"Sure that's all true, mum, and that's why I do be sayin' fur

Tis dreadful to be stayin' where
There's not a bit of stir.
I'm goin' back to my ole place—
Och! that's the place for noise—
Eight children num—yes, mum—an' six
Of thim forne fightin boys.

"An' thin the master an' his wife—
It's but the truth I spake—
Do have a loively, tearin' quar'l
At laste once in a wake.
Faith! but it's like the owld counthry,
Wid plisint noise an' riot;
An' back I'll go, an' not stay here
To die of pace and quiet."

FIRE IN THE FOREST.

A Grand Sight-She-Bear and Cubs-Rattiesnake Den. [Cor. New York Tribune.]

Black mountain, as if to add to the pleasure of the guests on Lake George, has been presenting a sight that, for grandeur and magnificence, excels anything in the way of pyrotechnics ever exhibited at Saratoga or the seashore. The mountain rises 2,400 feet above the lake. Across the spur called the Elephant, the forests have been on fire the past week. Broad sheets of flame spread over the mountain slopes, as if some fair leviatian was waving her red silk handkerenief to attract the attention of a lover. The mountain is overrun with various tribes of small game, animals, birds, and, in certain places, snakes. The fire has spread across hundreds of acres, and has created a perfect pandemonium among them. Startled creatures fill the air with their cries of peril. They moan and wail as if turned from an old homestead by the cruel elements without a dollar of insurance on their furniture. Larger birds, like hawks and crows. soar above the seething mass of burning pine and oak, while the night air is filled with dismal hootings of huge owls. Occasional roars of bears join the chorus, furnishing a sepulchral bass to the grand aggregation of discordant elements.

combating the fire, they discovered a huge she-bear trying to stamp out a large burning log with her paws. Two cubs followed the exasperated animal, and as the mother madly beat the hot embers with her shaggy paws the young ones whined like whipped children. The heat was too much for the creature, and with blood streaming from her lacerated and baked feet she beat a retreat. men pursued her, but gathering her children, "even as a hen gathereth her chickens," the sagacious beast soon put a stretch of fire between herself and the pursuers. Her victory was but transient, for a moment later a huge tree, burned off at the roots, fe'l with a crash, knocking her over a precipice te the rocks, 400 feet below. The misery of the orphaned cubs was heartrending, and their cries of agony filled the air for a moment, and then both went tumbling after their mother-and became little bear angels.

While some men were engaged in

Rattlesnake den is situated on the north end of Black mountain. When the flames reached that portion of the mountain a stream of rattlesnakes and blacksnakes emerged from a chasm, retreat for safer quarters. The hideous reptiles fairly covered the ground with their green and black sinuous forms.

The Dirty Danube.

[Bulgarian Cor. Kansas City Journal.] Like the Ganges, the Yangtse, the Irrawaddy, the Salween, the Hooghly, the Nile, the Jordan, and nearly all the really great or famous rivers of the effete old world, the Danube is an unutterably muddy river. The current is very swift. Were it not for this fact, I presume a stick might be made to stand upright in this yellowish ooze which the people call water. And the people drink this same water. Those who can thiord it have it filtered; the rest take it in a crude state. Bulgaria is deplorably weak in the matter of a water supply. The Danube is the only stream that you cannot step across, and that is at the northern frontier of the country. The same deficiency is, however, a source of gain to a large number of people, as you will admit at any time when you step down to the river bank and watch the water carts that are being filled with the filthy liquid.

The Danube is about a mile wide here, I should judge. Steamers ply all the way from Galatz, near the mouth, to Linz, away north of Vienna. There are places where transfers have to be made to lighter steamers in times of drouth. The steamers are necessarily all built on the side-wheel, shallow-draught principle, and some of them are certainly handsome crafts.

The Red Nose of Insanity.

