

Jackson by No Means

Lacking in Education

John Quincy Adams declined to attend the ceremonies at Harvard college in 1833 when the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States.

His reason, according to his diary, was that "as an affectionate child of our alma mater, I would not be present to witness her disgrace in conferring her highest literary honors upon a barbarian who could not write a sentence of grammar and hardly could spell his own name."

Adams' estimate of Jackson has been challenged by Dr. Archibald Henderson, who tells in the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, the result of his exhaustive researches regarding Jackson's early life. He finds that Jackson, as a boy, received a better education than the average child of his station in life.

Later he attended Waxhaw academy. He continued his studies in that part of Carolina known then as New Acquisition. An account of the life of Rev. Francis Cummins, once a teacher at Bethel, S. C., shows that Jackson was one of his pupils and there is evidence that for a short time Jackson attended Queen's museum in Charlotte, N. C.

Visitor Surely Had Impressed Small Boy

There was great excitement in the Jones home out on Long Island. A real lord was paying them a visit. He was now sitting at the dinner table and Mrs. Jones fluttered as she urged my lord to eat this and that.

Mr. Jones, swollen with a sense of the great honor bestowed upon his household, began each sentence with lord and ended it the same way with a worshipful not to say reverential air.

As a special privilege—thinking that he might talk about it in his maturer years—little Willie Jones, aged five, had been permitted to attend the function on condition that he refrain from talking unless spoken to. Mindful of this pledge, the little fellow sat in silence, his large round eyes fixed in a stare upon the face and form of the stranger.

But when he saw the visitor's eye roaming hither and yon across the laden table as though seeking something, an innate sense of hospitality moved him to speak.

"Mom! Oh, mom!" said Willie. "What is it, Willie?" asked the mother. "God wants a pickle."—Everybody's Magazine.

Columbus' Debt to Wife

If it be true that there is a woman in the background in every notable achievement, there seems to be justification in calling Dona Felipa, the wife of Christopher Columbus, that influence in the life of the man who was later to discover the western world.

When Columbus talked to her about his exploration enthusiasms, she was sympathetic and his ambitions appear to have found grateful nurture at her fireside. There is a tale of how Dona Isabella, Columbus' mother-in-law, produced an old box containing maps and logs—piously kept relics of her husband's. It may be that something found in this box prompted in Columbus the conception, later to become a flaming article of faith, of a land beyond the horizon.—Kansas City Times.

Prophetic Plant

A plant which is said to be able to predict earthquakes and volcanic eruptions bears the scientific name of Abrus precatorius. It is a native of Cuba, has no flowers, and consists of a long stalk from which branch numerous twigs containing rows of delicate-looking leaves. The leaves frequently change color or close, while the twigs bend themselves into curious positions.

This plant is highly sensitive to electric and magnetic influences, and by being able to interpret the movements of the plant in response to electric currents the scientist is enabled to predict great convulsions of nature.

Flowers and Coins

Plenty of money has always gone into floral exhibitions, and this is literally true in England, where a florist has succeeded in getting delicate tints with the aid of silver coins. He drops silver coins in water in which the flowers are standing. Silver hydroxide is formed and the action of the chemical changes the natural color of the blossoms, giving them shadings not possible under natural conditions. After the coloring has proceeded to a satisfactory degree, the coins are removed and a few crumbs of slaked lime or mortar are added to fix the tint.

Nurich's Great Idea

"Now let's see about this portrait you're to make of my wife," said Nurich. "Water colors rub out easily, don't they?" "Oh, yes," said D'Auber; "it must be in oil—" "Wait a minute. Just make the head and neck in oil and the dress in water color. Then it'll be easy to bring it up to date every time the style changes."

—Subscribe for the Watchman.

TO RESTORE TOMB OF OLD VIRGINIAN

Posterity to Rebuild Sepulcher of Colonial Figure

Nearly two hundred years ago Robert Carter of Corotoman, an outstanding personality in the pre-Revolutionary history of northern Virginia, died at his palatial home on the banks of the Rappahannock in Lancaster county, and was buried in the nearby churchyard of Christ Episcopal church.

