NATURE'S GREAT DISINFECTANT.

Let the Sunlight Reach Every Corner of the House and Destroy the Germs.

Nature's great disinfectant is sunlight. It is a most interesting fact that this wonderful light, which promotes the growth of useful plants and sustains animal life, at the same time destroys by its very brightness all sorts of germs which are brought in contact with it. It is this fact alone which renders the earth inhabitable. Germs develop with such marvelous rapidity that they would quickly overwhelm us by their very numbers if not constantly destroyed by the sun. A little computation will readily show this. Some germs are capable of such rapid multiplication that they may double every fifteen minutes under favorable conditions of temperature and food supply. Estimate the number of germs which might be produced in a single day of twenty-four hours, or ninety-six doublings. The number would be more than thirty-two thousand billion billions, or sufficient to cover eighty thousand square miles a foot deep, or fill a space of more than fifteen cubic miles. The increase of a minute organism occupying a cubic space of not more than one twenty-thousandth of an inch to such prodigious magnitude is beyond comprehension, and practically cannot occur; for while the germ may grow at this immense rapidity for a short time, the poisons which it produces become destructive to itself. The material upon which it feeds is also exhausted, so that its growth ceases.

Doubtless all have noticed the fact that mold grows during the night and in dark, damp cellars. Bright sunlight quickly destroys germs, mold, and other parasitic organisms. Diffused daylight does not act nearly so rapidly, but accomplishes in the course of a few hours what bright sunlight is capable of doing in a few minutes. It is clearly evident, then, that in order that our houses should be kept free from germs, they, like our bodies, should be made full of life. The shutters should be opened, the curtains raised, and the light admitted to every room in the house, closets included, so that the disinfecting power of light may be exercised in every nook and corner of the dwelling.

Occupation and Tuberculosis.

The influence of occupation as a cause of consumption is shown by Dr. J. M. French in the Medical Examiner.

At least four classes of employments ments have a tendency to favor the development of tuberculosis. They are:

1. Sedentary employments in ill-ventilated apartments, involving confinement in impure air, and other unwholesome conditions. This class of occupations is typified by the so-called swet-shops for the manufacture of various articles of clothing.

2. Employments which necessitates the inhalation of irritating dust and noxious vapors. Such are those of stone-cutters, bleachers, matchmakers, file-cutters, grinders, engravers, etc.

3. Employments which involve the overuse or abuse of certain muscles. These are athletes, prize fighters, gymnasts, wrestlers, professional bicycle riders, ball players, etc., a large proportion of whom die eventually of phthisis.

4. Employments which involve undue familiarity with intoxicants. These are those connected with manufacture and sale of wine, beer and the various classes of alcoholics. Tatham's tables show that, taking the average mortality from consumption at one hundred, that of publicans is one hundred and forty, of brewers one hundred and forty-eight and of bartenders two hundred and fifty-seven.

Overcoming Hereditary Tuberculosis.

Much is being said nowadays respecting the out-of-door treatment of tuberculosis, a disease which, while rarely directly transmissible by heredity, is one the predisposition to which is in the highest degree hereditary. It has been clearly shown by numerous experiments in various parts of the United States that out-of-door life with regular hygienic habits, irrespective of altitude or special climatic advantages, is capable of so aiding the natural powers of the body as to effect a cure of this formidable malady without the use of drugs of any sort.

Tuberculosis is a disease of civilization. It scarcely exists among savages who live in the primitive state, but quickly appears among such people when the habits of civilization are adopted, especially the indoor life. The South American monkey and the North American Indian alike fall victims to this disease when shut away from the sunlight and active exercise out of doors.

The time is not far distant when every large city will find it necessary to provide conveniences for the application of this simple curative measure, not only for the purpose of rescuing the victims of pulmonary tuberculosis from the certain fate which awaits them, but as an essential measure for protecting the public health.

Health Observations Abroad.

One of the most pitiful sights in England is to see young women acting as barmaids in the public drinking places, and to see women elbowing their way to the bar and then stand there, shoulder to shoulder with a crowd of coarse, half-drunken men, and with them partake freely of intoxicating liquor. Unfortunately, this painful sight is not at all rare, and it is quite common to see drunken women reeling about in the streets. What a sad commentary on our modern civilization.