[Atlanta Constitution.] The testimony of Dr. Hamilton in the famous Rhinelander case to the effect that a red nose is an indication of insanity has carried terror and consternation to thousands of homes all over the land. Heretofore the gentleman with a Bardolphian nose has been regarded as one of bibulous proclivities, but all this is changed. The effect will be disastrous. The trusting wife who has looked upon the bulbons probosis of her husband as the unerring register of the number of cocktails and brandy smashes swallowed during the day, will now view it as the lurid headlight of a lunatic. Dr. Hamilton says that the red nose of insanity differs from that of alcoholism. It is a brighter red, and is accompanied by livid hands, a defective circulation, and a weak heart action. Ophelia probably had a red nose, and many a female lunatic with a lily-like complexion has a anose that would shame an old toper. The fact that many politicians are disfigured in this way is not against the doctor's theory, but supports it. In addition to insanity and alcoholism, it may be remarked that tea drinking and dyspepsia i roduce red noses. In order to effect a cure the digestion must be looked after.

Professor Riley says if he were to enumerate the aix most important substances that could be used for destroying insects above ground, he would name tobacco, soap, heliebore, arsenic, petroleum and pyrethrum.

DANCING IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

A Strange Mania-Singular Manifestations of a Nervous Epidemic.

[Sunday at Home.]
Wild and furious dancing formed part of the worship of many nations of antiquity notably of the Phænician races, and in the rites of Mars and Cybele among the Greeks and Romans. It may be added that it still survives among the Orientals in the frantic exhibition of the dancing dervishes. It was probably the unlawful participations in this form of worship (which notoriously was attended by a great looseness of morality), and the punishment inflicted in consequence, which gave rise to the old stories of persons having been condensated to describe sons having been condemned to dance for a long term of years, or, according to other versions of the same fable, until death relieved them from their penance. Such a tale is related of a certain inhabitant of Bernberg, in the early part of the eleventh century. A number of peasants were said to have interrupted their priest in his ministrations on Christmas eve by dancing and shouting in the churchyard, for which offense he imprecated on them a curse—that they should continue to dance and shout without intermission throughout the entire year. They are said to have undergone the full term of their sentence, and to have been released at last through the intercession of two bishops. Whatever may have been the origin of

this legend, it seems to have spread into almost all European countries, and may possibly have given the first impulse to the mania when it was exhibited in its more extended and serious form. This occurred in the year 1374. A large assemblage of persons, pilgrims apparently from different parts of Germany, made their appearance in Aix-la-Chapelle, and there commenced their extraordinary performances. Joining hand in hand, they formed large circles, and began simultaneously to dance, losing more and more the control of reason as they went on, until their enthusiasm merged to delirium and they fell to the ground completely exhausted. They then complained of acute tympanites, which could only be relieved by tight bandages. round the chest. After the application of these they remained free from pair or irritation, unless they provoked a return of the malady by again engaging in the dance. Those who for any reason failed to find persons able or willing to swathe them in the manner above described found some mitigation of their pains by the ruder process of having the parts affected violently thumped or stamped upon.

During the paroxysm of their excitement they were insensible to all that was passing round them. They fancied themselves surrounded by supernatural presences, and frequently shricked out the names of spirits with whom they imagined themselves to be en rapport. Some of them declared that they were plunged into a sea of blood, from which they could only escape by high leaps and bounds. Others professed to have seen the heavens opened and the Virgin with the child Jesus in her arms enthroned in the midst. The insanity spread with incredible rapidity through the neighborhood reaching the great Dutch and Belgian capitals on the one side, and Coogne and Rhenish cities on the other. In Liege they excited so much terror that the magistrates forbade the manufacture of any but square-toed shoes, the fanatics having conceived a great horror of such as had sharp points to them, which were the general wear at that time. For the same reason it became necessary to interdict the wearing of red-colored garments, which inflamed the fury of the dancers, as they are known to do that of mad bulls.

At Cologne and Metz the mania ran to a greater height than in any of the other cities previously attacked. The streets of these towns were filled with hundreds of these dancers, the inhabitants everywhere hastening to join them, unable, as it seemed, to resist the infatuation. As in the instance of the flagellant frenzy, the laborer left his plough, the artisan his work-room, the tradesman his shop, to swell the band of d votees, and these great centers of ndu try and commerce became for the time scenes of the wildest and most lawless disorder. Groups of idle vaga-bonds, beggars, and thieves pretended to be seized with the convulsions of those really affected, and imitated their demeanor so successfully, that it became impossible to distinguish the true from the false. The governors of the Rhenish cities were at last obliged to employ an armed force to drive away these troublesome visitors.

