

The Hood River Glacier.

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Hood River Glacier.

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OCCIDENTAL NEWS.

Western Federation of Miners Organized at Butte.

HE MURDERED HIS BENEFACTOR

Contract Let to Build a Railroad From Mojave to Independence, California.

The raisin growers of Fresno have finally decided to make their own sales. The takers of Los Angeles are on a strike. They want less hours and pay for overwork.

Four Russian warships have gone to the sealing islands to compel observance of treaty stipulations.

A new brick armory is to be built at San Diego, to be occupied by the national guard and naval reserve.

A move is being made by San Diego capitalists to secure a ten-year concession from the Mexican government to establish a lottery at Ensenyada, Lower California.

The Mexican government has made a proposition to the Lower California Development Company to carry the mails between Ensenyada and Mazatlan on bi-monthly trips.

The Tillamook Bay appropriation of \$15,000 will be expended this summer principally on dikes, the main object being to deepen the water on what is known as Dry Stocking bar.

The miners of Montana, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota and Colorado through delegates which met at Butte, Mont., have organized the "Western Federation of Miners."

Salmon packers on the Columbia are very despondent. The rough weather, frosts and driftwood rendering fishing impossible. The pack will be 40,000 shorter than that of last year.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamers will drop San Pedro from their ports of call under the new arrangement with the Southern Pacific, whereby they are to call at Santa Monica.

There is great excitement at San Luis Obispo among society people at the sudden disappearance of George Manderscheid, who for the past ten years has acted as agent at Port Harford for the Pacific Coast Railway Company and the Oregon Improvement Company. It is said his accounts are not correct.

A contract has been given by the Los Angeles, Owens Valley and Utah Railroad Company to construct a line of railroad from Mojave to Independence, a distance of 160 miles. The cost will be about \$2,100,000, and the work will be done within nine months.

Peter Stannup, the Puyallup chief, whose body was recently found in a stream on the reservation, is supposed to have been murdered. An examination has revealed the fact that his neck was dislocated, and that death was not due to drowning. He possessed had title to property worth \$1,000,000.

John Schmidt, a young laboring man of Penikese, Or., who has always borne an excellent reputation, some time ago bought some property, paying part cash and giving a note of \$700 for the balance. The other evening, his savings having reached this amount, he went to take up the note. When it was handed to him, still retaining possession of the money, he ran away as fast as his legs would carry him. He was followed home, and there gave up the money, which he had placed under his wife's pillow. He said he could not explain the impulse that compelled him to act as he did.

The Del Norte Record, published at Crescent City, Cal., recently reprinted the story of the famous Indian massacre of settlers on the Klamath river from its files of thirty-eight years ago. A subscriber to the Record living at Gold Beach, Or., read the blood-curdling story, but neglected to notice that it was an event that occurred almost forty years ago. Fancying that the massacre had but just taken place, and that there was danger of a general outbreak, he at once aroused the neighborhood. Notices were posted, a public meeting was called, and a company of volunteers organized to proceed at once to take the field against the bloodthirsty Indians. Communication with Crescent City was then had, and the volunteers immediately disbanded.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

It is the purpose of Secretary of the Interior Smith to place army officers in charge of every Indian agency, except those where the Indians are in an advanced state of civilization.

Secretary Herbert has announced that the policy of the Navy Department in the future will be to relieve officers who have held fleet commands over three years and give other officers an opportunity.

Prof. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, has sent a letter to the President denouncing the report submitted by Assistant Attorney-General Colby of the investigation of the charges against Harrington as willful and malicious fabrication of the testimony taken in the case. He requests the President to give him a hearing in his own defense.

General Olney has received a telegram from New York, stating that Judge Lansing of the Circuit Court of New York has decided that section 6 of the Overy exclusion act, though constitutional, is still ineffectual, because there is no provision as to how or by whom the order of deportation for Chinese should be executed. This is said to be a new question not raised or in any way involved in the previous appeal.

President Cleveland has approved the deeds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for their right and title to the "ceded" lands in Indian Territory, formerly occupied by the Chickasaw and Arapahoe Indians, but now constituting a portion of the Oklahoma Territory, for which \$1,300,000 was appropriated by the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1887.