In Copenhagen it is the custom to dress young schoolgirls so that their arms are almost or entirely bare, even in weather when Americans appreciate their overcoats. This practice necessarily chills the blood, and tends to produce congestion of the internal organs, and undoubtedly lays the foundation for colds, pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is making sad havoc among the urban population of Norway. It is pitiful to note how this plague is decimating this once hardy race. Sedentary life, indoor confinement and defective ventilation are undoubtedly the most prolific causes, for fifty per cent of the tubercular cases make a satisfactory recovery when they are sent to some outdoor sanitarium; and what will cure a consumptive would certainly have prevented the onset of the disease.

The liquor curse is undermining the physical stamina of the Swedish race. Liquor drinking among the working classes is almost universal. One-third of their population die before the age of twenty-one, and one-fourth of those who live, are rejected from military service on account of physical disqualifications.

An American Puzzle.

Dr. Lorenz, of bloodless surgery fame, cannot understand how Americans enjoy fair health on a diet that would depopulate any other country.

"The pies, puddings, sauces and innumerable other dishes, most of which are unhealthful in the extreme, partaken of by young and old alike in America, have caused me to wonder," says Dr. Lorenz, "that the people are not physical and constitutional wrecks."

The secret is to be found in the simple, hardy lives of the forefathers of the present generation. Their vigorous health has bestowed upon the grandchildren wonderful constitutional vigor. But the change from the simple to the luxurious is working havoc. The rising generation have squandered the constitutional capital bequeathed to them and are rapidly becoming physical bankrupts. A halt must be called and the simple habits resumed or the prophecy of Dr. Lorenz will surely be realized.

BREAKFAST BREADS.

Corn Puffs.—Beat together two and one-half cupfuls of unskimmed milk and the yolks of two eggs, until thoroughly blended. Add two cupfuls of best granulated corn meal. Beat the batter thoroughly; stir in lightly the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth; turn into heated irons, and bake.

Corn Dodgers.—Scald one cupful of best granulated corn meal, into which a tablespoon of sugar has been sifted, with one cup of boiling milk. Beat until smooth, and drop on a griddle, in cakes about one inch in thickness, and bake slowly for an hour. Turn when brown. If preferred, the baking may be finished in the oven after the first turning.

Hominy Gems.—Beat one egg until very light, add to it one tablespoonful of thick sweet cream, a little salt, if desired, and two cupfuls of cooked hominy (fine). Thin the mixture with one cupful or less of boiling water until it will form easily, beat well, and bake in heated irons.

Sally Lunn Gems.—Beat together the yolk of one egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and one cupful of thin, ice-cold, sweet cream. Add slowly, beating at the same time, one cup and two tablespoonfuls of sifted Graham flour. Beat vigorously, until full of air bubbles, add the white of the egg beaten stiffly, and bake in heated irons.

Cream Corn Cakes.—Into one cup of thin cream stir one and one-half cups of granular corn meal, or enough to make a stiff batter; add one-third of a teaspoonful of salt; beat well, drop into heated irons, and bake.

Cream Graham Rolls.—To one-half cup of cold cream add one-half cup of soft ice water. Make into a dough with three cups of Graham flour, sprinkling in slowly with the hands, beating at the same time, so as to incorporate as much air as possible until the dough is too stiff to be stirred; then knead thoroughly, form into rolls and bake.

Hoecake.—Scald one pint of white corn meal, with which, if desired, a tablespoonful of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of salt have been mixed, with boiling milk, or water enough to make a batter sufficiently thick not to spread. Drop on a hot griddle, in large or small cakes as preferred about one-half inch in thickness. Cook slowly, and when well browned on the underside, turn over. The cake may be cooked slowly until well done throughout, or, as the portion underneath becomes well browned, the first brown crust may be peeled off with a knife, and the cake again turned. As rapidly as a crust becomes formed and browned, one may be removed, and the cake turned, until the whole is browned. The thin wafer-like crusts are excellent served with hot milk or cream.

NEW LAWS OF NEBRASKA

Complete List of Bills Passed by the Recent Session of the Legislature.

(Continued From Last Week.)

House roll No. 175, by Howe of Nemaha, to make it obligatory upon county boards, instead of optional to furnish aid to county agricultural societies. Approved April 1.

House roll No. 223, by Perry of Furnas, to provide for the conveyance of the interest of an insane husband or wife in the lands of his or her spouse, by means of a guardian, to be appointed by the district court upon application and proper showing. Approved April 1.

