

# LEGISLATURE of NEBRASKA

A Synopsis of Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth General Session.

**SENATE**—Balloting for the United States senator formed the interesting phase of the session of the senate on the 17th. The hour fixed for the ballot was 11:30. Lieutenant Governor McGilton announced that the first canvass of the senatorial vote would be taken and Assistant Secretary Greevy called the roll. Thirty-two senators voted for Elmer J. Burkett. Senator Hart was absent. The committee on revenue reported favorably on the bill of Senator Good to classify property under the revenue law. It was placed on general file. Senate file 5, by Senator Epperson of Clay, was placed on general file. This bill provides for complete records in suits involving land titles. In other classes of litigation if a complete record is ordered it must be paid for by the litigants. The matter of rules and committees was taken up. The committee on mining and the committee on emigration were abolished and the committee on game created. The judiciary committee has eight members.

**HOUSE**—The first three bills to pass the house were unanimously approved by that body on roll call on the 17th. These were house roll 53, by Wilson, appropriating \$50,000 for the payment of legislative salaries, house roll 54, by Wilson, appropriating \$20,000 for the payment of legislative incidental expenses, and house roll 55 by Wilson appropriating \$18,000 from the Lincoln asylum fund to the Lincoln asylum fund. The house having fixed the hour of 11 o'clock for voting on United States senator, and that hour having arrived, proceeded to vote. There were no nominating speeches. The vote resulted, Elmer J. Burkett 86; Richard L. Metcalf 9, Alfred Sorenson 1 and J. A. Douglas of Rock county, a member of the legislature, 1. The speaker thereupon declared Mr. Burkett the choice of the house, James of Douglas moved that each employe of the house be allowed pay for six days weekly, the pages to receive \$1.50 per day, the elective officers \$4 and the appointive help \$3. This precipitated an "economy" fight. McClay of Lancaster moved that the resolution be referred to the speaker. The resolution was tabled. Bills were introduced: To create a state registrar of vital statistics and to provide for the appointment of local registrars for compensation of local registrars of 25 cents for each certificate to be paid out of the county funds, for the registration of births and deaths and for the payment out of the funds appropriated for the state board of health of the expenses incurred in keeping vital statistics. To allow 2,000 or more members of any fraternal insurance organization, organized under the laws of another state, to withdraw from such organization and form a new society of their own and issue new certificates without re-examination of members. To make void liquor licenses in case where license has been contracted for exclusive purchase of liquors from one or more persons and requiring that, except in cities of the metropolitan class, where the entire matter is left to the fire and police board, wholesale and retail business may not be transacted under one license; emergency clause. To provide for the payment of road taxes in cash in all counties not under township organization, and to divide the proceeds equally between the county road fund and the district road fund.

**SENATE**—For the first time, on the 18th, the senate, in committee of the whole, discussed bills on general file. There were only two bills to be considered, and both were ordered engrossed, for a third reading. They were S. F. 2, by Good of Nemaha, providing that the state board should have power to equalize property by lowering or raising valuations upon the different classes, and S. F. 5, providing for a simplification of the preparation of evidence for an appeal to the supreme court. After the reading of bills on second and first readings the senate adjourned to the house to become a part of the joint session that elected Elmer J. Burkett United States senator. A number of bills were introduced, among them being: Appointing a state board of control for the soldiers' homes and all charitable institutions, appointments to be made by the governor and the board to consist of three members, each of whom shall receive \$2,500 a year and serve six years. The board shall make all appointments for heads of institutions. To consolidate the Girls' Industrial school at Kearney, transferring the inmates of the former to Kearney and renting or leasing the state buildings at Geneva. Allowing county treasurers to do away with a needless record book and making valid all entries made in the wrong book.

**HOUSE**—The house was in session for less than two hours on the 19th, and then adjourned for the day. House roll No. 6, by Kyd of Gage, to change the method provided for the drawing of jurors in Gage county, was recommended back for indefinite postponement by the standing committee and the report was adopted. Most of the morning was spent in committee of the whole, with Perry of Furnas in the chair, in considering house roll No. 13, by Voter of Cedar. This is to give landlords a lien for rent upon all crops grown upon the leased premises and to provide for enforcement thereof under the same procedure as governs in regard to chattel mortgages. The bill was recommended for passage. Voter explained at some length the provisions of the bill and declared it was a necessary measure for the protection of landlords against dishonest renters. He deplored the fact that similar measures had always been defeated in previous sessions. The clerk read to the house a letter received from Congressman Hinshaw of the Fourth district, as follows: "I am in receipt of a resolution adopted by the house of representatives expressing approval of the views of President Roosevelt on dealing with corporations, as outlined in his last message to congress, and requesting that the Nebraska delegation shall sustain the president and vote to increase the power and authority of the interstate commerce commission, as