The approval of President Cleveland makes the appropriation immediately available, and the money will be paid to the credited agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Chief Harris of the Cherokee nation has published a notice asking bids for the sale of 16,640,000 of bonds authorized to be issued under the act of Congress March 3, 1893.

Major Davis, chief of the war records office, has just returned from Gettysburg, where by direction of the Secretary of War he made an investigation of the effect upon the battle lines and points of interest by the construction of an electric railroad. Major Davis found that the damage to the battlefield had all been done, as the work of excavation and filling was practically completed. About four miles of the railroad are laid with rails, and the remainder of the route is ready for line grading. The greatest injury has been inflicted in one stretch of about two miles of route, which runs in front of "Bloody Angle" and "Death Valley," and skirts around "Top of Major Davis' reports will be accompanied by a chart and sketches, and will be continued to a statement of the actual condition of affairs on the battlefield. It can scarcely go farther, in view of the fact that the government has no property rights in the field.

Owing to the small amount of gold bullion deposited, about \$100,000 per month, and the heavy expense of carrying it at the United States mint at Carson City, Nev., Secretary Carlisle has directed a suspension of coinage operations at the mint from and after the 1st of June. Gold and silver bullion will, however, be received for parting and refining. Gold deposits will be paid for in coin or fine bars, as preferred by the depositor. Returns for silver deposits will be made in unparted bars or in fine bars, as desired. Purchases of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, will be continued as heretofore. The suspension of coinage operations at this mint will involve a reduction in force by thirty-five employees. Reductions in the force of the employees at the United States mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans will probably follow. With a suspension of coinage at Carson City the coinage of silver dollars will be discontinued for the present, as there is no demand for this class of money. Fractional uncurrent silver quarters and half dollars are now being received at New Orleans, San Francisco and Philadelphia mints and gold at the San Francisco and Philadelphia mints.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

Controller Eckels has appointed T. E. Jennings of Seattle, Wash., to be a national bank examiner.

The people with kodaks are charged \$2 a day for the privilege of using them on the World's Fair grounds.

These are troublesome days for John Boyd Thatcher of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Awards of the National Commission. Protests against the one judge system of awarding the prize medals and diplomas continue to be received by the Director-General. The American exhibitors in the manufactures building have added their protest to that of the foreign commissioners, as a preliminary step, it is understood, to withdrawing their displays for examination for awards. While the present number of those who have formally protested is small in comparison with the total number of 52,000 exhibitors, the sentiment in opposition to the non-competitive plan of the commission is growing. The American protest is at present confined to the manufactures building, where 130 woolen exhibitors, besides other large Eastern exhibitors, object to the single expert system, modeled somewhat after the Centennial idea. The State Commissioners will probably be the last to file protests on behalf of the exhibitors whom they represent. They want more than one man to pass judgment on the merits of their exhibits and have a graded system of awards. It is not likely that the National Commission, in the face of the Congressional act and the work of the Committee on Awards, will undertake to upset the plan adopted. There may be slight modifications made, and some of the objects may be brought into line after a fuller discussion of the merits of the American system.

EASTERN MELANGE.

Plant Lice Numerous on the Foliage in New York.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTED.

Governor Hogg of Texas Commutes the Sentence of a Colored Rape Fiend—Etc.

Cincinnati dedicated a new city hall last week.

The ice dealers of Boston have formed an ice trust.

Philadelphia has granted 2,181 licenses for the coming year.

Admiral Gierardi is to have charge of the Brooklyn navy yard.

There is a hay famine in Maine, owing to the long and cold winter.

The Manhattan Club building at New York has been sold for \$740,000.

A Chicago woman has got a divorce in Minnesota, with \$35,000 alimony.

A society has been formed at New York to defend Indians and homeseekers.

Crime robberies in the principal Omaha cemetery have excited the people of that town.

Pennsylvania has spent \$441,000 in the marking and preservation of Gettysburg battlefield.

A vigorous fight against the intrusion of cholera will be made by the New York health authorities.

The whisky trust is in a state of dissolution, several distillers having given notice of withdrawal.

The Legislature of the Wooden Nutmeg State refuses to allow electric railroads to carry freight.

