THE THRUSH AND THE SNAIL.

How the Female Finally Managed to Swallow the Tidbit.

"It is, I think, well to record the following observations of the intelligence of the thrush," says a writer in Nature. "The first happened on June 28, 1885. I then saw from the windows that look out on the lawn north of my house a thrush steadily 'stepping westward' in front of the hedge that parts the lawn from the public road. The bird seemed to be intentionally making for a gravel path that, after passing almost close to its windows, bends to the northwest, toward the small gate of my front garden. It was bearing something in its bill. On coming to the path it attempted to break this on a stone. It did not succeed. It then tried another stone. This time it succeeded. Thereupon it flew away. On the spot I found a remarkably big stone enscondled in the path and round it were scattered bits of snail shell. The bird had eaten the snail. The second of the observations I would note, and the more striking of the two, happened on June 5, 1890. I then was viewing the gravel path from the westermost of the four windows. Just beneath me standing on the path was a female thrush. She had succeeded in breaking a snail shell. She had the snail in her bill. But despite vigorous efforts she could not swallow it. I plugged a male thrush. Standing before the female he opened his bill. She dropped the snail into his bill. He chewed the snail. He dropped it back into the female's ready bill. She swallowed it. The pair blithely trotted off side by side toward the small gate. I saw them no more."

STUDENT AND BEGGAR.

The Latter Was Never Appreciated Until After Death.

A young medical student in New York had a remarkable experience recently, says the N. Y. Sun. He belongs to that sort of young men who are compelled to depend almost entirely upon their own resources to obtain their education and he spends his evenings in a downtown office. For a long time he was accosted by a middle-aged beggar, a dragging leg follow with a stiff neck, which caused the poor City Hall park. The beggar detested him night after night in an insolent manner. Frequently it was difficult for the medical student to get rid of the beggar, and they rarely parted without an exchange of epithets. This thing went on for some time, and then the beggar suddenly disappeared. One evening shortly after the the medical student went into the dissecting room of his medical school. He was surprised to find that the body assigned to him was that of the troublesome beggar. The student had often wondered what was the matter with the fellow's neck, and now he had an opportunity to find out. He dissected the body and found that a layer of bone had grown about the neck, preventing the head from being moved backward or forward. One of the students mounted the neck section for the student, and it now stands complete in his room at the foot of his bed.

STRANDED AMERICANS.

Hundreds of Unfortunates in South America Endeavoring to Get Home.

A civil engineer who has recently returned from South America says, according to the Dallas News: "I saw hundreds of Americans standing on the wharves at Buenos Ayres and Santiago pleading with the ship captains to take them away. They are willing to do any sort of work to get home. They are in a wretched condition. Material progress on the continent has been ruined by the speculation in the Argentine Republic and the recent internecine struggle in Chili. All railroad building has been stopped and English gold, which has been the dominating influence, has been cut off by the unsettled condition of things. No man knows what the morrow will bring forth.

"Young men laboring under the delusion that south America is an El Dorado had better stay in their own country. It is the hardest place on earth to go for money and honors. After another ten years there may be things may improve down there, but there has got to be a considerable settling down all around before you can expect any good to come out of South America."

HE COULDN'T DEADHEAD.

Bartley Wrote the Play, But He Didn't Get Into the Theater.

The late Bartley Campbell, the playwright, a day or two found himself in a small but "hard hit" mining town in the far west, says the New York Telegram. He saw that a play of his that had been produced was to be presented at the theater that night. He went to the playhouse and told the ticket taker that he would like to see the "show."

"Who are you?" asked the manager.

"My name is Bartley Campbell," was the reply.

"I don't know you," returned the manager.

"Oh, yes, you do," said Campbell. "I am Bartley Campbell, the author of this play, and I want to see how you are doing it."

"How do I know you are Bartley Campbell?" surlily demanded the pirate manager.

"Why," answered Campbell, pointing to a horrible picture of the author on a poster, "there's my portrait."

"Come off," said the manager. "You can't play that game on me. That portrait isn't a bit like you, and if it was we don't let no deadheads into this show."

Destruction of a Famous Chateau.

