Bellefonte, Pa., July 14, 1911.

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 example, fifty years after it had been sold for something like \$25 was presented with other lands to the Duke of York by his brother, the king, and the to that transaction. The duke granted few years before the king had carved out Maryland for Lord Baltimore.

Pennsylvania was given to William Penn, the Quaker who founded the strength and am his master." "Oh!" 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 1793 as an aidde-camp to the governor, and the founding of a colony became the ruling passion of his life. He was given 100,-000 acres, which grew later to 650,000, on condition that he place a settler on every 200 acres. Today this territory is occupied by some of the most flourishing towns in the Dominion, and at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign Colonel Talbot, who was then still living, was the recognized chief of twenty-eight towns, all of which had been given to him years before as unoccupied land.

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 £160,000. The Canadian company, founded in 1826, received a grant of 1,000,000 acres, and bought 2,300,000 fore at the rate of half a crown an

The mention of the Hudson's Bay ompany recalls what is probably the est famous gift of territory in hisry. In 1670 Charles II. gave Prince upert by royal charter territory 200 300 miles wide around the eastern d southern shores of Hudson's bay, addition to a vast empire of forest I prairie. "Rupert's Land." as the ritory was called, ultimately stretchacross Canada, from the Atlantic 1 of Hudson's strait to the shores the Pacific. As rent for this terory, covering 2,800,000 square miles, company paid to the king each ar "two elks and two black bea-

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

0,000,000. But the most amazing gift ever made ide by James I. to Lord Stirling, the ot. 21, 1621, King James, who must re been extraordinarily deficient in ography, made Lord Stirling, then

· William Alexander, a present of cluded Nova Scotia and Newfoundad, was confirmed by Charles I., and e poet was so moved by the high nor that he received that he pubhed "An Encouragement to Coloes," a work that attained three edions. The gift became the subject of teresting legal proceedings, and Cana once more became the property of

The city of Liverpool was given 7ay by William the Conqueror and ain by Henry II., who bestowed it "the keeper of the castle and prisof Lancaster." King John bought e site from this keeper and founded e city. Henry III. leased all the own revenues and royal customs of verpool to the Earl of Chester for 0 a year, and the town changed nds several times between the reigns Henry III. and Charles Stuart. nat unhappy monarch, being in a

ate of impecuniosity, offered the town r sale, and it was purchased by some ondon merchants, who in 1632 sold e crown rights for £450. Forty years terward the rights were purchased y the corporation. Bombay, the earliest settlement of e British in India, was so lightly reirded by Charles II. that immediate-

What It Was. "I thought I could get along without asses awhile longer, but I find I

after its cession to England he sold to the East India company for £10

"Yes? It was an optical illusion."-mart Set.

His Idea For Theorist. Fommy--Pop. what is a theorist? mmy's Pop A theorist, my son, is a in who thinks he is learning to swim sitting on the bank and watching a g.-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. He was only fifty-seven then, but the publishers decided that their chances were good and agreed to pay him a annuity of £250 instead of a lump sum for his work

Soon after the bond was signed the doctor went to Cornwall, where he reand private companies. New York, for covered his health, and returned to London without any cough, which was fer from being a pleasing sight to the persons who had to pay his annuity. One day he called upon Mr. Walker. name of the city is a witness this day the manager for the parties, who, surveying him with a scrutinizing eye. New Jersey to somebody else, and a asked him how he did. "Much better, thank you," said Woott, "I have taken the measure of my asthma; the fellow is troublesome, but I know his said Mr. Walker gravely, and turned into an adjoining room, where Mrs. Walker, a prudent woman, had been listening to the conversation. Wolcott. aware of the feeling, paid a keen attention to the husband and wife and heard the latter exclaim: "There, now, didn't I tell you he wouldn't die? Fooi that you've been! I knew he wouldn't

> Peter Pindar survived both the partners .- New York Post.

CAUGHT ON THE BOUNCE.

The Parson's Second Barrel Play the Wounded Ducks. When the night wind whines about the gunning cabin nestled in the beach hills the hearts within grow reminis-

"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. At dark I had picked up twenty-two birds. Not one of them was dead when I dropped them as they wheeled by: but, boys, I didn't have to shoot a

single cripple in the water." 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. "Suppose you hypnotized those birds you couldn't kill dead into coming ashore for you to wring their necks?"

