HIGH TIMES IN ARIZONA.

People Rebel Against an Official Ring and Threaten Banging. CHICAGO, July 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A Tribune special from Tucson, Ariz., says: Advices from Phoenix say there is great excitement over the alleged blackmailing suits instituted in the interest of the ring of territorial officials. The attorney general, commissioner of immigration, and others are said to have purchased questionable titles and then instituted suit to eject the holders of the property. The people are terribly enraged and summary punishment is threatened. There were challenges yesterday between two prominent citizens and the people demand that Governor Seulick remove three of his territorial appointments. people demand that Governor Sedilick remove three of his territorial appointments. The manager of the Gazette was compelled to resign because he would not defend the parties bringing the suits. The paper is owned by the attorney general, commissioner of immigration and insane asylum, two members of the prison commission and the governor. Yesterday the merchants and business men instituted a boycott against the Gazette, withdrawing all their patronage. The situation is intensely interesting. Hanging is threatened by the populace.

The entire democratic press condemns the executive in the strongest terms on account of his appointments to territorial offices. The Tucson Star this morning says: "If Governor Senick does not call for the resignation of the territorial official scoundrels the democratic party of Arizona will rise emmasse and demand the governor's removal."

ROBBED BY A MAGDALENE,

Peter Tuttle is Relieved or \$60 in a Den of Prostitution. Ella Coats, the object of pity a couple of months ago through the cruel desertion by her husband, now turns up in the police station under the alias of Flora

Lee. She was arrested yesterday in a bawdy house charged with having stolen \$60 from Peter Tuttle who passed the night at the place.

Charles F. Adams. Charles Francis Adams is at the Millard hotel. The register simply records "C. F. Adams, Quincy, Ill.," and the casual observer would no doubt never dream that the adonis there recorded was a member of the historical family and president of the Union Pacific railway. Mr. Adams was not visible to reporters but it is understood he will remain in the city several

Disturbed the Salvationists. Last evening the Salvation army held a meeting as usual. During the singing several persons in the back part of the hall called "rats," cat-called and raised sheol generally. Officer Bell was called and W. Lindley, S. A. Bang and H. He-neny were arrested for disturbing the

Shot Through the Hand.

At roll call yesterday morning, Officer Dan Shanahan was cleaning his revolver, While polishing the weapon with a handkerchief it exploded, the bullet passing through the fleshy part of the paim of the left hand. Dr. Raiph dressed the

Court Officer Mike Whalen has lost a bunch of keys and will be very grateful to any person who will return them to police headquarters.

BIG ENGLISHMEN.

What is Worn in the Royal Court of

the Queen. The duke of Cambridge, writes the London correspondent of the New York World, is one of the most noticeable figures in the royal circle of England. I ures in the royal circle of England. had a front seat within a few feet of the platform where all of the royalties were assembled upon the occasion of the lay-ing of the corner-stone of the Jubilee institute, and so had a good opportunity for inspecting the notables who were present on that occasion. The duke of Cambridge very much resembles General Sherman in his inability to remain quiet for any length of time. He was continually resping about and from the tinually rushing about, and from the beginning to the close of the ceremonies he did not once sit down. This nominal commander-in-chief of the English army is very tall. He is over six feet in height, but there is a slight stoop in his shoulders which detracts from his military. ders which detracts from his military bearing. His head is large and nearly bald; the little hair which he has left is combed in thin gray wisps over the top of his tapering skull. About the base of his neck his nair is still quite thick; his forehead is full and lined with wrinkles; his eyebrows are bushy and beetling, standing out like a thick hedge round a pair of blue, good-natured looking eyes. His cheek bones are high and red. His nose is large, bulging and very irregular in shape. It is not an aristocratic nose. I have seen genial London cabmen with I have seen genial London cabmen with similar noses—eabmen who had been exposed to the weather for many years. A pale, iron-gray mustache and thick, close-cropped side whiskers set off the broad, full face of the duke. His chin is double. He wore on this occasion a skin-tight, flaming scarlet full dress coat. There was very little gold face upon the coat. A heavy gold ornamented bett encircled his ponderous figure. A light blue sash over his left shoulder stood out in striking contrast against the scarlet background of the coat. Pink skin-tight breeches met his high patent-leather boots at the knee; a black cocked hat with a white plume he carried under his left arm. I constantly heard friendly comments from English admirers of the duke. Said one: "Oh, he is so h'affable." The fact that this distinguished personage could smile was constantly dwelt upon as a proof of his most remarkable amiability. similar noses-cabmen who had been ex-

