PASSES MANY PENSION BILLS

House Runs 459 Measures Through the Hopper in 108 Minutes.

EXCEEDS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS

Resolution Asking President for Information About Dismissal of Letter Carriers for Political Activity is Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Pension legislation at the rate of 459 bills in 108 minutes was indulged in by the house today, the result being the smashing of all previous records of the house as to legislative nimbleness.

When the pension grist had been ground unanimous consent legislation held sway for nearly an hour and not a measure presented under this head came under the ban of objection, several bills of minor importance being passed.

When the house met today Mr. Gillett (Mass.) called up the resolution of inquiry relative to political activity on the part of letter carriers, introduced by Mr. Hearst. He asked that the house agree to a resolution explaining that it call upon the president and postmaster general for information. The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sulloway the house took up the consideration of private pension bills, that being the regular order for the day.

A new speed record of legislation was made for the house in the passage of 459 pension bills in 108 minutes.

A bill revising the copyright law with reference to trademarks was passed at the instance of Representative Boynge of Colorado.

Bills were passed to authorize the use of earth, stone and timber from forest reserves and public lands for the construction of irrigation projects; to legalize an ordinance for the assessment and collection of taxes in the city of Purcell, I. T.; to prohibit use of the words "United States assay" or any words committing the government to the quality of gold or silver articles; to exclude certain lands from the Yosemite National park, California, and including the same in the Sierra forest reservation.

Adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

Attempt to Secure Agreement for Vote on Statehood Bill Fails.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the senate today another unavailing effort was made by Mr. Beveridge to secure unanimous consent to fix a day for taking a vote on the statehood bill. Mr. Bate spoke for the opponents of the bill, saying there were still a number of speeches to be made. There was some discussion of a bill permitting American women who have married foreigners to regain citizenship in the United States, but it did not reach a vote. Among other bills passed was one protecting the great seal of the United States against counterfeiting.

Mr. Dubois introduced an amendment to the joint statehood bill prohibiting the practice or encouragement of polygamy in the proposed states of Oklahoma and Arizona. The provision is in the language of the Idaho test oath.

The Philippine railroad bill was sent to conference, with Messrs. Lodge, Hale and Culberson as conferees.

The senate began consideration of a bill regulating the restoration to citizenship of American women who have married foreigners.

Mr. Nelson said that the bill was intended to apply to women of this country who married abroad and who were divorced or whose husbands may have died.

Mr. Depew said it was not the intention of the bill to confine it to widows and divorcees, but to all women who have foreign husbands. The Women suffragists and the Ladies of the American league, he said, took exception to the fact that women lost their citizenship by marrying a foreigner, while men did not.

Mr. Lodge suggested an amendment confining the operation of the bill to widows and lawfully divorced women.

Mr. Tillman protested against the amendment as discriminative against "grass widows."

Mr. Depew defended international marriages as natural and due to the "good, old-fashioned American reason or propinquity. My observation is," he added, "that the title generally chases the girl and not the girl the title."

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Heyburn suggested and Mr. McCumber offered an amendment requiring American women taking advantage of the provisions of the proposed law to renounce all titles of nobility which they may have acquired, and it was agreed to.

At the suggestion of Mr. Spooner the bill went over for a day.

A bill making it a felony to counterfeit the great seal of the United States was passed.

The following bills were also passed:

Authorizing the sale of obsolete arms to Grand Army posts; providing that in the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the navy, the entire service of the men shall be taken into account; removing the time limitation on the payment of bounties to ex-soldiers; providing for the protection of game in the Wichita forest reserve.

When at 2 o'clock Mr. Beveridge made another effort to get a time fixed for the taking of the vote on the joint statehood bill, Mr. Bate said that the opponents of the bill are not yet prepared to fix a day and could not say when they would be. He added that there are several speeches still to be made and that when those were delivered the opposition would be "liberal."

Adjourned.

CONSIDERING CHINESE NEUTRALITY

Nations Will Try to Show Russia that it Must Keep Quiet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, had a long talk with Mr. Loomis, the acting secretary of state, today, about the Chinese neutrality and Russia's circular note to the powers on the subject. So far as the press dispatches show there are alleged instances specified in the latest Russian note of violations of neutrality by China that have not been mentioned in previous notes on the subject and replied to by Japs. Whether the Japanese government will see fit to further reply probably will not be determined until the official text of the note has become known. It can be stated, however, that the attitude of Japan regarding China's neutrality remains unchanged.

