

HIGH TIMES IN ARIZONA.

People Rebel Against an Official Ring and Threaten Hanging.

CHICAGO, July 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A Tribune special from Tucson, Ariz., says: 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 suits to eject the holders of the property.

ROBBED BY A MAGDALENE.

Peter Tuttle is Relieved of \$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 lewd house charged with having stolen \$60 from Peter Tuttle who passed the night at the place.

Charles Francis Adams.

Charles Francis Adams is at the Millard hotel. The register simply records "C. F. Adams, Quincy, Ill.," and the casual observer would not doubt never dream that the adonis there recorded was a member of the historical family and president of the Union Pacific railway.

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 hell generally. Officer Bell was called and W. Lindley, S. A. Bang and H. Henney were arrested for disturbing the meeting.

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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 sulfur) in a quart 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 of their high temperature, which is sufficient to make it ineffective as a destroyer of the itch insect.

THE WARM BATH.

The warm bath is sometimes modified by the addition of malt or bran which makes them rather more soothing, or by plant tree needles (leaves), or herbs like chamomile, mint, camomil, clove, biosoms, etc., which make them more stimulating. In some conditions tan bark, four to six pounds to the bath, may be used. The tan bark 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, etc., or the irritation of the skin may be carried too far, and the ultimate effects of the bath would be harmful. 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 sea-salt, and may produce some effect through the action 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 mud bath is also of some advantage 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 mentioned.

Hot baths increase the amount of perspiration and raise the heat of the body.

When given the heat should be kept cool and the stay not be prolonged. Rapid cooling by a plunge into cold water, or by the "shower," after the hot bath, is desirable. It prevents "catching cold," and prevents too much depression. The hot air or Turkish bath is the best way of obtaining the advantages 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 heat is 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 perspiring 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 vapor used to plunge into the Tibur bath in perspiration following athletic exercise and no harm followed the procedure, 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 110° to 130° F. Vapor confines 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 bath. The vapor bath, in which the body is enclosed in a box or cabinet, or other contrivance, is not so much subjected to the action of the vapor, makes a more comfortable and just as effective "steam bath" as the most elaborate Russian bath-house can furnish. Friction, kneading of the muscles, 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. A higher heat may 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 rheumatic origin.

The electric bath was at one time expected 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 advantages 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, and led to 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. I went to a doctor. I thought it meant an attack of pneumonia, 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 try a good thing 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 chest, 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 minutes when all my symptoms were relieved; 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 business in two days. H. F. FLETCHER.

Cigars From Stamps.

Boston Herald: "Snipe" hunting, sonny" asked a reporter, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning of a boy who had stopped and picked up some things out of a street in front of the Boston and Main railroad station. "No; I see spicking 'butts,'" replied the youngster. "Well, you call that 'snipe' hunting, do you?" said the Herald man. "Some of the boys call 'em 'snipes,' but I calls 'em 'butts.'"

The boy was an Italian, about nine years of age, and was talking to the reporter, who 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 boy, in the early hour, had it about one-third filled.

"What do you do with the stumps?"

"I sells 'em." "Sells 'em to whom?" "To a man who makes cigars of 'em." 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 three times a day. The fourth of July, I could fill it a half a dozen times, but then I take a bigger bag. I makes \$3 or \$4 a week in the summer time, and goes to school, too, when school keeps, but in winter time I can't get out no '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."

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing seasons, even more than adults, and they are large, nervous, 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 running 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." Miss C. L. THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

Purify the Blood

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating 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 entirely 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." B. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.