most remarkable amiability.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, who stood at the head of the group of ministers near the royalties, was looking very tired and worn. He is said to be very much werried over the po-litical situation and he is beginning to feel that power is slipping away from him. He is about the same figure as the Duke of Cambridge; he is equally tall, equally stout and has about the same stoop in his shoulders. He has the strong, sleopy features of a man of power—the unmistakable countenance of a statesman. His head is very round and full; he is even more oald than the Duke of Cambridge. In deed, it is the exception where an Eng-lish public man is not bald very early in life. Of all the royalties grouped to-gether on the day of this institute there was not a single man who had a good erop of hair on the top of his head. The orop of hair on the top of his head. The Marquis of Salisbury has a heavy, ponderous look of fatigue and indifference. His face only lights up in a sluggish way when he is engaged in conversation. His complexion is quite sallow for an Englishman. He has a very broad, full forehead, deeply set dark eyes, a straight nose, a broad, full face, the lower part of which is concealed by a silky, brown beard and mustache. Underneath his eyes he has the full, puffy look indicative of volubility in speech. The lines underneath his eyes are very deep. ere is a bluish tinge underneath the lids—signs of fatigue and worry. All of the cabinet ministers were in uniform. This uniform is very handsome and be-coming. The coat is military cut, with a high standing collar. This collar is bro-ended with a heavy gold or arabesque figure. The coat is buttoned with a singie row of gold buttons as snugly about the figure as the uniform of a Life Guardsman. The cuffs on the sleeves are ornamented in the same way as the collar. On the hips there are flaps indi-cating pockets. These flaps are covered with gold ornamentations. Broad gold stripes follow the line of the flowing wide trousers. This uniform, from its simplicity and dark color, is very becom-

ing. The various members of the cabi-net were upon the breasts of their coats the orders to which they were entitled.

A similar style of court dress is worn by a large number of the civil officials of the government. Indeed, every official improves an apportunity to cut the black evening dress ordinarily worn in private They retain in England in possible way the picturesque dress of the past. The heralds and the knights who past. The heraids and the knights who preceded the queen upon the occasion I have just mentioned were dressed exactly as they were 300 years ago. The advocates, the high Irw-court officers of of England, wear to-day upon all official occasions the dress of several centuries ago. The barristers who plead before the courts wear the wig and gown of the past. They adhere to this additional dress with the most remarkable tenacity. dress with the most remarkable tenacity. I have asked numbers of the legal profession if they do not object to wearing these wigs and gowns. Their reply has been in the negative, saying that they would not upon any account give them up. This retention of all of the picturesque costumes of the past adds great interest to the general effect of nearly every public gathering from the spectacular and artistic point. T. C. Chawford.

IRRIGATION IN ARIZONA. Sandy Plain Made to Bloom Like a Paradise.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Judge James H. Wright, of Prescott, A. T., Chief Justice of the Territory, arrived in the city last night and registered at the Laclede. In answer to a question of a Globe-Democrat reporter concernof a Globe-Democrat reporter concerning the mining prospects of Arizona Judge Wright said: "The prospect is brighter to-day than it has been for several years; in fact, the outlook never was so favorable. The Vulture mine, thirty miles from Present has companyed overstions. cott, has commenced operations, and will produce more copper than ever before. This mine is probably the richest in the world. Larga additions have recently been made to the working capital, and the output will probably be trebled. A large amount of eastern capital has lately been invested in gold and silver properties near Prescott, and those who have purchased are very confident of large returns. Three or four weeks ago oudge Blodgett, of Chicago, and Colonel Fordyce, of St. Louis, were in Prescott for the purpose of examining the Etta mine, a gold property near the Vulture, and I understand that the mine has been purchased within a week or two, and that work will be at once commenced.

