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MISCELLANEOUS.

—An English sparrow has gone to housekeeping beside the window of an Auburn, Mr. lady, who sits and looks into the nest while she sews. The nest is set solidly against the glass.

—Fifteen ostriches have just been hatched from a nest of seventeen fertile eggs at Mount Fairview ostrich farm, near San Diego, Cal. "This is the best record ever made in America."

—A New Hampshire woman tried to climb up a steep roof to catch a hen, but lost her grip and fell into the water below. It makes her hopping mad to be called an "eaves-dropper."—*Burlington Free Press.*

—"Johnny," says a fond mother to her boy, "which would you rather do, speak French or Spanish?" "I would rather," said Johnny, rubbing his waistband and looking expressively at the table, "I would rather talk turkey."

—William McDaniel, who died a few days ago at Los Angeles, Cal., was a miser. In the banks he had \$2,800, and nearly \$500 was found secreted in the cracks of the house in which he died. His death was caused by the lack of proper food.

—"Papa, I wish you would buy me a foot pad," said a little girl to her father as he was about to go down town. "You mean a liver pad," replied the old gentleman. "No, I mean a foot pad, as I have an awful pain in the crown of my foot."—*Chicago National Democrat.*

—My mother writes me that she has a chicken hatched with four legs and almost two heads. The chicken when starting to run folds the two hind legs when tired he will fix them so as to form a seat to sit on.—*Russell (Mo.) Advertiser.*

—A Georgia negro and a mule got at it the other day to see who or which was the best man. The mule used his heels and the negro a club, and after several knock-downs the mule gave in and agreed to behave himself in the future.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Several weeks ago Miss Emma Moriam, of Bristol, Conn., had her scalp torn off by her hair catching in the machinery in a mill. Now she is having a new one made by the grafting process. Several friends came forward and contributed bits of skin.

—An English paper tells a wild tale about an old German who has invented a safe that on its lock being tampered with throws open its doors, seizes and drags and locks in the burglar, and handcuffs and holds him in readiness to be conducted to the police court in the morning.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—One of the crack shots of Louisiana recently said that he had engaged in his last live pigeon shooting match. He pronounced a great deal of the match, and said that others who engaged in the last match had the same opinion, since, with but one or two exceptions, they shoot under an assumed name.

—A convicted criminal, who was accused of the most outrageous heartlessness, replied that he had at least been thoughtful enough not to inflict misery upon his family. "No wife and children ever suffered by me or not of mine," he proudly said. "How is that?" asked the judge. "I never married," was the conclusive answer.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—George Sampson was firmly resolved to know his fate that very night. "Miss Clara," he began tenderly, "you are not quite your usual self this evening." "No, Mr. Sampson," the girl replied, "I am suffering from acute indigestion." So he postponed knowing his fate until a more favorable opportunity.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Omaha man (in amazement)—"Ten dollars a yard for such stuff as that?" Wife (very naturally mistaking the cause of his surprise)—"That's all; let it bargain! Only ten dollars, just think of it." "Why, it's scarcely half worth that." "Oh, don't worry about that, dear. I was careful to make allowance for that and get twice as many yards as usual."—*Omaha World.*

—There is a Miss Ahl living in Appleton County, about ten miles from Baxley, Ga., who is ten years and two months old and weighs 180 pounds. She weighed at the age of seven years 140 pounds. She is no higher than children usually are at her age, so you may judge she is a sight. Persons who have seen her say she is as broad as she is long.

—The Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania can make cocoa mats so cheaply, as a specialty, that outside manufacturers have abandoned the market. Now, however, by the New York law just passed, substantial protection is given the trade by the formidable tag which the goods must wear in that State. (Convic Made, 1887; Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.)

—A remarkable canary of the tumbler species died one day last week in New York City. It sang "Life Let Us Cherish," one of Mozart's famous compositions, so well that it was a great treat to hear it. Mr. Hoff, the owner, was offered \$500 not long ago by a Spaniard who wished to present it to the Queen regent of Spain, but he refused to sell it. There are two tumbler birds only in New York now, but neither one can sing as well as the deceased canister.

