit juice before breakfast. Oh, so, not one right after the other, but at intervals while you are taking your daily dozen and breathing exercises, after which comes your cool bath, and a thorough friction rub all over with a large crash towel. You will enjoy your breakfast, for the preliminaries that lead up to it will give you a general feeling of well-being and content.

It's about time for the optimist to anticipate the garden that he probably will not have.

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Louisa's Letter

Dear Louisa:
My mother has to come and live with us and we are glad to have her but—I am finding it very hard to make ends meet since she has come. My father made good money and my mother was always accustomed to a lavish table. She has an income of \$100 a month now and spends it with a very free hand but it has never occurred to her to pay us any board.

Now, if we were well off, could afford it everything would be all right, but John makes a moderate salary and we have both had to do without things to have mother with us. She thinks it is terrible because I do not have meat for every meal. She will lecture me on what a man and growing children should have to eat, not dreaming that the additional expense of having her with us means hamburger instead of steak, and frankfurters instead of roast.

I cannot bring myself to the point of mentioning board to her but what must I do?

Answer:
I appreciate your position Daughter and I know that you are in a bad spot. But I were you, the next time mother lectured me on food, I would explain to her tactfully as possible that since I had to cut down on quality, she will probably offer to help out when she hears that and everyone will be happier.

Your mother, no doubt, belongs to the generation who left all the bills to the man of the family and she probably doesn't realize what it costs to buy groceries, nowadays. Or it may be that she is afraid of hurting your feelings by offering you money. The idea of charging one's mother board is unpleasant but if she can contribute to the family fund rather than give the different members useless and expensive presents, it will make living easier for everyone.

LOUISA.

FOR COLDS-COLDS
TRY
GOLE'S COLD-BREAKERS

They break Colds quickly, because they open the bowels, kill the Cold germs and fever in the system, tone the entire system and fortify against further attack. Ask for **GOLE'S COLD-BREAKERS**

Answers to Modern Etiquette

1. The handle of the cup should be held by the thumb and first two fingers, the other two fingers being bent slightly towards the palm of the hand. 2. Yes; there is nothing in the least improper in doing so, to designate them from one's own parents. 3. No; merely say, "How do you do?" 4. Fiance (one's) is masculine; fiancée (two's) is feminine. Pronounce fe-an-sa, e as in me, first a as in ah, second a as in ay, principal accent on last syllable. 5. The long-waisted effect is more becoming to a short person. 6. No; it is preferable to be plain Mrs. Brown. 7. This is a matter that is entirely optional; many do so, while others prefer to remove the cards. One should be very careful, however, to have a complete identification of each gift before the cards are removed. 8. Yes; this is the very first duty. 9. No. 10. Unless the girl is his fiancée, he should give her flowers, fruit, candy, books, new music, etc. This call should be made within two weeks.



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lends this wholesome bread with vitality—life-giving, health-promoting vitamins which re-energize the body; which are so important in the diet of children. Buy a loaf or two of this bread tomorrow; taste the delicious difference; smell its true-wheat fragrance; look at its appetizing white and golden-brown color. How every member of your family will go for it!—and remember there's energy and health in every slice.

What **TRU-WHEAT** **BREAD MEANS TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY**

The daily eating of TRU-WHEAT Bread, made with Bamaco, means a sure aid in strengthening and maintaining the health of you and your family.

Bamaco, used in the making of this TRU-WHEAT Bread, restores wheat oil to bread. This oil, contained in the tiny heart of the wheat grain, is lost during the milling of flour. Science estimates that this oil contains the majority of the health qualities, and practically all the flavoring essentials, found in wheat.

Wheat oil is Nature's greatest source of Vitamin E, the life-giving, health-promoting

FREE Secure the new Health Chart which classifies all vitamins needed for the maintenance of good health. Write or ask your grocer.

Here is a new health rule for your family—4 slices of TRU-WHEAT Bread each day for you and every member of the family. Make it a rule for 10 days—then note the difference.

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