"how about the general condition of the territory, Judge Wright?" "Few people have any idea of the great increase in population and production that has taken place within the last three years. The Phoenix, 100 miles south of Prescott, may be taken as an instance. Three years ago there was simply a straggling village there. Colonel Clark Churchili, of Arkansas, formerly attorney general of the territory, conceived the idea that the valley of the Salt river, in which Phenix is situated, might be made a great agricultural region. He suctalisits in the scheme, and formed a company called the Arizona Canal company. This company commenced work on the Verdi river, seventy-five miles away, and diverted the entire stream to the Salt river valley. The canal was completed two years ago, and worked a complete change in that district. A sandy plain 400,000 acres in extent was changed into the most fertile region I ever saw. Splendid wheat is raised, at least five crops of alfalfa hay are cut annually, an orange grove has been started, a large number of fig trees have been planted and are now producing magnifi-

cent fruit, and they are growing a better raisin grape than ever Los Angeles can show. The land is worth from \$40 to \$600 per acre, and the projectors of the canal have made fortunes. From a mere hamlet Phoenix has grown to be a city of 6,000 inhabitants, and within a few years I expect to see 50,000 people living in the Salt river valley." "Are other sections equally prosper-

"At present Phænix is the most flourishing town in the territory, but I expect to see other places follow in its footsteps before long. The great problem to be solved by the people of Arizona is the water question. A number of companies have been formed within the past year for the purpose of boring artesian wells on a large scale. A still more important movement in the direction of building great reservoirs for irrigating purposes has been set on foot within the last few months, and is backed with ample capital to give the scheme a full and fair trial. The idea is to build dams across certain water-courses, and keep the water, that falls in great quantities during the months of great quantities during the months of July and August, for the irrigating season. If necessary these reservoirs will be roofed over to protect them from the sun, and all who have examined the matter express the utmost faith in the success of the plan. Work has already been commenced near Prescott, as well as at several other places, and if the scheme proves to be a success, the future of Arizona is assured. Judge Wright will remain in the city until Sunday next, when he will return to Prescott, accompanied by his family.

Pozzoni s Complexion Powder pro-duces a soft and beautiful skin. It combines every element of beauty and purity.

Sold by druggists. Why Some Lakes are Salt.

Isnac Kinley in Popular Science Monthly: The cause of the saltness of some American lakes is too patent to require many words of explanation. It is possible that, when the continents were raised from the sea, the lake basins had been alread formed and caume up, therefore, briwful of water. In the northern and eastern part of the continent, where the water supply from rein and snowfall exceeds the loss by evaporation, the salt being centinuously carried away through their outlets, has become so diluted as to be as imperceptible quantity, in arid regions, as the Pacific slope and the country about the Caspian, where the evaporation was

in excess of the supply, the water level of the lakes continuously sank until, on account of the diminished extent of surface, the equilibrium of loss and gain was attained. Hence the exceeding saltiness of Great Salt lake, the Dead sea, etc. For a like reason the water of the Meditterra-nean contains more salt relatively than that of the ocean. Evaporation exceeding the supplies from the rivers and rainfalls, it requires a constant current through the Strait of Gibraltar. The same is true of the Red sea, causing a like current through the Strait of Beb-el-Mandeb Other sait or brackish lakes probably owe their saltness to the supplies from the land. Water being the most general of all solvents, the rains gather up the chioride of sodium from the soils and the disintergrating rocks, and where the streams fall into lakes whose only outlet is evaporation, the land itself must be a constant source of saline supply, and their salt waters must become more and more salt, until their capacity as a sol-

vent has been reached. The Utan basin must once have been filled to the brim with ocean water. The outlet has been evaporation. The take, receding to its present level, has left many evidences of its former extent.

Knight Templars, Attention. We have just received a most beautiful selection of K. T. and 32d degree jewels. and as this is to be a special and particu-lar department in our line we respectfully request your kind inspection. Edholm & Akin, Diamond Merchants, 15th and

THE HEALTH CIVING BATH.

How and Where to Enjoy the Luxury Given to Rich and Poor Alike.

THE EFFECTIVE "COLD PACK."

