CATARRH, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. Y. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 304 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American. A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

Universervedly Laughed At.

The unthinking are prone to make ame of nervousness. Yet this is a game of nervousness. Yet this is a very real and serions affliction, the harassing symptoms of which are rendered all the more polignant by ridicule. The stomach is usually responsible for these symptoms-its weekness and disorder find a reflux in the brain, which is the headquarters of the nervous system. As a nerve tonic and tranquillizer we believe that no one can be pointed out so effective as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In renewing vigrous digestion. it strikes the key note of recovery of strength and quiteude by the nerves. Headaches, temors in quiet sleep,—all these modify and ultimatly disappear as the system gainsstrength from the great tonic. Dyspepsia billiousness rheumatism constipation and kidney complaints are subdued by the Bitters.

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THE STRUGGLE OF THE SEXES.

How Women Outlive Men-Do Cities Pro-

duce More Girls Than Boys? In 1880 there were fifty millions of people in this country, and about 882,000 more males than females. That was only because more males were born, the females live the longest. Of the centenarians 1,400 were men and 2,607

The boys start out nearly a million ahead and are in the majority until the sixteenth year, when the girls are a little more numerous. Sweet sixteen is a numerous age, any-After that, first one and then the other is in the majority, the girls gradually gaining after thirty-six, and leaving the men far behind after seventy-five. To balance this longevity of the females, in almost every state a few more boys are born; not many more, but almost always a few. It is astonishing to see where the census gives thousands and hundreds of thousands of boys and girls under one year old; there are, with one or two exceptions, always a few hundred more boys, and only a few hundred more.

In only six of the forty-nine states and territories are more girls born, and in these states they are very slightly in excess—from eleven to eighty. These exceptions are Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Montana

and North Carolina. The fact that the females are in the majority in all the original thirteen states but Delaware and North Carolina, especially in Massachusetts and New England, has created the impression that there is something in the climate or in the people that produces more women than men. This is a popular but egregious error. In Massachusetts there were in 1880 437 more boys than girls under one year of age. The males are in the minority in almost all the eastern states, because many of the young men go west. All over the west there is an excess of men, and those who are not foreigners have been withdrawn from the states farther east. In the new states and territories this is most noticeable. In Idaho, for instance, there are twice as many males as females, but the male infants are only a little in excess of the females.

The west is drawing heavily on the manhood of the east. From this all the old states have suffered. Massachusetts seems to have lost more than any. There are parts of northern Ohio which are portions of New England removed. Massachusetts shows the loss and Ohio shows the gain.

Another curious fact is that while all over the country more boys than girls are born, in cities and towns there are more girls.

Between the ages of five and seventeen inclusive there are 4,680 more girls than boys in New York county, 1,708 more in Kings county, 2,725 more in the city of Baltimore, 1,013 more in Suffolk county, Mass. (Boston), 2,009 more in Cook county (Chicago), Ills.; 2,131 more in the city of St. Louis, 1,971 more in Philadelphia county and 2,633 more in the parish of New Orleans. All these cities except New Orleans are in states where more boys than girls are born.

In Georgia there are 137 counties, and in all but 26 of them there are more boys than girls. These 26 counties include the 11 large towns and cities. Strange that not one of the cities should be left out. Stranger still, the excess of girls is about in proportion to population. Savannah leads off with 528 more girls than boys; Atlanta, 385; Augusta, 204; Macon, 154; Columbus, 131; Carters-ville, 123; Rome, 50; Athens, 50; Albany, 16; Griffin, 11, and Americus, 7.

Savannah, though she has a somewhat smaller population than Atlanta, has a larger excess of girls. This seems to be peculiar to old cities. It is so with Baltimore, New Orleans and New York. The excess is greater in New Orleans than anywhere else. Is this a peculiarity of the French?

The facts present a question worth studying. Are there fewer men in the cities than in the country!—Philadelphia Times.

