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TALKING HEADS OF BRASS. Strange Creations of Old-Time Wizards and Magicians. Upon the authority of several passages in history we are led to believe that famous wizards, magicians and astrologers have constructed not less than six brass, human-shaped heads that possessed all the faculties of speech. The first of these was the work of Monk Gerbert, who afterward became pope with the title of Sylvester II. The head is said to have predicted that Gerbert would be pope and that he would not die until he had said mass in Jerusalem. After the first part of the prophecy had been fulfilled and he had placed the papal stars upon his head he retired to live forever by storing clear of Jerusalem. While saying mass one day in a small church in a suburb of Rome Sylvester was taken with a sudden rigor. Knowing that his end was near, he asked the pastor if the church had any special name. Being informed that it was popularly called "Jerusalem" he closed his eyes and died within an hour.

The second "brass speaking head" was made by one Robert Grosseteste, an English bishop who resided in England between the years 1175 and 1253. The third is said to have been the result of thirty years' labor on the part of the astrologer, Albertus Magnus, who was born in the year 1205.

Friar Bacon, who died in 1294, is given the credit of having made a head of brass which constantly repeated the words: "These come, time's here, time's past." The margins of Voltaire's 1744 edition made a speaking head of short brass. A Polish disciple of Bacon made the sixth and last mentioned of the famous "talking heads" of brass.

For your Protection.—Cataract "Germ" or Tonic for Cataract in Liquid Form to be taken internally, usually contain either Mercury or Iodine of Potassium, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Cataract is a local, not a blood disease, caused by sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus, and, if repeatedly neglected, the result of mucus will follow it several times in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breath, and obstinate an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to allay inflammation and heal the membrane. Eye's Tonic is the acknowledged cure for this trouble, and cures it. Price, 25 cents. See any druggist.

Ripans • Tabules As compared with any previously known DYSPEPSIA CURE Ripans Tabules: Price, 30 cents a box. Of druggists, or by mail. Ripans and Tabules, 19 Spruce St., N.Y.

SEX IN POPULATION.

The Women of the United States Outnumber the Men.

Official Statistics Showing the Various Changes in Numbers, Nationally and Location of the People in This Country.

The population in this country is pretty well divided between the two sexes, although according to a bulletin just issued from the census office there are about 1,500,000 more males than females in the 62,500,000 of population. In the New England and middle states there are 45,000 more males than females. In the south middle section, including the district, the females outnumber the males by some 20,000. While in the northern central part of the country as far west as Nebraska the males are in the majority by over 800,000, in the south central portion this excess reaches only about 200,000. In the western section of the country the predominance of the males is shown by a majority of over 500,000.

In this district the males number only 109,584, while the females number 120,895; 51.21 per cent. of the total population returned in 1890 are males and 48.79 percent are females. In 1880 the males represented 50.88 per cent. and the females 49.12 per cent. The percentages of males and females in 1870 were about the same as those just stated for 1880, or 50.56 per cent. for males and 49.44 per cent. for females, while in 1860 they were very nearly similar to those given for 1890, or 51.16 per cent. for males and 48.84 per cent. for females. The excess of males over females in 1890 is 1,513,510, as against an excess in 1880 of 881,857. In 1870 the males only exceeded the females by 428,759, whereas in 1860 there were 737,087 more males than females. In 1850 the males exceeded the females by 483,444. The very large excess of males in 1890 is readily accounted for by the greatly increased number of immigrants who have come to this country since 1880, over three-fifths of the entire number of immigrants being males.

Analyzing the results of the distribution of population according to native and foreign born, it is seen that 14.77 per cent. of the population in 1890 are foreign born, against 12.92 per cent. in 1880 and 9.65 per cent. in 1850. The native born in 1850 represented 90.32 per cent. of the whole population, while in 1890 they represented 85.23 per cent. According to the census in 1890 there are in the United States 54,983,500 white persons and 9,025,300 colored persons, meaning by "colored" persons, those of African descent, Chinese, Japanese and civilized Indians. There has been an increase in the white from 1880 to 1890 of 11,589,926, or 26.65 per cent., and an increase in the colored for the same decade of 885,547, or 13.13 per cent. For the decade from 1870 to 1880 the white increased 20.23 per cent. and the colored, apparently, 35.90 per cent. As has already been explained in previous bulletins, however, the increase from 1870 to 1890 was to a certain extent fictitious, particularly as regards the colored population of the south.

A CURE FOR HAY FEVER. Fine Needles Mixed with Smoking Tobacco Clear Out the Head.