Bathers With Vivid Imaginations-The Origin of the Bath-The Plunge Shower-Interesting Instructions,

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: When the surface of the body is exposed to the action of a fluid or gas with which it is not ordinarily in contact, or when unusual conditions are present, a bath is said to be taken. Hence water, vapor and hot or cold air baths are among those in ordinary use, while oit, milk, wine, and fluids variously medicated have been employed for bathing. The effects produced by baths are brought about by modifying the temperature of the skin and, through that, of the blood and entire body, and various effects upon the nervous system, many of them, doubtless, through the modifications of temperature just referred to, but also by stimulation or soothing effects exerted upon the nerve endings in the skin, whence the censory effects are transmitted to the great ner-yous centers in the spinal cord and

The skin serves two extremely impor-tant purposes: It protects the internal parts against external injury, and by means of the perspiration thrown out by the innumerable sweat glands, it acts as the great regulator of the temperature of the entire system. Under ordinary conditions about thirty ounces of fluid are evaporated from the surface, and this consists almost exclusively of water. Under the influence of certain drugs, or of dry heat applied to the surface, this amount may be greatly exceeded-even rising to two, three or more pounds within a few hours. When the kidneys are not in good working order the skin may take their place; to some degree, in removing poisonous waste products from the body. In health there is little ma-terial of this kind thrown out by the sink

about half an ounce as a daily average. The skin is provided with glands which furnish an oily substance which keeps the the external surface pliable and not liable fissures. This, when mixed with perspiration and particles of dust and the small amount of organic matters before mentioned, soon decomposes and becomes more or less irritating, as well as odorous. The surface is composed of hard, dry scales (epithelibm), which are continually being shed and replaced by new ones; these mix with the other matters referred to, and contribute to un-cleanliness of person and to make these substances irritating to the integument and, as a natural consequence, a most potent factor in exciting disease in this protective covering. Animal and veget-able parasites find in an unwashed skin the situations best suited to their growth and development.

WATER BATHS.

The use of baths of hot or warm water was at first probably, for the sake of personal cleanliness. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, who gave great attention to physical culture, these baths were brought to great perfection. They also understood the tonic effects of the cold bath, and the beneficial results to be had from the hot bath in some diseases. The savage, ancient or modern, regards not cleanliness, and man must make some progress toward civilization before he appreciates the benefits of the bath from any point of view. If the sav-age ever employs a bath of an kindy it is with an idea of producing some effect upon an evil spirit to be dislodged from the body of the bather. Hence the more horribly disgusting and offensive the substance dissolved in the "medicine" bath, the better for the success of the primitive practitioner. Some of the wise law-givers among the Oriental nations have con-ceived such a high opinion of the efficacy of the bath that they have enjoined upon the people the daily practice of bathing, and fixed it firmly by making it a religious ceremony. This is an important part of the cult of Islam and has probably had considerable to do with the success of that religion. If the follower of the Prophet cannot obtain water for his daily ablutions, he must expose his skin to the action of the sand of the desert, or at least to the dry wind which blows over these wastes.

In the use of water for bathing purposes, the temperature of the bath is of the very greatest importance. The caequaled by any substance known. The effects of withdrawing heat from the body are most marked. When the heat is rapidly reduced far below that of health—98.4 degrees Farenheit.—the effects are comparable only with those of mechanical violence. When the heat developed in the body is not permitted to escape, or when it is increased to any great extent, the results are fully as dis-

For practical purposes, then, the bath in water-without any attention to what it may contain in solution-is to be regarded from the standpoint of temperature. If the water is at a temperature anywhere below 60 degrees F., it is to be considered as "cold;" from 60 to 75 de-grees it is "cool;" from 75 to 85 degrees it is "temperate;" from 85 to 92 degrees it is "tepid;" from 92 to 98 degrees it is "warm," and if it be over 98 degrees, it is a "hot bath." Sometimes the "graduated bath" is recommended; this means a bath at 90 to 100 degrees into which the bather enters, and the temperature of which is gradually lowered, by the addition of cold water, to the extent of 25 or 30 degrees in the course of half an