Governor Hogg of Texas has commuted the sentence of a convicted negro rapist to life imprisonment.

The Fifty-third Congress contains twenty-seven Representatives and Senators born in foreign countries.

Tennesseeans have raised a fund of \$1,000 to cancel the mortgage on Kirby Smith's homestead at Sewanee.

The Legislature not having made an appropriation, Delaware will have no State militia during the ensuing year.

A decision handed down in the Kansas City Court of Appeals holds that slaying on Sunday is not a necessity.

Dr. Palmage announced to his congregation Sunday that the debt of the Tabernacle had been cleared, whereupon he was cheered.

Governor Tillman of South Carolina is testing the new liquor law in the Supreme Court of the State before putting it in operation.

The Commercial Club of St. Paul approves a trade mark of that city which shows a star contained within lines representing the geographical boundaries of Minnesota.

Valuable concessions for agricultural, mining and industrial colonies, granted by Mexico to Americans, have been forfeited by a failure to make the necessary cash deposit.

Two hundred feet of land on Michigan avenue, Chicago, sold the other day for \$50,000, or \$250 per front foot. Mr. Primley, who bought it, has made a fortune in chewing gum.

An underground river, strongly impregnated with iron, was found recently near Charlotte, N. C. It is reported that the stream, which is forty-five feet below the surface, is 700 feet wide and six feet deep.

It is apparent from reports received at Albany from the interior of New York State that plant lice are almost as abundant on the foliage as they were in 1888. The situation is especially disquieting to hop growers.

Hundreds of students of the Illinois State Normal University are depositors of small sums in Schurzman's Bank at Normal, Ill., which failed last week, and many of the students are now penniless, temporarily at least.

A number of workmen who were drilling an artesian well at Centerville, Ia., tapped a subterranean cavity at a depth of nearly 600 feet that was completely filled with live bats of the common gray species and of extraordinary size.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati has established two funds—a working fund, for the purpose of bringing merchants to the city, and a promotion fund, for the entertainment of them while there.

For the first ten months of the present fiscal year collections from internal revenue sources aggregated \$132,482,156, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of \$6,937,080. The receipts for April were \$271,005 less than in April, 1892.

Foreign naval commanders dread to grant shore leave to their sailors when they come to America. The four British ships have lost 180 men in New York. Deserters from most of the other ships of the foreign squadron are also reported.

Frederick Walter, a lens grinder, was found dead in his home in Philadelphia recently. His neighbors believed he was poor, and his demoted wife said they had no money; but the police discovered \$51,566 in cash, bonds and mortgages in a trunk in the old man's workshop.

Forest fires in Michigan are doing immense damage. Argo and Bryant have been nearly wiped out, and quantities of lumber destroyed and many mills burned. At Dollar Bay people buried their household effects, and were forced to light their way out through a suffocating heat and smoke.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

About 200,000,000 bushels of wheat are needed to supply the wants of consumers in this country.

The rice crop of the United States is reported to be 60 per cent greater than any previous one.

The value of tropical and semi-tropical fruits grown under the American flag is nearly \$20,000,000.

A cabinet-making genius has just devised an article of furniture which combines a bed and an organia.

Great Britain, supposed to be a free-trade country, collects \$100,000,000 of her revenues from taxes on imports.

The combined length of the world's telegraph lines is 881,000 miles, necessitating the use of 2,200,000 miles of wire.

During the complicated process of manufacturing stamps they are counted eleven times in order to guard against pilfering.

The profits from the manufacture and sale of chewing gum enabled a man to buy a \$500,000 property in Chicago the other day.

Japan is so crowded that land enough cannot be afforded for roads. One rich man who owns eight acres is looked on as a monopolist.

More than one-half of all the oil of peppermint, spearmint and tansy used in the world is said to be produced and distilled in Michigan.

The climate and grass of Montana are said to make the best of mutton, and the wool clip of the State now runs close to 12,000,000 pounds a year.

While the value of our manufactured products in 1890 was \$8,610,000,000, the total value of our agricultural products in that year was only about \$3,800,000,000.

This country exported 10,675,000 yards of cotton goods to Brazil during the eight months to March 1, an increase of over 50 per cent over the same period a year ago.