The Japanese government was quick to respond to Secretary Hay's note to the powers urging the respecting of the neutrality and "administrative entity" of China and it is believed that Japan will be greatly opposed to the suspension of the agreement of the belligerent to limit the zone of operations in the effort to adhere to Secretary Hay's request. In the event, however, that Russia determines to withdraw her adherence to this principle it will be necessary for Japan as the other belligerent to follow suit, and she probably will do it quickly if Russia reaches this decision.

There is already abundant evidence in diplomatic circles that the powers proposed to urge upon Russia, informally possibly, but none the less strongly, the universal menace that would be constituted by the upheaval in China that will certainly follow a violation of its neutrality by either of the belligerents.

Nominations by President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

Commissioner of pensions, Vespasian Warner of Illinois.

Associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, Charles A. Willard of Minnesota.

Postmasters: Arkansas—J. H. Edwards, Blytheville; Ernest Ritter, Marked Tree. Illinois—Alpheus K. Campbell, Sullivan; Thomas Miller, jr., Troy. Iowa—William Morgan, Buxton; John Q. Graham, Emerson. Missouri—Elmer E. Hart, Eldon.

Also promotions in the navy.

Confirmations by Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The senate today in executive session confirmed the following nominations:

J. George Wright of Illinois, Indian inspector.

John G. Brady, governor of Alaska.

Postmasters: Nevada—Herbert Badt, Wells. Missouri—J. A. Knowles, Flat River; Godfrey Haldiman, California; Solomon R. McKay, Troy; Benjamin C. Nichols, Trenton. Iowa—William C. Snyder, Lake City. Hawaii—Arthur Waal, Lahaina.

Also promotions in the army.

HOLADA MAKES CONFESSION

Man Convicted of Killing James Gallaugher Completely Exonerates Widow of Victim.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 14.—Following the acquittal of Ellen Gallaugher, widow of James Gallaugher, supposed to have been the victim of murderous plotting by his wife and her lover, Charles Holada, Holada, who is serving a life sentence for the crime, has confessed, completely exonerating the woman.

Although tried once for murder and twice on the charge of perjury growing out of the murder charge, Mrs. Gallaugher has steadfastly proclaimed her innocense.

Blackmailer is Arrested.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Hugo Kellner was arrested here today on the charge of using the United States mail in an attempt to blackmail Ralph Van Vechtan, cashier of a local bank and treasurer of the American Banking association. Kellner had written several letters to Van Vechtan threatening to kill him if he did not leave $500 in a certain place. Officers watched the place for three nights, but Kellner did not appear. Finally he was arrested while mailing another letter to Van Vechtan. He confessed to Deputy Marshal Mike Healy and he was held to await the action of the federal grand jury. Kellner is a morphine and cocaine fiend and may be sent to the insane asylum in place of the penitentiary.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

Fair and Not So Cold Today and Tomorrow in Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Forecast of the weather for Sunday and Monday:

For Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Dakota—Fair and not so cold Sunday and Monday.

For Iowa—Fair Sunday; not so cold in north and extreme west portions. Monday, fair and warmer.

For Illinois—Fair and continued cold Sunday. Monday, fair and warmer; variable winds.

For Missouri—Fair and continued cold Sunday. Monday, fair and warmer.

For Montana—Partly cloudy; not so cold Sunday; snow in northwest portion. Monday, snow in north and west; fair in southeast portion.

For Wyoming—Snow in northwest; fair and warmer in east and south portions Sunday. Monday, partly cloudy; snow in northwest portion.

For Colorado—Fair Sunday; warmer in north and east portions. Monday, fair.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Jan. 14.—Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Maximum temperature..	8	41	38	43
Minimum temperature..	—8	27	28	32
Mean temperature	0	34	33	38
Precipitation	.01	.00	.T	.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal at Omaha since March 1 and comparison with the last two years:

Normal temperature	17
Deficiency for the day	17
Total excess since March 1	92
Normal precipitation	.02 inch
Deficiency for the day	.01 inch
Precipitation since March 1	25.67 inches
Deficiency since March 1	4.39 inches
Excess for cor. period, 1904	1.86 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1903	.88 inch

T indicates trace of precipitation.
— indicates below zero.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

DENIES ALLEGED MARRIAGE

Smoot Witness Says Cannon Was Not in California at Time.

