

What the Parrot Said.
A Lewiston (Me.) young man has broken an engagement in Auburn because of the parrot. He popped, was accepted, and was about to imprint a chaste salute to bind the bargain, when the parrot said: "Stop that, Jack!" His name is not Jack.—Boston Herald.

Professor C. H. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth, who will accompany Peary in his coming expedition, will make a thorough study of the geology of Greenland.

A Model of the Earth.
If the proposed mammoth geographical globe should be constructed for the Paris Exposition of 1900, according to present plans, it will be at least 150 meters in diameter. Upon its five interior floors it is to contain representations of all the countries of the world. The visitor will practically view the whole earth in traversing the interior of this huge globe. He will be transported from one country to another by electric railways.

Twenty thousand French colonists are to settle in the State of Jalisco, Mexico.

Bicycle Prices Fall.
After several years of exorbitantly large profits the manufacturers of bicycles have been compelled to very largely reduce their prices. The public actually refused to longer pay \$100 for a machine which can be built for one-quarter that amount.

A few makers saw this some time ago and put on the market cheaper machines at very greatly reduced prices which so cut into the business of the higher priced manufacturers that in pure self-defense they were compelled to bid good-bye to their old high prices.

Why should not the same thing occur with type-writing machines? They no doubt cost considerably less to produce than bicycles, and yet some of them are selling at the ridiculously high price of \$100. It is fair to infer that a machine which sells at \$50 costs close to \$15 to manufacture.

If a few large department stores in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc., would arrange for large quantities to be manufactured for them by some one outside of a Trust the prices would come down to reasonable figures as have those of bicycles.

Shake Into Your Shoes.
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns, blisters, and all the greatest comfort discoverers of the foot. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold in all drug stores and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. In 50c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olinsted, 101 N. Y. St., N. Y. City.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes:
Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. His Catarrh Cure cured me. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

After six years' suffering I was cured by P. S. Cure.—M. H. THOMSON, 205 10th Ave., Albany, N. Y., March 18, 1904.

TROUBLESOME PIMPLES
Blood Perfectly Purified by Hood's.
"I have been troubled with small red pimples breaking out on my face. They caused me a great deal of pain. I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has given me relief. I have not been troubled with the pimples since I began taking it." Lucy Fischer, 230 West 144th Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best in the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills cure constipation, 25c per bottle.

DADWAY'S PILLS,
Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, never regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. DADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Diarrhea, Vertigo, Colic, Headache, etc.

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDICATION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION AND All Disorders of the LIVER.
Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disease of the digestive organs: Constipation, indigestion, fullness of the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of the chest, aching of the joints, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dizziness of vision, dots or spots before the sight, fever and cold chills in the head, delirium of preparation, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden fluxes of heat, burning in the feet.

A few doses of DADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-mentioned disorders. Price 25c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail to DR. DADWAY & CO., Lock box 364, New York, for book of Advice.

Pill Clothes.
The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years' exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.
More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



Summer Fallow and Flat Turnips.
In case a field is to be summer fallowed it is preferable to raise some kind of green crop upon it, either for feeding or to turn down. I think the flat turnips about as good for that purpose as anything. They should be sown from July 15 to August 1. They make excellent feed for the cattle, and can be plowed under with good results. However they may be used, it is far better for the land to raise them than to let it lay bare.—The Silver Knight.

Good Profit in Feeding Cattle.
The future of profits in fattening cattle is of course an uncertainty, as is that of any business venture, yet the surroundings are favorable. Many farmers have already begun the campaign of feeding for later markets by picking up stock cattle either at home or in adjacent markets, placing them on present excellent pastures, in the belief that hard feed will continue cheap for a long time to come. Reserves of corn from the last two crops are unknown, but are unquestionably large, and the outlook is for another liberal yield, although perhaps less than that of last fall. So good has been the demand for stock cattle in Chicago, Kansas City and other Western markets that the price early this summer worked up to relatively high figures. This has been followed by a reaction, making it possible for farmers to buy more advantageously. The same is true in a degree of the older Middle States, such as Ohio, the Virginias and Pennsylvania, where corn can be secured from the West at low initial prices and low rates of freight. Isn't it probable that the old-time money-making industry of fattening cattle for market may be revived in many sections where it has apparently gone into disuse? The country is very large, however, and in spite of reports from important territory that the number of cattle available for later markets will be small, market and feed will not be so tight as they were at a real shortage in ever and always only a remote possibility. But this does not alter the fact that judicious feeding of cattle well-bought will insure good returns to the farmer.