House roll No. 314, by the finance, ways and means committee, to allow the state printing board, in emergency, to purchase supplies to cost not exceeding $100, on the requisition of the officer requiring them, of the best and lowest bidder, in addition to the supplies procured under the annual contract. Emergency clause. Approved April 1.

House roll No. 359, by Barto of Valley, to provide that no person can be compelled to pay for a newspaper, magazine or other publication mailed him if he has not subscribed, or after his subscription has expired, notwithstanding he may have received the same. Approved April 1.

House roll No. 364, by Voter of Cedar, authorizing county courts to empower executors, administrators and guardians to mortgage real estate when there is no money to redeem existing mortgages due or about to become due. Approved April 1.

House roll No. 277, by the insurance committee, providing for the admission of foreign insurance associations or companies to transact the business of accident or sickness or accident and sickness insurance and to pay not to exceed $200 funeral benefits in case of death from natural causes.

House roll No. 345, by Lee of Douglas, to make the county treasurer of Douglas county ex-officio city treasurer of Omaha and also ex-officio city treasurer of the Omaha school district. It requires him to give bond to the city and school district in amounts to be fixed by the city council and the school board. He is to received such additional salary as the mayor and city council shall authorize. The city shall pay, in addition, for the necessary additional clerks. He shall hold office for four years from January, 1906, and shall not be eligible for re-election.

House roll No. 321, by the committee on revenue and taxation, to require that holders of state warrants registering the same shall be required to pay a fee of 50 cents on $50 or less and 50 cents for each additional $50, but that no charge shall be made for registering warrants purchased for the permanent school fund. This is to induce holders of state warrants to sell the same to the permanent school fund instead of holding them as an investment.

House roll No. 422, by McClay of Lancaster, to amend the law providing for the election of trustees of Wyuka cemetery at Lincoln in conformity with the biennial election law.

House roll No. 71, by Scilley of Dodge, to give cities of from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants authority to grant lighting franchises, and also to furnish power to residents, citizens and corporations doing business in the city.

House roll No. 242, by Currie of Dawes, to authorize county treasurers to take out letters of administration upon the estate of a deceased personal tax debtor for the collection of such taxes.

House roll No. 256, by Casebeer of Gage, to establish, at the Home for the Friendless at Lincoln, a hospital for crippled, ruptured and deformed children and those suffering from diseases from which they are likely to become deformed. The hospital is to be governed and managed by the board of regents of the state university. Applications for admission are to be passed on first by the county physician in the county whence they originate, and then by the board. An appropriation of $10,000 is made to carry the act into effect.

House roll No. 265, by Hill of Hitchcock, to grant over all lands belonging to the state the right of way for ditches, tunnels, telephone and transmission lines necessary to construct and operate any irrigation works constructed by authority of the United States.

House roll No. 267, by Hill of Hitchcock, provides that these fees must be paid into the state treasury by parties desiring the services of the secretary of the state board of irrigation: Filing applications for water permits, $2; copies of maps or plats, 40 cents per hour for time consumed in making same; recording water right instrument, $1 for first 100 words and 15 cents for each additional folio; issuing certificates of appropriation, $1; certified copies of documents, $1.15 per folio.

House roll No. 207, by Hill of Hitchcock, to provide an official seal for the office of the state board of irrigation.

House roll No. 216, by Kyd of Gage, provides that taxes levied for township purposes shall not exceed 10 mills for roads, 2 mills for bridges and 2 mills for all other purposes, instead of 2 mills for roads, 2 mills for bridges and 3 mills for all other purposes, as at present.

House roll No. 263, by Bolen of Butler, to allow mutual fire insurance companies to issue policies on grain and hay in the stack.

House roll No. 206, by Roberts of Dodge, to increase the salary of county commissioners in counties of from 20,000 to 40,000 inhabitants from $500 a year to $650 a year.

House roll No. 49, by Ernst of Johnson, for the erection and maintenance of a binding twine plant at the state penitentiary. Appropriates $50,000 for the plant and machinery and $150,000 for an operating fund. The plant is operated under the direction of the board of public lands and buildings. The labor of a sufficient number of convicts is to be applied to operate the plant. To defray the expenses incurred the state shall issue $200,000 of ten-year coupon bonds, optional in two years, to bear not to exceed 3 per cent interest, and to be sold to the permanent school fund. The profits of the plant are to be applied to the redemption of the bonds in such manner as the legislature may direct.