He left 300,000 acres of land, 1,000 slaves and \$50,000 in money. His vast holdings and his tremendous influence caused him to be known to his contemporaries as King Carter, and posterity still applies to him that sobriquet.

When he died in 1732, at the age of sixty-nine, and was buried beside his two wives, Judith and Elizabeth, a magnificent tombstone of white Italian marble was erected. For more than a century and a half this Virginia aristocrat slept peacefully in the little churchyard.

About thirty years ago, however, his bones were rudely stirred. A charge of dynamite was set off at the tomb, the imposing monument which marked the king's last resting place was shattered and the sarcophagus of this monarch of the Old Dominion was riddled.

The three Carter gravestones were wrecked, and these, for the past 30 years, have been little more than broken fragments. Some of these fragments, including the bronze plate bearing the epitaph of King Carter, have been taken by souvenir hunters.

In consequence, several of the king's descendants have recently launched a movement to restore the monuments. A committee headed by Mrs. O. H. Funsten of Richmond has been organized, and plans are being formulated for assembling the scattered pieces and reconstructing the sarcophagi.

An effort is being made to locate the souvenirs carried off by tourists, and some of these have already been returned to the committee. The three Carters lie near the road, and the mass of broken stone is plainly visible to travelers passing along the highway.

Hence their posterity is banding together with a view to restoring the tombs to their pristine grandeur.

King Carter was born in 1663, the son of John Carter, who had come over from England as the first of that name. John was a well-to-do planter, and was prominent in the colony as a Burgess and councillor. His wealth enabled him to send his son to England for a part of his schooling.

When his father died, Robert inherited a large estate, and, being a man of great energy, marked business acumen and dominant personality, he steadily increased his patrimony.

He began his public career as a Burgess from Lancaster in 1691. Subsequently he was chosen treasurer of the colony, speaker of the house of Burgesses and member of the council, in which last named body he served 27 years. He was finally elected president of the council and was acting governor for more than a year, from the death of Governor Drysdale until the arrival of Governor Gooch.

Colonel Carter's estate grew to such enormous proportions that Governor Nicholson on one occasion dubbed him king, and the name stuck. His prestige was that of a feudal lord, and he became the most powerful landholder in his section of the Old Dominion.—Baltimore Sun.

Vegetarian Dogs

Arjun Lalshet, a rich Hindu, is trying to develop a breed of nonmeat-eating dogs. He belongs to a sect of Hindus who do not believe in killing. The gaekwar of Baroda has given Lalshet permission to establish a "dog city" within his dominions. Lalshet believes that he can wean dogs from their instinct of killing and eating meat. All dogs within the district are now being fed on wheat, rice, milk and butter—a strict vegetarian diet. Special care has been taken to stop up all rat and mouse holes in order to remove all strong temptations from the dogs.—Pathfinder Magazine.

The Simple Life in India

In India they have 50 different religions and every religion has its own meat. The Mohammedan will not eat pork, the Hindu will not eat beef, the Narpalles will eat neither beef or pork, but eat fish and chicken instead. They take a piece of cloth five yards long, and that is the limit of their clothes. The cloth is wound around the lower part of the body, and some who have a few rupees wear a shirt. They live in bamboo huts. They split bamboo and lace it crosswise, and sometimes they put a coat of mud over the outside. The roof is made of banana leaves and is a foot thick.

