# THE ADVOCATE.

## THE EDUCATION OF A PARROT.

**Mention in History, but Not in Scripture, of the Talking Bird.**

A large cage full of young Cuban parrots in front of a Washington street store attracts attention. The birds are from 3 to 5 months old and are just the right age to be taught to make bright remarks and ask for crackers. They are beautiful in plumage and seem to be in good condition generally. A lady who understands parrots talked to a reporter about them.

"When I bought my parrot Polly—of course her name is Polly—she couldn't talk at all. But in five months she could say 'good morning,' 'good night,' 'tra-la-la,' 'I guess yes' and 'she's my Annie, I'm her Joe, she's my' —that's as far as she could go in that song—and many other things. When a parrot once learns anything thoroughly it is never forgotten. They should be made to get each sentence learned perfectly before anything new is said to them. Some parrots, a good many, in fact, never learn to talk at all."

Parrots require but very little care, and make pleasing pets. They must be protected against dampness, and no food that has a grain of salt in it must be allowed in their cage.

Parrots are of great antiquity. Ctesias, who wrote a century before Aristotle, refers plainly to parrots when he writes in his "Judica" of "a bird with a purple face and black beard, about the size of a sparrow hawk, which could speak the Indian language."

It is strange that no representation of a parrot has as yet been discovered in Egyptian art. And do you know that the Bible makes no reference to parrots? The first parrots were brought to the notice of Greece, and later to Rome, by Alexander on his world conquering expedition. He brought them from India. In fact, there is a species named after that ambitious young gentleman who "sighed for more worlds to conquer." It is the P. Alexander Palæornis, if you care about the exact name.

That Africa had parrots was not discovered until much later. Explorers there found the first African "polly" beyond the limits of upper Egypt. The birds were highly prized by the luxury loving Romans from the first. The moralists of the time looked at them askance. More than one famous classical poet wrote odes to them. The Roman parrots enjoyed life. They were housed in tortoise shell cages with silver and ivory wires.

But, unfortunately, they were also occasionally esteemed as table delicacies. One emperor is said to have tossed them to his lions as tidbits. With the fall of the Roman empire parrots became an unknown quantity almost until the close of the Fifteenth century, when their beautiful plumage and conversational charms again made them popular.—Indianapolis News.

**Sheet Iron for Mounting Prints.**

At one of the most extensive eastern manufacturing establishments there has for some time been in use a thin sheet iron as a mounting for blue prints, an arrangement which, it is represented, has proved in a high degree satisfactory. It is cold rolled, has a smooth surface, and is cut into two sizes for blue prints used in the shop, and is represented as possessing the advantages of being practically indestructible as well as quite light and inexpensive.

For this purpose the iron is first varnished on both sides with shellac varnish, the blue print being then put on with a paste composed of ordinary starch, after which the face of the print is varnished with the shellac. Experiments show that starch is the only kind of paste that proves satisfactory in this case, also that unless the iron is previously varnished it oxidizes under the paste and spoils the lines.—New York Sun.

**A Man of Experience.**

Rural Youth—What's them things called?

Dealer—These are bicycles.

"I've seen 'em, but I couldn't think o' the name. I'd like ter ride one."

"Can you ride a bicycle?"

"Of course. Nuthin ter do but sit on top an' work the wheels; that's all, ain't it?"

"Yes, but you are apt to fall at first."

"I s'pose I do. Can't do more than fall on the ground, can I?"

"No—ok."

"Then what's to hurt?"

"You might come down hard, you know."

"But it's only the ground; no knives or things like that on the thing, is there?"

"No."

"Then I'm in to worry 'bout, then. I've been a mayrake."—Good News.

**Silver Thaw.**

"Silver thaw" is a name applied to a winter phenomenon of frequent occurrence at Ben Nevis observatory. It consists of rain falling when the air is below freezing point and congealing whenever it reaches the ground. Of this it points to an inversion of the temperature, which is lower on the mountain top than at greater heights, and being largely associated with a peculiar distribution of pressure, it is considerable "forecasting" value.—New York Journal.

**Economic Weight of a Hog.**

Experiments made for the purpose of determining the economic weight of a hog show conclusively that he never should be fed beyond eight or nine months of age, and the largest profit is found, as a rule, in a weight not to exceed 200 pounds. What is known as the food of support plays a very important part in the profit or loss of large weights. Suppose, as many farmers say, that a resolution is made to turn the hog when he reaches 300 pounds.

He must take from his food an increasing amount each day to support the weight already gained, or else he drops back. The German experiments indicate that 2 per cent. of the live weight in food must be taken each day to support that live weight. If the hog weighs 300 pounds this amounts to six pounds of food daily. The only profit is in the food that is applied to make new weight.