The most magnificent chateau in Belgium, or indeed anywhere in the northwest of Europe, has just been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Its name is the Chateau de Dave. It stands on the banks of the River Meuse and belongs to the duke of Ferman Nunez, the father-in-law of the duke of Alba. The castle is surrounded by a forest park of two thousand acres and inclosed by a massive wall, which the duke erected some twenty years ago after a dispute with the Belgian police, who had attempted to prevent both himself and his guests, among whom was the prince of Wales, from shooting, in consequence of their being without gun licenses. The chateau, says the New York Recorder, was crowded from cellar to garret with all kinds of wonderful works of art, valuable pictures and magnificent tapestries, only a small portion of which were saved. The cellars of the chateau in particular were famed for the brand of hermitage preserved there, which is stated to be the very finest in Europe.

Baron Munchausen.

Baron Munchausen, the father in literature of prodigious stories, whose name is a synonym for exaggeration and wild creation of misinformation, was Karl Friedrick Hieronymus, a member of an ancient and noble family of Hanover, was born May 11, 1720, at Bodenwerder, served as a cavalry officer in the Russian campaign against the Turks, and died in February, 1797. A collection of his marvelous stories, or stories attributed to him, was first published in London in 1785, the compiler being Erich Raspe, an expatriated countryman of the baron's. In 1786 the German poet Berger published a German version. Several of the adventures ascribed to the baron are known to have appeared previously in Bebel's "Facetiae," in the sixteenth century, and others in Lange's "Deliciae Academiae" of 1736.

When Charlemagne and his "Knights of the Round Table" were making war on the Saracens, in Africa, it frequently happened that Knights on either side would fight in single combat for the honor of their respective armies. The Saracens had been, for many years, the scourge—the dreaded invaders—of Europe, and all waged war against this common enemy.

But in these days the worst scourge that threatens us, is that dread invader, *Consumption*.

Consumption fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies. But it must be taken before the disease is too far advanced in order to be effective. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, or money paid for it will be refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, severe Coughs and kindred affections, it is an unequaled remedy.

For all diseases that arise from a torpid liver and impure blood, nothing can take the place of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Nothing will, after you have seen what it does. It prevents and cures by removing the cause. It invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, improves digestion, and builds up both strength and flesh, when reduced below the standard of health.

Sold by druggists, everywhere.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Physicians touch'd Cure. A

SCHAGHTICOKE, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., June, 189. The Bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured me entirely, after physicians had tried unsuccessfully for eight months to relieve me of nervous debility. W. HUENNEFELD.

DELAN, Ont., Jan. 13, 1891.

My wife has taken six bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; she has had no return of the fits, and I think this remedy has had the desired effect. I cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering from that dreadful malady "Epilepsy." JOHN GRANT.

BRIDGETON, Mass., June 17, 189.

About a year ago I got bedridden by a painfully shocking fall, which rendered me helpless. After using three or four bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I was restored to health and able to resume my work as a carpenter. I think this medicine is one of the greatest remedies.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 189 and can be prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75, 6 Bottles for $5.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE NO. 1 OF THE Oregon, Cherrford County and New York Short Route Railroad. In effect on and after November 15, 1891.

	STATIONS.	Express Exp.	Mail Express	Accom.	Express Exp.	Express Exp.	Express Exp.	Express Exp.	Express Exp.
NORTH	Cresson								
	Gallitzin								
	Tipton								
	Williamsburg								
	Frankstown								
	Hollidaysburg								
	Duncansville								
	Altoona								
	Tyrone								
	Vail								
	Fort Roberts								
	Birmingham								
	Pittsburg								
SOUTH	Pittsburg Ex.								
	Birmingham								
	Fort Roberts								
	Vail								
	Tyrone								
	Altoona								
	Duncansville								
	Hollidaysburg								
	Frankstown								
	Williamsburg								
	Tipton								
	Gallitzin								
	Cresson								

*Leave daily except Sunday.
†Leave Sundays only.
Black ▼ are indicate telegraph stations.
Red ▼ Meals at Altoona. Dinner at Crossings when meeting stations for all trains.

No. 1 connects at Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8.27 for points between Cresson and Johnstown, and with Pacific Express at 8.45 for points west of Johnstown. Also with Mail Train at 9.23 for points east of Cresson.

No. 3 connects with Mail Train at 4.26 for points West of Cresson, and Nat. Express for points east of Cresson.

From points west of Cresson No. 4 connects with Mail train at 9.23, and from points east of Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8.27, and Pacific Express at 8.45.

No. 6 connects with Mail Train at 4.26 from points east of Cresson, and Mail Express at 9.17 from points west of Cresson.

