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"We recommend the Royal Baking Powder as superior to all others."—United Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association of the United States.



#### WEIGHT OF BIRDS' HEARTS.

They Are Heavier In Proportion Than Those of Animals.

Most people will be surprised to learn that the hearts of birds are far heavier proportionately than the hearts of animals, including man, but a little explanation will show that this is quite natural. The more the body works the greater the demand upon the heart, upon which falls the duty of driving the blood through the body; hence the heart develops and becomes heavier. Everybody knows that birds are among the most active and hard working of living creatures. The swallow can overtake an express train. The falcon will carry a hawk weighing three pounds in the air without hindrance to its power of flight or its speed. In short, they have a tremendous capacity for work.

The celebrated ornithologist, Marey, states that a sea gull weighing 1½ pounds is capable of performing in one second work equivalent to raising a weight of nine pounds one yard high. A man weighing 130 pounds, to be equal to the sea gull, would have to lift 780 pounds one yard high in one second. If a man becomes an athlete or carries heavy loads, his heart grows proportionately. No wonder, therefore, that the hearts of our active feathered friends are strikingly heavy as compared with the bulk of their bodies.

The average weight of the human heart in normal circumstances is five-thousandths of the total weight of the body. Dr. Carl Parrot has lately weighed the hearts of various animals and birds and has found the averages to be as follows: the figures representing the thousandths parts of the total weight: Pig, 4.52; ox, 4.59; sheep, 6.01; horse, 6.31. The domestic animals thus come fairly close to man. The wild redwing has an exceedingly heavy heart—1.15.

Most birds are a long way ahead of man. The carrier pigeon comes out at 12.5%; the common sparrow, 16.22; the hobby, an extremely active species of falcon, 16.98, and the song thrush, 25. The heart of the last named is thus five times heavier than that of man in comparison with the total weight.—*Patterson Times*.

Many hundreds of manuscripts have been recovered at Pompeii. They were charred rolls, but by the exercise of patience and ingenuity some have been unravelled and read. Nothing of importance has been discovered in their contents.

Carnivorous animals seldom produce more than two young at a birth.

#### WE GIVE AWAY

A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of

**Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets**

To any one sending name and address to us on a postcard.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

Have our object in sending them out broadcast.

ON TRIAL.

They absolutely cure  
**SICK HEADACHE,**  
Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."

The substitute costs the dealer less.

It costs you ABOUT the same. HIS profit is in the "just as good."

WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for FREE SAMPLE,  
World's Dispensary Medical Association,  
No. 603 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM opens and cures the most severe, Allay Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane and Wounds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief from the heat of the sun. A portion is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents at Druggists' or by Mail. ELY BROTHERS,  
56 Warren Street, New York.

**CATARH**

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56 Warren Street, New York.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**

#### WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

##### PROMINENT PERSONAGES FROM FAR AND NEAR.

People Who Have Gained Distinction in Their Particular Sphere in Life, Both in This Country and Abroad—Lieutenant-General Schofield.

The bill passed by congress for the benefit of General Schofield and which revives the grade of lieutenant-general of the army, was signed by President Cleveland on February 5th. General

Schofield is now 64 years of age. He graduated from West Point with Sheridan, McPherson and others who afterward distinguished themselves in the Civil War. He served two years with the First Artillery and five years as assistant professor of natural philosophy at West Point and then left the army and became professor of physics at Washington University, St. Louis. With the beginning of the Civil War, however, he rejoined his old regiment, and in 1861 was made its captain. A brave and brilliant soldier, he participated in many engagements, was rapidly promoted, and in 1864 was assigned to the Army of the Ohio. In 1868 he was breveted Major-General United States Army for meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., in 1862 appointed superintendent of military academy, West Point, and August 23, 1888, assigned to the command of the army of the United States. General Schofield was married in 1891 to Miss Georgia Kilbourne of Keokuk, Ia.

**M. Gerault Richard.**  
The immediate cause in bringing about the resignation of M. Casimir Perier is said to have been M. Gerault Richard, who until recently was an obscure Socialist journalist. He was the

author of an extremely insulting article about President Casimir-Perier, which so annoyed the president, whose temperament is extremely sensitive, that a government prosecution was instituted against him which resulted in his being sent to prison for one year. This only increased his importance among the radicals, who elected him to represent the Thirteenth Arrondissement of Paris in parliament. This followed immediately upon the election of M. Brisson to the presidency of the chamber, an event which M. Casimir-Perier regarded as a personal affront to himself. A clamor was at once set up by the Socialists for M. Gerault-Richard's release, claiming that his detention in prison after his election was a blow on universal suffrage. The government successfully resisted the demand for his release, but among those who voted for it were various friends of the president, notably M. Bourgeois, to whom was given the reins of power after the fall of the Dupuy cabinet.

**Bell Bilton.**  
Forced by poverty to earn a living for herself and family and in order to save her titled husband from bankruptcy, Lady Clancarty, nee Bell Bilton, has decided to return to the stage, and will

probably visit America to "kick" for the amusement of Americans and to fill her pockets with American dollars. She resembles Lillian Russell and is a natural blonde and distinguished beauty.

**Forgettings One's Children.**  
I left my children standing there, exactly there! It was in one of the stores in Temple place, and the mother who had lost her two little girls pointed with absolute decision to the place where she was certain she had told them to wait for her while she went to another counter to look at a bargain. A small commotion of inquiry and search at once buzzed through the store. Presently one of the head men stepped to the door and looked up and down the street to see if the lost children had strayed out of doors.

In front of another store a few doors up the street a small crowd was collecting about two little girls who were asking piteously for their mother. They were still standing in the doorway of the store exactly where she had left them when she went away down to the other to look up a bargain. And when she was brought into her own she "remembered that she had forgotten" where it was she had left them, and added, "I declare, I don't see how I came to do such a thing!"—Boston Transcript.

