

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE EXPRESSIVE HUMAN HAND.

Strength of the Fingers is an Index to Mental Balance.

Much has been written about the hand. Artists have depicted its perfection, physiologists have interpreted its shape and expression, chirologists and the gypsy queens have tried to prophesy from its markings. But a study of its peculiarities by the inductive method takes one into entirely new fields and shows that to interpret the significance of the hand one must start on quite new lines. There is something perhaps in the fact that the artistic hand has somewhat tapering fingers, but beyond this one deals with uncertainties, and I recollect an idiot youth whose extremities had the contour of a genius or a Trilby.

If one examines the hands of a large number of persons with a nervous endowment, he will find curious differences in the length and relative proportions of the fingers. The length of the finger is determined by that of the middle one. If the index and medius are closed upon the palm, the ring and little finger being left extended, the middle finger will reach close to the place where the so-called line runs down, between the ball of the thumb and that of the little finger. It will touch the palm just below the highest part of the ball of the thumb. The middle finger is taken as the standard of length by which to gauge that of others. In a normal hand the forefinger reaches just to the root of the middle finger, the ring finger is longer and should reach nearly to the middle of the nail of the medius, while the little finger should reach to the last joint of the third finger. Now, in inebriates, epileptics, neurotics and the degenerate generally these proportions are often not observed. The most common defect is shortness, especially of the third and little fingers, though sometimes a disproportionate length occurs. Sometimes these fingers are unnaturally slender, or the little finger is slightly bent. The most common abnormality of the thumb is excessive shortness, with a defective mobility. These peculiarities, well accentuated, from what we may call the "decent hand"—the hand that writes our serious novels, the Hauptmann drama, paints symbolic pictures and exploits pure atheism. Such hands may be well formed to the ordinary eye and may be attached to slender and graceful limbs, but this kind of beautiful hand and arm is found quite as often among the children of alcoholics and among those highly cultivated families which have become degenerated by vicious vices and vicious crossing.—Medical Record.

THE EXPRESSIVE HUMAN HAND.

Some Information About These Strange Mites of Humanity.

The Greek word pygmy means a measure from the elbow to the hand. The pygmies were a fabulous race of dwarfs about whom many interesting stories have been told. According to Homer, they were so very small that they were attacked every year by the cranes on the coast of Oceanus and were unable to defend themselves. Writers of a later date locate the pygmies at the mouth of the Nile. We also read of northern pygmies inhabiting the region of Thule, and of others that lived in subterranean dwellings on the eastern side of the Ganges. It is said that once when Hercules visited the country inhabited by these little creatures two whole pygmy armies attacked him while he was asleep. One army fell upon his right and the other upon his left, but he easily and quickly rolled them up in his lion's skin. They were not, it seems, at all afraid of Hercules, for by the aid of a ladder they climbed up his drinking cup and helped themselves to its contents. Aristotle says: "The pygmies were probably some diminutive race in Upper Egypt who rode very small horses and lived in caves." He did not believe that the stories told about them were altogether fabulous.

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It has often been declared that there are pygmy races of human beings in the heart of Africa. Indeed Dr. Challinor some time ago discovered a pygmy race in the mountainous country on the east of the southern great branch of the Congo. They are about 4 1/2 feet in height and are called Orlomons. "They live in the midst of negro tribes of ordinary size," says Dr. Challinor, "and there is nothing remarkable about them except their diminutive size."

THE EXPRESSIVE HUMAN HAND.

You can carry the little vial of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets right in the vest-pocket of your dress suit, and it will not make even a little lump. The "Pellets" are so small that 42 to 44 of them go in a vial scarcely more than an inch long, and as big round as a lead pencil. They don't do the work themselves. They simply stimulate the natural action of the organs themselves.

THE EXPRESSIVE HUMAN HAND.

Mark Twain's Dog.

Mark Twain was once asked to go to the Elmira reformatory and give a reading to the boys there from one of his stories. He replied: "Now, that's a good idea for me, because I have been asked by a literary club to read down in the town. The boys are unarmed and under guard, and it will be perfectly safe for me. By watching them I can get an idea of how safe it's likely to be to read the same thing to that club." He gave both readings and still lives.—Exchange.

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A Misapprehension.

