NEW CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Wonderful Results From Hot Air Experiments in Philadelphia.

Remarkable results have been obtained from a new method of treating rheumatic affections which has just been tried in this city before the county medical society.

The method consists in the local application of hot air to the parts affected. The apparatus by which this is accomplished consists of a copper cylinder, under which several gas jets are kept burning. Into this cylinder the limb is inserted and the ends are closed. Stop-cocks are arranged to let out moisture exuding from the skin, and the temperature is raised to 250 to 269 degrees. Precautions are taken to prevent the limb from coming in contact with the hot metal, and the application is continued for fully 40 minutes.

Two patients were brought in for the experiment. One was a man who had been under the care of a physician, who was present, for several months, and had been gradually growing worse. He was unable to move his toes or his ankle, and any motion of the limb caused excruciating pain. At the end of 40 minutes, during which time his temperature was raised nearly two degrees, as shown by the mouth thermometer, and his pulse increased about 15 beats per minute, the limb was taken out of the cylinder; the patient moved his toes as freely as does a child, bent his ankle without difficulty and walked with ease, feeling no pain. Other rheumatic pains in other portions of the body had also disappeared.

The second patient was a negro who was suffering from a long-continued lumbago, and who uttered many groans as he was being placed on an apparatus which inclosed his back. He was also subjected to the heat for 40 minutes, and when told to rise he sat up as readily as when in perfect health. The temperature in the first case was from 248 to 260 degrees Fahrenheit.

In the discussion which followed it was stated by the exhibitor that these men would probably be better in the morning than they appeared to be when the experiment closed, and that in most cases one application is sufficient. Where extensive deposits had been made several applications were necessary to remove them. The system has been in use in the principal hospitals of London with wonderful success.

In the discussion which followed it was stated by the exhibitor that this method dissolved and carried off the deposits upon the bones and in the muscles, and that this effect extended in a greater or less degree to the whole body. The apparatus used is now for the first time brought to the notice of the medical fraternity of this country.—Philadelphia Press.

NEEDLESS IMPORTS.

California Imports Products That Should Come from the State Itself.

In the second list are many of the commonest articles of consumption, which California might readily produce at home, but for which it sends millions of dollars abroad each year. The imports of pork and its products range as high as $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 each year. Condensed milk is not only a very important article of consumption in mining camps and great ranches, but is largely shipped abroad for the Asiatic trade. It is brought across the continent from New Jersey. California also sends beyond its borders from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 annually for the item of sugar, which should not only be produced in sufficient quantities to supply consumption, but for export as well.

It is a curious fact that many of the finest fruit preserves sold in San Francisco bear French and Italian labels, and that the supply of canned sweet corn comes mostly from Maine. Essential oils made from the peelings of citrus fruits are also imported. It is not uncommon to find orange marmalade which has been prepared in Rochester, N. Y., the oranges having been shipped eastward, and the manufactured product westward, at a cost of two transcontinental freights. Imports are by no means confined to things which require capital and machinery for their manufacture. Chickens, turkeys and eggs are largely brought from outside. A single commission house in San Francisco imports 500,000,000 chickens every year. Thus a good many thousands of the new settlers can profitably be employed in feeding much of the present population of the state, which includes a large proportion of those who are speculating on wheat and fruit, sheep, cattle and hogs.—William E. Smythe, in Century.

The Work of Indians.

In a report on the ditching or irrigation work of the Crow reservation from Superintendent Graves, it is said that about 65 per cent of the work has been done by the Indians, and from 10 to 15 per cent. by whites intermarried in the tribe. Logging is an important industry on some reservations. For example, the Menomonees alone cut and banked 17,000,000 feet of logs last winter. One source of Indian occupation not yet mentioned is the show business. Permissions are generally refused to take Indians for this purpose, but it was different when Buffalo Bill Cody and his partner, Nate Salisbury, applied, and last spring they received the right to take 100 redskins from the Dakotas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, giving a bond of $10,000 for the purpose. A privilege to take 100 Indians on a similar bond was also given to the Zoological society of Cincinnati for exhibitions in that place.—N. Y. Sun.

Silk from Fish Eggs.

A French chemist has discovered that the eggs of certain species of fish are enveloped in veritable silk cocoons. Since the learned Frenchman began his experiments in this line (in 1894), he has found seven different species of fish that produce eggs from which a fine quality of silk may be woven.—Chicago Times-Herald.

SAVED BY FISH BLOOD.

Thrilling Story of the Rescue of Shipwrecked Sailors.

By Drinking the Blood of Dolphins Six Castaways Sustain Life Until Rescued by a Passing Steamer.

A thrilling story of shipwreck is told by Capt. J. W. Leo, who, with his five companions in suffering, reached New York a few days ago in the steamship Britannic from Liverpool.

Capt. Leo, whose home is in Rockland, Me., was one of the victims of the great September hurricane which swept the Atlantic coast and brought devastation to this city.

"It was on the 16th of last September," said Capt. Leo, "that I cleared from Kink's Ferry, on the Saint Mary's river, in Florida, with the schooner Seventy-six, of 186 tons register, belonging to Dunn & Elliott, of Thomaston, Me. We had a large load of hard pine lumber, a crew of six, and were bound for Berbice, British Guiana, 2,600 miles away.

"We had not more than got fairly started when we saw indications of a hurricane, for which we prepared, and our fears were more than realized. From the southeast it came, sweeping with terrible fury, and we ran before it under bare poles until we were about 300 miles west of the Bermudas.