House roll No. 332, by Perry of Furnas, to provide that when creditors of persons dying intestate fail for two years to apply for letters of administration or to cause such estate to be administered upon their rights so to do and their claims against the state shall be barred and an order of descent may be made by the county judge on application of any heir or interested person.

House roll No. 327, by Richardson of Madison, to provide for the compensation of clerks of the district court, in addition to their fees, as follows: In counties of from 5,000 to 12,000, $200; from 12,000 to 20,000, $400; from 20,000 to 40,000, $600; 40,000 and over, $1,000, to be paid quarterly out of the general fund of the county and be subject to the same limitation as other fees.

House roll No. 304, by Bartoo of Valley, to empower Ruth Oberg to maintain an action in the district court of Douglas county against school district No. 23 for personal injuries claimed to have been sustained through the default and negligence of the officers, agents and servants of that district.

House roll No. 343, by Anderson of Hamilton, to strike from the book and records of the state auditor and treasurer all charges against Hamilton county and persons and property therein on account of unpaid taxes for the year 1891 and all years prior thereto, the county records up to that time having been totally destroyed by fire.

House roll No. 141, by Windham of Cass, to give district courts instead of boards of county commissioners original jurisdiction in actions brought for the removal of county officers for cause.

House roll No. 121, by McClay of Lancaster, to prohibit the wearing or use of the badge, insignia, jewel or badge of recognition of any society, lodge, guild or association, fraternal or otherwise, by any unauthorized person, under penalty of $50 fine or thirty days in jail, or both.

House roll No. 198, by Wilson of Pawnee, to provide that bona fide owners of contracts for lease of educational lands, which were in full force and effect prior to May 20, 1879, so that said owners may perfect their title according to the terms and provisions of the laws of the state which were in force and effect prior to that time, under and by virtue of the laws of the state under which law then in force they obtained said contracts for lease aforesaid.

House roll No. 269, by McAllister of Deuel, to provide that any water user's association which is organized in conformity with the requirements of the laws of the United States and which under its articles of incorporation is authorized to furnish water only to its stockholders shall be exempt from the payment of any incorporation tax, and from the payment of the annual franchise tax, but shall be required to pay as preliminary to the incorporation, only a fee of $20 for the filing and recording of its articles of incorporation and the issuance of the certificate of incorporation.

House roll No. 352, by Scilley of Dodge, to amend the compulsory education law so as to provide that the required twelve weeks of attendance on school may be made at any time during the term instead of during the first twelve weeks thereof.

House roll No. 196, by Meradith of York, to permit the owners of land to drain same by the construction of tiled ditches, as well as open ditches leading into natural water courses.

House roll No. 72, by Casebeer of Gage, makes it unlawful to manufacture, sell, give away or willingly allow to be taken away cigarettes or the material for their manufacture. Violation of the act is made a misdemeanor, punishable on conviction by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $100. Officers, directors and managers of firms and corporations violating the law are made liable.

House roll No. 51, by Warner of Lancaster, amendatory to the new revenue law. Makes the following changes: In counties of over 30,000 population the county assessor shall make up the assessment books; the deputy assessor shall forward from time to time schedules of personal property assessments, from which the county assessor shall make up the books of assessment in his office; the county assessor shall revise real estate assessments annually for the correction of errors; the state board of equalization and assessment shall have power to increase or decrease the assessed valuation of any class of property in any county by per cent; the county board shall not make the levy until the state board of equalization and assessment has completed the work of equalization. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 201, by Dodge of Douglas, disclaiming and relinquishing all claims of ownership or title on the part of the state of Nebraska to any and all lands now being within the boundaries of the state of Iowa, which shall hereafter be or become within the boundaries of the state of Nebraska by virtue of the action of any commissioners appointed by the said states and the ratification thereof by said states and the sanction thereof by the congress of the United States or otherwise; provided, however, that said land has been for ten years or more last past in the possession or occupation of any person or persons claiming ownership of the title thereto, and those so in possession or occupation have for said period of ten years or longer paid taxes claimed by state or county authorities or officers to have been levied upon said land.

