

## NEW CHAPTER IN OLD STORY

Rich London Lawyer Gets Decision for Money Loaned Bridal Couple.

SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS AT STAKE

Phoebe R. E. E. Linton, Defendant, and Groom Were Beneficiaries of Loan Years Ago in Europe.

Another chapter in the now celebrated case of John Morris, a solicitor of London, Eng., against Phoebe R. E. Linton of Omaha was brought to a close in Judge Burton's session of the equity district court when he handed down his decision finding generally for the plaintiff.

The cause of action dates back for many years and involves the title to about \$50,000 worth of property in Omaha, and the whole transaction develops a state of facts that will prove the truth of the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction.

Phoebe Rebecca Linton, daughter of John Morris, was the daughter of a noted preacher in the east and when 17 years old was sent abroad to complete her education. On the passage she became acquainted with a man named Linton, who hailed from Australia and professed to be a titled Englishman. The result of this chance acquaintance was that on the arrival of the steamer at Liverpool Linton and the American girl were married without any further delay, and in spite of protests of Miss Linton's guardian for the voyage.

It developed that Linton was a man without an income, and while Miss Linton was an heiress to the extent of \$50,000, left her by her grandfather, she had no money in the Pennsylvania oil fields, this money was left in trust to her until she should become of age. At this time it had practically all been invested by the trustees in different parts of the country, approximately about \$100,000 having been put into Omaha real estate. So, while the young couple had but little ready money, they began a tour of Europe on what they had and Linton's confidence in his ability to raise more on the strength of his wife's prospects when the time should come that they were in need of funds.

Living in the style they did it came speedily and true to his word—the husband raised the coin. At some place in Italy the couple became acquainted with John Morris, a London barrister, and to him unfolded the tale of their necessities and also of the resources in prospect. Mr. Morris let them have \$2,500, or some such sum, incidentally taking a mortgage on some of the wife's Omaha property. Later on, the operation was repeated several times until the amount had reached the sum of \$50,000. Mr. and Mrs. Linton meantime continuing their honeymoon trip and living on the fat of the land. Finally they returned to America to receive the paternal forgiveness and blessing of Mrs. Linton's parents, which, report has it, was not forthcoming. They finally settled in Atlantic City in fashionable quarters where they now are.

Mortgages Begin to Come In. As time went by the mortgages given to Morris began to come due and were not paid, and several times the foreclosure proceedings were begun by him for the acquisition of the Omaha property. After the return to America of Mr. and Mrs. Linton, two children were born to them, and it is on the ground of an ante-nuptial agreement between husband and wife to the effect that should there be any issue of the marriage all the property of the wife should become the property of such issue by mutual consent of husband and wife that the claims of John Morris are being contested.

All the evidence submitted in favor of the plaintiff is in the form of depositions taken in London, and all of that for the defendants being in the form of depositions by the interested parties in the east, none of either side appearing here. As above stated, Judge Burton found generally for the plaintiff, and the case will at once be taken to the supreme court on exceptions filed during the trial by the counsel for the defense.

E. W. Stimmel appears for the plaintiff and John O. Yeiser for the Linton heirs.

**Grip Quickly Knocked Out.**

Some weeks ago during the severe winter weather both my wife and myself contracted severe colds which speedily developed into the worst kind of influenza with all its miserable symptoms," says Mr. J. B. Eggleston of Maple Landing, Iowa. "Knees and joints aching, muscles sore, head stopped up, eyes and nose running with alternate spells of chills and fever. We began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, adding the same with a double dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and by its liberal use soon completely knocked out the grip."

**STOCKMEN GO TO RAPID CITY**

South Omaha Men Will Charter Car for Trip to South Dakota Convention.

A special car of South Omaha stockmen will leave Monday evening for Rapid City, S. D., to attend the convention of the Western Stock Growers' association. There will be about thirty in the party. Another car will leave on the same date from Sioux City, which will carry about the same number of dealers to the convention.

**What Liquezone Is**

Liquezone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and it is a fact.

Each cubic inch of Liquezone requires the use of 1,200 cubic inches of the gas. It is this remarkable condensation that gives Liquezone its power—the power to do what oxygen does.

Liquezone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Nothing whatever goes into it save the gas, and the liquid used to absorb it.

**Kills Inside Germs**

The greatest value of Liquezone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For this reason, Liquezone is the only safe germicide, as every physician knows.

This problem of killing inside germs is the greatest problem that medical men ever met. These germs are the cause of most of the serious diseases. And the only way to cure such diseases is to kill those germs. An internal germicide, effective yet harmless, has been sought after more than anything else in the history of medical practice.

Liquezone has solved this problem. The chemist who discovered Liquezone first proved that germs are vegetables. Then he found that an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. Then he sought a way to get the virtues of oxygen in stable form into the blood. The result, after 20 years, is a product which kills inside germs—which does what nothing else can do.