"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 Tuebet, Toboet, Thibet (1165), Tebet (1298), 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 Tubat, a famous family name proper to several ancient Tartar ce the world began was surely that dynasties, extensively used in the sense of "chief." Hodgson asserts et, who was then his favorite. On that before the arrival of Indian teachers the people had no name for themselves or their land, and, though the present name is not, as some say, unknown in the country itself, the modwhole of Canada. The gift, which ern Tibetans call themselves Bod-pa and their land Bod-yul, Bod being a Buddhist appellative suggested by the Sanskrit b'ot, or bat, so working back to the Tartar name.-London Specta-

> 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 be would play with Mr. Kean the great tragedian frowned upon him till he blushed. "Sir," he roared, "how should I know what the man would like to play?" The prompter retired to seek the desired information from Mr. Kean. "Sir," said Mr. Kean sharply, "how should I know what the fellow can play?"

Analogies. "I understand your friend Jenkins has resigned that city clerkship he

"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.

"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

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,

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

was captured three hundred and fifty

the age of twenty years. Size also seems to have a certain relation to longevity, the elephant and the whale being generally held to be the longest-lived of mammals: but here again enters the exception, since the little beayer livess more than twice as long as the

The average ages of other animals are estimated as follows: Ass, 30 years; bear, 20 years; beavers, 50 years; camel, 75 she cleanses her glossy coat as a boy 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; spuirrel, 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." It was one of the giant tortoises of the Aldabra Islands, off the coast of East Africa, and at that time it had had a recorded existence of 150 years, in addition to the unknown increment of its age previous to its transportation to the Island of Mauritius. 'This was, it was thought, the same tortoise that was mentioned in the treaty between Great Britain and France when the island was ceded by the former country in 1810, and it had therefore changed its status as a national heirloom four times in a century. When the length of the life of other animals is contrasted with that of the giant tortoise, it is clear that the latter must enjoy some special advantage either of structure or of habit conducive to longevity.

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 gar-dener, lived in its "last situation" 128

In 1833, Sir Charles Colville, governor of Mauritius, sent to the London Zoological Gardens at tortoise weighing 285 pounds. It was four feet four inches long, and had been in Mauritius for sixtyseven 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 in-scription 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 Com-mon 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. This great work contains 1008 prges and 700 illustrations. It is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fur Seats Are as Particular as Women

In Fixing Up. The cat carries her clothesbrush in her mouth, for with her rough tongue brushes off his clothes. She licks one of her front paws and rubs it over her face and she is ready for her break-

Foxes, dogs and wolves do not use their mouths when they need to wash and brush, but scratch themselves vigorously with their hind paws and are as fresh as ever.

The cow with her long, rough tongue combs her coat of hair until it is clean and curly. The horse more than any other animal depends on his owner to keep his coat in proper condition, but often he will roll on the green grass or rub himself down against a tree or

Field mice comb their hair with their hind legs, and the fur seal in a similar manner spends as much time as a wo man 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. After the bath he sometimes rolls himself in a toilet preparation of dust to keep off the flies .- Our Dumb Animals.

Not Misplaced. Backer-You got trimmed bad. I thought you said you were confident of the result. Pugilist-1 was. I knew Pd get licked!-Puck.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chart Flitcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Terrible Suffering ECZEMA ALL OVER BABY'S BODY.

"When my baby was four months old his face broke out with eczema, and at sixteen months of age, his face. hands and arms were in a dreadful state. The eczema spread all over his body. We had to put a mask or cloth over his face and tie up his hands. Finally we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few months he was cured."—MRS. INEZ LEWIS, Baring, Me. Hood's Sarsaparilla has effected thousands of cures where a blood-purifying medicine was needed.

There is no real substitute for it. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good" you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make' and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

52-27

Plumbing.

Good Health

Good Plumbing GO TOGETHER.

When you have drupping steam pipes, leaky water-fixtures, foul sewerage, or escaping gas, you can't have good Health. The air you breathe is poisonous; your system becomes poisoned and invalidism is sure to come.