conditions may require. I desire to say that I am fully in accord with the views of the president on the question; have had frequent interviews with him upon this subject and shall endeavor to do my duty toward legislation to give additional powers to the interstate commerce commission." Bills introduced included: To require all buildings, except private residences, above three stories in height, to be equipped with fire escapes; present limit is four stories; also requires fire escapes on theaters; emergency clause. To protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies and to prohibit the giving or receiving of rebates on the transportation of property.

**SENATE**—Senator Thomas of Douglas county introduced his voting machine bill on the 20th, and the Douglas delegation, it is understood, will urge its passage. The bill among other things provides for a "voting machine commission," to be composed of the governor, the secretary of state and the state auditor, who shall have charge of the matter. These have the right to employ or appoint three deputies to have supervision of the machine. Several committees reported favorably on bills. The senate adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock until Monday. The following bills were introduced: An act relating to negotiable instruments, being an act to establish a law uniform with the laws of other states. An act to apportion the state into judicial districts and for the election of officers thereof. To appropriate the sum of \$3,000 for constructing additional fish ponds and making general improvements at the state fish hatcheries at South Bend. Providing for the stocking of private ponds with fish or spawn under direction of the game warden. An act to provide for the publication of the proceedings of the regular and special meetings of the directors of irrigation districts. An act to prohibit the keeping or selling of intoxicating liquors as a beverage within four miles of United States fort, army post or soldiers' home.

**HOUSE**—On the 20th the house held another short morning session, adjourning at noon. H. R. 15, by Kyd of Gage, a bridge bill, was made a special order for Tuesday, when the house goes into committee of the whole. The idea of this measure as explained by Kyd is to make all contractors bid to plans drawn by the county commissioners for the construction of iron bridges. Bills were introduced: An act to equalize the distribution among counties of the one-fourth of the school fund, ignoring the provision of distribution on a population basis. An act to compel railroads to put hinged gates over private railroad crossings. Providing that mill sites shall revert to original owners when mills are not operated for ten years or rebuilt within two years after destruction. An act to allow any constable in the county to serve papers issued from a justice of the peace court in cases involving peace warrants. Providing for the election of six justices of the peace and six constables in Omaha, the constables to be elected every four years. Authorizing any constable in the county to act where the constable of the court or precinct is disabled.

The house adopted a report of the printing committee awarding the contract for 1,000 copies of the governor's annual message to the State Journal company, which was the lowest bidder. The price was \$1.25 a page. The message will contain about thirty-five pages.

**New Judicial Apportionment.** The judicial apportionment bill introduced in the senate on the 20th by Brees of Sheridan, provides for fifteen districts and that the present incumbents shall not be disturbed. The bill divides the state as follows. Where there is no number to indicate the district shall have one judge: First, Richardson, Nemaha, Johnson, Pawnee, Gage and Jefferson; two judges. Second, Otoe and Cass. Third, Lancaster; three judges. Fourth, Douglas, Sarpy, Washington and Butte; seven judges. Fifth, Saunders, Seward, Butler, York, Hamilton and Polk; two judges. Sixth, Dodge, Colfax, Platte, Merrick and Nance; two judges. Seventh, Saline, Fillmore, Thayer, Nuckolls and Clay. Eighth, Cuming, Stanton, Dixon, Dakota, Cedar and Thurston. Ninth, Wayne, Madison, Antelope, Pierce, Knox, Holt, Boyd, Rock, Brown, Keya Paha; two judges. Tenth, Adams, Webster, Kearney, Franklin, Harlan and Phelps. Eleventh, Boone, Hall, Wheeler, Greeley, Garfield, Loup, Valley, Howard, Blaine, Thomas, Hooker, Grant; two judges. Twelfth, Buffalo, Dawson, Custer, Sherman. Thirteenth, Lincoln, Logan, Keith, Cheyenne, Deuel, Scott's Bluff, Kimball, Banner, McPherson, Arthur, Perkins. Fourteenth, Gosper, Furnas, Frontier, Red Willow, Hayes, Hitchcock, Chase, Dundy. Fifteenth, Cherry, Sheridan, Dawes, Sioux, Box Butte.