A Freehold (N. J.) man, named Allen, who is an inveterate smoker and an annual sufferer from hay fever, which heretofore has compelled him to forsake home, friends and business and tie himself to the mountains as a cure, has begun to smoke a certain brand of cigars and was obliged to fall back on a "bob pipe and long green" tobacco raised by his own hand. I noticed that when he smoked he always mixed pine needles with his tobacco, and when I asked the reason he answered that it was to "clear out his head." My head needed "clearing out," and I tried the old fellow's remedy. It worked like a charm. When I came home I recommended it to my friends, and some of them who were suffering from catarrh declared that it helped them greatly. An enterprising tobacconist when I spoke about the "cure" got a supply of pine needles and began the manufacture of cigars, and the smoking tobacco thus mediated. The flavor of tobacco thus dosed is very pleasant, and the smoke is a dull, brownish color. Last summer I stayed in New York City, and the hay fever didn't bother me. I am sure that the "pine needle" brand of tobacco and cigars is a sure enough cure.

TO HAVE FUN WITH BELLS. Just Try If This Story Is Really Based on Scientific Truth.

It is a fact not generally known, says Science, that if one holds his breath swamps, bees and hornets can be handled with impunity. The skin becomes sting proof, and by holding the insect by the feet and giving her full liberty of action, you can see her do her worst. I have never seen an exception to this in twenty-five years' observation. I have taught young ladies with very delicate hands to astonish their friends by the performance of this feat, and I saw one so severely stung as to require the services of a physician, though laughing at a witty remark of her sister, forgetting that laughing required breath. For a theory in explanation I am led to believe that holding the breath partially closes the pores of the skin. My experiments in that direction have not been exact enough to be of any scientific value, but I am satisfied that it very sensibly affects the amount of insensible perspiration.

For your Protection.—Cataract "Germ" or Tonic for Cataract in Liquid Form to be taken internally, usually contain either Mercury or Iodine of Potassium, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Cataract is a local, not a blood disease, caused by sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus, and, if repeatedly neglected, the result of mucus will follow it several times in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breath, and obstinate an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to allay inflammation and heal the membrane. Eye's Tonic is the acknowledged cure for this trouble, and cures it. Price, 25 cents. See any druggist.

GLADSTONE AS A READER. It is the Premier's Habit Never to Lose a Minute's Time.

It is rather discouraging to know that if one should read more hours a day than the average American is able to spend away from business, he would be able to read only a few of the works that are really worth reading.

Mr. Gladstone, however, is not to be discouraged by this knowledge. He goes upon the principle that the only way to get any reading done is to read. In a volume of conversations, recently translated, Dr. Dollinger said: "I think it was in the year 1871, that I remember Mr. Gladstone's paying me a visit at six o'clock in the evening. We began talking on political and theological subjects, and both became so engrossed with the conversation that it was two in the morning when I left the room to fetch a book from my library bearing on the matter in hand. I returned with it in a few minutes and found Mr. Gladstone deep in a volume he had drawn out of his pocket—due to his principle of never losing time—reading his necessary address. And this at the small hours of the morning."

CLUB SERVANTS.

Thousands of Them Employed in New York City

Social Organizations Which Employ an Army of People to Attend to Their Various Wants—The Leading Clubs.

If the servants and employees of any one of the big clubs in this town were marched in dress parade the array would be a decidedly imposing one, and the size of the small army would surprise anybody who had not had occasion to become familiar with the workings of the larger New York clubs, says the New York World. The Manhattan Athletic club probably heads the list of local clubs—American clubs, for that matter—in the number of people who wear its livery, or at least draw money from its treasury for attending to the wants of its members. More than two hundred men, women and boys are regularly employed in one capacity or another in the big Manhattan Athletic club house, and at times the attaches of the club house number as high as two hundred and fifty. This small army comprises doer men, hall boys, waiters, bartenders, attendants at the rifle range, shooting gallery, baths and other departments, elevator boys, bookkeepers, accountants, engineers, firemen, chambermaids, cooks, washwomen and scrubwomen.

Tumble though some of these employees are, it costs money to secure them, or to pay for the services of the club, and the salary list is between fifteen hundred dollars and two thousand dollars a week.

The Manhattan club, which probably comes next in the length of its salary list, employs between one hundred and forty-five and one hundred and fifty, and pays them something over one thousand dollars a week for attending to the club house and the wants of the men who keep it going. In this appearance of the Manhattan Athletic club house is comparatively a new thing, and naturally, if not most, of its attaches are comparatively new-comers. But at the Manhattan club, which is one of the old club institutions of the town, many of the help have grown gray in the service. The venerable female housekeeper, for instance, has put in a couple of decades keeping things in order for the Manhattan Athletic club house, and has seen many a new thing, and naturally, if not most, of its attaches are comparatively new-comers. But at the Manhattan club, which is one of the old club institutions of the town, many of the help have grown gray in the service. The venerable female housekeeper, for instance, has put in a couple of decades keeping things in order for the Manhattan Athletic club house, and has seen many a new thing, and naturally, if not most, of its attaches are comparatively new-comers.