"Only think," exclaimed Fenderson, "of the many uses to which paper is now put!" "I know," replied Bass. "I was at the theater the other night, and I was told it was all paper, and it was a fine, substantial looking structure too."—Boston Transcript.

MANNERS OF THE GREAT.

Milton was quiet and reserved in conversation, but thoroughly refined and well bred.

Marcus Aurelius was said to be the politest Roman emperor who ever sat on the throne.

Dante was solitary in his habits, and by his austerity chilled most of those whom he met.

Henry VIII ate with his fingers, and when hungry would take up his victuals and swallow them in handfuls at a time.

Alexandre Dumas was gruff to most persons, but when he felt in a good humor could be as polite as a dancing master.

Mozart was accustomed to good society all his life and had pleasing manners and address. He charmed every one he met.

Titian was polite even to his wife. It is said he never entered her room without bowing and always rose when she entered his.

Raleigh's courtesy in throwing his cloak in the mud for Queen Elizabeth to step on was characteristic of his usual behavior toward ladies.

Julius Caesar owed his death to an incivility. He neglected to rise when the senate showed him some honors, and the rudeness was resented.

George III, so far from being the ferocious tyrant described in the Declaration of Independence, was as gentle as a child to all with whom he came in contact.

Berlioz was generally courteous, but so abstracted that he often forgot all about his surroundings and allowed the conversation to lapse simply because he had forgotten all about it.

Madison made it a point to touch his hat to every one who bowed to him, and the front part of his hat brim was always worn threadbare in consequence of this punctiliousness.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

STAGE GLINTS.

Leonora Bradley may play in "In Old Kentucky" next season.

"The Prude's Progress" is the title of Jerome K. Jerome's new play.

Kahn and Myers will next season produce Frank Harvey's "The Land of the Living."

Margaret Robinson has been engaged by Charles Frohman to play the leading part in "The Fatal Card" next season.

"Trilby," "Thrilly," "Fribly" and "Twill Be." When will it end? There is too much Trilby—Too Much Trilby.

Reah Starr has joined Joseph Callahan's "Fust" company to play Marguerite for a special season of four weeks.

What is the correct title of Odette Tyler's novel? It has been announced "Boss," "Bass" and "Boes, the Virginian."

Maurice Barrymore has newly distinguished himself as the hero in William Gillette's new war play, "The Secret Service."

Ben Teall has been engaged by Harry Williams to rewrite Ada Lee Bascom's "A Bowerly Girl," and to manage its production next season.

John C. Slavin, until recently the short conspirator in Rice's "1492," is now cleverly performing Bingo Jones in Hoyt's "A Temperance Town."

J. Cheever Goodwin and William Furst have signed a contract to write a comic opera for Della Fox, the work to be ready for production next September.

Gertrude Elsomere, a sister of Maxine Elliott, is playing the ingenue roles with Rose Coghlan, and is reported to be very successful in this line of work.

Good Roads in America.

The "good roads" agitation is encouraging. Rural America will be quite a different place to live in when we have highways as good as those of France and Italy and Switzerland and Germany. The farmer must not fancy that the trolley will solve the problem for him. Doubtless trolley cars will do a great service in connecting towns and hamlets with market centers. But first-class highways which are not disfigured by tracks and whizzing cars are a prime necessity. It would be an excellent thing to send the county commissioners of some of our states on an educational excursion to Switzerland, for example. Let them see for themselves what an example good roads really are, and they will begin to work for them within the orbit of their own authority.—Once A Week.

Training for a Pirate.

An item concerning Washington Irving, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, although it contains a deal of good advice for certain youngsters of the present time, has lately come to our notice. It is to this intent: Washington Irving in his youth had a longing to go to sea and be a pirate. He determined to make the attempt, but wisely decided to prepare himself for it by previous experience. He began by eating salt pork. That made him sick. He then slept for a night or so on hard boards. That made him sore. It was enough. He had no more desire to go away. Other boys who would to capture men-of-war, or who would go scouting or scalp Indians, would do well to imitate young Irving's example.—Harper's Round Table.

THREE CHIEF CITIES.

Population, Resources and Expenditures of London, Paris and New York.

New York, by the census of 1895, is a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants.

The population of London is 4,200,000. The population of Paris is 2,400,000.

The area of London is 75,000 acres. The area of Paris is 18,700. The area of New York is 24,000.

