

ALL OF CANADA ONCE A GIFT

It Was Handed Over Bodily by James I. to Lord Stirling, Who Didn't Know Enough to Keep It—The Hudson Bay Company's Famous Present.

America has been freely parceled out in gifts since Columbus first set eyes upon the new world. Most of the United States territory has been at some time or other handed over to public and private companies.

Pennsylvania was given to William Penn. The Quaker who founded the state, in payment, it is said, of a debt that Charles II. owed Penn's father, and the same monarch gave both North and South Carolina to eight London gentlemen who stayed at home, called themselves the lords proprietors and lived on the rents until the people refused to pay any more and George II. took over the colonies.

The story of Colonel Talbot at the beginning of the last century is one of the romances of Canadian history. The colonel went out in 1703 as an aide-camp to the governor, and the founding of a colony became the ruling passion of his life.

Prince Edward Island, covering 3,000 square miles and embracing such flourishing towns as Georgetown, Charlottetown and Princetown, was given away in 1797 to absentee proprietors and was bought back again on the organization of the Dominion of Canada for £100,000.

The mention of the Hudson's Bay company recalls what is probably the most famous gift of territory in history. In 1670 Charles II. gave Prince Rupert by royal charter territory 200 to 300 miles wide around the eastern and southern shores of Hudson's bay, in addition to a vast empire of forest a prairie, "Rupert's Land," as the territory was called, ultimately stretch across Canada, from the Atlantic to Hudson's strait to the shores of the Pacific.

Something over forty years ago the Indian confederation took over the company's monopoly for £300,000, but the company retained a twentieth part of its lands. The original capital of the company was £10,500, and in two centuries its income from furs was £1,000,000.

But the most amazing gift ever made in the world began was surely that made by James I. to Lord Stirling, the first who was then his favorite. On Oct. 21, 1621, King James, who must have been extraordinarily deficient in geography, made Lord Stirling, then William Alexander, a present of the whole of Canada.

The city of Liverpool was given away by William the Conqueror and again by Henry II., who bestowed it "the keeper of the castle and prison of Lancaster." King John bought the site from this keeper and founded the city. Henry III. leased all the town's revenues and royal customs of Liverpool to the Earl of Chester for 10 years, and the town changed hands several times between the reigns of Henry III. and Charles Stuart.

"I thought I could get along without asses awhile longer, but I find I can't." "Yes? It was an optical illusion."—Mort Set.

Tommy-Pop, what is a theorist? Tommy's Pop: A theorist, my son, is a man who thinks he is learning to swim sitting on the bank and watching a dog.—Philadelphia Record.

PETER PINDAR'S RUSE.

It Enabled the Astute Author to Drive a Good Bargain.

Some time about the beginning of the nineteenth century Peter Pindar (Dr. John Wolcott) drove a good bargain with the publishers, Robinson & Walker. While negotiations were under way the author developed an attack of asthma, which was always at its most distressing stage whenever the publishers were present.

Soon after the bond was signed the doctor went to Cornwall, where he recovered his health, and returned to London without any cough, which was far from being a pleasing sight to the persons who had to pay his annuity. One day he called upon Mr. Walker, the manager for the parties, who, surveying him with a scrutinizing eye, asked him how he did.

Peter Pindar survived both the partners.—New York Post.

CAUGHT ON THE BOUNCE.

The Parson's Second Barrel Play on the Wounded Ducks.

When the night wind whines about the gunning cabin nestled in the beach hills the hearts within grow reminiscent.

"The best canvasback shooting I ever had was down off the mouth of Crazy Inlet," said the parson. "A ripping northeaster was blowing, and I was out on the end of the point alone. The ducks came down wind along the edge of the shoal, and they were so far away that it was just impossible to kill them outright. I could have had a hundred shots that day, they came so thick, but I let a lot of them go by.

Curley gave the parson a long look, filled and lighted his pipe, then snorted in disgust, for he was an old hand, and he knew that one needed more than a pinch of salt to capture a wounded canvasback in open water.

"No," said the parson slowly; "they were going so fast that when I knocked 'em down they'd hit the water and bound up ten or fifteen feet. Then I'd kill 'em on the first bounce with the second barrel."—Outing.

The Name Tibet. Many forms of the name Tibet sprang from the Chinese Tubar (fifth century) through the variations of Tuet, Tobet, Tibet (1165), Tebet (1208), to Tibet (1730). The origin of the name has been variously accounted for, but the weight of historical evidence indicates that the word is derived from Tubar, a famous family name proper to several ancient Tartar dynasties, extensively used in the sense of "chief."