There are a number of varieties of

bath at each temperature. Thus, if the entire body is submerged, it is a full bath; if the feet only are immersed, it is a foot bath, etc. Sponging the entire surface is an easy and convenient means of securing most of the advantages of the full bath, while the translet the the full bath, while the trouble of the latter (expense also), is avoided. If cold water is used, the skin is stimulated and the nervous system receives all the tonic effects to be had from bathing. The shower-bath is still more stimulating to the nerves and skin. If it is cold, there may be considerable risk of doing in-jury. This is true of all forms of "cold" baths. No one with degenerated hearts or arteries should incur the dangers of the cold "full" or "shower bath." The first effect of the application of cold to the skin is to cause a sudden contraction of the small blood-vessels, thus driving the blood in upon the central organs. An additional strain is thus placed upon the vessels of the lungs, brain, in fact, of the whole interior department. If of the whole interior department. If their walls have been weakened by dis-ease, they may give way, apoplexy or rupture of an ancurism may follow the injudicious application of cold bathing. In infants and the aged, reaction does not readily follow the external applica-tion of cold. If the most vigorous indi-vidual plunges into water at 10 to 400 or tion of cold. If the most vigorous indi-ridual plunges into water at 60 to 40° or less, the first effect is to cause a shock to the entrager. lass, the first effect is to cause a shock tothe entire system, the blood leaves the
surface, which becomes cold and blue,
the skin shrinks, the breath is drawn
spasmodically and in many there is a
tendency toward "cramping" or spasm,
in the muscles. The temperature of the
entire body rapidly falls—sometimes
nearly 10°, as shown by the thermometer in the mouth. If the individual remains a few minutes in the bath especimains a few minutes in the bath, especially if he makes active muscular move-ments, as in swimming, the condition of shock passes off and the temperature

rises nearly to the point of ordinary health. If movements are not made, if the temperature is still further reduced bodily heat occurs, and with it a feeling

of great exhaustion.
It has been noticed, that in cases of shipwreck those whose bodies were kept submerged outlived those exposed to al-ternate wetting and drying. If the bath is left during the first stage of reaction, or before this occurs and active exercise or before this occurs and active exercise with friction of the surface so as to bring the blood and heat back to the surface, be practiced, then the cold bath is apt to do much good. If reaction, the glow of surface and active opening out of the blood vessels of the skin do not promptly occur, if chilly feeling with repeated shiverings are found to follow cold bathing, it is doing harm and should be abandoned. This form of bathing should never be resorted to when the body is exhausted and losing heat by should never be resorted to when the body is exhausted and losing heat by evaporation of the perspiration. It does no harm, rather is useful in preventing "catching cold," when taken in the shape of a cold plunge or shower, when the body is overcharged with heat from the Turkish or Russian bath, or in fevers. Of course, in such cases care must be taken not to reduce the temperature taken not to reduce the temperature much below that of health.

THE COLD BATH.

The best time for the cold bath, when taken habitually, is in the morning while the body is still warm from the bed. A momentary plunge, sponging of the surface, or shower, followed by brick frietions with the flesh brush or rough towel, acts as a line tonic upon those who react promptly from the chill. All others should content themselves with the "cool" both of the cool of the oath-60° to 75° F.

The effects of the cool bath are exactly the same as those just described, only not so severe. It forms a good introduction to the cold bath for those who find it de-sirable to undergo a process of hardening. The temperature should be very gradually reduced, and care should be taken to secure prompt and full reaction, otherwise even the cool bath may do damage.

Sea bathing should not be taken if the weather is below 60 degrees F. The salts dissolved in sea water amount to about one ounce to the quart, and add a stimu-lation to the nerves of the skin not to be btained from fresh-water bathing. dash of waves, the muscular exertion necessary to preserve the balance and to resist the movements of the water, add greatly to the stimulating or rather tonic effects of sea bathing. About three hours after meals is the best time to take a sea bath, and eating should not be in-dulged in until full reaction is secured

after the bath. Cool and cold baths are among the most valuable of the means at our com-mand in the treatment of fevers of all The high temperature adds enormously to the danger of these diseases. In pneumonia, typhoid, typhus, and the eruptive fevers the reduction of tempera-ture is one of the objects to be attained by treatment. Cold sponging of the entire surface can be applied to any case no matter how great the weakness, with out risk of adding to the exhaustion. If the cold bath is used, it is well to first give a little wine or diluted brandy or whisky before placing a weak patient in the bath. The temperature should be watched by means of the thermometer in the mouth, and when reduced to the natural degree (98.4 degrees), the patient should be removed and brisk rubbing of the surface should be kept up until warmth returns. It should be remembered that it is impossible to "catch cold" as long as fever is present. This is a bug-bear of great proportions that has often aroused strong opposition to the use of his most important of measures to com-