A recent pig feeding experiment at the Maine station illustrates this principle excellently. The pigs were taken at ages ranging from five weeks to eight weeks. During the first 100 days of the experiment not far from two pounds of digestible food produced one pound of growth, while during the last fifty days the ratio was four pounds of digestible food to one of growth. Every pound of pork made during the last fifty days cost double to that made in the first 100 days.

The lesson taught by this principle is practically stated that the most money can be made from young hogs turned at a medium weight.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

**A Pickpocket Out of Luck.**

I have just heard a good omnibus story, which is true. A lady riding in one was much attracted by the beauty of a diamond ring worn by a man sitting next to her. He presently left the vehicle, and as, shortly afterward, she sought for her purse to pay her fare, found it was gone. Of course she could not think her late neighbor had abstracted it, he looked such a gentleman, and besides—that beautiful ring. When she got home she told the story to her family. "Nonsense," said they, "you must have dropped it among your clothes," and they shook her vigorously.

The shaking was effective, for although they did not find her purse the identical single stone diamond ring rolled out from her skirts. A neighboring jeweler soon put all doubts to rest as to its genuineness by valuing it at thirty pounds, and so far the late owner has not advertised that he is anxious to return her purse, which contained forty shillings in gold, for the diamond ring. As I have said, the story is a true one, and two ladies of my acquaintance are ready to take their affidavits as to its correctness.—American Register.

**Parental Pride Justified.**

Sir Thomas Lawrence was one of the great portrait painters in England. His parents were poor, his father being a country innkeeper. One day Lord Shaftesbury's father and mother stopped at the inn, having their younger son, the future lord, with them. In conversation the innkeeper spoke of the genius of his boy in drawing, and wished them to test it by a picture of their son. They assented, thinking to gratify a father's pride, but not looking for any evidence of superior talent.

The boy came in modestly, with chalk and paper, and in a few minutes had drawn a picture of their son, on which the parents looked with wonder. They recognized the genius and the promise of future greatness, and befriended the young artist, giving him the help needed to develop his wonderful gift.—Exchange.

**Lamps for Cannon Inspection.**

An incandescent lamp, the invention of a French army officer, is placed at the end of a brass tube, blackened on the inside, with a mirror set in it at an angle of 45 degs., so that it will reflect up through the tube the light of the electric lamp below, which is thrown against the walls of the projectile or cannon which it is desirable to examine. The lamp and tube are held in a central position by a brass ring, which fits in the center of the projectile, and through the ring the tube can be pushed by a twisting motion until the lamp reaches the bottom, and every part of the interior examined. A secondary battery, or a small hand dynamo, will furnish the current necessary to run the lamp.—New York Telegram.

**The Valuable Palmyra Palm.**

A Hindoo poem enumerates 800 purposes to which the Palmyra palm alone is put. Among other things it supplies paper for writing upon, an intoxicating drink called "toddy," large quantities of sugar fruit and a vegetable for the table when the plants are young.

Palm wine is also obtained from the juice of the sago palm, which yields excellent sugar candy when boiled. The pith of the trunk forms a large part of the food of the natives in many parts of India. Ropes, brushes and brooms are manufactured from the fiber of the leaf stalks.—Interview in Washington Star.

Australia, it would appear, has some gigantic caterpillars. Mr. A. S. Orliff, of Sidney, mentions one moth larva, abundant during the summer season, which is from seven to twelve inches long. Species are numerous which vary from six to eight inches in length.

## CHINA HUNTING IN NEW ENGLAND.

**What One Devotes of Rare Porcelain Learned Seeking in Country Homes.**

Were the possession of old or valuable specimens of porcelain and pottery the only good thing which came from the long days of country ranging and farmhouse searching spent in china quests, Philistines might perhaps scoff at the waste of time and energy, but much else that is good have I found. Insight into human nature, love of my native country, knowledge of her natural beauties, acquaintance with her old landmarks and historical localities, familiarity with her history, admiration of her noble military and naval heroes, and study of the ancient manners, customs and traditions of her early inhabitants, have all been fostered, strengthened and indeed almost brought into existence by the search after and study of old china.

How vague were my schoolday history lesson memories of Perry, of Lawrence and of Decatur, until I saw their likenesses on some hideous Liverpool pitchers in an old sailor's hut. Then I read eagerly every word of history, every old song and ballad about them. How small was my knowledge of old "table manners" and table furnishings until I discovered, through my china studies, how our ancestors ate and served their daily meals.

How entirely powerless was I to discover the story of human nature as told in the countenance until my inquiries in country towns after old china made me a second Lavater in reading the possibilities of successful purchase in case the questioned one chanced to own any old porcelain heirlooms. How few of our noble wood and valley roads had I seen until I drove through them searching for old farmhouses that might contain some salvage of teacups or teapots.

