

## ODDS AND ENDS.

Dr. Willing says: A simple remedy for a cold in the head is the juice of a ripe lemon. This is squeezed into the hand and sniffed well up the nose. Two or three applications may be necessary.

Mathematical calculations show that an iron ship weighs 27 per cent less than a wooden one, and will carry 115 tons of cargo for every 100 tons carried by a wooden ship of the same dimensions, and both loaded to the same draught of water.

A New York doctor attributes the violent thirst which afflicts the majority of riders to the habit of breathing through the mouth while riding. The vigorous exercise causes all beginners and many old riders to breathe through the mouth, with the result that the lips and throat become dry and parched. The remedy, of course, is to keep the mouth shut.

Children should be furnished with employment, which is sometimes difficult to provide. What we call a natural love of mischief is nothing more than activity. Children are restless for employment. They must have something to do; and if they are not so furnished, they will do mischief. Do not blame them; it is in their nature, and should be encouraged rather than checked. In furnishing little employments you can form the habits and cultivate the tastes. What is begun should be finished. Care should be taken with whatever is done, and neatness should be encouraged.

A sudden and wearing attack of coughing often needs immediate attention, especially in consumption and those chronically ill. In an emergency, that ever useful remedy, hot water, will often prove very effective. It is much better than the ordinary cough mixtures, which disorder the digestion and spoil the appetite. Water almost boiling should be sipped when the paroxysms come on. A cough resulting from irritation is relieved by hot water through the promotion of secretion, which moistens the irritated surfaces. Hot water also promotes expectoration, and so relieves the dry cough.

Dr. Pohlfelt explains why it is so dangerous to use alcohol in very cold weather. A moderate use of alcohol causes a deposit of fat. Alcohol is not turned into fuel in the muscle and nerve cells, but serves as a pure fuel in the organism and replaces the combustion of fat. Alcohol is, therefore, dangerous in the extreme cold, because it assists the throwing off of heat in a great degree. The effect is as if a stove in a room should be heated red-hot and then all the doors and windows thrown open. Heat produced by muscular work in the body is best obtained from carbohydrates in the food, but, besides this, the indispensable production of heat is best obtained by fats. This explains the instinctive choice of the food of men. In the tropics they eat little fat and much fruit, while the polar dweller requires immense quantities of fat to keep up the bodily combustion.

The Engineering News, New York says: "Around the world in thirty-three days is the possible pace set by Prince Hilkoff, the Russian Imperial Minister of

Ways and Communication, now officially studying American railway methods. To make the circuit in this time modern fast ships and railway trains are alone considered; but with these available on the routes specified he gives the time as follows: New York to Bremen, 7 days; Bremen to St. Petersburg by rail, 1½ days; St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, by rail at 30 miles per hour, 10 days; Vladivostock to San Francisco, via Hakodate straits, 10 days; San Francisco to New York, 4½ days. The present shortest time for circuiting the globe is given as follows: New York to Southampton, 6 days; Southampton to Brindisi, via Paris, 3½ days; Brindisi to Yokohama, via Suez, 42 days; Yokohama to San Francisco, 10 days, and San Francisco to New York, 4½ days, or 66 days in all."

The processes for preserving wood are numerous. One of them very generally used, consists in immersing the timber in a bath of corrosive sublimate. Another process consists in first filling the pores with a solution of chloride of calcium under pressure, and next forcing in a solution of sulphate of iron, by which an insoluble sulphate of lime is formed in the body of the wood, which is thus rendered nearly as hard as stone. Wood prepared in this way is now very largely used for railroad ties. Another way is to thoroughly impregnate the timber with oil of tar containing creosote and a crude solution of acetate of iron. The process consists of putting the wood in a cylindrical vessel connected with a powerful air pump. The air is withdrawn and the liquid subjected to pressure, so that as much of it as possible is forced into the pores of the wood. Yet another process consists in impregnating the wood with a solution of chloride of zinc.

An Arizona hunter, named John McCarty, has brought into Prescott, a mummy that is believed to antedate the Indians, and is of a decidedly different type. He found it while hunting a lion, which he had treed and brought down, in the Verde canyon. In a cliff dwelling he had found a sealed chamber, 7x9 feet. Tearing it open he met a ghastly sight. It was his mummy skeleton on a soap weed mat, with the body upright and head erect, the long arms hanging straight down from the shoulders. In life he was about five feet seven inches high. In one hand was grasped a stone axe, in the other a bundle of barbed, flint-headed arrows. As the air rushed into the vault, the rawhide shafts of the arrow-heads and the rawhide handle of the ax crumbled to ashes, as did the mat and the mantle which covered the mummy. The fine, brown hair, about two feet in length, fell from the head. In the cave were found several earthenware bowls, a tortoise shell and about \$1 800 worth of best grade turquoise in the rough, just as it was taken from the ledge. The pieces ranged in size from the dimensions of a walnut to those of a hen's egg.

## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Governor Wells has issued the following proclamation with reference to Thanksgiving day:

The people of Utah, ever appreciative of the continued rich blessings of nature vouchsafed in our glorious climate, in the fertility of our soil and the treasures of

our hills, in an abundant yield as a return for our labors in the field, on the ranges, in the mines and manufactories, and profoundly grateful for the enlargement of our civil rights in being admitted to the Union as a sovereign State, acknowledge with reverence the all-wise Providence that has been over us; and that we may give proper expression to the gratitude of our hearts in such manner as shall be most fitting,

Therefore, I, Heber M. Wells, Governor of the State of Utah, in pursuance of law and in conformity with the proclamation of the President of the United States designating Thursday, November 26th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, do hereby request the people of this State upon that day to forego their customary labors and pursuits and assemble in their several places of worship and at their fireside altars, to praise the Giver of all good, and to further honor the day by remembering the poor and the unfortunate by acts of charity and good-fellowship.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twentieth, and the first year of the State of Utah.

[SEAL.] HEDER M. WELLS.

By the Governor:  
JAMES T. HAMMOND,  
Secretary of State.

## GRAND JURY REPORT.

The State grand jury came into Judge Hiles's court Tuesday and made a final report and were discharged from further service. The report was in full as follows:

To the Honorable Ogden Hiles, Judge Criminal Court, Salt Lake County:

Sir—The grand jury for the Third judicial district of the State of Utah have the honor to submit the following report:

The grand jury convened on September 29, 1896, for the purpose of investigating the causes of the failure of the late Bank of Salt Lake, and the criminality, if any, of the officers of said bank in the management of its affairs; also any other cases which might properly be brought before this body.

We examined carefully and diligently into the affairs of the bank, and examined a large number of witnesses, and from the information derived therefrom found and returned into this court ninety-two indictments against the officers of said bank.

We also found three indictments in various other cases presented to us and returned same into this court and ignored one case which was presented.

We visited the county jail, the city hall and the county infirmary, these being the only institutions under our jurisdiction.

We beg to report that we found the county jail in excellent condition; clean, well ventilated, heated and lighted; the culinary department well conducted; the attendants courteous and kind.

The city jail we found in a deplorable condition; the building old and entirely too small for the needs of the city; the ventilation, light and sanitary arrangements bad; the cells crowded; the culinary department well conducted and the food ample in quantity and