**Bank of England Trade.** Obsequious Clerk—"Of course, madam, I can't sell you a tall like the one you have on at the same price." Woman's Home Companion.

It is estimated that a fog in London entails an expenditure of \$115,000 for a single day's extra lighting.

Speaker Cannon is now wielding a gavel made from a piece of dogwood which grew on the farm where he was born near Guilford, N. C. John C. Fox of that place presented it to Mr. Cannon. "Uncle Joe" was delighted to get the relic and assured Mr. Fox that he would take the best care of it. "But you know," he added, "the life of a gavel in the house of representatives is a short, merry and difficult one. It has a rough road to travel and is subject to a great many hard knocks. It doesn't lead the simple life by a considerable light."

Lord Howard De Walden of England has made himself pre-eminent in the art of fencing. He is one of the best swordsmen in Britain, and is almost as much at home with the ancient swords of the ages of romance as with modern weapons. Through this idea of practicing with old fashioned arms Lord Howard was led on to collect them, and he has already added several exquisite specimens to his old armor. One of these is an inland sword once the property of Louis XVI of France.

Early in October there was held in St. Louis, at the Hall of Congresses, in connection with the World's Fair, the American International Congress of Tuberculosis, which consisted of representatives gathered from all parts of the American continent, to discuss the best means of preventing and curing this dreadful disease. Special attention was given to the subject of prevention. The congress was in session three days. Many important questions were discussed and committees were appointed for the purpose of carrying forward an active campaign against this most terrible of all the foes of human life. The committee of publicity was charged with the duty of organizing a proper educational campaign in connection with Chautauquas, conventions, associations and fraternities of various sorts, for the purpose of placing in the hands of the public information relating to the best means of preventing and combating this scourge. Those who are especially interested in this phase of the question should address for further information the American Congress on Tuberculosis, Committee on Publicity, 28 Thirty-Third Place, Chicago, Ill.

**Movement to Suppress Tuberculosis.** Science has demonstrated beyond question that pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption of the lungs is both a preventable and a curable disease. This disease is produced by germs which find their way into the body through abrasions of the skin, through the mucous membrane of the mouth or the intestines and through the lungs. The germs of the disease are found in the sputum of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The germs are also found in the flesh and milk of animals suffering from the disease. The germs are found nearly everywhere. These germs cannot live in the tissues of a thoroughly healthy person, as the cells of the body are capable of destroying the germs, but when the body is weakened by indigestion, by the habits of breathing foul or bad air, by anything which impairs the health, the tissues lose their power to destroy germs so that when they enter the body they find lodgment, grow and develop and tuberculosis of the lungs, bowels or of some other part is the result.

Statistics show that at least 150,000 persons die of this disease in this country annually. Four or five times that number of persons are sick all the time with this disease. Tuberculosis kills more than any other malady. Experience has shown that the disease is not incurable, as has been generally supposed, but is a very curable malady if taken in time, and if the right treatment is applied. Not less than one hundred thousand lives could be saved every year by the application of proper means for preventing and curing this terrible disease.

**Danger in Alcohol in Cold Weather.** When the skin is warm it is red or pink in color. The cold air of winter causes the skin to become whiter in color. This is due to the contraction of the blood vessels of the skin. The amount of blood passing through the skin is decreased, and the amount of heat thrown off into the cold air is likewise decreased. If a glass of wine or brandy is taken the skin becomes red. The sensation of warmth produced is delusive. The victim imagines himself warmer. Indeed, the skin is warmer, but at the same time a great increase is observed in the heat thrown off from the skin. The result is an enormous loss of heat to the inside of the body.

Dr. Parkes, the eminent English sanitarian, says: "All observers condemn the use of spirits, and even of wine or beer, as a preventive against cold." The names of Dr. King, Dr. Kane, Capt. Kennedy and Dr. Hayes may also be cited as holding to this opinion. In the last expedition in search of Sir John Franklin the whole crew were teetotalers.

Prof. Miller states that the Russian military authorities "interdict its use absolutely in the army when troops are about to move under extreme cold, part of the duty of the corporals being to smell carefully the breath of each man on the morning parade, and to turn back from the march those who have indulged in spirits, it having been found that such men are peculiarly subject to be frostbitten and otherwise injured."