Concerning Color Blindness The following is from a paper read before the Kansas Academy of Science at Leaven-

The fact that blindness to certain colors exists among 'civilized people is well established; also the percentages of cases to be found among males has been determined with considerable probability for the races of Europe and America. There has been much diversity in methods of testing, and the results of mony reported determinations might well be called into question. Still it is probably not far from the truth that about four out of every hundred males are more or less deficient in color sense. Of females there have been reported (B. J. Jaffries, M. D., Color Blindness, page 74) as examined in Enrope and America 39,828; and of these only sixty were color blind, or two per cent. Of both males and females, 156,732 have been tested; and of these 6,731 or 4.27 per cent. are color blind. These statistical facts have naturally excited interest and discussion. If

the railroads, marine, etc.

The gravity of this fact is already recognized more or less in all countries by the test examinations for color blindness among employes. But there is in these statistics also much of interest to scientists. -- Science.

so large a number as four out of every hundred

are unable to distinguish colors, there arises,

of course, a practical question important to

Why It Is Cold on the Mountains, Go into a greenhouse on a sunshiny day, and we find the temperature much hotter there than outside. The glass will allow the hot sunbeams to enter, but it refuses to allow them out again with equal freedom, and consequently the temperature rises. Our whole earth is in this way to be likened to a greenhouse, only, instead of the panes of glass, we are enveloped by an enormous coating of atmosphere. When we are on the earth's surface we are, as it were, inside the greenhouse, and we benefit by the interposition of the atmosphere; but when we begin to climb very high mountains we gradually get through the atmosphere, and then we suffer from the cold. If we could imagine the earth stripped of its coat of air, then eternal frost would reign over the whole earth as well as on the top of the mountains. - Boston Budget.

The greatest known depth of the ocean is midway between the island of Tristan d'Acunha and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The bottom was there reached at a depth of 40,236 feet, or eight and three-fourth miles, exceeding by more than 17,000 feet the height of Mount Everest, the loftiest mountain in the world. In north Atlantic ocean, south of Newfoundland, soundings have been made to depth of 4,580 fathoms, or 27,480 made to depth of 4,580 fathoms, or 27,480 feet, while depths equaling 34,000 feet, or six and one-half miles are reported south of the Bermudā Islands The average depth of the Pacific ocean between Japan and California is a little over 2,000 fathoms; between Chili and the Sandwich Islands 2,500 fathoms, and Chili and New Zealand 1,500 fathoms. The average depths of all the oceans is from 2,000 to 2,500 fathoms.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Presidents' Faces. Of the twenty-three presidents that will have comprised the list when Benjamin-Harrison is inaugurated, fourteen have had clean shaven faces, four have had full whiskers, two side whiskers, one chin whisker, one whiskers and mustache and one a mustache one,-Detroit Free Press.

Afraid of a Word.

An unfamiliar word may contain volumes of terrible meaning when heard under alarming circumstances. The author of "Letters from Majorca," or "Mallorca," as the word runs according to native pronunciation, had a disagreeable encounter with an unknown term when, on landing at Alcudia in the morning, he sought a dirty little inn there.

Enter a couple of rufflanly looking men and I was immediately attacked with what seemed to me a horrible, incomprehensible word. This word was not "abracadabra," it was much worse. It sounded like "karra- Real ones. 190 pieces 50 inch Cloth Tricots at wakky," pronounced with strong "k's" and 'r's" and deep throated vowels.

The air seemed full of karrawakky, it flew | \$1.00, our price 50 cents. about the room like sparks from an anvil; the two men burled it at each other and outed it at me.

What could they want! What was the night g of that words. Was it Alcudian for murder and sudden death t Had I been captured \$1.00 by brigands t Was a price set upon my head, One lot 24 luch Black Gross Grain Dress Stik

Huddenly entered one who was apparently the lord of the establishment, and the scene changed. He, too, made use of the word "karrawakky," but with him it had quite a new sound; it came down, as it were, from Mail capitals to small type. The ruflians were turned out, and went on with their quarrel in the open air.

He then made me understand that "kerrawithout which I could never reach the train I wished to take. The ruflians had rival karrawakkies, and hated each other with an carnestness worthy of a better cause. - then compare values. This is the only test. Youth's Companion.

A Late Begging Dodge.