Kean and Macready. When Edmund Kean and Macready, intense rivals, played in the same pieces at Drury Lane it was usual to consult them in the course of the evening as to what they would appear in next. One night when the prompter was sent to ask Mr. Macready what he would play with Mr. Kean the great tragedian frowned upon him till he blushed.

Analogies. "I understand your friend Jenkins has resigned that city clerkship he held." "Resigned? H'm!" "Oh, wasn't it voluntary?" "Well, it was just as voluntary as his contributions to the campaign fund were."—Philadelphia Press.

The Riddle. "Woman is a riddle," remarked the Wise Guy. "Yes," agreed the Simple Mug. "She keeps us guessing, and we hate to give her up."—Philadelphia Record.

Waiting. "De man dat puts in too much time learnin' to wait patiently," said Uncle Eben, "is liable to git out o' practice foh doin' anything else."—Washington Star.

Time ripens all things. No man is born wise.—Cervantes.

ANIMAL LONGEVITY.

Elephants are probably the longest lived members of the animal kingdom, their life averaging between one hundred and two hundred years. It is said that when Alexander conquered India he took one of King Porus's largest elephants, named Ajax, and turned him loose with this inscription upon his collar: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun." This elephant, the story states, was captured three hundred and fifty years later.

It has been claimed that, as a general rule, there is a direct relation between the duration of life and the time required to develop fully; but to this there are manifest exceptions. The cat is mature before it is a year old; yet it may attain the age of twenty years.

The average ages of other animals are estimated as follows: Ass, 30 years; bear, 20 years; beavers, 50 years; camel, 75 years; cat 15 years; chamois, 25 years; ox, 25 years; deer, 20 years; dog, 14 years; fox, 14 years; goat, 12 years; guinea-pig, 4 years; hare, 8 years; hippopotamus, 20 years; horse, 25 years; hyena, 25 years; jaguar, 25 years; leopard, 25 years; lion, 40 years; monkey, 17 years; moose, 50 years; mouse, 6 years; pig, 15 years; rabbit, 7 years; rat, 7 years; rhinoceros, 20 years; sheep, 10 years; squirrel, 8 years; stag, 50 years; tiger, 25 years; wolf, 20 years.

While the average age of the whale is somewhere between one hundred and two hundred years, Cuvier asserted that it is probable that some whales attain the age of one thousand years.

Some thirty years ago one of the Rothschilds installed in the Zoological Gardens in London an animal then described as "the oldest living creature in the world."

In the Bishop's garden at Peterborough England, a big tortoise died in 1821, whose life was said to have exceeded two hundred and twenty years.

The Lambeth tortoise, which was introduced into the garden by archbishop Laud, about the year 1625, and died in 1753, owing to some neglect of the gardener, lived in its "last situation" 128 years.

In 1833, Sir Charles Colville, governor of Mauritius, sent to the London Zoological Gardens a tortoise weighing 285 pounds. It was four feet four inches long, and had been in Mauritius for sixty-seven years, having been brought to that island from the Seychelles in 1766,

by the Chevalier Marion du Frense. At that time it was fully grown, so that its real age was probably much greater.

"Man, Know Thyself."

Such an inscription was carved on the front of a Grecian temple. It is an inscription which should be carved on the public buildings of every city. Doubtless there are thousands who die every year because of their ignorance of their own bodies. The value of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser may be judged from this one fact—it makes men and women to know themselves, and the faculties and functions of the several organs of the body.

Fur Sells Are as Particular as Women in Fixing Up.

The cat carries her clothesbrush in her mouth, for with her rough tongue she cleanses her glossy coat as a boy brushes off his clothes. She licks one of her front paws and rubs it over her face and she is ready for her breakfast.

Field mice comb their hair with their hind legs, and the fur seal in a similar manner spends as much time as a woman in making herself look smart.

Although the elephant appears to be thick skinned and callous, he takes great care of his skin. He often gives himself a shower bath by drawing water into his long trunk and blowing it on the different parts of his body.

Not Misplaced. Backer—You got trimmed bad. I thought you said you were confident of the result. Puglist—I was. I knew I'd get licked!—Puck.

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Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

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Travelers Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table effective June 19, 1911.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Lists stations like Bellefonte, Hecla Park, etc.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, STATIONS, EASTWARD. Lists stations like Jersey Shore, Wmport, etc.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Schedule to take effect Monday, Jan. 6, 1910.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, STATIONS, EASTWARD. Lists stations like Bellefonte, Coleville, etc.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

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Clothing.

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