Sunday trains connect with Pacific Express and Mail Train west and Express east.

Passengers to or from points on Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad can take train at Coudersport Depot.

Stations marked "f" are flag stations. Passengers wishing to get off will notify the conductor. Passengers wishing to get on will flag the train at these stations. Trains will not stop unless notified. W. F. BARTHUN,
General Manager and Superintendent.
F. J. BURGOON, Train Master.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE OF THE EBENSburg & Cresson Branch Railroad. In effect December 21, 1891.

Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.	
Greater Exp.	2.55 a m	Harrisburg Ac	9.23 a m
Western Exp.	4.45 a m	Southern Exp.	6.20 a m
Johnstown Exp.	8.24 a m	Mail	9.38 a m
Pacific Exp.	8.45 a m	Day Exp.	11.01 a m
Mail	4.26 p m	Atlantic Exp.	1.00 p m
Way Pass.	2.00 p m	Mail Exp.	5.17 p m
		Phila Exp.	8.12 p m

SOUTHWARD

	Dep. Cresson	No. 1 A M	No. 2 A M	No. 3 P M
Ebensburg		7.40	10.25	5.05
Bradley	3.0	7.50	10.31	5.11
Karon	1.8	7.56	10.35	5.56
Noel	6.1	8.01	10.38	5.58
Mons er	7.5	8.06	10.41	4.00
Lucket	9.0	8.15	10.45	4.08
Cresson	11.3	8.20	10.50	4.13

NORTHWARD

	Dep. Lucket	No. 1 A M	No. 2 A M	No. 3 P M
Cresson		9.30	1.10	5.20
Lucket	1.7	9.33	1.20	5.30
Munster	3.8	9.40	11.29	5.37
Noel	5.5	9.44	11.35	5.43
Karlop	6.6	9.47	11.41	5.44
Bradley	8.3	9.52	11.47	5.57
Ebensburg	11.3	10.10	12.01	6.10

Bradley, Noel and Lucket are Flag Stations.
No trains on Sunday.

1,300 BUSHELS OF POTATOES

G. W. BRAMELE, Fair Lee, Kent Co., Md., says:

With 900 pounds of **Powell's Green Bag Fertilizer for Potatoes**, on 1½ acres of land, he raised 1,300 bushels smooth, good sized potatoes. When quantity of Fertilizer and quality of land is considered, this is largest crop of potatoes ever raised in the world. Why not raise big crops of potatoes? We can tell you how to do it, and how to prevent **Potato Rot and Blight.** Send 5 two-cent stamps for Book of 128 pages.

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AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm to take orders for our Nursery Stock. SAMPLE FREE. A very liberal salary to the right men. Apply quick. Geo. A. Scott, 812 Broadway, N. Y.

CARING FOR PEARLS.

A Simple Preservative to Give These Stones a Bright Appearance.

One of the most beautiful and costly sets of pearl jewels ever made was an heirloom in the Egmont family, of Holland, says a writer in Kate Field's Washington. During the war which led to the establishment of the Dutch republic Count Egmont of that time, pawned the jewels to the Venetian government for a large sum of money, which was used to further the efforts of the liberal party. Afterward the pearls were redeemed, and when a later Count Egmont married the daughter of the duke of Richelieu this magnificent treasure was bestowed upon the bride, who frequently displayed its splendor at the court of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

Every one who knows the fragile nature of pearls was astonished at the freshness and purity of color of those exceedingly old jewels, and Count Egmont explained the mystery by imparting the family rule concerning their care, which was simply to inclose a piece of the root of the ash tree in the box which held the jewels.

There seems to be no visible connection between ash trees and pearls, and Buffon, the naturalist, who was told of the recipe, said it was all nonsense; but the fact remains that the Egmont pearls, which had been treated after that rule for centuries, had never faded or become tarnished, while much newer pearls had shown discoloration or lost their luster after a few years' possession.

This rule is like many other popular prescriptions which are considered superstitious, but which nevertheless are founded upon an unfailing though undiscovered law. The wonder is how these mysterious alliances between natural substances become known to mankind.

SHIPS A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The Juno of Beaumaris Was One Hundred and Six Years Old When Wrecked.