It would seem advisable to push the fattening process as rapidly as possible if the cattle are to be marketed soon. Pastures are now at their best, and with a good ration of grain and plenty of good water, maximum gains can be made. A little later not weather and flies will annoy the animals to such an extent that there will be but little increase in weight, and as grass will begin to fail the latter part of July and in August, only stockers should be on hand at that time. Young steers intended for fattening this fall and winter ought to be fed a little grain all summer, even if the pastures are first class. This solid food seems to give a thriftiness and vigor which starts them off readily when put on full feed and more than pays the extra cost.—American Agriculturist.

A Farm School in Pennsylvania.
An occurrence of unusual interest everywhere transpired on Sunday, June 20, in the consecration of the National Farm School at Doylestown, Penn. The exercises incident thereto were very interesting and impressive, and were participated in by such eminent men as Judge Harmon Yerkes, ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, Walter Cope, Samuel D. Litt, Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, the founder of the school; John Field, M. Simon Wolf, of Washington, and others. The National Farm School comprises a farm of 122 acres, with a main school building 120x30 feet, and three stories high, fitted up with suitable classrooms and laboratories, dormitories, etc.; barn, stables and other farm buildings. The history of its establishment is unique. In 1894 Dr. Krauskopf went to Russia to persuade the Czar to permit the removal of Hebrews to the interior, where they might engage in farming. Failing in this, he met Tolstoy, who asked: "Why don't you attempt work of that kind in your own land?" Dr. Krauskopf took the matter to heart and one went to work. He raised nearly \$30,000, which paid for the land and buildings, and then formed an organization known as the National Farm School Association, from which to draw a revenue for the maintenance of the school. The association has now eight life members paying \$100 each; twenty-nine friends, paying \$25 annually; sixty patrons, paying \$10 annually; 530 members, paying \$5 annually, and 1,000 contributors paying \$3 annually, in all 1,613 subscribers, scattered over twenty-three States of the Union, from whom will be drawn an annual income of \$4823. The training of each boy will cost about \$200 a year, so that the above assured income is sufficient for twenty boys. It is hoped, however, that the income will be raised rapidly, so that the number of students may be rapidly increased. The school, which will be non-sectarian, and open to all classes from any State in the Union, will be conducted on the co-operative plan. The pupils will be supplied with board, lodging and clothing at a fixed charge, and will receive pay for each day's work. At graduation each pupil will receive a diploma, a deed for a piece of land donated by States, railroads and individuals, and a sum of money, which will represent the difference between the expenses of the student and his earnings. Applicants for admission must be between fifteen and twenty years old, possess a good grammar school education and be capable of hard outdoor work.

Wheat and Garden Notes.
We must protect and foster our trees and plants.
A hen that always wants to set and never lays should be given a permanent leave of absence, with most of the dogs.
If your hens are confined in yards use the spade frequently. It will give them something to scratch and be a benefit to them.
Tobacco, wormwood, tansy, elder, onion and cedar sprigs are all useful in nests. Sulphur, especially, will freshen every time the old hen sits on it and warms it up.
Black walnut is in many respects a nice tree to have around, but should be kept well away from garden, truck patch and fruit trees. It requires such large quantities of food and moisture that other plants fail to do their best beneath its shade.
In filling boxes or crates or barrels, see that the contents are uniform throughout. The man who tries to palm off inferior stuff by placing a bait of fine fruit on top may fool some people for awhile, but they will soon find him out and give him the go-by. Besides it is wrong and we believe in doing right.
Broom-corn smut (also attacks related plants—sorghum, kafir, etc.) is a fungous disease, which can be successfully communicated to the plant only while the seeds germinate. It may be prevented by the hot water treatment of the seed. The smut of maize is also a fungous disease, but unlike the above it may attack the plant at any time during its growth. No method of seed treatment has been discovered which will prevent or even check it.
The Indiana station for nine consecutive years has been engaged in growing sugar beets and studying the adaptability of the State to profitable sugar beet culture. It has been demonstrated that we are in the best sugar beet. Early last spring beet seed was distributed to persons in the State who would agree to grow a certain area of beets under instruction from the Station, and return samples for analysis. It is hoped the work of 1897 will add much to the data on the subject.