"It was half-past five on the morning of September 22," continued the captain, "when the hurricane, which was at its height, veered and struck us on the starboard side, and over the Seventy-six went on her beam ends, with half of her deck under water. James Kennedy, the steward, was in the aft cabin and the rest of us were on deck. We clung as best we could to the nearest supports we could lay hold of, and quickly threw off our boots and oilskins, for we expected the schooner to turn keel up, but she did not, for the deck load of lumber came crushing to leeward, carrying away the masts. Then the schooner righted, but sank, with nearly all of her deck under the waves, for she was full of water.

"When the schooner settled in the water only a small portion of the aft deck was left for us to stand on, for the bow, with its extra weight of chains and anchors, was entirely under water. Everything that had been loose on the decks or capable of being torn away by the falling lumber and rushing water had gone. This included every drop of drinking water that we had.

"The first thing we did was to build a platform, as best we could, out of pieces of the deck, lashed together. This gave us a place where we could stand and sleep in comparative security for the time being. Then we rigged up a long deck plank for a flagstaff, and to its top fastened an old tablecloth, fished out of the cabin, as a signal of distress.

"There was not a drop of fresh water on the wreck, but from the cabin, after the most severe efforts, we succeeded in getting a few cans of soup. This was our drink, and we made the allowance a two-pound can each day for the six of us. We had but one drink a day, which was taken at about ten o'clock each morning as long as the soup lasted. We also found a few cans of beef, which we ate sparingly, for we did not know how long it might be before relief reached us.

"For five days the storm continued and during nearly all of that time we had to fairly cling to the wreck to save ourselves from being washed overboard.

"Fifteen days had gone. We were nearly famished and almost crazed for want of water. Our supply of canned goods were gone and the last drop of soup had been consumed. We found some hooks and lines in our submerged cabin, and had succeeded in catching some fish. These we ate raw, for we had no means of cooking them.

"The fish would do for food, but our thirst was agonizing. We had hoped for rain from day to day, but not a drop had fallen since we were wrecked. After the soup was gone we drank the blood from the fish we caught. We caught many dolphins. Their flesh was too strong for food so long as we had other fish, but we drained their blood to moisten our parched throats. Three of the crew, negroes, known as Tom, Walter and Joe—with no other names that we ever heard of—drank sea water. The mate, William Day; the steward, Kennedy, and myself stuck to the nauseating fish blood.

"In the afternoon of the 16th day we saw a British tramp steamer approaching. We saw that she sighted us, and turned from her course. We were all filled with a desire to scream for joy, but no sound came from our parched throats. The steamer proved to be the Holy Well, bound from Galveston to Liverpool with a load of cotton and grain, under the command of Capt. Brown. For that captain and his crew I cannot say too much. More than they did could not have been done for us."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Peculiarities of a Viper's Blood.

The opinion has prevailed among scientists that the viper which resists inoculations of its own venom was exempt because it was accustomed to the poison. They have found that the blood contains the same poisonous qualities as the venom itself, and from this drew the conclusion. But it has been discovered that in addition to the poison the blood contains another substance that neutralizes the toxic principle. To ascertain the effects of heat upon the poison, a portion of viper's blood was heated to 588 C., and maintained at this temperature for a quarter of an hour. Guinea pigs inoculated with this blood not only did not die but were proof against inoculations of fresh blood, which would, if at first employed, cause instant death.—N. Y. Ledger.

FINAL PROOF NOTICES.

Parties having final proof notices in these columns will receive a marked copy of the paper which contains first insertion of same. It is the duty of each claimant to examine their notice carefully and should there be any error the fact should be reported to the land office and to this office at once for correction.

U. S. Land Office at Valentine, Neb., Dec. 1st, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Valentine, Nebr., on Jan. 13th, 1897 viz:

Willard L. Cohee, of Simeon, Neb.

H. E. 8417 for the s½sw¼ sec 27 and n½nw¼ sec 34 tp 30 r 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land viz:

Charles R. Howard and Robert L. Quisenberry of Oasis, Nebr., John R. Ballard and Henry B. Ballard, of Wood Lake, Nebr.

C. R. GLOVER, Register.

U. S. Land Office at Valentine, Neb., Dec. 12th, 1896

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Valentine, Neb., on Jan. 22nd, 1897, viz:

John C. Nichols, of Reige, Nebr

H.E. No. 8321 for the lots 3, 4 and e½ sw¼ Sec. 31 Tp 33 R 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Daniel P. White and Peter Galloway of Mc-Lann Neb, Henry Schiefeter and Peter Reimers, of Reige, Neb.

C. R. GLOVER, Register.

U. S. Land Office, Valentine, Nebr. Dec. ember 16th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support o. his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Valentine, Neb. on Jan. 30th, 1897, viz:

Charles L. Morgan, of Cody, Nebr.

H E No 9297 for the lots 3-4 se¼nw¼ and ne¼ sw¼ Sec 2 Tp 34 R 33.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Perrin C. Stotts, Anson Newbery, Amos F. Childers and Henry F. Holliday, all of Cody, Nebr,

C. R GLOVER, Register

U. S. Land Office, Valentine, Nebraska. December 12th 1896

Complaint having been entered at this office by George W. Beamer Jr. against Christian Sorensen for abandoning his homestead entry No. 10,320, dated February 12, 1896 upon the sw¼nw¼ n½sw¼ and sw¼sw¼, Sec 26, Tp 34n R. 39w, in Cherry county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23rd day of January, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

C. R. GLOVER Register.

Estray.

Taken up by the subscriber living 4 miles northwest of Georgia in Cherry county, Nebraska, on the 21st day of May, 1896, one stag (or steer) supposed to be three years old, color red, and branded thus 7H1.

HANS OSTERMAN.

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