The Union league also has a big staff of employees, as may be imagined from the fact that it spends nearly ten thousand dollars every year in providing them with livery. The New York Athletic club, which does a large business in the way of employees; likewise the Union club, the New York club, the Lawyers' club, and half a dozen other clubs on the same order. At most of these clubs employees of a dozen or more years' standing may still be seen, and in fact at any of the first-class clubs it is the rule to retain the doormen, so long as they believe themselves in the line to have at least a couple of servants who are familiar with the faces of all the members. The University club, of course, has an immense retinue of servants, but, as the rule there seems to be to have a "shoo-out" once a month or so, not more than half a dozen old-time attaches of the club are to be seen at the club house on Madison avenue nowadays.

At the really first-class clubs an endeavor is made to secure as servants only serving people who have had experience in private families or other first-class clubs, but at some of the clubs almost everybody who responds to the house committee's advertisement is taken on faith and given a chance to do the club livery. The Lawyers' club is a notable exception to clubs of the last named order, the attaches of that institution being particularly well trained and disciplined. Almost every one of them has seen service in the better class of New York families and every one of them thoroughly understands his place. There is rarely or never any complaint of indelicacy or lack of attention on the part of the servants of the Lawyers' club, and that fact, perhaps, as much as anything else, accounts for the extreme popularity of the club. Although probably eight thousand or ten thousand people had employment in the clubs of this city.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN. The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficacious for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. For sale by Conner & Brock, druggists

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THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING CO.

SHIPPING DETECTIVES.

Men Whose Sole Business It is to Prevent Thefts.

They Shadow Condemnations of Goods from the Time They Leave the Store Until They Reach the Depot.

While in conversation with his attorney the other day the head of one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the city had occasion to refer casually to the various classes of men whom his firm found it necessary to employ, says the Chicago Herald. After citing salesmen, various kinds of clerks, credit men, cashiers, bookkeepers, etc., the head of the firm added, "and shipping detectives."

"And what?" asked the attorney, as though he had misunderstood the term. "Shipping detectives," replied the client.

"Well, that's a new one on me!" It was also new to the Herald representative, who was at all attention. "There's nothing strange about that," said the wholesaler, "for the shipping detective is quite a new thing. Few houses—only the larger ones—have cause to employ them, and the house that does usually keeps the matter as much of a secret as the condition of its bank account."

"What are his duties?" "Primarily to shadow consignments of goods from the time they leave the store until they reach the freight depot and the railway company becomes responsible for them by accepting and receiving for them."

"A sort of watch-dog on the teamster?" "Only in part. You see we ship a great many small boxes which frequently contain hundreds of dollars worth of goods, such as fine silks, satins, ribbons, etc., etc. One of the wagon on which these boxes leave the store passes through alleys or narrow and unfrequented side streets. I need not remind you that there are scores of very bold, dexterous thieves in Chicago, as well as other big cities, who are constantly on the lookout for opportunities to slip anything of value that can be turned into money. Many expensive experiences with these people have demonstrated that they keep themselves remarkably well informed as to the more valuable shipments made by wholesale houses. In former years it was an almost daily occurrence for wholesale houses—particularly those in our line—to have small boxes of fine goods boldly taken from the wagons in broad daylight while going the comparatively small distance necessary to be covered between store and freight depot. Only a few years ago our firm had three such boxes stolen at a clip from one of our wagons at two o'clock in the afternoon, while they were being carted less than four squares. By a description which was furnished of the thieves by a bootblack who followed the very lively crowd of loafers and sent him over the road, but we never recovered the goods, which were valued at over three thousand dollars. This was but one of several such losses. Now we have men that do little else than keep their eye on goods from the moment they are placed on the transfer wagons until they are safe within the responsibility of the railroad company. And frequently it keeps them doing very lively work for the rest of the day, as they keep aloof, going along the sidewalk, and keeping a sufficient distance in the rear so as not to attract attention.

"Another duty of the shipping detective—for whom some houses have a different name—is to prevent, so far as possible, the theft of consignment addresses. There are firms, doing business in this and other cities, who employ men to lay in wait at various times and places and copy the addresses on boxes of goods which other firms are sending out. The object is plain, namely, to have their salesmen call on the parties later on and try to get their trade. The shipping detectives employed by us have caught several such sneaks, but notwithstanding they are guilty of plain unvarnished thieving, they are possibly hope to do in the matter is to drive them away, or, when we catch them at it, give them a sound bastinado. Of course they will never reveal the name of the firm they are stealing the addresses for, and this makes it impossible for the respectable houses to publicly expose their despicable masters. Such houndings are usually blacklisted clerks from one city and they hold their dishonorable jobs but a short time. Anyone noticing the loads of boxed goods that are to be seen upon the principal downtown streets at any hour of the day will observe that as a rule the addresses are not exposed. If they are, the boxes in all probability represent imports instead of exports. A strict following of this rule regarding the placing of boxes on wagons is enforced by nearly all the houses and goes far toward guarding against the class of thieves last mentioned."

THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING CO.

Fits Cured

Prof. W. H. Peake, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his medicine, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEAKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York