Each winter in this city seems to develop some new and ingenious form of begging. About the latest dodge was edcountered by a reporter last evening. He had occasion to take a down train on the elevated road at Ninth avenue and Twenty-third street. He was walking quickly on the south side of the street, when his attention was attracted by hearing a loud "hallos!" from the north side. He turned and saw a young woman beckoning wildly to him. The reporter stopped and the woman hurried across the street. When she came near he saw that she was young and plain looking, and was dressed in a long, shaggy ulster and had red woolen mittens upon her hands. Her hat was black and of a cheap kind. Altogether she presented the appearance of a house servant who had been belated on her way home. She wrung her hands and said in a distressed tone: "Oh, sir, I lost my change out of my glove. It is now a quarter of 10 and I have got to be at Fiftythird street by 10 o'clock, or the house where I am employed will be closed and I will be locked out and lose my place. For the love of God, give me ten cents."

The reporter handed her the money and walked on. Curiosity impelled him to linger on the corner, and within fifteen minutes be saw her collect nearly as many dimes from gentlemen whom she accosted in the same way as she had addressed him. - New York

Holding Letters for Postage. The recent amendment to the postal laws in reference to holding letters for postage is

a great relief to this department and a great benefit to the general public. The amount of kicking that it will put an end to can be appreciated only by those who have been in the siness. The amendment modifies the regular law, so that a letter mailed in the city and addressed to some person inside the city get the letter, thus often causing a long delay | condition, making fine, palatable meat. of very important information. It was not man enter the office, mad with rage, for one cent postage. The object of the original law or regulation was to prevent an evil that might have existed; that is, to prevent people from spiting their enemies by sending letters without stamps, and having the satisfaction of seeing the receiver lose his few cents for nonsense, which would naturally create a grand kick.-St. Louis Globe-Demo-

She Was Forced to Vacate. When Chief Justice Chase left his seat and stepped forward to administer the oath to Grant an unknown woman stepped out of the crowd behind the chairs and took his place. When he turned to resume his seat he saw that it was occupied. Beckening the marshal of the supreme court be said: "Clear my seat." "Madame," said the marshal, turning politely to the woman, "you have taken the sent of the chief justice, and he wants it again." "I don't care," she responded sharply, not budging an inch; "I am a free born American citizen, and I have a much right to it as the chief justice, and I won't get up." "Your honor," he said, turning to the chief justice, "you hear what

"Clear my seat," said the chief justice firmly, and a look which meant "or I'll have your official head struck off." Moved by the look, if not by the words, the marshal turned to the woman and said: "Madame, you must surrender this seat. If you don't I shall have to summon two hegro messengers to remove you by force." This brought her to her feet. "Take your old seat," she said, with a stamp of her foot and a mounting color in her cheek as she disappeared in the crowd, while the chief justice took it with a sigh of triumph, echoed by the marshal's sigh of relief .-Washington Letter.

The King of Game Fish.

The tarpon is the king of game fish. His home is in the Gulf of Mexico and in the western Atlantic. He occasionally appears as far north as the Jersey coast, and is met with around the West Indies, but is most frequently caught in the bays and harbors of the Florida coast. In his prime the tarpon is a six footer. He weighs from 100 to 150 pounds. He is remarkable for his great beauty. When first landed his scales shine as though plated with silver. He has a long bony projection at the dorsal fin, which is often seen scooting along the top of the water while the fish is out of sight beneath. The tarpon is known in Georgia as the "Jew fish," and in Texas as the "Savanilla." In other places it is called "silver fish" and "silver king." The French speaking people of the Gulf coast call it the "grand ecaille," owing to the size of the scales.—New York Telegram.

The Boy and the Jug. A Boy who was carrying a Jug across a Field stumbled and Fell, and the Jug cried out against the carelessness which thus Threat-ened to put an End to his Usefulness.

"But you received no injury," replied the

Boy.

"Yes, but I might have been Broken to Pieces," persisted the Jug.

"Oh, well," observed the Boy as he continued his way, "the Tumble proves how good is the material of which you are made, and I value you twice as much as before."

MORAL: Men value that which stands the test of the nexpected.—Detroit Free Press.

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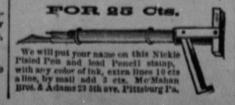
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