SANITARY PLUMBING

is the kind we do. It's the only kind you ought to have. We don't trust this work to boys. Our workmen are Skilled Mechanics, no better anywhere. Our Material and

Fixtures are the Best Not a cheap or inferior article in our entire establishment. And with good work and the finest material, our

Prices are lower than many who give you poor, unsanitary work and the lowest grade of finishings. For the Best Work try

ARCHIBALD ALLISON, Opposite Bush House - Bellefonte, Pa.

Fine Job Printing.

FINE JOB PRINTING

o-A SPECIALTY-o

AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE.

There is no style of work, from the cheapest "Dodger" to the finest

BOOK WORK,

that we can not do in the most satisfactory manner, and at Prices consistent with the class of work. Call on or communicate with this office.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Patents.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS, &c. Anyone sending a sketch and deac. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probable patent able. Communications are strictly confidential Handbook on patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. 60 years experience. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive Special Notice without charge in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. a handsome illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms \$3 a year; four months \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

52-45-ly. MUNN & CO., 631 Broadway, New York, Branch office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

DILES .- A cure that is guaranteed if you use

RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORY.

D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 25 years I have found no remedy to equal yours." Price 50 cents. Samples Free, Sold by Druggists, and in Bellefonte by C. M. Parrish. Call for free Sample. 52-25-1y. MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster Pa

Travelers Guide.

TENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table effective June 19, 1911. READ DOWN READ UP.

STATIONS No 1 No 5 No 3 No 6 No 4 No 2 a.m. p. m. p.m. Lve. Ar. p. m. p. m. a. m. r. 765 6 45 2 20 BELLEFONTE. 9 40 5 65 9 45 7 15 6 56 2 32 F. Nigh. 9 27 4 52 9 33 7 20 f7 01 2 37 Zion. f9 21 4 47 9 27 7 27 7 08 2 45 HECLA PARK 9 15 4 41 9 21 7 29 2 47 F. Dunkles. 9 13 4 38 9 14 7 33 7 7 18 2 55 F. Snydertown. 9 66 4 29 9 10 7 37 7 7 20 2 58 Nittany. f9 04 4 27 9 07 7 42 f7 23 3 01 F. Huston. 9 02 4 24 9 04 7 46 7 20 2 58 Nittany. f9 04 4 27 9 07 7 42 f7 23 3 08 Clintondale. f8 56 4 18 8 58 7 52 7 34 3 12 F. Krider's Siding 8 52 4 14 8 55 7 56 f7 39 3 16 ...Mackeyville. f8 48 4 09 8 50 (N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.).

11 40 8 45 Jersey Shore 3 9 7 40 12 15 9 20 Arr. \ WM'PORT \ Lve. 2 35 †7 10 130 Lve. \ Phila. & Reading Ry. 7 30 6 50 PHILADELPHIA 18 36 11 30 10 10 8 50NEW YORK... (Via Phila.) p.m. a.m. Arr. † Week Days. Lve. a. m. p. m.

WALLACE H. GEPHART, General Superintenden

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Schedule to take effect Monday, Jan. 6, 1910 WESTWARD Read down. STATIONS. tNo2 tNo4 No6 † No5 † No3 No1

p. m. a. m. a.m. Lve, Ar. a. m. p. m. p. m. 2 00 10 15 6 30 ...Bellefonte... 8 50 12 50 6 00 2 07 10 20 6 35 ...Coleville... 8 40 12 40 5 50 2 12 10 23 6 38 ...Morris... 8 37 12 37 5 47 2 17 10 27 6 43Stevens... 8 35 12 35 5 45 2 21 10 30 6 46 Hunter's Park 2 26 10 34 6 50 ...Fillmore.... 2 32 10 40 6 55 ...Briarly ... 2 35 10 45 7 00 ...Waddles... 8 31 12 31 5 40 8 28 12 28 5 35 8 24 12 24 5 30 8 20 12 20 5 25 8 07 12 07 5 07 3 20 11 10 7 25 State College 8 00 12 00 5 00 7 27Strubles..... 8 45 3 20 7 31 .. Bloomsdorf... 7 40 7 35 PineGrove M'1 7 35 F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Clothing.

WINDOWS SEE OUR

and learn what Big Price Reductions on

Clothing, Shoes and Straw Hats

are in force at present.

Don't take anything for granted.

Don't assume that you know, just take a minute off and Look. You will find it worth while.

Allegheny St., Bellefonte.

The Best Store for Men and Boys in Central Pennsylvania.