bat fever.
The "cold pack" is a very effective way of securing most of the benefits of the cold bath in fevers. The mode of applying it is as follows: A sheet is wrung out of cold water—the colder the better-and spread upon a smooth mat-tress. The patient, divested of all raiment, is placed upon this, the arms folded and the lower limbs close together. The sides of the sheet are then carefully vrapped about the limbs, so that oppos ing surfaces are separated. One or two comforts or a light feather bed should then cover all securely. The chill of the surface is soon followed by full reaction; the heat of the body is promptly carried away, and a feeling of comfort and lan-guor succeeds which is very soothing. Sleep may be secured in this way for the maniac, the patient delirious with fever, or the victim of insomnia, after tailure of the most powerful narcotics. If the object is simply to reduce the tempera-ture, the "pack" should be repeated as soon as reaction has fully developed— in about lifteen minutes. Four "wet-sheet packs" are about as effective as one 'full" cold bath.

In some cases the cold bath does not secure the required reduction of fever. The cold seems to drive the superheated blood away from the surface, and this without cooling anything more than a little of it nearest the surface. In these the "wet pack," or even the warm bath, nets very well, by bring the circulating fluid to the surface, where it can part with its heat by radiation. When cold applications fail to do good this practical point should be remembered. The "graduated bath" is especially suited to reducing the temperature when it does not run very high, especially if the patient is rather weak and does not appear able to sustain the shock of the cool or cold bath. If decided chilliness is induced, it should be discontinued and brisk frictions be used until reaction is fully established. If reaction should be brought about with difficulty, as may happen when robust persons have been plunged in cold water for un-usual periods in cold weather, for instance, warm applications should be made to the extremeties and to the "pit of the stomach," and brisk frictions made over the entire surface. The warm (not hot) bath is also of much service in

dangerous chilling of the body. Individuals who are too weak to endure the shock of the cool or cold bath may secure many of the tonic baths of either by using the "cold air bath." The air should be dry and pure; the clothing removed, and exercise be taken with dumb-bells or the Indian clubs, while sunlight, if it can be had at the same time, adds to the tonic pifluence. The tonic effects of cold are of great value, but care must always, be taken that the but care must always, be taken that the matter is not overdone, otherwise harm will result.

TEPID AND WARM BATHS.
The tepid bath is a delicious restorative after prolonged fatigue, such as a journey. It is soothing to the nervous system and cleansing to the skin. Homer tells us that the old Greeks treated their guests to the tepid bath and rubbing the skin with some bland oil after the bath was thought a pleasant sequel to the lat-

ter.

The warm bath is that most employed, with a viw to its medicinal action. The effects are soothing to the nervous system itself, relieving tem and also to the skin itself, relieving many disagreeable sensations connected with various skin diseases. The warm bath may be "medicated" in a variety of e ways. An acid bath may contain one and one-half ounces of strong nitric acid, with one ounce of strong muriatic acid to thirty gallons of water. This nitro muriatic acid bath is supposed to be useful in diseases of the liver, but this is doubtful; it is of benefit in some forms os eczema, urticaria ("nettle rash"), and of her skin affections marked by intolerable itching. Other cases are benefitted by the alkaline bath, containing four ounces of carbonate of soda, or carbonate of potash, to thirty gallons of warm water. Borax, two ounces, and one-half pound of starch, in each alkaline bath, are thought to make it still more sooth-ing to the system and softening to the

stimulating besides acting as a specific in the parasitic skin disease called the itch. It may be made by dissolving four ounces of sulphurated potash (liver of sulphur) in thirty gallons of water. The bathtub should be of wood and the stay in the bath should be thirty minutes. The natural sulphur waters are useless for this special form of bath, because none of them contains enough sulphur to make it effective as a destroyer of the

itch insect. The warm bath is sometimes modified by the addition of malt or bran which makes them rather more soothing, or by pine tree needles (leaves) or her, i like chamomile, mint, caiamus, cloves blossoms, etc., which make them more stim-ulating. In some conditions tan bark, four to six pounds to the bath, may be four to six pounds to the bath, may be used; the tannin set free in the water has an astringent effect, desirable in some skin diseases. Or ground mustard, three to six ounces to the bath of thirty gallons may be used to increase the stimulating effect. The mustard bath should be used with caution in cases of infantile diseases. Like convulsions ate or the diseases, like convulsions, etc., or the irritation of the skin may be carried too far, and the ultimate effects of the bath prove more harmful than the origina disease. Common salt is a good and safe addition to the bath, when it is thought well to increase its stimulating effects; one or two pounds may be added to the bath of thirty gallons, less for infants or