**Fishing by Electricity.**  
The success which attended the use of the electric light in fishing off the California coast has led to the devising of various improved apparatus for that purpose. One of these consists of a large iron frame interlaced with netting, which can be opened and closed at the will of the operator. An electric light inclosed in a lantern is lowered into the net, the electricity being furnished by a motor in the bow of the boat. As the boat moves along the network is thrown open, and the bright light of the lamp, which is seen at a great distance in the clear water, arouses the curiosity of the fish, which readily swim into the trap. This is the modern variant of the old method of destroying fish from a canoe by torch-light.—Exchange.

We always have fished at this season," said the Musselman and Hidcock of Los Angeles in 1851 to the San Fran acting Resident Major Hayes, "and we cannot help right now." "But I shall fish at you both if you do," said the San Fran. "Then we will postpone the fight for this year." They did, and it has not been fought ever since.—London Spectator.

#### WOMEN'S GIFTS TO COLLEGES.

##### What Massachusetts Women Have Done For Educational Institutions.

Those who inspect the statistical charts and the bound volume of historical and educational monograms contributed by the women of Massachusetts to the Chicago fair will gain a new idea of what women have done for the cause of higher education. The facts contained will be a revelation to most people, who have only an inadequate idea of what women have accomplished in this way. One of the most extraordinary showings is the table containing a list of the sums of money given to Massachusetts colleges by women. It is as follows:

Harvard University	\$120,500.00
Institute of Technology	100,000.00
Williams College	102,000.00
Brown University	90,000.00
Amherst College	79,000.00
Smith College	41,000.00
Harvard Annex	30,000.00
Mount Holyoke	64,000.00
Tufts College	15,000.00
Wellesley College	21,000.00

\*Combined gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Durant.

There is a total of \$2,328,078.18, a sufficient sum and larger by many thousands than the total gifts made to all the colleges in some of the older states. Harvard university received more than half of this amount, and yet that institution has only recently admitted young women to its courses and even now does not give them the same advantages as young men. To President Eliot's request that women contribute \$500,000 to endow the woman's annex of Harvard university it might be pertinent to ask why it would not be right to use for this purpose a part of the \$1,200,000 given by women in past years to the funds of the university. The scholarships, the botanic garden, the divinity school, the library and the departments that have been enriched by this bounty of women show how well they can discriminate in their gifts.

This does not include all, however, that women have done for education in Massachusetts. Public libraries have received gifts amounting to \$81,196, and public and industrial schools have been given \$12,000. Another way in which education has been aided by women is by gifts to the free kindergartens, which have received \$344,579. Even this does not cover all the many women have given to aid others in getting an education, many being too modest to allow the amount of their gifts to be known, but it is enough to show how strong an interest women have taken in colleges and education. This interest is not of recent origin either. As early as 1864 Bridget Wynde gave Harvard college \$1, and in 1878 Mme. Hutchinson gave the same amount to Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg and \$162.925 to Mrs. Ellen Gurney. But it is the spirit and the ability and the size of the donation that measure the value of the gift.

It is a long call from the earliest of these expressions of woman's interest in education to the present time, when colleges are opening their doors to female students and placing them on the same level with male students. All have not done this, but some have, and others will be compelled to follow. The results of college training for women have more justified the efforts made and swept away most of the prejudice that once existed against the higher intellectual training of women. The New York Sun not long ago gave the following illustration of what a college bred woman can do. It said: "One college woman in New York, wife of a busy physician, does all her husband's reading for him both of current literature and medical publications. With the trained intelligence peculiar to the thoroughly educated woman she grasps the salient points of the articles, and in a few words gives them to him at dinner or in the afternoon drive."

With such proof of how a college bred woman can enter into an intelligent partnership with her husband and the proofs given in the exhibit at Chicago of the liberality of women toward colleges there will be a general agreement that the day has passed when the demand for equal facilities for the higher education of women can be brushed aside as unworthy of notice.—Philadelphia Press.

##### Thunderstorm Zones.

This subject has been somewhat closely studied by Professor Klosovsky, director of the observatory at Odessa, who has published a paper on the annual distribution of thunderstorms over the globe.

His observations show that a high temperature, a certain degree of humidity and a considerable amount of rainfall are the chief agents favoring the development of thunderstorms. A colored map which accompanies Professor Klosovsky's paper shows the existence of a zone of electric activity of great intensity on both sides of the equator, and this is also the zone of greatest rainfall. The zone is divided into three sections, the first embracing Asia and Oceania, Indo-China and the Sunda Isles to New Guinea. Over this zone the yearly average of thunderstorms is 90 to 100. The second zone starts from the west coast of Africa between 5 and 10 degrees north latitude and 5 degrees to 10 degrees south latitude, while the third zone comprises the tropical regions of America between 20 degrees and 22 degrees north latitude, where the mean annual number of storms exceeds 100.

To the north of this zone, which is termed the electric equator, the storms decrease in number until the deserts of Africa, Egypt, Persia and central Asia are reached, where the rainfall is scanty and thunderstorms rare. To the south of the zone of deserts, especially over the continents of Europe and Asia, the electric activity is somewhat increased. The data collected from the high latitudes of the southern hemisphere refer principally to the Falkland Islands, where the average number of storms is only four.

##### She Belongs to the Past.

The recent election of Miss Emily Louise Gerry of this city as regent of the Society of Daughters of the Revolution makes an interesting point of connection between the present and the past in American history. Miss Gerry's father, Elbridge Gerry, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the committee which framed the constitution of the United States and vice president of the United States in Madison's administration. He was born 150 years ago a subject of King George II, and his daughter at the age of 92 is a citizen of the face of the earth. She is the last living child of a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

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