Preserving Prairie Chickens.

[St.; Paul Pioner Press.] "If I were to take my choice," said a
St. Paul sportsmar, "between a country
that would produce fruit and one that would produce prairie chickens, I would take the chicken country every time. I den't shoot chickens for the sport only. although that is the prime fancy. But I put down from 100 to 150 chickens every fall for the winter. How long will they keep? Ten years. I take my birds to some refrigerator friend of mine, who wraps them in paper, twists under the heads and freezes them without drawing. There they lie in the ice until I want them. The expense is simply 4 cents a bird for freezing, and a cent a month on each bird for storage. storage. When you went prairie chickens in January all that is necessary is to set a basket of frozen birds out in the sun and in a few hours they are ready to prepare for cooking, and you find them in exactly the same condition they were when shot. There is no trouble about it at all. You bring when you want chickens go and get them. I shall shoot 500 ducks in the next three weeks, and I intend to put down 200 for the winter's use."

Old Joke in New Form. (Philadelphia Record.) How to find the north pole—Annex Canada up to the line of 89 degrees aorth and negotiate rigid extradition reaties with the rest of the world.

New Orleans Picayune: What sound a to the ear, and what light is to the eye, that the soul is to the brain.

Stanley everaged twenty grains of prining daily for two years in Africa.

SOME CURIOUS FISH.

One That Crawls Out on Bry Land-A Rubber Stomach.

"How about that fish that crawls out on dry land?" asked some one.
"The fish," continued the naturalist, "is a little fellow that looks very much like what we call a sculpin, although it has none of the barbels and curious appendages that characterize those fish. first noticed them in the Spice islands when I was there in 1872. I was walking by the shore one day at low tide where the beach was formed of dark mud and weed-covered moss, when my companion said, pointing to some small objects that were hopping along shore near the water: 'Isn't it rather queer for frogs to go with salt water?' 'It's so queer that I never heard of it before,' I replied. 'Perhaps it's something new. So we determined to find out what they were, and, taking off our shoes, we waded in and along the beach so as to drive the supposed frogs ashore. But all at once one started right up under my eyes and gave a hop of about a foot, to my astonishment it was a fish: and so I announced my friend, who was behind. He would'nt believe me; but when he came up, there the little creature was, high and dry, resting on

a stone, with its head somewhat raised, on its prominent pectoral fins. I made a jump for it, and my friend did the same, but away it went, hopping just like a toad, and for several moments there was a race between man and fish. We soon hemmed it in, however, and I have it in my cabinet now. The side fins are almost arms, and are strong and powerful, and on them the fish rests and jumps. In Australia some years ago some geologists found some fossil bones that were pronounced to belong to a large fish. In 1876 some one discovered the identical fish alive.

"The way they did so is somewhat curious. They were on a hunting trip up the country, and one night camped near a small stream. In the middle of the night one of the party was awakened by a curious barking sound, and, thinking it might be some wild animal after took a rifle and went out. The noise came at regular intervals from the river below, and, taking a very narrow path. he started after it. The moon was bright, and when he got down to the level of the water he heard the bark, and saw a large glistening object, and then saw it leap along or flounder through the grass. Upon this he fired, and, to his amazement, found that he had shot a fish. The shot awakened the rest, and the creature was brought into camp. It was about six feet long, had a small head and enormous scales, while the body ended not in a fin, but in a point. It was found that they breathed both air and water with perfect ease, and that abore, expel the air that it held in its air-bladder, thus making the barking sound, and wander over the flats in

search of food. "The other day they dredged a fish that was all head, and its mouth had a pouch large enough to contain seven or eight bodies of its own size. It had no eyes or fins, and its gills were more of less upon the inside. It was taken from water a mile or more deep. Another fish found, and related to the cod, had a stomach that was so like rubber that it could swallow fishes over three timer its own size. Its jaws worked exactly like those of a snake, and in swallowing this monster pulled itself over its prey like a glove.