FORMER MORMON IS PLACED ON STAND

Man Who Was "Fired" from Church Says His Business and Social Relations Were Not Affected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Seven witnesses for the defendant today, before the senate committee on privileges and election, in the investigation of the protests against seating Senator Reed Smoot, testified. All except two told of political conditions in Utah and of the Mormon endowment house ceremony. Several witnesses said the ceremony included no obligations that were in conflict with the duties of a citizen to his state and country. Chairman Burrows asked two of the witnesses to give the nature of the ceremonies, but both refused on the ground that they had given oaths not to divulge what had taken place within the temple. They both claimed not to be Mormons now, one having been expelled and the other voluntarily withdrawing from the church.

A former judge of the supreme court under territorial and state governments told of the prosecutions for polygamous cohabitation, expressing the opinion that polygamy was now almost a thing of the past and that the sentiment of the Mormons in the state was against plural marriages.

The hearing will be resumed Monday.

Attitude of Young Mormons.

James E. Lynch of Salt Lake City was the first witness today. He is a democrat and a non-Mormon. Attorney Van Cott examined the witness concerning the statement that Angus M. Cannon, his brother-in-law, had said he had witnessed the marriage of Abraham Cannon and Lillian Hamlin on the high seas in 1896. Mr. Lynch said he investigated the statement by Angus Cannon at the request of E. B. Critchlow and found that Angus Cannon was not in California in 1896, but the witness admitted that his brother-in-law had made the statement. He declared, however, that Cannon was drunk when he said it.

Chairman Burrows asked Mr. Lynch concerning the feeling of young Mormons on the question of polygamy. The witness said they felt that the practice must be done away with, but he had heard nothing of the young Mormons making a protest to the heads of the church.

Hugh M. Dougall of Springville, Utah, who explained that he was "fired" from the Mormon church, was called to the stand. He is postmaster of his town of 3,500 inhabitants. He could think of only five polygamists in Springville and said there had been no new polygamous marriages there since 1890. His expulsion from the church in 1874 or 1875, he said, had not made a particle of difference in his business, even though a majority of his business came from Mormons.

Witness Took Endowments.

As a Mormon he took the endowments in 1862. He was about 25 years old then and was married at that time, which, he said, was the only time he had been married. About 150 went through with him. Mr. Worthington read the oath of vengeance given by certain witnesses, and Mr. Dougall said the oath was to avenge the blood of the prophets or martyrs on "this generation" and not "on this nation," as had been testified.

Mr. Dougall said he had served in the legislature and was elected in a Mormon county, after his expulsion from the church. His testimony as to the sentiment in regard to prosecutions of polygamists conformed to that of other witnesses called for the defense, to the effect that such prosecutions were not feasible.

Chairman Burrows asked the witness to state the nature of the ceremony performed when he was married in the endowment house, and Mr. Dougall replied; "I do not care to tell that, senator."

"Was there a penalty attached if you revealed what took place?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was that penalty?"

"I decline to state."

"Was it severe?"

"As I remember it, it was."

"Was it death?"

Will Answer No More Questions.

"I don't believe I care to answer any more questions on that subject."

"You have stated your recollection of a part of this ceremony and yet you decline to state the whole of it?"

"Yes, sir."

"You were married when you took the endowments?"

"On that day, yes, sir."

Continuing, he said that one could not be married in the temple until he had taken the endowments, but that other legal marriage ceremonies were performed outside. Plural marriages, he said, could not be performed outside of the temple or church.

"You were expelled thirty years ago, you say?" asked the chairman.

"Yes, sir."

"And you feel that after all these years of separation from the church your obligations are still binding on you?"

"Yes, sir. I have conscientious scruples against ever divulging anything that I swore not to tell."

On redirect examination the witness told Mr. Worthington that he had taken obligations in secret societies and he had the same scruples against divulging such obligations.

Endowment Oath Not Disloyal.

A. A. Nobn of Provo, a republican justice of the peace and a former Mormon, who voluntarily withdrew from the church in 1870, testified that young Mormons are opposed to polygamy and also that Mormons are not taking any part in politics as a church. He has been a candidate for office biennally since 1890 and, with the exception of 1896, has defeated Mormon candidates. He endorsed Senator Smoot highly and was not surprised, he said, at his election as senator.

After his marriage Mr. Noon said he took the endowments. Mr. Worthington asked him if he took an oath to avenge the blood of prophets upon "this nation." The witness said he was perfectly clear that there was nothing in the obligation taken expressing hostility to the nation or to this government. He said it was taken from the scriptures—Revelations, chapter vi, verses 9 and 10. There was nothing in it, he said, of disloyalty to the United States. He said it had been forty years since he took the endowment and he could not remember the exact language, as it did not particularly impress him.