The Carnegies have closed a deal for 400,000 tons of Norrie (Mich.) ores, to be delivered this season. The price was \$23.85. The same ores sold for 24.50 last season.

Railway traveling is cheapest in Hungary. It is possible to go from Budapest to Kronstadt, a distance of 500 miles, for \$1.60, being at the rate of three miles for a cent.

Hon. Rosfield Proctor of Vermont, late Secretary of War, and a number of other wealthy gentlemen will erect at Knoxville, Tenn., the largest marble mills in the world.

A French medical journal says that there is one doctor in every 2,800 inhabitants of Germany, one to 2,600 in France, one to 1,000 in England and one to 600 in the United States.

William O. Garrison of Bridgeton, N. J., is making a fortune supplying the market with a fine quality of gravel for curbs and walks. He owns a piece of land in Salem county, from which the gravel is procured, and he ships it to Philadelphia by the boatload.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Miss Eleanor Calhoun, grandniece of John C. Calhoun, is making some stir as an actress in Paris.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is writing a new novel, a companion work to "David Greave" and "Robert Elsmere."

The late William B. Astor's personal estate in Great Britain has been returned with an official valuation of \$1,320,000.

Mr. Pulitzer dined twenty-five of his staff the day of his return from Europe. Only one around the table had been with him when he took the World ten years before.

The movement to raise a fund with which to purchase a residence in Washington for Mr. Sattoli has progressed so far that the Monsignore is looking around for a suitable site.

Pepe liked to write in bed, and would pass days there in quiet composition. Whenever an idea occurred to him, no matter at what time of day or night, he always wrote it down at once.

Dr. P. H. Reiche of Waverly, Md., has a bronze medal which was struck by Congress to commemorate the valorous charge of Colonel John Edgar Howard January 17, 1781, at the battle of Cowpens.

Dr. Conan Doyle, the novelist, began life as an eye specialist, but his great success as a story-teller has induced his abandonment of the former profession. Dr. Doyle was born in Edinburgh in 1859.

"Gallagher," whom Richard Harding Davis has made famous in his story, is said to have been working in a mill, and between jobs the other day visited the Philadelphia Press office in search of better employment. He was ignorant that he had been made a hero of fiction.

General Wade Hampton, Commissioner of Railroads, is now on an official inspection tour of the subsidized Pacific railroads. He will travel in a car placed at his disposal, so that he can stop off at will. General Hampton is not in the best of health, but has partially recovered from the grip, of which he has been a victim for a year or more.

Mrs. Fenwick Miller, the only woman ever nominated as a fellow of the English Society of Journalists and a leader writer on the Illustrated London News, was for several days the guest of Mrs. Frank Leslie in New York. Mrs. Miller graduated in 1873 with honors from the Women's Medical College of London, but drifted into journalism during her tenure of office as a member of the London School Board.

The Maharajah of Bhowmuggur is the lion of the hour in London. He is an Oriental potentate, who has traveled from India to England to attend the opening of the Imperial Institute and to fulfill a long-cherished desire of paying personal homage to the Queen and Empress. He is an enlightened young man of 35, who is considered one of the most benevolent of the native rulers of India, having spent \$5,000,000 in charities.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Gold and Silver in the Vaults of the Bank of France.

A JAPANESE VOLCANO ACTIVE.

Baron Rothschild Gives a Valuable Chateau for a Hospital for Consumptives—Etc.

The striking dockers at Hull, England, continue to ill-treat non-unionists.

The Australian fallures are not likely to have widespread effect in England.

Influenza in a virulent form has appeared in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Surveys are being made for three new railroads in the Transvaal, South Africa.

Among the causes of the Italian Cabinet crisis was the misuse of the Cassa deposit by the Ministers.

The Czar proposes to colonize Siberia by the peasants who were impoverished by the famine and cholera.

In Persia when a railway train kills a man the natives pull up the track for miles and boycott the trains.

The volcano Bandaisan in Japan has become active, and widespread disaster has been caused by its eruptions.

Louis Kossuth has advised his partisans in Hungary to support the Week-erie Cabinet and its liberal policy.