very feeble adults. BATHS IN GENERAL The so-called natural "sea-salt" has no properties which make it preferable to the common salt of the shops for bathing purposes. The bog, peat or mud bath is simply a warm bath to which swamp mud has been added. Such a mixture is probably a little more stimulating than the ordinary steam bath, and may produce some effect through the medium of the imagination not to be had from the bath of clear water. Some cases of paralysis (hysterical?) are reported as having been rapidly cured by the bog or peat bath. The warm sulphur bath has also some reputation in the treatment of paralysis, especially from lead poisoning or from the ill effects of mercury. Chronic rheumatism is occasionally helped by any of the forms of warm bath men

spiration and raise the heat of the body. When given the, head should be kept cool and the stay not be prolonged. Rapid cooling, by a plunge into cold water, or by the cold "shower," after the hot bath, is desirable. It prevents "catching cold," and prevents too much lepression. The hot air or Turkish bath is the best way of obtaining the advan-tages of the hot bath. The heat may be carried high-to 125 or 150 degrees, or even 200 Fahrenheit-without harm, so long as the air is dry and the head is kept cool. This is the best form of bath for the victims of Bright's disease, or any affection in which it is necessary to increase the skin's action. The heat must not be carried very high if the heart and arteries have become damaged, as is sure to be the case in the latest stages of chronic kidney diseases. The cold plunge should succeed the Turkish bath, when the body is prespiring freely because of active exercise just taken or from exposure to a high external temperature, a sudden chilling of the surface does no harm. The Roman youth used to plunge into the Tiber when bathed in perspiration following athlectic exercise and no harm followed the proceedure, but Alexander the Great nearly lost his life from a plunge into the

icy Cyanus after an exhausting march. The Russian or vapor bath produces nearly the same effects as that of hot air, but the temperature must not be above 1100 to 1300 F. Vapor contines the 110° to 130° F. Vapor conlines the heat; does not convey it away like hot, dry air. But the effects of increasing the action of the sweat-glands and raising the body heat are like those produced by the full hot water or hot air baths. The vapor bath, in which the body is enclosed in a box or cabinet, or covered by blankets, while the head is not subjected to the action of the vapor. not subjected to the action of the vapor makes a more comfortable and just as effective a "steam bath" as the most elaborate Russian bath house can furnish. Frictions, kneading of the mus-cles, etc., form useful adjuncts to all forms of the hot-air and vapor baths.

The body, or any part thereof, may be covered with warm or hot sand. nigher heat can be applied in this way than by hot water or steam. The hot sand bath is supposed to be generally useful in chronic joint diseases of rheu matic origin.

The electric bath was at one time ex pected to do wonders, but few have faith that it will accomplish more than can be had from the use of electricity and baths separately. There seem to be no special dvantages to be secured from a combination of the two.

A Remedy For Chills and Fever.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1885.
Four years ago I contracted a hard cold that settled on my lungs. I had a severe chill, followed by high fever, raging headache, pain on my left side over the lung, and every time a fit of coughing came on, which was every few minutes, it was terrible to bear the pain. I thought it meant an attack of pneumo nia, as I went through a two-months nia, as I went through a two-months siege of that disease, and it came on just the same way. As it was night I thought I would wait until morning before sending for a doctor. Fortunately, a half-box of Allcock's Porous Plasters was found in the possession of a friend who boarded with us. One of these was put on my throat, two on my chest, and one on my back over the left shoulder blade. I then had a hot foot-bath. After again getting into bed, it seemed but a few ninutes when all my symptoms were re-lieved; the skin became quite moist; I coughed only at intervals, and then with very little effort, and in about an hour I was in a sound sleep, from which I did not awake until morning. I resumed not awake units business in two days.
H. F. FLETCHER.

Cigars From Stumps.

