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Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 26, 1892.

The Names of the States.

How They Came Into Use and What They All Mean.

The name of California first originated in the imagination of the author of a Spanish romance, Les Sergus de Esplandian. Here the "Island of California, where great abundance of gold and precious stones is found," was described.

The name was probably given to the territory now embraced in this State by some of the Spaniards with Cortez who, no doubt, had read this sensational romance.

Oregon was a name formerly given to an imaginary river of the West. Carver, an American traveler, mentions it in 1783. In describing it he accidentally contounded it with the Missouri, but the name was finally applied to the present State of that name.

New Hampshire was named from Hampshire county, in England, by John Mason, of the Plymouth Company, to whom the territory was originally granted by the English Government.

The State of Massachusetts was named from the bay of that name. The origin of the word Massachusetts is from the Indian word "massa," great "wade-huash," mountain or hills, and the suffix "et," meaning at or near.

There are many conflicting opinions concerning the origin of the name Rhode Island. Some believe it to be named from the Isle of Rhoda; others from the Dutch Roode Eiland, signifying red island. It might also have been called Road Island or Roadstead Island, being near the harbor.

Connecticut, spelled in an Indian dialect Quin-nah-tuk-quit, signified "land on a long tidal river."

New York is named from the Duke of York, the original grantee. In the Charter he was given all the lands "from the west side of the Connecticut River to the east side of the Delaware Bay."

The territory of New Jersey was given by royal charter to Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley. Carteret, in England's great civil war, had bravely defended the Isle of Jersey, in the British Channel, and his new possessions in America were named in commemoration of this fact.

Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn, and was the only State named from its founder. The suffix "sylvania" signifies "forest land," and is descriptive of the general character of the country. Three counties lying southeast of Pennsylvania were formerly territories of that State. In 1701 they were granted a charter, and named Delaware after Lord de la Ware, who first explored the bay into which the river empties.

Maryland was named from Queen Henrietta Maria. In the charter its name in Latin was Terra Mariae, meaning the land of Maria or Mary's land. Virginia was called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, who was known as the Virgin Queen.

The territory of the Carolinas was granted to the French settlers in 1662, and named Charles I of France. King George II of England was the sponsor for the Southern State of Georgia.

The name of Maine was given to that State descriptively, since in the original charter it was considered "the Mayne Land of New England."

Vermont was also a descriptive name, being formed from two French words, "verd" and "mont," meaning green mountains.

Kentucky is from "Kentuckee," an Indian Shawnoese word, signifying "the head of a river," or "long river."

Mississippi is from the Indian Mes-sippee, meaning not "the fathers of waters, but "the great water."

Colorado is named from the Rio Colorado. The name is of Spanish origin and means "muddy" or "red," referring to the color of the water of that river.

Tennessee is supposed to have been named from Texas See, one of the chief villages of the Cherokee Indians, which was located on the banks of the Tennessee River.

The name of Minnesota is named from the Indian Minisitah, meaning "colored water."

The State of Nevada is named from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which in turn are said to have been named from the Sierra Nevada of Grenada.

Nebraska takes its name from the Nebraska River. The name is of Indian origin, meaning "shallow river."

Kansas is also named from its principal river. A tribe of Indians, formerly in that locality, were known as the Kaws of Kows and the State is probably named from them.

The origin of the name of the Peninsula State of Florida is told by historians as follows: "In 1512 Ponce de Leon sailed from France to the West in search of the fountain of youth. He first saw land on Easter Day, and on account of the richness and quantity of flowers found on the new possessions, he called it Florida."

Alabama is named from an ancient Indian tribe of the Mississippi Valley. The name itself signifies "here we rest."

Ohio takes its name from the river on the southern boundary. The word is from the Wyandotte Indian dialect, "O-he-shah," and means "something great."

Iowa is named from the river of that name, the river from the Ioway Indians.

Missouri was named also from a river. The word is from Indian Min-ho-sho-shay, signifying "muddy water."

the Mississippi Valley.

The word Arkansas is of Indian stock. A tribe of Indians who rebelled and separated from the Kansas nation were celebrated for the fine quality of their bows. From this they were called Arc or Bow Indians, and afterwards "Arkansas."

