

DIVERS' PARALYSIS.

This Disease Affects Its Victims Only Out of Water.

"Divers' paralysis," said the second mate, "proves homeopathy to be a fact. Homeopathy says that like cures like. For instance, if you have a fever, take something that produces a fever, and you will recover. Well, divers' paralysis backs up this claim.

"The disease afflicts the pearl divers of Ceylon and the sponge divers of the Mediterranean. It attacks only the best men, the ones who go down deepest and stay longest, and it is supposed to be caused by the swift changes from one pressure of water to another that the diver undergoes when he pops up to the surface.

"This paralysis makes the diver quite helpless out of water. Yet under water it disappears altogether. The water causes divers' paralysis. The water in a truly homeopathic manner takes every vestige of the disease away.

"To the oyster beds of Ceylon and to the sponge fisheries of the Mediterranean many of the best divers are carried like infants. Helpless as logs, they lie in a row on the decks in the sunshine till their turn comes to descend. Then in Ceylon the pearl diver is carried to the boat's edge. He sits there, his hands on his knees, as if lost in thought (he is getting his breath), and suddenly—pop—he rolls awkwardly into the water. And the instant he disappears all his agility returns to him, and as easily as a boy would dive five feet after a white stone he dives over a hundred feet after the hidden pearls.

"With the paralyzed sponge diver it is the same story. Only, since he holds a heavy stone in his arms to bear him down to the bottom, he must be carried to the boat's side and dropped overboard.

"These paralytics are like fish—awkward, helpless, flopping hideously about the deck, but the moment you toss them overboard away they dart, quick, graceful, dolphin-like."—New York Herald.

ETIQUETTE AMONG PEERS.

Rules Laid Down to Preserve the Dignity of Their Chamber.

Besides insisting upon all due respect to themselves the peers suffer no disrespect to the stately gilded chamber in which they are accustomed to assemble. Even when parliament is not in session none but members are allowed to be covered there. Not even the eldest son of any peer may wear his hat in the room. "Neither is any person to stay there, nor any attendant on any nobleman but while he brings in his lord, and then he is to retire himself."

In 1708 official notice was taken of the fact that of late the doorkeepers have frequently presumed to come within the doors when the house is sitting, and it was therefore ordered that for the future this liberty be forbidden. Another point in which the peers are scrupulous to preserve their dignity is revealed in the standing order with reference to conferences between the two houses.

It sets forth that "the place of our meeting with the lower house upon conference is usually the painted chamber, where they are commonly before we come and expect our leisure. We are to come thither in a whole body and not some lords scattering before the rest, which both takes from the gravity of the lords and besides may hinder the lords from taking their proper places. We are to sit there and be covered, but they are not at any committee or conference either to be covered or sit down in our presence unless it be some infirm person and that by connivance in a corner out of sight, to sit, but not to be covered."

Although never rescinded, this regulation is now practically obsolete.—Chambers' Journal.

Trick of the Drug Trade.

"Never ask for the copy of a prescription at the time you buy the medicine," said the dyspeptic looking man. "In nine out of ten drug stores they will tack 10 or 15 cents to the regular price of the medicine if you do. That of course is contrary to professional etiquette. Druggists are not supposed to charge extra for furnishing a copy of a prescription. If you will wait a few days and ask for it, unaccompanied by a bottle of medicine, they won't have the nerve to do it, but when the two are prepared together they can gain some compensation for their extra work and the loss of a possible customer without anybody being the wiser."—New York Press.

Purifying Foley's Honey and Tar.

Foley & Co., Chicago, originated Honey and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the great merit and popularity of Foley's Honey and Tar many imitations are offered for the genuine. These worthless imitations have similar sounding names. Beware of them. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar is in a yellow package. Ask for it and refuse any substitute. It is the best remedy for coughs and colds. J. W. McCollum & Co.

RAPID WRITERS.

Authors Who Did a Great Deal of Work in Little Time.

The rapidity of the ancient writers is seen from the great number of works prepared by them. Livy, for instance, wrote 142 books. Among the Romans, Cicero often wrote three or four important works in a single year. Of later writers, Dr. Johnson, Scott and Byron were all rapid writers. Byron, it is related, wrote "The Corsair" in ten days, while Scott wrote a work for which he was paid £1,000 in ten days. "Rab and His Friends," by Dr. John Brown, was written, it is said, at a single sitting.

The story is told that Dean Shipley once said to Heber, "Suppose you write a hymn for the service tomorrow morning," and by the next morning the hymn known all around the world, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," was written, printed and used in that day's missionary service. Chalmers was once asked how long it took to prepare a sermon. He replied: "That depends on how long you want it. If your sermon is to be half an hour long, it will take you three days; if it is to be three-quarters of an hour, it will take two or perhaps one, but if you are going to preach an hour, then there is not much occasion to think a great deal about it. It may be done in an hour."

Samuel Johnson would write at a single sitting the manuscript for forty-eight printed octavo pages. In one week he wrote "Rasselas" to pay for his mother's funeral, sent it off to the publishers without reading it over and was paid £100 for it.