Ages of Trees.

[Edinburg Scotsman.]

How vast are the periods of life allotted to the longeval trees may be judged from the following list of ages known to have been reached by patriarchs of the respective kinds: Elm, 300 years; ivy, 335 years; maple, 516 years; larch, 576 years; orange, 630 years; cypress, 800 years; olive, 800 years; walnut, 800 years; oriental plane, 1,000 years; lime, 1,100 years; spruce, 1,200 years; oak, 1,500 years; cedar, 2,000 years; yew, 3,200. The way in which the ages of these trees have been ascertained leaves no doubt of its correctness. In some few cases the data have been furnished by historical records and by traditions, but the botanical archæologist has a resource independent of either, and when

carefully used, infallible. Of all the forms of nature, trees alone disclose their ages candidly and freely. In the stems of trees which have branches and leaves with netted veins-that is to say, in all exegens—the increase takes place by means of an annual deposit, spread in an even layer upon the surface of the preceding one. In the earlier periods of life trees increase much faster than when adultthe oak, for instance, grows more rapidly between the twentieth and thirtieth years, and when old the annual deposits considerably diminish, so that the strata are thinner and the rings propor-tionately closer. Some trees slacken in rate of growth at a very early period of life; the layers of the oak become thinner after forty, those of the elm after fifty, those of the yew after sixty years.

He Liked Great People.

[Temple Bar.]
Diners-out are jealous of one another. Mr. Hayward was in the same way scandalously attacked, and figures as Venom Tuft in Mr. Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year." Now Mr. Warren was himself not exempt from liking great people. There is a bar story told of him that once, when sitting in court by the side of a brother barrister, he said to him: 'I must go now, Davison, as I am going to dine with Lord Lyndhurst." "So am I," said Davison. Warren looked disconcerted, but went out of court, and quickly came in again and said to Davison, "When I said I was going to dine with Lord Lyndhurst I was joking." "Well," said Davison, "so was I!"

Old England Not Stagnant.

[Boston Commercial Bulletin.] [Boston Commercial Bulletin.]
The idea so commonly entertained in New England that old England is stagnant and rusty will surely get shaken out of the head of any New England man who will wander, as I have wandered, among the iron, cotton, woolen and steel-workers of the north and the heart of the kingdom. Superstitions About Children.

[F. H. Stauffer in The Current.]
According to Irish and Scottish fairy superstitions, the elves, though in the main harmless, have the bad reputation of stealing children from the cradle and substituting for them changelings, who bear resemblance to the stolen infants, but are ugly little creatures and never thrive. In some parts of Scotland it is a popular notion among the lower classes that when a child is for the first time taken into the open air, the bearer of it should give something to eat to the first person met, otherwise the child will be unlucky. The gift is called "the bairn's piece." When a child was taken from its mother, and earried outside the bed-room for the first time after its birth, it was lucky to take it up-stairs, and unlucky to take it down-stairs. It was not considered lucky to carry a baby into a neighbor's house until the mother took it herself; and this it was unlucky for even her to de until she had been to church.

It was considered unlucky for children to walk backward while going on an errand. It was deemed unlucky to measure a baby; and if its nails were cut before it was a year old, it would turn out a thief; it was unlucky for a boy to wear trouses made on a Friday, and to sweep dust over the feet of the girls would prevent them from getting husbands. In Hindostan, when a baby sneezes, the mother snaps her thumb and finger, and repeats aloud the name of one of her gods. When a child casts a tooth, in south Sweden, the tooth is thrown into the fire. In Switzerland it is carefully wrapped in paper, and salt inclosed with it before it is thrown into the fire. In Herrick's time it was regarded as a lucky omen to place a knife near a sleeping child. Good Friday and Easter Sunday were considered lucky days for changing the caps of children.