**Acts Like Oxygen**

But Liquezone is more than a germicide. It is also a tonic, with which no other product can compare. It is just such a tonic as an excess of oxygen gas would be. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs. It is oxygen that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. Oxygen is the nerve food, the blood food, the scavenger of the blood. It is so essential to every function of life that we could not live three minutes without it. There would be no weak nerves, no lack of vitality, no impure blood, if we could feed to the blood a little more oxygen.

But oxygen is a gas and unstable. The blood cannot hold an excess. Liquezone is a liquid, concentrated and stable—not even volatile. In the process of manufacture it takes from the gas its virtues, and it carries those virtues to every cell of every tissue. It gives to every nerve center just the food that it needs. It

## BURNS WINS MINING CASE

Gets Decision Over Doyle from the Supreme Court of Iowa.

Iowa.

James F. Burns finally wins his mining case from James Doyle, both of Colorado.

Word was received in this city today from the Iowa supreme court to the effect that the decision in the case of James Doyle against James F. Burns, president of the Portland Gold Mining company of Colorado, rendered April 9, 1902, for \$144,822.73, with \$8,000 interest and \$8,000 costs, has been reversed.

This is the famous case which was started by Doyle in February, 1898, to recover his interest in the Portland Gold Mining company properties, which he claimed under grub stake contract with Burns and other promoters of the Portland company.

Doyle claimed a one-third interest in the "Bobtail," "Coral Wave" and "Devil's Own" mines. He sued for almost \$1,000,000. November 21, 1898, Doyle secured judgment by default for \$717,000. This judgment was later set aside on a showing made by Burns after Doyle, who was mayor of Victor, Colo., had spent six months in the Victor jail for contempt of court which had ordered him to discontinue proceedings in Iowa, but with which order he refused to comply.

James Burns is a brother and the financial backer of Tom Burns, the Colorado base ball magnate. The case has attracted wide attention and has been of particular interest in Colorado.

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## BARTLETT SUCCEEDS BAXTER

Appointed by Governor Mickey to Place on District Court Bench.

COMMISSION TAKES EFFECT AT ONCE

Retiring Jurist Immediately Steps Into New Office, that of United States District Attorney, Succeeding Summers.

Governor Mickey has appointed Edwin M. Bartlett of Omaha judge of the district court to succeed Irving F. Baxter, resigned to become United States district attorney.

Mr. Baxter's commission came from Washington today and he assumed his new position the same day on which the governor announced the appointment of his successor.

The Douglas County bar association was on the verge of convening for the purpose of considering the advisability of whether or not to offer a suggestion to Governor Mickey as to the appointment of the new judge, such a course having been customary heretofore. The association was apprised of the appointment, however, and relieved of the trouble of holding the meeting.

The appointment of Mr. Bartlett is greeted with cordial interest by his professional and other friends and associates in Omaha, where he has practiced law so long. Among Mr. Bartlett's rivals for the position were Howard Kennedy, Jr., and former Judge W. W. Blahut. Former Judge Fawcett's name had been prominently mentioned in connection with the candidacy, but Judge Jawcett declared in a personal letter to the newspapers he was not an applicant and did not care to be.

Long Career as Attorney. Mr. Bartlett came to Omaha twenty years ago from Keokuk, Ia., and immediately took up the practice of his profession which he has maintained continuously and successfully. In a quiet way Mr. Bartlett has exercised an interest in politics, always being a republican, but never before has held an office and not until last fall did he accept an active position of leadership in politics. But he became chairman, last fall, of the Omaha city committee, committed and conducted the campaign with faithful and untiring energy.

Mr. Bartlett's commission is to take effect at once, the bench having been vacated by Judge Baxter assuming his new position as United States district attorney.

Baxter Takes the Oath. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Baxter by Judge Munger in the presence of the retiring district attorney, W. S. Summers, Assistant District Attorney Rush and one or two newspaper representatives.

After congratulations from a number of friends the new district attorney at once proceeded to his office and entered upon his duties. On his desk was a note from his predecessor, which read:

My Dear Judge: Welcome. May you find much pleasure in the discharge of your duty. May your labors meet the approval of your superiors and be looked upon with favor by all good citizens. Is my sincere wish. I greet you cordially.

W. S. SUMMERS.

ELLA HURST STILL SILENT

Domestic Refuses to Talk Even When Confronted by Second Formal Complaint.

Ella Hurst has been arraigned in police court on a second complaint, Ernest W. Arthur, 914 South Thirty-third street, having filed the second information against the woman. This case has been set for Monday morning in the police court. The Hurst woman is charged with stealing a quantity of sugar, butter and lard from the Arthur residence at which she worked as a servant.

The prisoner has just served out a fine of \$30 and costs imposed some time ago in the case of DeForest E. Chapin, 2300 Harney street, the last place at which the woman worked in Omaha and where she was arrested several weeks ago.

The woman still maintains the stolid silence that has marked her actions from the first, and has given no indications of repentance.

Rev. John McQuaid, S. J. BOSTON, April 9.—Rev. John McQuaid, one of the oldest and best known missionaries in America, died here last night. He was born in Ireland in 1828.