Who Were "The Hessians?"

Some Light on the Subject From the Pages of History.

The term "Hessians," as generally used in this country, was first intended to signify a mean spirited man who for money hires himself to do the dirty work of another and his fighting. The word with these meanings was never recognized until after the defeat of Burgoyne, and the peculiar infamy which attached to it is derived from the supposed voluntary employment of the Hessian soldiery by Great Britain against the Americans.

That there is no such voluntary employment is historically true, and the reproach which has been so long connected with the word Hessian in this country is as undeserved as it is unjust.

The fact is that the Hessian soldiers had no more opinion in their employment to fight against us than had our negroes to work our rice and cotton fields before the war. As men they were honest, industrious, and peculiarly domestic, and would have given half they were worth or years of labor to have remained in their father land.

To England alone belongs the disgrace and infamy of enticing the rulers of these men by large subsidies to compel their subjects to fight her wars.

The facts are these: On February 16th, 1776, Lord Weymouth laid before the House of Lords a treaty with Hesse-Darmstadt, dated January the 5th, 1776; a second treaty between George III and the Duke of Brunswick, dated January 9, 1776, and third, a treaty with the landgrave of the Hesse-Cassel, dated January 15, 1776, for the line of troops to the number of 17,300.

After arguments pro and con, and after much opposition, the treaties were ratified, Brunswick furnish 4,094 men for an annual subsidy of £15,519; Hesse-Cassel, 12,000 men for £10,281; Hesse-Darmstadt, 688 men, for £6,000; Prince of Waldeck, 670 men, on about the same terms. The King of England further agreed to guarantee the dominions of these various provinces against any foreign attack.

To the Englishmen belongs the terrible disgrace of hiring men of an alien race to slaughter men as noble as themselves, and related by ties of blood and speaking the same language. But to the landgraves of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt and Duke of Brunswick attach a deeper infamy and disgrace more dishonorable for the manner in which they obtained possession of their subjects. They tore them without warning or an opportunity to leave taking from their families and sent them to a foreign land and many to their graves.

Such were the foreigners to whom we in our short-sightedness, have attached all the brutality and fendishness which obtained with England's King, and which grew rank and foul in the lives and acts of those German Princes. Late though it be to do justice, yet let us endeavor to divest the name of Hessian of the indignities which have surrounded it, and retain only our memory of hatred for those embodiments of human depravity who had their subjects to lift unwilling wands against men whom these subjects would have gladly protected.—Charleston S. C. News and Courier.

She Couldn't Listen to It.

Mrs. Gadder. "I'm happy to inform you that I have been converted—got religion, as they say."

Mrs. Tawker. "I'm glad, and yet I'm rather disappointed, too."

Mrs. Gadder. "Why so?"

Mrs. Tawker. "Because I had a choice piece of scandal to tell you, and now I suppose it won't do for you to listen to it."

Mrs. Gadder. "Oh go on and tell it. I'm not to be baptized till next Sunday."

Youthful Ineridity.

One of the infant guests at the Loon Lake Hotel this summer commented with youthful cynicism upon the great interest manifested by every one in Mrs. Harrison.

"What day make such a fuss 'bout a sick lady for, mamma?"

"Because dear, she is the first lady in the land."

"Oh, mamma, She can't be; ou tole me once de first one was dat one de de Lord made out of Adam's wib bone!"

Maud S' Record Broken.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Maud S is no longer queen of the trotting turf. The proud position which the daughter of Harold has held long, has been wrested from her and Nancy Hanks reigns in her stead. This afternoon at Washington park in the presence of 10,000 spectators, Budd Doble drove his beautiful mare to beat her record, of 2.06. She not only beat her own record, but lowered the world's trotting record from 2.08 1/2 the time of Maud S, to 2.07 1/2.

Not Silent.

St. Peter. "Um—I never heard much of you on earth."

Deacon Loud. "You didn't? Goodness me! My shoes squeaked louder than anybody's in church."