Dr. Carpenter is authority for the statement that the Hudson Bay company has, for many years, entirely excluded spirits from the fur countries of the north, over which they have exclusive control, "to the great improvement," as Sir John Richardson observed, "of the health and morals of the Indian servants and of the Indian tribes."

**Health By Training.** Health-getting, for the chronic invalid, is simply a matter of training, of health culture under favorable conditions, which include the discarding of all disease-producing habits, such as the use of tobacco, tea, coffee and all irritating, indigestible and disease-producing foods.

The free use of flesh foods is no doubt a cause of liver and kidney disease, as well as of stomach disorders. The uric acid of flesh food is also a cause of rheumatism and gout, as well as of nervousness and calcules.

For substantial and permanent re-

## ORGANIZE TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

Committee of International Congress Plans Thorough Educational Campaign.

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covery, the best method is training. Weak muscles must be trained to act with energy. Weak nerves must be toned up and steadied. The weak stomach must be trained to normal activity and the whole body must be brought in harmony with the forces which make for health.

**Buttermilk for Consumptives.** Buttermilk is an excellent food for tubercular patients. It may be taken in the quantity of one to three quarts a day, according to the amount of other food taken. The patient may take two meals, three meals, or four meals a day, according to the quantity of food taken at each meal, and the kind of food. A safe rule is never to allow a consumptive to go hungry. He should eat whenever he has appetite, so that the full digestive power of the stomach may be utilized in furnishing the body with constructive material.

**Wanted—An Appetite.** Don't be without one. Why go to the dining room under protest. Don't try to buy appetite at a dollar a bottle. Earn it. One should enjoy eating and he will, if he has a natural appetite, such as comes to one who works for it.

The outdoor life creates appetite, and a cold morning bath awakens the brain, lungs, heart, liver, stomach and the appetite. An ice bag over the stomach for half an hour before meals is a good natural appetizer for a bed-ridden invalid.

Another method is a hot application over the abdomen for five minutes, followed by an ice rub over the same parts for one or two minutes. This not only produces an appetite but stimulates the flow of the digestive juices and thus furnishes the ability to digest.

**Diet for Tuberculars.** The tubercular patient needs proteins, or tissue-building foods, but only just the amount which can be assimilated and utilized by the body. Any excess must be treated like poisons, and hence must be a burden to both liver and kidneys, and a waste of vital energy.

Proteids must be taken, not only in moderate quantity, but in the purest form possible. The vegetable kingdom presents proteids in combination with fats in great abundance, and in nuts, which can be made easily digestible by thorough chewing or by proper preparation.

The yolks of eggs afford also a combination of fats and proteids which is admirably suited to the tubercular patient. Milk, especially rich milk, is another food adapted to this class of patients when it does not produce "biliousness" through indigestion. Many tubercular patients have dilatation of the stomach. Such cases must avoid milk. Nearly all can take nuts if the right kind is selected and great care is taken with the mastication. Pecans, hickory nuts, almonds and filberts, pinons, or pine nuts are the best varieties. Half a pound of nuts may be taken daily by the consumptive, not only without harm, but with great benefit, if combined with other foods. A diet consisting of nuts, well-toasted bread and fruits is a perfect dietary for the tubercular patient. The yolks of a dozen eggs may be used in place of nuts.

**WHOLESOME RECIPES.**

**Lentil and Nut Loaf.**—To one pint of rather dry lentil pulp add one cup of grated Brazil nuts and sufficient stale breadcrumbs to make a stiff mixture. Season with salt and sage if desired. Press into a bread tin and bake in a slow oven one hour or longer.

**Fruit Soup.**—Into one cup of warm water put one rounding tablespoonful of sage and cook in a double boiler one-half hour. Then add two or three whole cooked prunes, one-fourth cup stewed raisins, two tablespoonfuls stewed cranberries, one teaspoonful lemon juice and sugar to suit the taste. Allow it to heat until the fruit is hot, and serve. Vermicelli or pearl barley may be substituted for sage, and dried cherries, with strawberry and lemon juice, used in place of the fruits mentioned.

**Snowballs with Prunes.**—Steam rice one hour or until tender, then form into balls, with one large or two small prunes in the center. Serve with a hot sauce made by warming for a few minutes one-half cup of melrose, to which the juice of one lemon has been added and a little prune juice to make it of a consistency to pour easily.