House roll No. 386, by Andersen of Douglas, making it unlawful for any person to give or receive, offer to give or agree to receive any sum of money or any other bribe present or reward, or any promise, contract, obligation or security for the payment of any money, present or reward or any other thing for the purpose of securing signatures or signing petitions designating materials to be used in the paving, repaving, macadamizing, curbing or guttering of streets or roads and to provide a punishment for the violation of this act of not exceeding $500 fine and three months' imprisonment. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 312, by Cropsey of Jefferson, to provide that no school district meeting shall be held illegal for want of the requisite fifteen days' notice.

House roll No. 122, by McClay of Lancaster, to provide for space in Wyuka cemetery for burial of decreased inmates of state institutions located in Lincoln.

House roll No. 281, by Robbins of Gage, to fix the salaries of sheriffs in the various counties of the state as follows: In counties of 6,000 population, $500; 6,000 to 12,000, $900; 12,000 to 16,000, $1,200; 16,000 to 20,000, $1,500; 20,000 to 25,000, $1,750; 25,000 to 35,000, $2,000; 35,000 to 50,000, $2,200; 50,000 to 100,000, $2,500; 100,000 and upwards, $3,000. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 266, by Hill of Hitchcock, to make it unlawful for county boards or other officers authorized to grant licenses to any person or persons to sell, barter or exchange or otherwise dispose of malt, spirituous or vinous liquors in less quantities that five gallons within five miles of any camp or assembly of men engaged in the construction or repair of any railroad, canal, reservoir, public work or other kindred enterprise where twenty-five or more men are employed.

House roll No. 270, by McAllister of Deuel, to provide for the sale of state lands which may be situated within the area to be irrigated from irrigation works constructed or to be constructed by the United States.

House roll No. 407, by Dorah of Garfield, to provide that in counties having not more than 2,500 inhabitants, according to the last official census, no election of a county attorney shall be had, but the county board is hereby authorized to appoint a county attorney who shall qualify and have the same authority and power as those elected.

House roll No. 320, by McMullen of Gage, provides that in counties of from 25,000 to 60,000 inhabitants the county treasurer shall be entitled to the following assistants: One deputy or chief clerk, whose salary shall be $1,400; one clerk, whose salary shall be $1,000, and one clerk, whose salary shall be $600 per annum. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 398, by Perry of Furnas, to authorize the state auditor to credit excessive payments of state taxes by counties to the state tax accounts of such counties, applying the amounts to the account or accounts of such counties for any year or years for which the county still owes the state, provided such overpayments shall not be applied upon the accounts of such county for any year later than one year prior to the current year's tax.

House roll No. 348, by Lee of Douglas, creating and making the county assessor of Douglas county the tax commissioner ex-officio of Omaha and requiring him to qualify as tax commissioner ex-officio of said city by taking an official bond for the faithful performance of his duties and providing for his compensation as fixed by the mayor and city council. To take effect July 1, 1906.

House roll No. 357, by Post of Knox, provides for the committment by an examining magistrate of a person charged with an offense where probable cause has been shown, but where the offense charged is bailable permits recognizance for appearance to be filed.

House roll No. 412, by McMullen of Gage, provides that in counties having from 30,000 to 60,000 inhabitants clerks of the district court shall be supplied by the board of county commissioners or supervisors with a deputy or first assistant for the use of such office, whose salary shall be $1,000 per annum, to be paid monthly out of the general fund of the county. The board of county commissioners or supervisors shall furnish such additional help for the use of such office as may be by them found necessary. The salaries of such additional help shall be fixed, allowed and paid monthly by the county board out of the general fund of the county. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 361, by McClay of Lancaster, provides that the law for the protection of the flag shall not apply to any law permitted by the statutes of the United States or by the United States army and navy regulations, nor shall it be construed to apply to a newspaper, periodical, book, pamphlet, circular, certificate, diploma, warrant or commission of appointment to office, ornamental picture, articles of jewelry or stationery for use in correspondence on any of which shall be printed, painted or placed said flag disconnected from any advertisement. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 215, by Dodge of Douglas, provides for the proportionate distribution of all funds heretofore paid into the treasury of any county for the maintenance of free High schools for non-resident pupils among the schools which have maintained such High schools. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 421, by Marks of Fillmore, to transfer from the board and clothing fund of the Girls' Industrial school at Geneva the sum of $800 into a fund for furniture and repairs. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 413, by Anderson of Hamilton, appropriates the sum of $3,000 for the purchase of a library for the use of the officers and crew of the battleship Nebraska.