London has 600,000 houses. Paris has 90,000 houses. New York has 115,000 houses. London averages seven residents to a house. Paris twenty-five. New York eighteen.

London has 1,380 miles of streets. Paris has 600 miles of streets. New York has 575 miles of streets. London has 2,300 miles of sewers. Paris has 410. New York has 444.

The water supply of London is 175,000,000 gallons a day. The water supply of Paris is 100,000,000 gallons a day. The water supply of New York is 190,000,000 gallons a day. New York stands at the head of the three chief cities in this particular.

London has 1,000 firemen. Paris has 1,500. New York has 1,100. For speed and efficiency the New York department stands at the head of the three cities. Fires are much more frequent in proportion to the population in New York than in either London or Paris. London loses \$7,500,000 a year. Paris \$1,500,000, and New York \$5,000,000 by fires.

Hyde Park, the most distinctive of London parks, covers 400 acres. The Bois de Boulogne, the most distinctive of Paris parks, covers 2,300 acres. Central Park, the most distinctive of New York parks, covers 840 acres. Collectively—and including those parks in the suburbs tributary to London—there are in London 22,000 acres of park lands. Including as parks the neighboring forests of Fontainebleau, with 42,000 acres and St. Germain, with 5,000, the park acreage of Paris is 172,000 acres.

There are twelve London bridges. Paris has twenty-six. New York has five. London bridge was built in 1824. The Brooklyn bridge was opened in 1883.

New York city has no regular army garrison except on Governor's island. London has a small garrison, the Guards and a few regiments of infantry and artillery, 7,000 in all. Paris has as a garrison a large army—the largest city garrison in Europe.

Executions are by hanging in London and by guillotine in Paris. In the former city they are private; in the latter they are public. There are no executions, public or private, in New York. Electric current is the means of execution in New York since the passage of the Gerry bill.

There are 12,000 cabs and 2,500 stages in London. There are 8,000 cabs and 1,350 stages in Paris. There are 1,000 cabs and 300 stages in New York.

The municipal expenses of London are \$70,000,000. The municipal expenses of Paris are \$65,000,000. The municipal expenses of New York (state taxes included) are \$40,000,000.

The death rate in London is twenty-one per thousand of population; in Paris twenty-eight, and in New York twenty-one. The number of deaths in New York city last year was 41,000, in Paris 67,500 and in London 59,000.

London has 14,000 policemen. Paris has 9,000 policemen. New York has 3,800 policemen. The ordinary arrests in New York in a year are 85,000, in Paris 100,000 and in London 150,000.

Street lighting costs \$2,800,000 in London, \$3,500,000 in Paris and \$800,000 in New York. Gas was introduced in London one year in advance of Paris. Eight years later it was introduced in New York. London has 75,000 street lamps, Paris 50,000 and New York 28,000, exclusive of electric lights.

London was founded in the year 60. Paris was founded in the year 860. New York was founded in 1614. All three are on rivers. London is sixty miles, Paris is 111 miles from the sea.

The number of railroads entering London is fourteen. The number of railroads entering Paris is eight. New York being chiefly on an island is actually entered by five railroads only. By ferry it is entered by twelve more—in all seventeen.

The number of inhabitants per acre in London is fifty, in Paris 120, and in New York 1,000. The density of population in London is greatest in the Whitechapel district, in Paris in the Temple district—290 per acre, and in New York in the Tenth ward—Jewish quarter—700 per acre.

PERSONS OF NOTE.

Pertinent Paragraphs of People of Prominence Throughout the World.

The late Secretary Gresham's estate is only worth \$40,000.

M. Cachard, the legal adviser of the United States embassy at Paris, has just translated the Code Napoleon into English.

More than 200 letters of Postolozzi, the pedagogist, have been discovered at Yverdon, in the Canton de Vaud. They relate to his school work while in the town.

Dr. Max Nordau has turned from theories of "degeneration" to lighter literary labors. He is at work on a play for the Lessing theater, in Berlin, and a novel.

Lady Mary Scott, the winner of the ladies' golf championship in England, is the second daughter of the Earl of Eldon and great-granddaughter of the great lord chancellor.

Sir Frederick Bathurst is about to sell the historic estate of Clarendon, near Salisbury. Its palace was the residence of the English kings from Henry I to Edward III.