CABBY AND THE MINISTER.
How the Driver of a "Fly" Got the Best of the Minister.
The ways of the cabby are past comprehension, and the driver of the hansom in London is no different from his brother of the jirikishisa of Japan.
One of the latest and most amusing tales concerning the noble hand of drivers comes from a little fishing village in the north of Scotland. The chapel of this queer and sparsely populated town depended entirely for its supply on the occasional help of the clergy in neighboring towns. It so happened that upon a certain very rainy Sunday a new clergyman from the town of S— volunteered to conduct services in the little chapel, and in order to get there he engaged a vehicle which the English know as a "fly," in which through the pouring rain he was driven across the country to the chapel. Upon his arrival he found no one at hand, not even a sexton to toll the bell to summon the natives, so he took it upon himself to pull the rope, leaving the cabby meanwhile outside in the wet. For a long time nobody arrived, but finally one military individual did appear, and sat down in a pew nearest the door.
The clergyman then donned his surplice and began the service. When this was ended he observed that inasmuch as there was but one member of the congregation he thought it would be well to dispense with the sermon.
"Oh no, sir. Please go on with the sermon."
When half-way through he expressed the fear that perhaps he was tiring his hearer, and was much gratified to learn from his own lips that such was not the case.
"I should be glad to listen to you for hours, sir," he said, and so the sermon ran on to an hour in length, and finally the service was concluded.
The preacher then expressed a desire to shake hands with so flattering an auditor. And then the trick came out—a trick which the clergyman's near-sightedness had prevented him from seeing at once.
His hearer was none other than the driver of the fly, who was all the time charging him at so much an hour for the use of his vehicle!
The minister did not even have the consolation of getting even by ordering a collection.—Harper's Round Table.

Moonlight Turtle-Back Ride.
Communication between Mayport, Fla., and St. Augustine, which are forty miles apart, is most convenient by means of the bicycle, the distance being covered by wheelmen in less than three hours by way of Pablo Beach, whereas a much longer time is required to go up the St. John's River to Jacksonville, and thence by rail to St. Augustine. George Brown of the Engineer Corps, stationed at Mayport, was accompanied on his homeward trip from St. Augustine the other night by Frederic Allen, and both cyclists, just before reaching Pablo Beach, had the novel experience of a moonlight turtle-back ride down the beach into the breakers. They had come unexpectedly upon a sea turtle depositing her eggs in the sand and seized the opportunity for a ride. Allen took home 354 eggs found in the nest.—New York Sun.

A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.
THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

A Blessing—A Columbia University Professor from the Use and Abuse of Alcohol.
The most destructive of all poisons. Soft peace and comfort here below, Meek temperance ever can bestow; Who keeps the passions in control, Diffusing quiet through the soul.

Temperate our wishes and desires, We're searching fire, That wild ambition's voracious share, His sleepless nights, and days of care.

Temperate in pleasure, then we greet With greater zeal the welcome treat; Temperate in sorrow and in joy, Temperate when trifles would annoy.

Temperate in temper and in tongue, Severely we might pass along; Not rushed and jostled on the way, When adverse passions seek for sway.

Temperate in food, that source of health, Of cheerful mind, of ease and wealth; Escaping thus each painful throes, The glutton and the drunkard know.

Temperate in sleep, the morning air Can well the waste of life repair; Temperate in labor and in rest, A fair division suits us best.

Temperate in study, the poor brain Too much of knowledge can't contain; But, like the bubble, it will break, When high-flown regions we would reach.

Use and Abuse of Alcohol.
C. E. Follen, of Columbia University, gave a lecture on "Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages" in the Museum of Natural History, New York City, recently. He discussed the "General and Special Properties of Alcohol." He first talked about the theory that alcohol is food, and admitted that it is such when taken in quantities below a certain limit, beyond which it becomes a poison.
The notion that alcohol produces warmth, he declared, is utterly wrong. This was discovered first in Arctic explorations. For fifty years the explorers have left the notion behind entirely, and have also left behind those addicted to its use. It drives the blood to the surface, and while it thus stimulates warmth through the skin, and makes one comfortable for a short time, the blood has left the vitals, and pretty soon the temperature of the body is two degrees below the normal.

"If you wish to endure the cold," he said, "take something to keep the blood inside. Food will do this. So will coffee."
In describing the effect of whisky on the brain Dr. Follen said:
"The blood is driven through the brain more rapidly and produces exhilaration. That's why men use it. It would stop when the point of simple exhilaration is reached, it would not be so bad, but when too much is taken it produces a poison. The quantity which may be described as too much differs with individuals, and must be determined each for himself. But the dividing line between alcohol safe and alcohol poisonous for every one is the point where exhilaration is succeeded by sluggishness. It differs in individuals, in race, and in the same person under different circumstances."

