

BIRDS THAT KNOW SOMETHING.

Some Wonderful Educated Parrots in Paris

—Tricks They Perform.

Says *La Nature*: An exhibition of educated parrots held in Paris showed very clearly to what a high state of perfection these birds are capable of being trained. Their stage was a long table, at one end of which were perches, on which were grouped half a dozen parrots. Four of these were cockatoos—white, with yellow crests; the other two were gray parrots, with the neck and under parts rose color.

Among the tricks which they perform at the bidding of their owner, M. Abdy, are the following: Two fixed bars on upright supports are placed on the table; a parrot climbs upon one of them, turns a somerset, keeps his head downward, and, passing on to the second bar, goes through the same exercise. Their owner then calls Tom, a small white parrot, who comes toward him as if about to climb on one of the bars, but runs back again, holding down his head and shaking his wings in a grotesque way. Tom is evidently the buffoon of the troupe. A bell is then brought, with a handle which forms a lever: a parrot advances, and putting one foot on the lever, rings the bell. The trainer asks the audience what number of rings they wish for; some one exclaims "even 1" and the parrot rings the bell seven times.

The bird is then asked how much does three times three make, and it replies by ringing the bell nine times. A perch is then placed on the table in the form of a see-saw, at each end of which a gray parrot perches and in the center, just above the pivot, jumps a magnificent white parrot named Charley, the principal one in the troupe. This parrot, throwing the weight of his body successively to right and left of the pivot, rocks the see-saw rapidly. To see the animation of this bird during the performance one would suppose that he took a real pleasure in rocking his companions.

The same bird then goes through another exercise. Four flagstaffs are set up on the table, and at the foot of each is a flag attached to a cord, which passes over a pulley at the top. The flags are English, French, Belgian, and American. One of the audience asks for the French flag. Charley advances, draws himself up, erecting his bright yellow crest, and spreading his wings, suddenly seizes the line with his beak and foot, hauls up the flag as a sailor would, hand over hand, until it is fast at the top. He then goes through the same performance with the other flags in succession.

Several letters of the alphabet are placed upright on the table, and Charley is again brought forward, plumping himself as before. A spectator calls for a letter. Charley hesitates, inclines his head on one side, appears to reflect, then suddenly advances and picks up the letter named, repeating the performance with other letters when called for. Suddenly little Tom jumps off his perch, runs up, seizes the remaining letters one after another, and pitches them on the floor. Another parrot then appears, and at the word of command throws several somersets on the table. Two others follow, and waltz slowly round while the music plays.

Of all parrots M. Abdy considers the white cockatoos the most gifted in regard to agility and capability for learning tricks—being, in fact, acrobats by nature. They are very slow in learning to talk, but they are easily tamed, and understand and do what they are told.

A Boy's Bravery.

Many deeds of reckless daring are never recorded, but here is one, chronicled by no less a man than the great Duke of Wellington. He was once asked who, in his opinion, was the bravest man at Waterloo. "I can't tell you that," he said, "but I can tell you of one whom I am sure there was no braver. He was only a private in the artillery, but had he survived the day, he would have been an officer.

"A farm-house, with an orchard surrounded by a thick hedge, formed a most important point in the British position, and was ordered to be held against the enemy, at any hazard or sacrifice.

The hottest of the battle raged round this point, but the English behaved well and beat back the French, though they attacked the place again and again with great fury. At last the powder and ball were found to be running short. At the same time the timber in the hedges took fire, and the orchard was soon surrounded by a ring of flame.

A messenger had, however, been sent to the rear for more powder and ball, and in a short time two loaded wagons came galloping down to the farm-house, the gallant defenders of which were keeping up a thin and scanty fire through the flames which surrounded their post.

The driver of the first wagon, with the reckless daring of an English boy, spurred his struggling and terrified horses through the burning heap; but the flames rose fiercely round, and caught the powder, which exploded, in an instant, sending wagon, horses, and rider in fragments into the air.

"For one instant the driver of the second wagon paused, appalled by his comrade's fate; the next, observing that the flames, beaten back for the moment by the explosion, afforded him one desperate chance, he sent his horses at the smoldering breach, and amid the deafening cheers of the garrison, landed his terrible cargo safely within. Behind him the flames closed up and raged more fiercely than ever."—*Youth's Companion*.

NO PLACE, NO COMPANY, no age, no person is temptation free.

STRUCK BLIND.

The Deadly Poison that Blighted the Optic Nerve.

[Rochester Union and Advertiser.]