What Liquezone Is

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Kills Inside Germs

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This problem of killing inside germs is the greatest problem that medical men ever met. These germs are the cause of most of the serious diseases. And the only way to cure such diseases is to kill those germs. An internal germicide, effective yet harmless, has been sought after more than anything else in the history of medical practice.

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Acts Like Oxygen

But Liquezone is more than a germicide. It is also a tonic, with which no other product can compare. It is just such a tonic as an excess of oxygen gas would be. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs. It is oxygen that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. Oxygen is the nerve food, the blood food, the scavenger of the blood. It is so essential to every function of life that we could not live three minutes without it. There would be no weak nerves, no lack of vitality, no impure blood, if we could feed to the blood a little more oxygen.

We Offer \$1,000

For a disease germ that Liquezone can't kill, and this offer is published on the label of every bottle.

Note what this fact means. All that is necessary to cure any germ trouble is to kill the germs. Nature will do the balance. A germ disease must end when the germs are destroyed; nothing is more certain than that. And all the skill in the world cannot do such a trouble while those germs exist.

Liquezone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to it; and it cures diseases which medicine never cures.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquezone—the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We first tested the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We proved it in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We cured with it every disease which was considered incurable.

Then we spent \$500,000 to give a million bottles away to let a million sick ones try it. We thus staked a total of \$600,000 right at the start, on our absolute faith in this product. Can anyone suppose that we made such an investment without knowing the Liquezone would do what we claimed for it?

We publish no testimonials, no evidence of cures; no letters from physicians or patients, though we have more such letters than any other concern in the world. We simply buy a bottle of Liquezone for each sick one we learn of, and ask him to see for himself what it does. Don't you know that a product must have remarkable merit—a virtue which brings instant benefit—to all to stand such a test as this?

What Medicine Does

The utmost that medicine can do is to act as a spur to nature. This is true in any disease, as your physician will tell you. Drugs never give to the body any element it needs. And drugs never kill inside germs.

Medicine sometimes spurs nature to overcome the germs; but those results are indirect and uncertain. They depend on the patient's condition. A cure by drugs is always doubtful, and in some diseases impossible. Some of you have continued medicine for years without getting more than temporary relief.

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## MISSION HOTEL IS OPENED

Dedicated Formerly to the Uses of the International Christian Institute.

The formal opening and public reception of the Delmore hotel since it had been under the management of the International Christian Institute took place Friday night.

The first part of the evening was devoted to showing visitors around the building, which has to a large extent been refurbished. The reception rooms were prettily decorated with ferns and flags. Shook's orchestra and the T. K. quartette furnished the music during the evening and speeches were made by C. F. Hubel, manager of the Institute, Rev. Robert Herring and I. W. Carpenter.

The institution was originated by various business and church men of Omaha, whose plan it is to make it the headquarters for charitable and gospel missions in the city. In time it is intended to push the work further and include a business school in connection with the institute. The hotel feature is looked upon to make the money for the other branches, but that is a secondary motive, the primary object being to provide a home for young people who are strangers in Omaha until they have had time to suit themselves with a permanent home.

"I have found," said Mr. Hubel in his speech, "that many young lives are influenced either for bad or good during their first few weeks in a new city and this hotel is started to influence these lives for good."

Mission services are being conducted in the hotel and oddly enough in the room which formerly was used to serve as a saloon. The bar now does service as an imposing sideboard in the dining room and the bar at 5 cents a drink now hold nothing stronger than tea.

Mr. Hubel, who has charge of the institute, is from Canton, O., and has had great experience in this class of work before. Under him Mr. C. H. Hall, the head of the hotel, S. A. Kirk, who manages the restaurant, and Rev. E. A. Potter, who has charge of the educational work. The institute has received the hearty endorsement of the city fathers. The restaurant will be opened on Monday and will be part of the hotel, which is run on the European plan. If the institute is a success it is intended to have an other restaurant serving cheap meals. The management of the hotel is in the hands of the institute and the other reception would be held later on, and thus allow many an opportunity to inspect the building who had been unable to attend last night on account of the weather.

LIGHTING COMPANY CONTROLS

Gains Point in Matter of Poles by Votes of Lobeck and Withnell.

A resolution authorizing the Omaha Electric Light and Power company to substitute on the plans filed white wooden supporting posts and intersection suspension instead of iron corner posts, was adopted by the Board of Public Works yesterday afternoon, Chairman Rosewater going on record as emphatically opposed to the change. In a communication accompanying the amended plans the light company's controller, Louis J. Withnell, said:

The resolution as already prepared was introduced by Building Inspector Withnell and was promptly seconded and voted for by the board. The engineer's protest against haste to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Rosewater repeated the arguments made by the electrician to show that the light company had violated the ordinances in putting in the suspended lamps. He said the present effort in progressive municipalities was toward embellishment as well as safety and that the present system of swinging the lamps contributed to neither.

Better be sure than sorry. Buy Maroon now. See page 11.

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