It places great stress upon the fact that alcohol becomes a poison very quickly.
"It is the most destructive of all poisons," he declared. "It destroys one's life, intellect, character, and the health of others. Coffee and tobacco destroy only those who use them. Alcohol emphasizes man's weakness. If he has a faint of the brain in his brutal disposition is aggravated by its use. If he has passions of any kind they are aroused by its overuse."
"O'um! but as had as rum for this reason. 'If me drink lummie go home and kick wife; if me eat optum me go home and wife kick me.'"
Beer in the Navy.

Beer secured another great victory on board the famous United States warship, the Indiana, last Wednesday evening. While the officers of the ship were distributing the regular daily ration of beer, a seaman who was already drunk became enraged and plunged his bayonet into the hand of an officer. Being himself instantly at 6.10 p. m. it is the custom of government warships to give a signal to be given when the ship's crew "line up" on the forward deck and a supply of government liquors is distributed among them. During the afternoon of the fatal day, Philip Carter, a seaman, was on a leave of absence for a few hours—long enough to get heavily drunk. He was, however, back promptly at "beer" time, ready for a fresh supply of government liquor. There was a drunken wrangle over the amount which he was to receive. Thomas A. Kanny, the master-at-arms of the ship, who also seems to have been the ship's bartender, refused to give him his usual supply.
There was a disturbance over the matter, and a half-hour later the drunken Carter slipped up behind Officer Kanny and plunged a bayonet into his back up to the hilt. Kanny died instantly, and Carter was placed in front of a court-martial. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for the government.—The Voice.

Why He Would Not Pledge in Wine.
"Boys, I can not pledge myself with you in wine," said a young man at a banquet, when urged by his companions to drink to the success of some political party, and this is his reason for refusing: I once had an ill-fated mother whose temperance principles were of the strongest. Before she went into the great unknown she promised to always abstain from the intoxicating cup, and the promise is as binding to-day as when first given. The raised glasses were set down again, the wine untouched, for somehow that mother's influence extended beyond her tomb. It made me soberly touched by the words so bravely spoken. The mother's influence, beautiful and strong, reached out from the grave, and was a power in the gathering. It had not only moulded the young man's character, making him strong of purpose, but it set his friends to thinking, awakening them to a sense of their duty—the result, a glorious victory.

Beer Versus Whisky.
The scientific American says that excessive beer-drinking is even more brutalizing than whisky. The most dangerous class of culture in our large cities are beer-drinkers. The very lowest form of industry, closely allied to criminal insanity, follows from beer-drinking. A beer-drinker may be the letter of health, he may weigh three or four hundred pounds, but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease. Compared with teetotalers who use whisky, he is more incurable, more generally diseased.

Dying, He Refused to Touch Liquor.
An exchange tells a touching story of the last hours of Colonel James Mulligan, the gallant Irish-American soldier, which illustrates the wonderful devotion to principle that characterized him in all the acts of his life. He was the other night in the hospital, and remained so for several days of these ghastly weeks, the woman at whose house he lay proffered, as a cordial, brandy she had saved from raiding soldiers. He declined the offer, saying, with a sad and gentle smile upon his death-bed, "I have never touched a drop of liquor. Now that I am to die I think it too late to begin."—Sacred Heart Review.

Temperance News and Notes.
Old men are drunkards because young men drink.
No young man ever climbed the ladder of success with a whisky flask in his pocket.

Try Grain-O!
Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. The price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

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ARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Drug, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write to Henry Chesnut, 40 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

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ARE WONDER WORKERS in the cure of any disease caused by bad or impure blood. They eliminate all poisons, build up and enrich the blood, enabling it to make new, healthy tissue.

PURE BLOOD MEANS PERFECT HEALTH, and if you will use CASCARETS and a PURE, CLEAN SKIN, free from pimples and blotches.

TO TRY CASCARETS is to like them. For never before has there been produced in the history of the world so perfect and so harmless a BLOOD PURIFIER, LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR. To use them regularly for a little while means

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

HAVE MADE themselves the leading bicycles on account of their quality—not on account of their price

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1897 HARTFORDS,	50
HARTFORDS Pattern 2,	45
HARTFORDS Pattern 1,	40
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