The remains of General Winfield Scott Hancock will not be moved from the Montgomery cemetery at Norristown. The effort to have them removed to Arlington, Va., has been abandoned.

The managers of the Ohio state prison have just released on parole the notorious convict William Beyer, who escaped from the gallows in 1884 was the direct cause of the bloody Cincinnati riots.

M. Berthelot has devised a means of measuring the temperature of an enclosed space without a thermometer by examining a ray of light sent through the space at the points where it enters and leaves it.

A correspondent, who asks whether "Ira May, Avon, Mass.," is not probably the shortest address in this country, may be surprised to learn that there are dozens of such addresses with three letters, like May, Avon, Mass., etc., several with two, like Al, and there is at least one, not a mere station, but a postoffice, with a single letter, "B. Ind.," and, for names, there are plenty like Jo Ax., Philadelphias Lesger.

THE KEYSTONE OF THE ARCH.

In the edifice of health is vigor, which means not merely muscular energy, but an active discharge of the various functions of the body by such as digestion, secretion of the bile, the action of the bowels, the circulation of the blood, nothing more actively and thoroughly contributes to the united performance of these functions than the medicinal tonic and regulator, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The result of its use is a steady gain in strength, together with the agreeable consciousness that the tenure of life is being strengthened—that one is laying up a store of vitality against the unsavory chances which old age makes upon the system. The fortifying influence of the Bitters constitute it a reliable safeguard against malaria, rheumatism and kidney troubles. Appetite and sleep improve through its use, and it protects the system against the effects of colds and fevers.

He-Frenchie enables one to express such delicate shades of meaning, you know. She—Yes, I know. And such delicate ones, too.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietors, Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

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Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1891.

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TRY GERBA for breakfast.

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Christianity and Hog Raising.

The Rev. Leatherhead Smith was conducting a very successful camp meeting up in Contra Costa county and had the most notorious old hog thief in the country in his knees at the "mourners bench" boo-hoing like a scared school girl.

"That's all right, my penitent brother," said the Rev. Leatherhead as he patted the convert consolingly on the shoulder. You are saved. Is there anything that remains to be done to make your salvation complete?" he inquired, by way of enticing the old sinner to "give his experience."

"Yes, Brother Smith," sobbed the saved. "I'm going home an' kill er." "Did dad' darned hog on the ranch?"

"Sh-h," admonished the minister. "That is strong language for a Christian to use."

"But I feel strong."

"I hope you feel strong in the faith, brother, but why do you want to kill all of your hogs?"

"To remove temptation. A man can't be a Christian an' raise hogs in this country."—San Francisco Post.

A Bad Rule.

"What has become of your club, Harry?"

"Oh it's broken up," said Harry.

"We made a rule that no boy could be president twice, and after we'd been president once we couldn't go on with it."—Harper's Round Table.

HOYT'S SCHOOL.

Nowhere are boys better cared for and more thoroughly taught than at Hoyt's School, Burlingame, San Mateo county, Cal. This school is in charge of Ira G. Hoyt, Ph. D., and will reopen August 6th.—S. F. Chronicle.

Has Jolts in His Nose.

A few months since a man who had had his nose bitten off in a street fight applied to the authorities of the great West End hospital, London, requesting them to "graft" the nose of a corpse upon his face. This they refused to do, telling him that if he escaped blood poisoning from the effects of such an operation the dead flesh would "slough off" and make the job a failure. Finally they did attempt to affix an amputated finger to the place where the persistent young man's nose had formerly been, but the severed member had become cold and lifeless before the operation could be finished and the "graft" failed to set.

As a last resort the surgeons suggested that one of the patient's own fingers should be cut off and fashioned into a nasal appendage. But in order that the finger should not be lost in the event of the operation proving unsuccessful, the patient had his arm incised in plaster, and for four weeks held his mutilated finger to his face with a hope that it would "take root" and thus furnish a basis for a new nose. This it finally did, and when it had become firmly affixed the finger was amputated and now hangs above the young man's mustache as a very respectable looking nose. It has been worked over by the bone and flesh carpenter until it no longer resembles a finger. Among his friends this man with the magnificent nasal organ is referred to as "the man who has joints in his nose."—St. Louis Republic.

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