House roll No. 146, by Hand of Cass, requiring the registration of motor vehicles and regulating their use or operation upon the highways or streets. Requires each owner of a motor vehicle to file his name, address and brief description of vehicle with the secreary of state, for which he shall pay a registration fee of $1, and receive an aluminum medal, with number, which must be kept conspicuously displayed on the vehicle. The same number must also be shown in figures three inches high. The speed limit is fixed at ten miles an hour in the populous portions of cties, towns and villages; fifteen miles an hour in the less populous portions and twenty miles in the country. Drivers of such vehicles are required to stop, at the side of the road, on signal from driver of restive horse, and to use reasonable care in passing. Motor vehicles must have good brakes and bell or horn and show lamps at night. Cities and towns are forbidden to exclude by ordinance vehicles whose owners have registered with the secretary of state, and received the aluminum medal provided for. Violations of the act are punishable by a fine of $25 for the first offense and from $25 to $50 or thirty days in jail for subsequent offenses.

House roll No. 341, by McClay of Lancaster, to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag of the United States for advertising purposes.

House roll No. 221, by Muxen of Douglas, requires laying in hospitals to obtain permit to do business from health officer of the city where located, to be conditioned on good moral character and fit sanitary condition of premises, which permit may be revoked for cause at any time. Report must be made of births to said officer within three days of their occurrence. The same regulations are to apply to children's homes. Advertisements to dispose of children as an inducement to enter laying in hospitals are forbidden. Violation of the law is punishable by a fine not exceeding $100 or three months in jail. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 281, by Clark, making it unlawful to solicit or accept a bribe. The penalties are fines of not more than $500 or not less than $300 or imprisonment in the penitentiary not to exceed one year.

House roll No. 110, by Junkin, the anti-trust bill. This measure forbids restraint of trade. Persons found guilty of making contracts, combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade shall be punished by fines not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. The state may seize and condemn as forfeit any property owned under any such contract, combination or conspiracy. After June 30, 1906, no corporation or joint stock company whose stockholders are not personally liable for their debts shall engage in business in the state unless, before September 15, 1906, and each year thereafter it files in the office of the attorney general a statement showing the amount and value of the capital stock; this statement must be signed and sworn to by the president, the treasurer, the general manager and a majority of the directors. Before June 30, 1906, such corporations must also file in the office of the attorney general an undertaking signed by the chief officers that they will comply with the laws of the state in the management of the affairs of the company. The attorney general may require from such corporations at any time such statements as he thinks fit in regard to the conduct of its business. Any person injured in his business or property by such corporations by reason of anything forbidden in this act may sue therefor in any court of record in the state and shall recover threefold the damages sustained by him and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee. The sum of $10,000 is appropriated for the enforcement of the act in the employment of special counsel and agents by the governor and the attorney general.

House roll No. 231, by Marks, a bill to regulate the salaries of assessors. In counties having a population of less than 50,000 the salary is $5 a day for the time necessarily employed, but not to exceed the following sums: In counties of less than 2,500, $150; in counties having a population from 2,500 to 5,000, $250; in counties having a population of from 5,000 to 10,000, $450; in counties having a population of from 10,000 to 20,000, $600; in counties having a population of from 20,000 to 30,000, $700; in counties having a population of from 30,000 to 50,000, $800; in counties having a population of from 50,000 to 100,000 the sallary shall be $1,800, and in counties having a population of 100,000 or more the salary shall be $2,400 per annum. The compensation of the deputy assessors shall be $3 per day for the time actually and necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 244, by Copsey, forbidding the killing or injuring of English, China and Mongolian pheasants, English or Belgium partridges, English black cocks or any imported game bird. Fines range from $25 to $50, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

House roll No. 260, by Foster, exempting from taxation capital stock, representing tangible property, which is assessed in another state. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 128, by Rouse, extending the hotel keepers' lien law to boarding houses and restaurant proprietors. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 134, by Horton, requiring the listing of land in blocks for taxation. Sections or fractions thereof shall be listed in one tract when the land belongs to the same owner. Lots are to be listed in blocks in the same manner when the owner requests it.

House roll No. 58, by McAllister, defining the powers of magistrates in breach of peace cases and providing that the recognizance may be for a sum not less than $50 nor more than $1,000.