From the table in the last board of trade reports respecting casualties to ships, which shows the ages of vessels, it is surprising to find how very ancient many of the craft still doing service really are. Thirty-nine sailing vessels are between fifty and sixty years old, eighteen are between sixty and seventy years, thirty are between seventy and one hundred, and six are actually above a century old. While these numbers represent only a very small proportion of such ancient mariners still "sailing the wintry seas," it must not be thought they refer only to barges or craft engaged in river or inland navigation.

The Juno of Beaumaris, built one hundred and six years ago, met with her mishap while on a coasting voyage, and the Endeavor, Plymouth, a still older craft, in seeking to act up to her name came to grief while on a voyage from Dunkirk. What is more surprising still, the same casualty list contains the names of two steamships, one above eighty years and the other above ninety years old!

On consideration, however, it is obvious that these vessels must have originally been built as sailing vessels, as the periods named carry us much farther back than the date at which the Sirius made her famous voyage across the Atlantic. With regard to the ancient sailing vessels, too, they must have little or nothing of the original structure left. As long as there is one staple plank, however, the vessel retains her identity.

"NOT SO VERY AWFUL."

Comments That Mrs. Simpson Heard Regarding Herself.

Two refined-looking ladies sat in the members' gallery of the house of representatives picking out the various statesmen on the floor with the aid of the chart in the congressional directory, says the Washington Post. A rather vociferously attired young lady sauntered in and took a seat beside them. "Do tell me where Jerry Simpson is!" exclaimed the newcomer; "I have heard so much about him." One of the ladies pointed out the alliance Kansan in the arena beneath. "Oh, no, that isn't Jerry Simpson," protested the loud young lady confidently. "I would know him because I have seen his pictures." "And I have known Mr. Simpson for some time myself," replied the lady. "You'll be down not seen to be such a bald-looking man after all," the vociferous young lady commented after a careful scrutiny. "I wonder if he brought his wife with him?" "I believe she is in the city," the quiet lady asserted. "I would like to see her too. They do say she isn't so very awful. How do you suppose she likes all the things the papers say about him?" And the fashionable maiden rattled away several conjectures in regard to Mrs. Simpson. "She doesn't mind it," responded the elder lady. "Do you know Mrs. Simpson, too?" inquired the sightseer. "Very well," remarked the other, serenely. "I am Mrs. Simpson."

RUSSIA'S NATIONAL HYMN.

How It Was Adopted by the Czar Nicholas.

The great part which the Russian national hymn has played in western Europe since the French fraternization with Russia has started much inquiry about its origin. According to the Frankfurter Zeitung the hymn is not yet sixty years old, and was first used for its present purpose under Czar Nicholas. When he made his tour of Prussia and Austria in 1833 he was accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. Axtel Feodorowitsch Lnoff, a passionate violinist and a composer of some skill. The czar was impressed by the fact that every regimental band in Berlin and in Vienna greeted him by playing the national hymn of their own country, and this was apologized for by the known absence of any recognized national hymn in the great empire which he ruled. Nicholas was much impressed by the deficiency, and during his return journey toward St. Petersburg had much talk with Lnoff upon the subject, and at last ordered him to compose a hymn for the Russian military bands. Lnoff hereupon set music to Schulowsky's "God be the Czar's Protector." The Schulowsky-Lnoff hymn was first played publicly before the czar on November 23, 1833, and so pleased the sovereign that by a ukase of December 4 of the same year he ordered it to be adopted as the national hymn of Russia. Lnoff was not only rewarded by the gift of a gold snuff-box set with diamonds, but permission was given to him and his heirs to adopt the first line of the hymn as the family motto.

Jesse James' Grain.

A certain little post-obit incident has never found its way into the press, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and the reason no doubt is that it has been kept an inviolate secret among the few who were given an opportunity to know about it for fear of bringing trouble on those who were responsible for it. The facts are simply these: While Mrs. Samuels, the mother of Jesse James, was watching like a lynx every incident connected with the arrangements for conveying the dead desperado from St. Joseph the day after his death to her farm near Kearney, where he was to be buried, a number of enterprising physicians quietly removed his brain and put it into a jar of alcohol, in which condition it is now exhibited, labeled or unlabeled, at one of the St. Joseph medical colleges.

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50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. **50c**

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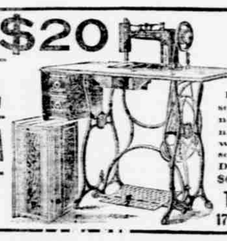

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