—How a Baby's Life Was Saved. Death, the grim monster, is fond of entering the happy family circle, and to cut down with his fatal scythe the sweet, young blossoms of humanity which cheer and brighten the household; but often the keen edge of his scythe can be averted by the fond parents, if they will exercise good judgment in procuring an efficient remedy for their ailing child. Such a case is related below, and the testimony given by the mother can not fail to impress itself upon the memory of all mothers who may be called upon to undergo a similar experience, and who are anxious to save their own baby's life from the insidious attack of a disease which poisons the very fount of life, to end finally in death.

—Furthermore, the entire harmlessness of S. S. S. is seen in the fact that little four-months-old babies take it with impunity and great benefit. Babies predisposed to scrofula should be brought up from the age of three months to eighteen months on S. S. S., that they may be free forever thereafter from the awful malady. Doctors prescribe S. S. S. for scrofulous babies.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can afford to more profitably may you not have something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat Lung and Chest affections. Harry E. Garner, City Pharmacy, Large Bottle \$1.

Yours sincerely,
AMANDA ISOLE.

Treaties on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Symplic Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Health hints suggested by some of the World's Foremost Physicians.

No person should bathe when the body is fatigued by either mental or physical labor, or immediately after a meal.

Friction with pine oil is a favorite cure for rheumatic affections in Germany, and also for bronchial and throat complaints. The aromatic, astringent fragrance of the oil, which is made from resinous portions of the fir tree, has a salutary effect in pulmonary cases.

If the feet are tender or painful after long walking or standing, great relief can be had by bathing them in salt and water. A handful of salt to a gallon of water is the right proportion. Have the water as hot as can comfortably be borne. Immerse the feet and throw the water over the legs as far as the knees with the hands. When the water becomes too cool rub briskly with a fresh towel. This method, if used night and morning, will cure neuralgia of the feet.

A recent meeting of the Societe Biologie, Dr. Laborde read a paper on skin grafting from the foot to man. The experiment was tried in the case of a man whose feet had been burned by molten lead. On one of the wounds were put four grafts of human skin, and on the other four grafts from the skin of a frog. All of these, it is reported, took firm hold on the wounds. The frog-skin grafts retained their peculiar color a few days, afterward changing to the color of the human skin. The wounds healed rapidly.

According to Dr. Leuf, when water is taken into the full or partly full stomach, it does not mingle with the food, as we are generally taught, but passes along quickly between the food and the lower curvature toward the pylorus, through which it passes into the intestine. The secretion of mucus by the lining membrane is constant, and during the night a considerable amount accumulates in the stomach, some of its liquid portion is absorbed, and that which remains is thick and tenacious. If food is taken into the stomach when in this condition it becomes coated with this mucus, and the secretion of the gastric juice and its action are delayed. These facts show the value of a goblet of water before breakfast. This washes out the tenacious mucus and stimulates the gastric glands to secretion. In cold or feeble persons water should not be taken cold, but it may be with great advantage taken warm. This removal of the accumulated mucus from the stomach is probably one of the reasons why taking soup at the beginning of a meal has always been found so beneficial.—*Chicago Journal.*

TYPHOID FEVER.

Why It Prevails to a Greater Extent in Water than in Summer.

Discussing the distribution of typhoid fever in O'Connell, Dr. Nixon, the medical officer of health, refers to the well-known tendency of this disease to prevail in the colder rather than in the warmer months. In the case of his district he interprets it by explaining that there is a general influence in operation which is for the most part combined with influenza and especially in the winter months. This general influence he describes as either the admission of sewer air into houses by means of defective drain arrangements, or the action of polluted subsoil water, or the two combined. Open doors and windows in summer reduce to a minimum the evils thus resulting. But in the winter, injurious emanations are drawn into dwellings by the aid of internal warmth of the fire, and the foul air is penned in by reason of closed doors and windows. This explanation has often been referred to by various officers of health, and the circumstances described must be regarded as having an important bearing both upon typhoid fever and other conditions of health. Ventilation of houses is as much needed in winter as in summer, and we should like to see provided a by-law which requires every home to be built on a site covered with a layer of good cement concrete everywhere adopted and carried out. By such means alone can the suction into dwellings of subsoil air, which is always open to suspicion, be prevented.—*London Lancet.*

VALUE OF GOOD STOCK.