Among some of the tribes in Africa if two babies come to a family at the same time they think it a dreadful thing. Nobody except the family can go into the tent where they were born, nor use any of the things in it. The twins are not allowed to play with other children, and the mother cannot talk to any one outside of the family. This is kept up for six years. If the babies live to be 6 their horses, he slipped on his clothes, years old the restrictions are removed, and they are treated like other children.

[New York Letter.] Those of our readers who are interested in rural matters may be in the items of the egg trade. The extent which this business has reached shows how greatly a small item may expand under favorable circumstances. former days the market was supplied from central New York and New Jersey, but the present railway facilities are changing the state of trade. The great center of supply is now Ohio, while large quantities are brought from Indiana and Illinois.

The chief depot of the egg trade on when hungry the great fish, which was a vegetable feeder, would come to the ton, which is less than 100 miles south of Cleveland, and in the midst of a very productive country. Although the popilation of Cardington is small, it is a lively place of business, but the egg trade absorbs most of its energies. the market is liable to be glutted in hot weather, they adopt the custom of pickling eggs, and one concern has had at one time nearly 40,000 dozen thus laid down. They are kept until autumn when good prices may be obtained.

During the lively part of the season the prices THE LOWEST.

PRICES THE LOWEST.

PRICES THE LOWEST. receipts are nearly 2,000 barrels a PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH, month. Eggs are pickled in vats, or cisterns, made of brick and cement, and each containing many thousand dozen. When a vat is full it is covered with muslin, the surface of which is coated with whitewash. The pickle is called a secret composition, but it is generally understood among the trade. During the hot season eggs are often packed in barrels with cut straw which protects them from the injurious influences of the atmosphere. They can be kept in this manner for two or three months, all that is required being to have the barrels turned from one head to the other each day.

A Band of Wild Horses,

(Les Angeles (Cal.) Express.]
One of the most startling and remantic features of border life occurred recently on the Wild Horse prairie, thirty miles north of Los Angeles, when a band of wild horses, under the lead of a noble sorrel stallion, came galloping over the plain to reconnoiter a company of surveyors engaged in making a survey of the tract. The band dashed toward Capt. Keller and his party of surveyors till within about 500 feet, when the leader halted in a grandly proud and deflant manner, with neck curved, nostrils distended, erect, and tail on dress parade, and all the band ranged themselves on each side of him like a squad of cavalry in a battle charge. After surveying the scene for a moment the leader galleped proudly away, followed by the band in the most graceful and dignified manner. The scene was most romantic, and the pie ture of the lordly leader, with his most obedient subjects in their fleet and graceful motions, was worthy of an artist's pencil. There was another band of wild horses on the same prairie, under the leadership of a dark mahogany bay stallion, with black mane, tail and knees. In this band there are two white norses, while the rest are bay and sorre mainly. Few people are aware that at the base of the Sierra Madre, only thirty miles from this city, wild horses roam in their native beauty and crop the rich grasses that grow on Wild Horse prairie. Yet such is the fact, and their thick appearance, and graceful motions slick appearance and graceful motions are the admiration of all beholders.

Value of the World's Silk. The estimated value of the raw silk produced in all the countries of the world amounts to the enormous sum of \$400,000,000 annually, most of which is derived from Asiatic countries, to which the raising of this precious fiber has been principally confined since its origination there in the early dawn of human

The Oldest Church. The oldest church of English origin in this country is in the lsle of Wight county, Virginia, and it was built, it is thought, in 1632, and of imported brick. The thick walls and tower are still firm, but the windows, doors and interior woodwork are gone. SECHLER & CO., Grocers, Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

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TEAS.—Young Hyson, 60c, 80c, \$1 per pound. Imper-ial, 60c, 80c, 81 per pound. Gunpowder, 60c, 80c, \$1 per pound. Oolong, 60c, 80c, \$1 per pound. Mixed green and black, 60c, 80c, \$1 per pound. A very fine uncolored Japan tea. Also, a good bargain in Young Hyson at 40c per pound.

CHEESE.-Finest full cream cheese at 16c per pound,

VINEGAR.—Pure old cider vinegar made from whole cider. One gallon of this goods is worth more than two gallons of common vinegar.

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S. P. HUBBARD, M. D.

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