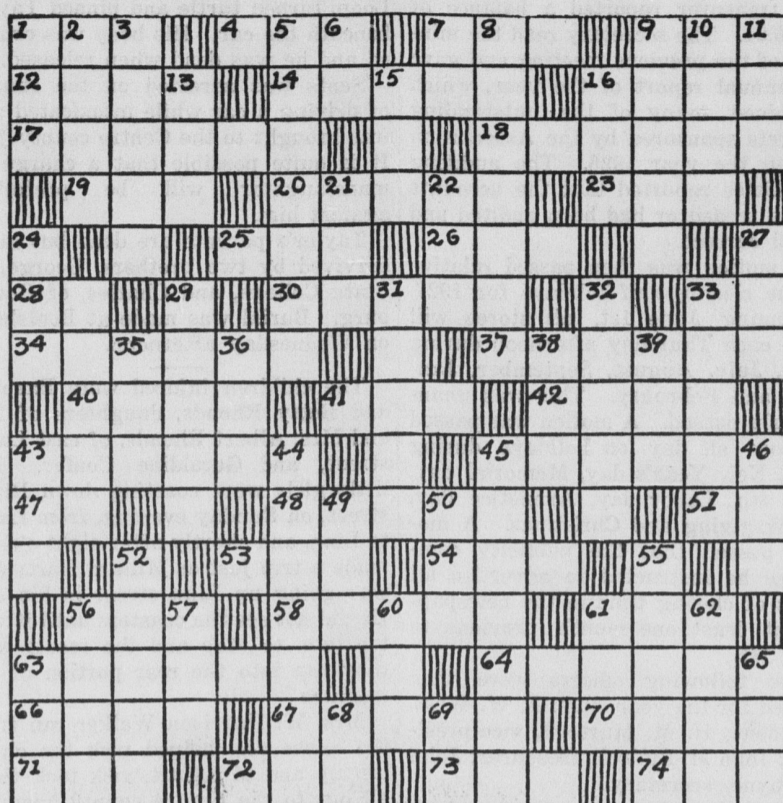
Gold-Plated Pagoda

The native of Burma is rated much nigher than that of India in the matter of intelligence and the country is much pleasanter and more picturesque. There are many beautiful castles surrounded by gorgeous flower gardens and imposing pagodas. The largest pagoda in all Burma, known as the Swaddigongde, is located at Rangoon and is gold-plated from top to bottom, with a flag of diamonds and rubies at the top. It is said to have cost \$5,000,000 and is a beautiful temple, where all Burmese can go to worship. It covers between 10 and 15 acres at the bottom.

HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

When the correct letters are placed in the white spaces this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definition listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill the white spaces up to the first black square to the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black spaces. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete forms are indicated in the definitions.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 2.



(© 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

Horizontal.

- 1—Possessed 7—Ancient 12—A metal 14—A recess 16—A fish 17—A vegetable 18—On land 19—Damp 20—A bird 23—Affirmative 24—A pronoun 26—Over (poet.) 28—A country mentioned in the Bible 30—Straps 33—Seventh note of scale 34—Not daytimes 37—Discusses 40—Patagonian cavy 41—A poem 42—A girl's name 43—Vaccinating fluids 45—Attach 47—When 48—A bird 51—To perform 53—To have 54—Daylight 56—A man's nickname 58—Staves for sugar boxes 61—A conjunction 63—To defame 64—To make love to 66—A pronoun 67—A holy image 70—Prefix meaning "half" 71—A lug seen 72—Abbreviation for Fellows of Royal Society 73—Abbreviation for manuscript 74—A color

Vertical.

- 1—A blow 2—In order 3—Turrets 5—Loud breathing in sleep 6—Mixed printer's type 7—Exclamation 8—Thinnest 9—Footwear 10—Spikes 11—A drink 13—A boy's name 15—Kind of wicker basket 16—Timid 21—Metal 22—Electrical charge 24—A play upon words 27—Male possessive pronoun 31—Pertaining to iodine 32—Sustains 33—Ceases to move 35—A fish 36—A cap 38—A kind of cloth 39—A drink 43—Did sit 44—One who breaks things 45—To wake up 46—A young deer 49—A tree 50—Fuss 52—A milk and butter farm 55—To scoff 56—Soot 57—A married woman 60—A tree 61—To sum up 62—A woman 63—A distress call 65—Cleaned out 68—Part of verb "to be" 69—The great Brahmin word

*Solution will appear in next issue.

U. S. GAME LAWS ARE EXPLAINED

Uncle Sam Compiles Bulletin of State Regulations.

Washington, D. C.—With the opening of the hunting season hunters in all parts of the United States are kept to obtain copies of the government bulletin epitomizing the game laws for 1924-25. Officials say that this document bids fair to have the largest circulation of any single government publication. They also say that it contains as much information as could be crowded into its 38 pages, for it includes a summary of the United States laws and regulations, the statutes of all the individual states and the laws of Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico.