And not only do we learn of America through our china hunts, but of England as well, for nearly all of our old tableware was English, and the progress of the production of English china can be traced as easily in New England as in old England. Few of the more costly pieces came across the ocean to us, but humbler specimens perhaps show equally well the general progress of the manufacture.—Alice Morse Earle in Scribner's.

**Value of New York Newspapers.**

I should say The Times is worth $2,500,000. The Tribune is worth that too. Each has a lofty building that represents a large investment and yields an income almost rivaling the newspaper profits. Mr. Dana's price for The Sun, three years ago, was $5,000,000. That was when it was a six page paper, just recovering from the setback of 1884, and only beginning to make room by enlargement for an extensive advertising business. I imagine Mr. Dana's price now would be quite $7,500,000, and when the new thirty-two story building is up, perhaps $10,000,000.

Mr. Bennett, it has long been understood, values The Herald at $10,000,000, and I suppose Mr. Pulitzer would not take less for The World. Here are five morning newspapers worth, say, from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000. The Staats-Zeitung should be in the list too. It would add, perhaps, $5,000,000. Altogether the daily newspapers of New York are worth more than $40,000,000.

Of course, these figures do not represent capital invested; they stand for the principal, upon which the earnings of the journals named would be a fair return, and that, certainly, is what those journals are worth.—Blakely Hall in New York Truth.

**Necklaces Made of Seeds.**

The furrowed sculptured bony fruit of the Elæocarps being freed from the pulp form handsome necklaces, which are not uncommonly set in gold or silver and sold in the shops. The hard endocarp of Elæocarpus serratus, and the beads of another species are largely exported from the eastern archipelago to Arabia, Persia and India for ornaments of all kinds, necklaces, bracelets and rosaries or chaplets.

The five grooved and elegantly tubercled nuts of E. ganitrus are worn as a necklace by the followers of Siva in order to gain his graces and a passport to heaven. They are also supposed to preserve the health. Considerable importance is attached to the number of facets on the seeds. They are commonly known as Brahmin's beads. Those of Monocera tuberculata are used for a like purpose in Travancore.—Chambers' Journal.

**Ventilating the Store Closet.**

There is no greater desideratum in the kitchen than a properly ventilated store closet, arranged with shelves for food, movable racks on the floor for barrels and other arrangements to keep food in the most wholesome manner. A simple device where the store closet opens out of the kitchen and is on the sunny side of the house is to have a hole cut in the floor, covered over with wire netting, so as to let the cool air of the cellar into the closet. This cool air coming in contact with the warmer air of the kitchen makes a constant circulation. A properly built store closet, however, should be situated on the north side of the house, and well ventilated by a window opening outdoors.—Exchange.

Humker (who wants to propose)—Miss Scadds, let us go out on the porch. Shall I get your wrap?

Miss Scadds—Thanks, but I sha'n't need it. You might put on your overcoat, however.—New York Epoch.


Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

**A Cure For Paralysis.**

Frank Cornelius, of Purcell, Ind. Ter., says: "I Induced Mr. Pinsco, whose wife had the paralysis in the face, to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. To their great surprise before the bottle had all been used she was a great deal better. Her face had been drawn to one side; but the Pain Balm relieved all pain and soreness, and the mouth assumed its natural shape." It is also a cure for rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings and lameness. 50 cent bottles for sale by T. G. Julian. 5-4t

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| East Bound. | | Fast Mail | Lim'ted Exp'ss | Ac'c'm Daily | Ac'c'm Daily Ex Sun |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lexington | Lve | 7 35am | 6 15pm | 5 45pm | 11 40am |
| Winchester | " | 8 25am | 7 00pm | 7 10pm | 12 20pm |
| Mt Sterling | Arr | 8 52am | 7 30pm | 7 45pm | 1 05pm |
| | Arr | | | 10 00pm | DAILY. |
| Olive Hill | Lve | 10 40am | 9 03pm | | 6 15am |
| Ashland | " | 12 45pm | 10 30pm | | 8 45am |
| Catlettsburg | Lve | 12 58pm | 10 43pm | | 9 00am |
| Huntington | Arr | 12 50pm | 11 07pm | | 9 25am |

| West Bound. | | | | DAILY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huntington | Lve | 6 00am | 1 20pm | 6 35pm |
| Catlettsburg | " | 6 25am | 1 30pm | 6 57pm |
| Ashland | " | 6 37am | 1 50pm | 7 10pm |
| Olive Hill | Arr | 8 20am | 3 03pm | 4 00am 8 55pm Ex Sun |
| Mt Sterling | Lve | 10 27am | 4 32pm | 6 25am 1 29pm |
| Winchester | " | 11 15am | 4 58pm | 7 15am 1 55pm |
| Lexington | Arr | 12 05pm | 5 20pm | 8 05am 2 45pm |

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Schedule in Effect May 10, 1891.