There are now but four provinces in China—Shansi, Szechu, Kansu and Hunan—that are without the electric wire.

At the beginning of this year there were \$340,000,000 in gold and \$251,400,000 in silver in the vaults of the Bank of France.

There are five bills before the French Chamber whose object is to check or prevent the immigration of foreigners into the country.

The Brazilian vessel of war Almirante Barrosa has been totally wrecked near Ras Chara, a port of the coast of Middle Egypt, in the Gulf of Suez.

Seventeen Berlin bankers have signed an appeal for the election fund with which to promote the choice of Liberal candidates supporting the government.

Carlisle is going to spend \$7,000,000 to improve her docks and harbor, build new railway connections and generally bid for the American passenger traffic.

In 1880 the imperial postoffice of Russia handled 180,818,000 letters, 23,032,000 postcards, 12,579,000 registered packages and 31,742,000 samples of merchandise.

Tail feathers plucked from the ferret, a rare and beautiful Indian bird, form the plume worn on State occasions by the Prince of Wales. It is said to be worth 5,000.

M. de Giers, Russia's G. O. M., though mentally vigorous, cannot support the weight of his body, and has to be wheeled about in a chair. His weakness is all in his lower limbs.

Kaiser Wilhelm has been issuing orders with regard to the clothing to be worn by officers, in which he says: "I hereby forbid every extravagance in the matter of dress."

Ben Jones has been a passenger conductor on the Great Western railway of England for fifty years, has traveled in that time 3,494,452 miles, and has never met with an accident.

The English Home Secretary has ordered a series of inquiries with the view of protecting the interests of people engaged in unhealthy occupations, such as are carried on in chemical works, potteries and quarries.

A new scheme is being tried in Australia with good results for the extermination of rabbits. Cartridges generating poisonous gas are put in the burrows, the holes closed, and the rabbits are killed by the poison in the smoke.

The route from England to India is strewn with treasure, owing to the many shipping disasters. An industrious statistician reckons that fully \$800,000,000 worth of gold and jewels lie at the bottom of the sea on that frequented way.

Some 7,000 members of the British volunteer forces have served continuously and efficiently for periods of from twenty to thirty-three years, and it is proposed to bestow a medal or badge on them for long service and good conduct.

Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, who has just made a gift of his fine chateau and grounds, valued at over \$2,000,000, at Reichenau in the Styrian Alps for a consumptives' hospital, is the senior member of the Vienna branch of the Rothschild family.

The White Star line has given an order to London shipbuilders for the construction of a steamer 800 feet long, which will beat anything afloat. The Gothic, 8,000 tons, another new vessel for the same line, will be launched at London about the end of June.

The Globe, a brig of 329 tons' register, was recently in the Liverpool docks unloading a cargo. She was built in 1836, and has been in constant service for fifty-seven years, but a survey showed her to be seaworthy and apparently good for many more voyages.

The Pope's will has been made for many years. The document is in Latin, and begins with an humble confession of human weakness and appeals to the merits of our Lord and all the saints. In it Leo XIII distinctly disclaims all personal inclination in the matter of the choice of his successor.

Giolitti has agreed to reconstruct the Italian Cabinet, with Gigliardo as Minister of Finance; Canonico as Justice; Grimaldi, Treasury; Brin, Foreign Affairs; Pelloux, War; Recchia, Marine; Lava, Commerce; Martini, Public Instruction; Genala, Public Works; Finerriehario Aprile, Posts and Telegraphs.

THE THEFT OF LOVE.

Once, long ago,
"Twas years and years unnumbered,
Love weary grew
And slumbered.

When, with mischievous rife,
A nymph espied him,
Stole his bow and arrow,
Lying loose beside him.

Love slept on; then, sobbing,
Told of his awaking.
Having lost his bow,
His little heart was breaking.

Love grew sad and silent,
Nothing did but brood,
And all this while no lover
Was by lover wooed.

When the world grew loveless,
Having lost love's giver,
Then the nymph contritely
Gave back to Love his quiver.

The rone, since wiser grown,
Mindful of his dower,
Now always hides his bow,
Remembering that sad hour.

—Detroit Free Press.

Oatmeal and the Scots.