Boston Herald: "'Snipe' hunting, sonny?" asked a reporter, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning of a boy who had stooped and picked up something out of the street in front of the Boston and Main railroad station. "No: I'se spicking 'butts,'" replied the

yeungster.
"Well, you call that 'snipe' hunting,
don't you?" said the Herald man.
"Some of the boys call 'em 'snipes,'

The boy was an Italian, about nine years of age, and while talking to the reporter, was industriously storing away cigar stumps, picked up from the gutter in a bag made of ticking; which hung on his left arm by a long tape. The bag would hold perhaps two quarts, and the lad, at that early hour, had it about onethird filled

What do you do with the stumps?" "I sells 'em."
"Sell them, to whom?"

"To a man who makes cigars of 'em. He gives me 25c for this bag full. Some-

He gives me 25c for this bag full. Sometimes when I gets nice long ones he gives me 5c more. He cuts 'em up and puts 'em inside good cigars," said the youngster, probably meaning that his employer used them for filling with first-class tobacco for wrappers.

"Do you fill that bag every morning?"

"Oh, yes! I fills it twice, and sometimes after holidays like the Fourth of July, I could fill it a half a dozen times, but then I take a bigger bag. I makes \$3 or \$1 a week in the summer time, and goes to school, too, when school keeps, but in the winter time you can't get many 'butts,' 'cept when there's no snow on the ground.

"The man has lots of boys working for him and he buys all we can bring him. He sells the cigars for 10c and 15c apiece."

The warm sulphur bath is decidedly apiece.

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing seasons, even more than adults, and they become cross, peevish, and uncontrollable. The blood should be cleansed and the system invigorated by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Last Spring my two children were vaccinated. Soon after, they broke all out with run-ning sores, so dreadful I thought I should lose them. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them completely; and they have been healthy ever since. I do feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children to me." Mrs. C. L. THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

Purify the Blood That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a dobilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be cutirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

Strengthen the System





FORM AND FIT should went one. Will not Cabook while being work. WORCESTER CORSET CO., 218 and 220 Market St., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

An Island on the Southern coast of Massachu setts. Good fishing and beach for bathing. Lo cated in the best Summer Climate in the world For full particlars address, EDWARD. B. MERRILL, Mutual Life Building, S. Nassau St., N. Y

DREXEL & MAUL

Successors to Jno. G. Jacobs, UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.

At the oldstand 1407 Farnam st. Orders bytelegraph solicited and promptly at-tended to. Telephone No. 225.



1312 Douglas Street.

OUR OWN COTTON FLANNELS

Handsomest and Most Satisfactory for

RETAIL TRADE!

Those who have USED THEM will BUY NO OTHER BRAND. TRY THEM! SOLE ACENTS FOR ALL MARKETS:

SAMUEL C. DAVIS & CO. SAINT LOUIS, MO.

H.W.JOHANDS DOUD PAINTS

These Paints are in every respect strictly first-class, being composed of the best and purest materials obtainable. They have a larger sale than any other paints made in this country or abroad, and, although they cost a trifle more per gallon, they will do more and better work for the same amount of money, owing to their wonderful covering properties, while their superior durability renders them the most economical paints in the world. Sample Sheets and Descriptive Price List free by mail.

H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO.,

H.W. Johns' Fire and Water-Proof Asbestos Roofing, Sheathing, Building Felt,
Asbestos Steam Packings, Boiler Coverings, Roof Paints, Fire-Proof Paints, etc. VULCABESTON, Moulded Piston-Rod Packing, Rings, Gaskets, Sheet Packing, etc. Established 1858. 175 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale by Chicago Lumber Co., Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The WEST FURNITURE COMPANY

We sell new and second band **FURNITURE, STOVES AND**

House Furnishing Goods On Weekly and Monthly Payments.

Nos. 108 and 110 N. 14th street, Bet. Dodge and Capitol Avenue. WEST FURNITURE COMPANY

HOLMAN ADJUSTABLE BABY CARRIAGE



The illustrations above are made from photographs. The adjustable parts do not change the appearance when used as a street carriage; they can be used or not at the pleasure of the purchaser. The HOLMAN CARRIAGES are warranted for two years. Every part is absolutely perfect. Over 1000 sold in Chicago since March lat. Sent to all parts of the United States and safe delivery guaranteed. Send for a catalogue containing latest styles, cheapest to finest. HOLMAN ADJUSTABLE CARRIAGE CO., 275 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illa.

DEWEY & STONE,

FURNITURE

A magnificant display of everything useful and ornamental in the furniture maker's art, at reasonable prices.