Our reporter was very much struck with a conversation between two well-known citizens, a short time ago.

"I notice you wear very strong eye-glasses."

"Yes, yes; I am perfect slave to my glasses. It is hard for me to understand why one's eyesight fails when all other faculties appear to be in good condition. Even the young appear to lose their eyesight."

"I question very much the theory and the old notion that poor light, fine print, etc. is responsible for it."

"It is well you may. If you consult an oculist for eye treatment, you will find he is almost sure to analyze the fluids passed before he will commence treatment; one once told me that half of the failing eyesight was attributable to disease of the kidneys, because of their inability to expel the uric acid from the system."

"How is that?"

"I do not know. He claimed that failing eyesight was one of the most prominent symptoms of advanced kidney and Bright's disease."

One of them answered, "It does not affect the eyes any more than any other organ. It is one of the symptoms of kidney disease. The system becomes saturated with uric acid, and, as a result, the weakest organ is the first to suffer. It may be the lungs, heart, brain, or any other organ; it generally affects many of the other organs, and the person so affected may call it general debility, or premature old age, when in reality it is but the effect of uric acid, continually poisoning the system, gradually consuming the patient. It is for this reason our remedy cures so many persons of what are ordinarily called diseases, which in fact are only symptoms. We cure the cause, and the cause cures the effect."

"Then you cure blindness, do you?"

"I will say yes, if you wish to put it as broad as that, and yet we are not entitled to the credit. When we restore the kidneys to health, they in turn restore the failing eyesight. Our remedy restores the kidneys to a healthy action, and they cause the cure, and so it is with many of the diseases that we cure, which in reality are but symptoms. For instance, N. S. Sparks, of Rochester, says, 'I had lost the use of one eye, and the other was rapidly failing, caused by impure blood. I took Warner's safe cure to purify my blood. Hardly expected it to restore my eyesight, but it has done so.'"

W. A. Bary, of this city, says, "My little daughter seven years old complained two years since of inability to see, and we noticed that she stumbled over things while walking about the house. I looked at her eyes and found them almost white. This so alarmed me that I consulted a physician, who said it would be necessary to have an operation performed upon them. To this I could not consent, but allowed him to give her several treatments. She grew worse and wasted to a mere skeleton, until a doctor more honest than the rest, advised Warner's safe cure, and we began its use. I noticed improvement at once, and gradually she regained her health."

Mrs. Emma A. Densmore, Washington, D. C., had her eyesight suddenly fail her, so she was unable, as she says, to read even the largest print, or recognize friends on the street. After a few bottles of Warner's safe cure, her eyesight began to return, and continuing its use, she was completely restored.

Uric acid has a special liking for the optic nerve, and it is an uncommon thing for the eyesight to begin to fail as the kidney disorder advances, while the other organs remain in apparent good health for a longer period, or until there is a general giving way of the system. Then physicians blandly pronounce the malady general debility, or call a symptom a disease, that was the most prominent before death claimed its victim.

They may call it apoplexy, paralysis, consumption, pneumonia, blood poisoning, impoverished blood, malaria, rheumatism, pleurisy—nevertheless, it is kidney disease, all the same, under another name.

"Why all this deception?"

"Because the so-called medical fraternity have no preparations that can cure kidney disease, especially when it has become advanced, and they are ashamed to acknowledge it, and many of them are too hide-bound to their code to use a prescription and a specific for the kidneys, because it is advertised, and the proprietors refuse to expose their formula. That is exactly as it is, in as few words as I can give it."

"Thanks. You have no objection to my publishing this interview?"

"None, whatever. We have no secrets here, except our formula."

Neither Stole nor Begged It.

"Yes," said the Irishman to the Senator's son; "yes, son; you should be proud of your father, so you should!"

He came over to this country a poor boy, an' he made his fortune, so he did. And he had the ambition, son, to be a great man. Look at him now. He's a Senator, son, the highest office he can get in the nation, son, and, son, you should be proud of him, for, son, sure he paid for it like a man."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

The showers of 1833 are perhaps the most noted and extraordinary on record in this country, and were observed along the entire eastern coast of North America, from Florida to Halifax. From 9 in the evening until sunrise they were plainly visible. Many persons tried to count them, but gave it up in despair. In some parts of the country the people were terror-stricken on beholding the unusual sight, and many thought the world was coming to an end.

The shirt that Craig Tolliver wore when he was shot is on exhibition in a Louisville bar-room.

When fragile woman sighs, deplores

The charms that quickly fade away.

What power, the bloom of health restoring,

Can check the progress of decay?