Newman Manning, a nephew of Cardinal Manning, has been licensed by a Baptist Church in Louisville to preach. He was baptized there a week ago on Sunday.

According to Miss Frances E. Willard, the only industries in which women are not engaged are those relating to railroads, paving stones, and lumbering.

Richard Harding Davis, whose "Gallegher" is in its twenty-second thousand, was educated at Lehigh and Johns Hopkins universities. He is 28 years old.

To Renovate Carpet.

Any carpet that has a pile such as Wilton or Brussels should be swept with the pile and not against it. Sweeping against the pile makes the carpets rough so that it soon looks bad and wears out unevenly. Bits of dampened paper scattered about over the floor just before sweeping will assist in taking up dust and make the carpet brighter. After a carpet has become a little dingy it may be considerably improved by sweeping it with a broom dampened with water in which a little ammonia has been poured. Have the water in a basin or pail ready for use, dip the broom in it and shake off the drops of water. Then sweep down the carpets for three or four yards and dip the broom as before. If the water becomes very dirty as it probably will it should be changed two or three times during the sweeping.

An old carpet which has become soiled may be cleaned and made to look almost as good as new by washing it with warm water and fresh beef's gall, using a pint of gall to a gallon of water; or by scrubbing it with warm soapsuds. In either case the carpet should be first well beaten so that it is free from dust, and properly laid on the floor. Scrub with an ordinary scrubbing-brush with and against the grain over a small space and immediately wipe it as dry as possible with rough cloths. (If soapsuds be used rinse quickly with clean water.) If done quickly the water will not soak through. Leave the windows open and do not use the room for a few hours or until the carpet is dry.

No More Edelweiss.

The edelweiss has been hunted from one point of refuge to another among the Alps till it has been almost exterminated in its native home. One of the most beautiful and quaint of the mountain flowers is condemned to extinction because tourists in Switzerland consider themselves bound by fashion to wear a couple of dried specimens in their hats or send them home gilded to a card. In one or two of the cantons the government has interfered to save the persecuted plant, and has set a fine on the plucking of its beautiful white, fluffy flowers. The edelweiss does not submit readily to cultivation in gardens. It will, indeed, grow when planted in a rocky, but it degenerates early, the flowers assuming a green hue in place of snowy white, and the petals losing their curious wool.

During the epidemic of flux in this country, in 1888, I had hard work to keep a supply of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. People often came ten or twelve miles in the night to get a bottle of the remedy. I have been selling patent medicines for the past ten years and find that it has given better satisfaction in cases of diarrhoea and flux than any other medicine I have ever handled.—J. H. Bennett, Druggist, Greenwood, Pa., Co., Ill.

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CRY FOR PITCHER'S

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

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I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well. D. M. JORDAN

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To Save Life.

Anybody may be called upon to afford assistance to drowned persons while the doctor is being sent for, and Professor Laborde's simple method for restoring breath when all other means have failed deserves to be universally known. The other day at a watering place in Normandy two bathers, a young man and a boy, who were unable to swim, went out of their depth and disappeared. They were brought on shore insensible, and were taken to the village. Two doctors were sent for, but the young man gave no sign of life, and they were declared dead.

Mr. Laborde, who was fishing at half an hour's distance, came up as soon as he heard of the accident. He examined the body and found that the extremities were cold and the heart had stopped. Then taking hold of the root of the tongue he drew it violently forward, giving it a succession of jerks in order to excite the reflex action of the breathing apparatus, which is always extremely sensitive. At the end of a few minutes a slight hic-cough showed that the patient was saved. In addition to the usual restorative means Professor Laborde in extreme cases rubs the chest with towels soaked in nearly boiling water.

Medical.

LIKE A STATUE

COLORLESS, EMACIATED HELPLESS. A COMPLETE CURE BY HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired assayer, and one of the most respected citizens of Oswego Co., N. Y. "Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my LIVER AND KIDNEYS gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that I could scarcely walk. I looked more like a corpse than a living being. I had no appetite and for five weeks I ate nothing but gruel. I was badly emaciated and had no more color than a marble statue. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the inflammation of the bladder had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and I began to feel hungry. After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

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