The Superiority of Grade Animals Over the Common Kinds.

Every one concedes a greater value in good stock compared with the common kinds. The less a man appreciates it, the smaller his margin of conceded "excess" value. The appearance of most good stock, when sold in the market in competition with the common sort, is nearly always a guarantee of superiority. A so-called "commoner" in the stock market, with an appearance that recommends it, if the truth is known, usually has in its veins a good portion of the leaven that constitutes the worth of improved farm stock.

Good animals, whose breeding is unknown to their owners, have not the chance for developing their characteristics that the pedigree or grade animal has. The doubt as to identity is a cloud which will never float away. The owner of a pedigree animal places some value on the future expectation of progeny of a superior order, and the probability of an occasional phenomenon puts him to some extent in the position of one at work in the mountain mines, the difference being that the regularly secured something of good value, and occasionally one of the rare pearls. Such are the hopes of the breeder.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malaria Fever and Chills, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. An satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: "I was positively prostrated by Malaria, had it not been for Electric Bitters. This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malaria Disease, as well as Croup, Liver and Stomach Disorders, and all associated ailments. Sold by Harry E. Garner, City Pharmacy."

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Harry E. Garner, City Pharmacy.

THE FUEL QUESTION.

Why It Will Take Care of Itself for Some Thousands of Years to Come.

Just now the most absorbing question in many localities in this country has relation to the probabilities of finding natural gas. The gas fever of the present day bears a striking resemblance of the oil fever of twenty-five years ago. Companies are being formed to bore for gas in most places where there is a reasonable prospect of finding it, and in many places where the probabilities are very remote. If half the accounts published about great finds of natural gas were true it might be expected that an anti-revolution in the fuel problem was imminent. But while gas may have been found everywhere that it is reported to have been, a great many have failed by unpleasant experience that did not pay to find it. Sprinkling gas that flows at a light pressure, as we know, so to speak, is an unprofitable enterprise that has aggravated a good many searches. But occurrences of this kind are heralded by the press and multiplied in the imagination. In this way many places get the reputation of being blessed with gas fuel, when in reality enough gas will never be brought to the surface to do them any good, or much harm, except in a loss of a few thousand dollars in fruitless endeavors to bring about the impossible. The places where natural gas is found so as to be of any great value are much fewer than is popularly believed. While there is economy in the use of natural gas compared with coal, the difference in cost is not so great as is generally represented. The difference is mainly in the greater convenience of the gas, greater cleanliness and economy of room. In some places the price of gas is yet kept low, but as the piping for and distribution of gas is fast getting into the hands of large companies, there is, reasoning from analogy, every reason to believe that the cost to consumers will be mainly governed by the price of coal. But even then the matter of convenience will make it a favorite fuel for many purposes, and will doubtless excite inventors to devise better means of making cheap gas from coal; that it is believed by many, will be in a few years the favorite fuel when large quantities are used. In the mean time there is no reason for manufacturers who are situated so as to get cheap coal to contemplate the extinction of their business through the competition of natural gas. With such abundance of coal, so easily brought to the surface, the fuel question in this country will take care of itself for some thousands of years to come.—*American Machinist.*

UNREWARDED KINDNESS.

How a Big Man Terrified an Obliging Little Fellow—Gleanings.

"Excuse me," said a little, nervous man in the post-office, as he tapped a large man on the shoulder. "If you are going off and leaving your box unlocked—leaving the door wide open, sir—dangerous practice, by the way!" "Hey?" said the big man, as he turned around and looked down at the little man.

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