The only aid that's worth attention,

For pains and ills of such description,

Thousands of women gladly mention—

"It's Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but one dollar.

Specific for all those chronic ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. The only medicine for such maladies sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer that it will give satisfaction or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrap per.

Large bottles \$1. Six for \$5.

The Spaniards have this proverb: "When morters-in-law fall out we get at the family facts."

Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Mc sure; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching.

If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore.

Swaine's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. Dr. Swaine & Son, Proprietors, Philadelphia. Swaine's Ointment can be obtained of druggists, or by mail.

100 Doses One Dollar

GOLD is worth \$300 per pound. Pettit's Eye Salve

\$1.00 but is sold at 25 cents a box by dealers.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

PENSIONS to Soldiers and Heirs. L. BINGHAM, H. M. Att'y, Washington, D. C.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

\$5 lines not under the horse's feet. Write

Brewster Reindeer Oil Co., Holy, Mich

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

Scrofula

Probably no form of disease is so generally distributed among our whole population as scrofula.

Almost every individual has this latent poison coursing his veins.

The terrible suffering endured by those afflicted with scrofulous sores

cannot be understood by others, and their gratitude on finding a remedy that cures them, astonishes a well person. The wonderful power of

Is This What Ails You?

Do you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid; at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, watery, and inflamed; ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with sores from ulcers; voice changed and nasal twang; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; is there a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility? If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease becomes, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, a reward of \$500 for a case of this disease which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.

"It is well you may. If you consult an oculist for eye treatment, you will find he is almost

sure to analyze the fluids passed before he will commence treatment; one once told me

that half of the failing eyesight was attributable to disease of the kidneys, because of their inability to expel the uric acid from the system."

"How is that?"

"I do not know. He claimed that failing eyesight was one of the most prominent symptoms of advanced kidney and Bright's disease."

"I question very much the theory and the old notion that poor light, fine print, etc. is responsible for it."

"It is well you may. If you consult an oculist for eye treatment, you will find he is almost

sure to analyze the fluids passed before he will commence treatment; one once told me

that half of the failing eyesight was attributable to disease of the kidneys, because of their inability to expel the uric acid from the system."

"How is that?"

"I do not know. He claimed that failing eyesight was one of the most prominent symptoms of advanced kidney and Bright's disease."

"I question very much the theory and the old notion that poor light, fine print, etc. is responsible for it."

"It is well you may. If you consult an oculist for eye treatment, you will find he is almost

sure to analyze the fluids passed before he will commence treatment; one once told me

that half of the failing eyesight was attributable to disease of the kidneys, because of their inability to expel the uric acid from the system."

"How is that?"

"I do not know. He claimed that failing eyesight was one of the most prominent symptoms of advanced kidney and Bright's disease."

"I question very much the theory and the old notion that poor light, fine print, etc. is responsible for it."

"It is well you may. If you consult an oculist for eye treatment, you will find he is almost

sure to analyze the fluids passed before he will commence treatment; one once told me

that half of the failing eyesight was attributable to disease of the kidneys, because of their inability to expel the uric acid from the system."

"How is that?"

"I do not know. He claimed that failing eyesight was one of the most prominent symptoms of advanced kidney and Bright's disease."

"I question very much the theory and the old notion that poor light, fine print, etc. is responsible for it."

"It is well you may. If you consult an oculist for eye treatment, you will find he is almost

sure to analyze the fluids passed before he will commence treatment; one once told me

that half of the failing eyesight was attributable to disease of the kidneys, because of their inability to expel the uric acid from the system."

"How is that?"

"I do not know. He claimed that failing eyesight was one of the most prominent symptoms of advanced kidney and Bright's disease."

"I question very much the theory and the old notion that poor light, fine print, etc. is responsible for it."

"It is well you may. If you consult an oculist for eye treatment, you will find he is almost

sure to analyze the fluids passed before he will commence treatment; one once told me

that half of the failing eyesight was attributable to disease of the kidneys, because of their inability to expel the uric acid from the system."

"How is that?"

"I do not know. He claimed that failing eyesight was one of the most prominent symptoms of advanced kidney and Bright's disease."

"I question very much the theory and the old notion that poor light, fine print, etc. is responsible for it."

"It is well you may. If you consult an oculist for eye treatment, you will find he is almost

sure to analyze the fluids passed before he will commence treatment; one once told me

that half of the failing eyesight was attributable to disease of the kidneys, because of their inability to expel the uric acid from the system."

"How is that?"

"I do not know. He claimed that failing eyesight was one of the most