SARCASTIC DEAN SWIFT.

Rules and Directions For Servants That He Wrote.

There was a servant problem when Dean Swift was alive just as there is today, and he died in 1745. In his "Rules and Directions For Servants" he wrote: "When you have broken all your earthen vessels below stairs, which is usually done in a week, the copper pot will do as well. It can boil milk, heat porridge, hold small beer. Apply it indifferently to all these uses, but never wash or scour it." And again: "If you want paper to singe a fowl, tear the first book you see about the house. Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, on the bottom of a curtain or a damask napkin." "In roasting and boiling," he goes on, "use none but the large coals and save the small ones for the fires above stairs." Another touch that might have been written today is the following: "When a butler cleans the plate leave the whiting plainly to be seen in all the chinks, for fear your lady should not believe you had cleaned it." Once more: "There are several ways of putting out a candle. You may run the candle end against the wainscot, which puts the snuff out immediately; you may lay it on the ground and tread the snuff out with your foot; you may hold it upside down until it is choked in its own grease or cram it into the socket of the candlestick; you may whirl it round in your hand till it goes out."

Red Sea Pearls.

Pearl fisheries, of which the world hears little, but which constitute a considerable industry, are carried on at the Lohia islands, in the lower end of the Red sea. Very few of these pearls find their way to European or American markets, because the local demand almost absorbs the output. Pearls are the most popular of all gems among the inhabitants of India and Arabia and it is seldom that a native woman of any social position is seen without pearl ornaments of some kind, either finger rings, earrings or rings for the nose, and even the feet.

Went For a Soldier.

At one of the London police courts a young hooligan was being tried for an assault on an elderly man. The magistrate, noticing an old customer in the hooligan, thought he would give him a little fatherly advice, and remarked: "Young man, I'm surprised at a big, strong, healthy looking fellow like you always getting into trouble. Why, you seem to be always wanting to fight. Why don't you go for a soldier?" Imagine the smile which illuminated the magistrate's face when the youth replied, "I did once, your honor, and he nearly killed me."

The Risk Too Great.

"I may be young," said the very young man, "but my love for your daughter is as strong and true as if I were whitened by the snows of innumerable winters."

"Oh, I don't doubt your love," replied the stern father, "but have you ever had the measles or the whooping cough? It wouldn't be fair, you know, for us to take you into the family and have to nurse you through these complaints some time or other."

Warm Destroyer.

White's Cream Vermifuge not only kills worms, but removes the mucus and slime in which they build their nests; it brings, and quickly, a healthy condition of the body, where worms cannot exist. Sold by W. M. Johnson, Gainesville, Fla.

The Gap in the Levan Rock.

On the way from Land's End, the extreme western point of England, to the Logan rock, just in from the cliff, after you have passed Tol-Pedn and immediately before the road drops to Porth-gwarrn, there is a little valley, a big grassy nook, with one cottage, a rectory and a church. This is the parish church of St. Levan, a fisherman saint, of whom there are many legends. His path is still seen by the track of greener grass that leads out to the rocks named after him, where he fished the traditional "chack-cheed" chad. There is his stone, too, in the churchyard, one of those ominous stones which in Cornwall are thought to be the dials of time itself, chroniclers of the hour of the last judgment. The Levan stone is a rock of granite, split in two, with grass and ferns growing in the gap between the two halves. The end of the world will come, says the rhyme, when the gap is wide enough for a pack horse with panniers to pass through. "We do nothing to hasten it," the rector said to me reassuringly.—London Standard.

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Trifes.

We are often reminded of what Mrs. Chillingly said when asked who managed her household. Her reply was, "My husband has agreed that I may decide upon all the small questions if I will let him decide the large ones." As small ones arose many times each day and large ones only at intervals of months, it ended in her "ruling the roost."

Malignant.

Mrs. McCall—I do wish I could get a good maid. Mrs. Vandine—You might interview mine. I think she'd be delighted to go to you. Mrs. McCall—But why don't you keep her? Mrs. Vandine—Oh, she won't stay! She says she wants a place where she won't have so many dresses and hats to take care of.—Answers.

If a man could have half his wishes he would double his trouble.—Franklin.

ALACHUA COUNTY

Alachua county is 806,400 acres in area, has 248 miles railroad, 800 miles wagon road, 56 postoffices, 123 public schools, 27 phosphate plants, 20 saw mills, 475,000 court house, five newspapers, and produces corn, cotton, rice, sugar, oats, rye, potatoes, pineapples, oranges, peaches, pears, plums, pecans, and all kinds of vegetables.

Gainesville, the County Seat

Has fourteen churches, two public schools, the University of Florida, private schools, three newspapers, United States land office, the best water, fire alarm system, electric and gas lights, two ice factories, machine shops, three wool factories, cotton gin, two mill factories, three railroads, two fertilizer manufacturing companies, one fiber manufacturing plant, two banks, and well stocked stores embracing everything in the commercial line

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12:05 pm Daily	High Springs, Weycross, Savannah, Brunswick, Albany, Atlanta, all Points North, East West	8:15 pm Daily
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