It is a mistake to imagine that the hawry Scots are the pure product of oatmeal; bravely Scots, the Scots or Caledonians of Ossian, existed long before oatmeal was made, and not very small or tame Scots were they either. Were one to live the life of a Scotch highlander, roam over heather clad and mist moistened hills until he had the appetite and faculty for sleep of a cannibal, then he might eat his raw oatmeal, and in a few generations he might turn into a hawry Scot and compete as the Caledonian or the queen's games, but the poor invalid who needs peppin and cascara sagrada had better leave oatmeal alone. It is not oatmeal alone that makes the giants of the Scotch Grays or the giants that march beneath the nodding plumes of the famous Black Watch; the oatmeal is a mere circumstance or coincidence.

It is claimed that the British few conquered the India's millions because the former are beef eaters and the latter feed on rice and religiously abstain from flesh. If the principle holds good the bull should be devoid of that expression, denotive of the fiercest, unflinching, and persistent courage—a quality, which coupled with its name, has given to the breed of dogs its special designation and which also conveys the idea of the aggressive push of the Anglo-Saxon race.—Sanitary Era.

The Children's Room.

The room set aside for the children is usually such a desirable place that it is no wonder the little folks persist in straying from their own particular domain, going upon little excursions to the drawing room, the library or the kitchen, any one of which is far pleasanter than the quarters up stairs that have been assigned to them.

Mothers argue: "Anything is good enough for the children when they are young—they are so destructive, you know. After awhile I will fix up their quarters, but so long as they are small it doesn't matter much what they have so long as they are comfortable."

Would that mother be comfortable in a room where the lookout gives one only a glimpse of back streets and brick walls? Would she think it comfortable to catch her toes daily in a holey carpet of a hue so dingy it is enough to drive even a baby into a fit of artistic despair? Would she be comfortable with no pictures on the walls, which are covered only by a soiled wall paper, the pattern of which is unpleasantly suggestive of all sorts of crawling things? To be warm and have enough to eat is not all the comfort required even by a baby, though many mothers appear to think so, judging from the quarters of their little ones.—St. Louis Republic.

She Changed Her Mind.

It was early evening, and the Erie day express from New York, having stopped at Hornellsville for supper for its passengers, was once more en route—a long, heavy train, laboriously climbing up to the little village of Hornellsville up to the little village of Almond, four miles west. The ascent was about half made, when suddenly the slow puff, puff, of the engine ceased, the train came to a halt, and almost simultaneously began to slip backward.

Everybody was alert in an instant. Thoughts of disaster were in the minds of all; men jumped to the platform and women thrust their heads out of the windows or stood in the aisles with anxious questioning of eyes and tongue. One woman, pale with apprehension, grasped a brakeman's coat as he was hurrying back. "What is it?" she cried, and her voice was tremulous with alarm. "What is the trouble?"

"Oh, nothing," said the brakeman, "only a trunk dropped out of the baggage car, and we've got to go back for it."

"Humph!" commented the inquirer, settling back in her seat with rather a disgusted expression. Then, as the speed of the train increased, she took fresh fear. "I hope a slugman has gone back," she said nervously; "the company had better pay for a trunk than a wreck," and she put her head out of the window to reconnoiter. At the moment train slowed again and a couple of men swung a trunk up from the side of the track. "Good gracious!" exclaimed the woman, drawing in her head, "I guess they'd better go back; that's my trunk."—Her Point of View in New York Times.

Value of Mud Baths.

Mud baths are rarely administered in this country, whereas in certain parts of Europe they are often resorted to, and are generally believed to be of decided therapeutic value. At Carlsbad a peat is used, which is rich in iron elements and vegetable products, and it is mixed with hot Sprudel water.

This peat bath raises the temperature of the body, quickens the heart's action and sends the blood rushing to the head. It is held to be especially efficacious in promoting the absorption of abdominal growths.

More than likely much too high an estimate has been put upon the value of these baths, and it is doubtful if their remedial effect is much greater than hot water baths. At any rate, there would be danger in them for many people, for, besides stimulating, as would a hot poultice, they greatly depress the bathers unless they are very strong and rugged.—Boston Herald.