**Bananas and Nut Salad.**—Peel three bananas and slice thin; add one-half cupful broken (not chipped) walnut meats. Pour over this two-thirds cup of the dressing and mix well. Serve on platters garnished with lettuce leaves.

**Peas Croquettes.**—Boil until thoroughly done two cupfuls of Scotch peas. Rub through a colander and add two well-beaten eggs, a little minced parsley, a small grated onion, salt to taste and dry bread crumbs enough to make quite stiff. Form into croquettes, roll in beaten eggs and bread crumbs and bake in oven about ten minutes. A cup of chopped walnuts will improve the croquettes.

**Savory Lentils.**—Cook two cupfuls of lentils until well done. Rub through a colander and add salt and sage to taste. To serve, heap in the center of the dish and pour tomato sauce around it.

## A GREAT SUFFERER

LAY HELPLESS AND SPEECHLESS FOR HOURS AT A TIME.

Sinking Spells, Headaches, Rheumatism, All Caused by Poor Blood—Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

When Mrs. Williams was asked for some details of the fearful illness from which she had so long suffered, she spoke as follows:

"Ever since I had nervous prostration, about thirteen years ago, I have had periodical spells of complete exhaustion. Any excitement or unusual activity would throw me into a state of lifelessness. At the beginning my strength would come back in a moderate time, but the period of weakness kept lengthening until at last I would lie helpless as many as three hours at a stretch."

"You were under medical treatment, of course?"

"Yes, when I became so bad that I had to give up my housework, in May of 1903, I was being treated for kidney trouble, and later the doctor thought my difficulties came from change of life. I was not only weak, but I had dizzy feelings, palpitation of the heart, misery after eating, hot flashes, nervous headaches, rheumatic pains in the back and hips. The doctor did me so little good that I gave up his treatment, and really feared that my case was incurable."

"What saved you from your state of hopelessness?"

"In July of 1903 I had a very bad spell, and my husband came in one day with a little book which told of remarkable cures effected by a remedy for the blood and the nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He bought a box for me, and that was the beginning of my return to health. My appetite grew keen, my food no longer distressed me, my nerves were quieted, and my strength began to revive."

"How long did you take this remedy?"

"For two months only. At the end of that time I had regained my health and cheerfulness, and my friends say that I am looking better than I have done for the past fifteen years."

Mrs. Lizzie Williams is now living at No. 416 Cedar street, Quincy, Illinois. The pills which she praises so highly, cure all diseases that come from impoverished blood. If your system is all run down, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the very best remedy to take. Any druggist can supply them.

The famous diamond, "Star of South Africa," belonged originally to a witch doctor. A farmer named Nieuwekerk traded a wagon and several oxen for it, and sold it for \$55,000.

## 15 YEARS OF TORTURE.

Itching and Painful Sores Covered Head and Body—Cured in Week By Cuticura.

"For fifteen years my scalp and forehead was one mass of scabs, and my body was covered with sores. Words cannot express how I suffered from the itching and pain. I had given up hope when a friend told me to get Cuticura. After bathing with Cuticura Soap and applying Cuticura Ointment for three days, my head was as clear as ever, and to my surprise and joy, one cake of soap and one box of ointment made a complete cure in one week. (signed) H. E. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

The great thing which counts in this world is not talent, but faithfulness.—John Clifford.

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or ringing in your ears, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; this case of deafness is caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars to any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

J. C. HENLEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The pure in heart are slow to credit calumnies, but they sometimes like to hear about them.

**Why it is the Best**

is because made by an entirely different process. Defiance Starch is unlike any other, better and one-third more for 10 cents.

A liberal education is considered the best dowry, but \$10,000 a year is still rather liked.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. EMBLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Say little, look wise and all your neighbors will flock to you for advice.

**Defiance Starch** should be in every household; none so good, besides 4 ounces more for 10 cents than any other brand of cold water starch.

**\$25.00 Cream Separator**

FOR \$25.00 we will sell the celebrated **DEFIANCE CREAM SEPARATOR**. One separator will separate 20 pounds per hour. Its possible capacity per hour for 25 pounds of cream is \$25.00. Guaranteed retail everywhere at \$35.00.

**OUR OFFER.** We will also give you a 5-cent coupon with the separator. If you do not want it, we will give you a 5-cent coupon for the separator. If you do not want it, we will give you a 5-cent coupon for the separator. If you do not want it, we will give you a 5-cent coupon for the separator.

**SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.**