House roll No. 228, by Burgess, the Lincoln charter bill. Seven councilmen are elected from the wards and seven at large. The storm sewer fund is enlarged to $11,000. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 101, by Kaley, appropriating $12,000 for the Lewis and Clark exposition. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 222, by Clarke, giving justices of the peace, magistrates and ministerial officers the power to require a surety to make an affidavit to his qualifications.

House roll No. 381, by Detrick, the deficiencies appropriation bill.

House roll No. 302, by Stetson, the miscellaneous claims bill.

House roll No. 347, by Wilson, the general appropriation bill allowing $1,902,690 for general state expenses. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 219, by Burgess, providing for a warehouse lien and allowing goods to be sold for charges.

House roll No. 210, by Clarke, a bill to forbid and punish lotteries and policy playing. Fines have a maximum limit of $500 and imprisonment not to exceed six months. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 290, by Robbins, sheriffs' fee bill for Gage county. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 423, by McClay, providing for the biennial election of the members of the Lincoln board of education.

(Concluded Next Week.)

"MY WIFE'S PEOPLE COMING."

"We have had a splendid winter" in Western Canada.

Canada's inrush this year is wonderfully great and considerably ahead of any previous year. It is always interesting to those who contemplate moving to read expressions of opinion from those living in the country. It is therefore our pleasure to reproduce the following, written to an Agent of the Government and forwarded to the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa:

Birch Hills, Sask., Canada, Feb. 1, '05.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in dropping you a few lines to let you know how we are getting along up here and how we like the place. We have been here close on to a year now and think the place is fine. We have been out every day this winter working in the bush getting out logs for buildings, etc., getting rails for fencing. We have not suffered with the cold as much as we did in Chicago. My little boys are out every day with their sleighs having a good time. The lowest the temperature has been this winter is 34 below, and it is very still, no wind.

We had a splendid summer. We put up about 50 tons of hay and will have about 30 tons to sell. Hay brings $8 per ton now and will be higher in the spring. We have 20 acres broke and ready for crop. We worked on the Can. Nor. Ry. for awhile this summer and am just 3 miles from the R. R. and town site. The steel is all laid to within 2 miles of the river and we often see the train bringing supplies for the Bridge.

My wife's people are coming up about May. I wish you would write them and if there should be any one coming to Prince Albert that could do with a half a car let them know. The homesteads are all taken up within 12 miles of us. I often think if this land were only in the States what a rush there would be. It is the richest land and most productive I ever saw, and the climate is O. K.

I know that people back there that I write to do not believe me when I write them what a splendid winter we are having. They think we are all frozen up. We have only about 8 inches of snow, and there are cattle on the range that have not been rounded up this winter. Day after day the Ther. raises up to 50 and 60, and I don't believe we have had a day this winter that it stayed at zero. My wife says that we used to think that zero was cold in Chicago. But we don't mind it one bit. Christmas night we went out and drove 5 miles with our 3 little boys, it was 20 below, and there was not a whimper from any one of them; I'd hate to do it in old Chicago.

Well, I guess I will close, and you can tell any one in the U. S. that they cannot do better than come to the Prince Albert District. I remain,

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. D. Head.

Show mercy to the oppressed as you hope to have it extended to you.

Many Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, Break up Colds and Destroy Worms. At all Druggists', 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Normal Death Without Pain.

Normal death, if the phrase be permitted, is a painless occurrence, usually preceded by gradual loss of consciousness entailing no more suffering than going to sleep. It is not merely that the pain of death is trifling as compared with the physical pain of a scald—it is non-existent.—Dr. Saleeby, in the Academy.

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 rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, 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; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Properties of Crystals.

Although minerals are not credited with principles of growth and living, yet they do possess most interesting structural, physical and chemical properties. If a crystal be broken or mutilated in any way whatever, it possesses the power of repairing its injuries during subsequent growth. This capacity for healing, as well as enlargement has been pointed out by many scientific authors, and is beyond the power possessed by plants.

Quality Brings the Business.

Seven million (7,000,000) Lewis' "Single Binder" straight 5c cigar now sold annually. Made of extra quality tobacco. Many who formerly smoked 10c cigars are now smoking Lewis' Single Binder. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Treatment of Dog Bites.

Dog bites should, in every case, be first of all thoroughly cleansed in hot water, the bleeding being encouraged. Afterwards cauterize the raw surface with lunar caustic, or carbolic acid. Then dress the wound with carbolized zinc ointment.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

It takes some people a long time to find out that which is wrong on Sunday cannot be right on Monday.