| South-Bound. | No. 1. Daily Express | No. 5 Daily Fast Line | No. 3 Ac'cm Daily Ex. Sun |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lve Cincinnati | 8 10 a m | 8 00 pm | 3 00pm |
| Lve Covington | 8 18 a m | 8 08pm | 3 06pm |
| Lve Falmouth | 9 45 a m | 9 16pm | 4 32pm |
| Lve Cynthiana | 10 43 a m | 9 59pm | 5 36pm |
| Arr Paris | 11 18 a m | 10 25pm | 6 10pm |
| Arr Lexington | 12 10 m | 11 00pm | 7 00pm |
| Lve Paris | 11 25 a m | | 6 15pm |
| Arr Winchester | 12 10 m | | 6 50pm |
| Lve Winchester | 12 40 pm | | 7 00pm |
| Arr Richmond | 1 35 p m | | 7 55pm |
| Lve Richmond | 1 35 p m | | |
| Lve Berea | 2 05 pm | | |
| Arr Livingston | 3 05 p m | | |
| Lve Livingston | 3 15 p m | | |
| Lve London | 4 05 p m | | |
| Arr Corbin | 4 50 p m | | |
| Lve Corbin | 5 05 p m | | |
| Lve Barbourville | 5 32 p m | | |
| Lve Pineville | 6 41 p m | | |
| Lve Middlesborough | 7 55 p m | | |
| Arr Cumberl'n Gap | 7 50 p m | | |
| Lve Corbin | 4 20 p m | | |
| Lve Williamsburg | 5 45 p m | | |
| Arr Jellico | 6 20 p m | | |
| Lve Richmond | 1 50 p m | | |
| Lve Lancaster | 4 45 p m | | |
| Arr Stanford | 5 20 p m | | |

| North-Bound. | No 2 Daily Express | No. 4 Daily | No. 6 Daily Ex. Sun |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lve Stanford | This train is Daily except Sunday. | 7 00 am | |
| Lve Lancaster | | 7 30 am | |
| Arr Richmond | | 10 15 am | |
| Lve Jellico | | 8 15 am | |
| Lve Willia's'g | | 8 50 am | |
| Arr Corbin | | 9 35 am | |
| Lve Cum'l'd Gap | | 6 33 am | |
| Lve Middlesborough | | 6 58 am | |
| Lve Pineville | | 7 47 am | |
| Lve Bart'rville | | 8 35 am | |
| Arr Corbin | | 9 25 am | |
| Lve Corbin | | 9 45 am | |
| Lve London | | 10 21 am | |
| Arr Livingston | | 11 05 am | |
| Lve Livingston | | 11 15 am | |
| Lve Berea | | 12 10 n'n | |
| Arr Richmond | | 12 40 pm | |
| Lve Richmond | 6 05 am | 12 40 pm | |
| Arr Winchester | 6 55 am | 1 40 pm | |
| Lve Winchester | 7 10 am | 1 58 pm | |
| Arr Paris | 7 45 am | 2 33 pm | |
| Lve Lexington | 7 00 am | 2 00 pm | 3 45 pm |
| Lve Paris | 7 50 am | 2 45 pm | 4 25 pm |
| Lve Cynthiana | 8 24 am | 3 15 pm | 4 48 pm |
| Lve Falmouth | 9 23 am | 4 10 pm | 5 50 pm |
| Arr Covington | 10 40 am | 5 40 pm | 6 37 pm |
| Arr Cincinnati | 10 55 am | 5 50 pm | 6 45 pm |

MAYSVILLE BRANCH.

| North-Bound. | No. 10. Daily Ex. Sun. | No. 12 Daily Ex. Sun |
|---|---|---|
| Lve Cincinnati | | 3 00 pm |
| Lve Covington | | 3 06 pm |
| Lve Lexington | 7 00 a m | 5 20 pm |
| Lve Paris | 7 55 a m | 6 15 pm |
| Arr Millersburg | 8 18 a m | 6 58 pm |
| Arr Carlisle | 8 40 a m | 7 00 pm |
| Arr Johnson | 9 24 a m | 7 54 pm |
| Arr Maysville | 10 15 a m | 8 30 pm |

| South-Bound. | No. 9 Daily Ex. Sun. | No. 11 Daily Ex. Sun |
|---|---|---|
| Lve Maysville | 5 20 a m | 1 50 pm |
| Lve Johnson | 5 57 a m | 2 27 pm |
| Lve Carlisle | 6 53 a m | 3 20 pm |
| Lve Millersburg | 7 15 a m | 3 45 pm |
| Arr Paris | 7 40 a m | 4 10 pm |
| Arr Lexington | 8 28 a m | 7 00 pm |
| Arr Covington | 10 40 a m | 6 37 pm |
| Arr Cincinnati | 10 55 a m | 6 45 pm |

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