No hunter should be without a copy, according to George A. Lawyer, chief United States game warden, because it will not only contribute toward the hunter's own protection but will assist materially in the enforcement of the game laws, a thing in which every true sportsman is interested. Widespread knowledge of the law is held to be worth far more than a multitude of game wardens.

It is estimated that there are about 6,000,000 nimrods in this country. Last year approximately 4,500,000 state licenses to hunt were issued and in addition there are said to be at least a third that number of hunters who are not required to take out licenses because they confine their hunting to their own lands.

No Federal License Required.

No federal license is required at present, but if a bill now pending in the lower house of congress is passed, as officials predict, all hunters of migratory birds will have to obtain permits from the government, for which they will be taxed the sum of \$1. The funds created by this fee will be devoted, one-half to the administration and enforcement of the federal game statutes and one-half to the purchase and development of water and marsh areas as feeding grounds for migratory fowl.

The lawful killing of migratory birds began August 16, when the season open for black-bellied and golden plover and yellow legs in the states bordering on the Atlantic and lying north of Chesapeake bay, and for reed birds or rice birds in the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. No federal season lasts more than three and a half months and all open seasons for migratory birds close on or before January 31.

One of the most important provisions of the federal law is that which prohibits hunting between sunset and half an hour before sunrise. Hunting from an airplane, from a power or sail boat,

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle.



or from anything towed by a power or sail boat is forbidden, and no gun that is larger than No. 10 gauge may be used.

No state law can conflict or interfere with the federal statute governing the hunting of migratory birds.

The sale of game is prohibited, everywhere by both federal and state laws. The government has 70 bird and big game reservations on which there is no hunting, with certain minor and unimportant exceptions, and hunting in the national parks is absolutely forbidden.

What Hunters Must Know.

The essential information which a hunter must have includes the dates when seasons open and their length, the hours during which birds may be killed, the bag limits and the means by which game may be taken.

Of the utmost interest to outdoor enthusiasts and others who for years have urged the enactment of appropriate legislation to check the ever-increasing menace to wild life by oil and other forms of pollution which have contaminated our coastal and inland waters, destroyed aquatic life therein, and seriously endangered the public health, is the oil pollution bill which became a law on June 7 last.

This act prohibits any vessel using oil as fuel for the generation of propulsion power or any vessel carrying oil or having oil thereon in excess of that necessary for lubricating purposes from discharging oil, oil sludge or oil refuse into the coastal navigable waters, including all inland navigable waters in which the tide ebb and flows.

Another new law of interest to hunters, which also became effective June 7, is that which authorizes the acquisition and setting aside as wild life refuge of about 300,000 acres of swamp and low lands along the Mississippi river between Rock Island, Ill., and Wabasha, Minn.

Public sentiment with respect to the observance of the laws protecting wild fowl has changed appreciably within the last few years, officials say. Hunters have learned that instead of interfering with their inalienable rights these laws are in reality safeguarding the sport in which they are interested, and they now see that they have better hunting than they could possibly have were there no restrictions.

Farm Relief.

The Farm Relief Problem is Still With Us.

Some farmers in the west, many of whom are dependent on a single crop, and who, in an era of land speculation paid inflated prices for land, are urging that the government buy grain at a price high enough to insure a profit on their inflated investments. Certainly this would enormously increase the production of certain crops and lay a heavy burden on those farmers who practice diversified farming.

Yet the general subject is one that should command the best economic thought of the country. To quote from a recent address by Mr. Magnus W. Alexander:

"They know that agriculture is not only an industry; it is a way of living for nearly one-third of our people. Farmers are not only consumers and debtors, not only producers and investors; they are also American citizens. There is a profound national interest at stake in the preservation of a vigorous and flourishing rural life, for it is from the farms and rural communities of this country that we shall, for many generations I hope, continue to draw some of the best American citizens of the future in all walks of life."

The present bill before Congress is the political stock in trade of certain Western Senators and is not endorsed by the real farmers, even in their own sections.

The farmer's interests are our interests and we are always ready to show this in a practical way.

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