On cross-examination Mr. Noon said he did not concern himself with polygamy and was unable to state who were polygamist in Provo. Many names were read to him and he identified them, by common repute, as living in polygamy.

Chairman Burrows asked Mr. Noon also in regard to the endowment ceremony, and he declined to state its nature. He would not say whether there was a change in wearing apparel, whether there was a severe penalty attached to revealing what had taken place, or anything connected with the obligations.

Will Not State Penalty.

"What would you say as to whether the penalty was to have the tongue torn out or the vitals cut out of the body?" asked Chairman Burrows.

"That is like all of the questions. I do not feel that I could answer," Mr. Noon replied.

Mr. Dougall was recalled and asked whether there was anything in his endowment oath incompatible with his allegiance to his state and the nation. He replied that there was nothing. Mr. Noon was recalled and answered the same question in the negative. Chairman Burrows again recalled Mr. Dougall, as several senators wanted to know why he would state a part of the ceermony and would not state it all.

He said he could not remember the exact wording of the obligation of vengeance, but was sure it was not hostile to the government and that it was exclusively religious and not related in any manner to civil or governmental affairs.

William Hatfield of Salt Lake City was sworn. He was a Mormon until he was 22 years of age, and then drifted away from the church. He testified that polygamy was decreasing and that he had known of no plural marriages since 1890.

Mr. Hatfield took the endowments at the time he was married. He was 21 years old then and left the church about a year later. Soon after he was sworn the committee took a recess.

OFFER OF COLONIES

(Continued from First Page.)

Chamberlain laid undue stress on the fact of a colonial offer, and that their policy depended for its success on being able to strike a profitable bargain with the colonies. That was to misconceive the whole position. Every true imperialist must desire to develop every portion of the British empire to its utmost capacity, and, even if the colonies were indifferent, still he would say, "Let us give them a preference, because it is to the political interest of the mother country, as the center of the British empire, to build up the strength, the wealth and the power of the people who live under its own flag, either in Great Britain or in Greater Britain, rather than squander its substance, as it has done for the last sixty years, in developing the capacity of competing communities." For when they were talking of preference they were thinking of people. The strength of a white empire did not depend upon its area, but upon its whiteman power. At present Great Britain was the great empire, containing individual colonies exceeding the size of the German empire, but with a total white population not much larger than that of Japan, and substantially less than that already under the rule of the German emperor. Great Britain had colonies all over the earth. It was time to concentrate, to organize and to develope, and the only method of peopling the waste places under Great Britain's flag was the constructive policy of preference.

As to Government Policy.

Mr. Ackers-Douglas, the home secretary, this week addressed a meeting of the Herne-Day Habitation of the Primrose league. He said that the policy of the government with regard to the fiscal question was a purely defensive one. It was not a policy of protection as protection was formerly known, but was one to secure free trade. It had been said that they wanted to dump that policy on the country, but nothing could be more absurd. The government had never proposed to deal with this subject during the existence of the present Parliament; they were anxious to take the country into their confidence before they departed from the well-trodden paths of fiscal policy. If Great Britain pursued a policy of repose in this matter and took no action whatever, it should not be surprised if many of the first industries of the country languished away and passed into the hands of foreign competitors. With regard to alien emigration he advocated that, as a part of the sentences to be passed upon criminal aliens, there should be an order for deportation from the country. This was a question which brooked no delay and he trusted that next session they would put upon the statute book some measure to secure the result desired. Critics suggested there was inconsistency in the treatment of this question as compared with the policy of the government in regard to the introduction of Chinese labor into South Africa. He denied that there was any inconsistency. The Chinese laborers were carefully selected, their importation was carried out under well considered conditions and during the five months of the system something like 2,000 more white men had been employed in responsible positions in South Africa. With regard to the licensing act he said that the reduction of licenses had never been at the rate of more than 200 or 300 in one year, but under the act which came into force on January 4, 1904, it would be possible for houses to be reduced, solely on grounds of public policy, by from 1,500 to 2,000 a year, and they would be able to do that without inflicting injury on the owner of the house, on the occupier or on those who served in the house. The government had recently accepted an invitation from President Roosevelt to take part in another conference at The Hague in the interest of peace. But, anxious as the government was to carry out friendly arrangements, it had never forgotten the axiom that if they wished for peace they must be prepared for war. In arrangements which they had made with other countries, and especially in the arrangement for the international inquiry in Paris, Great Britain had been successful to a large extent for this reason—because the British navy was all powerful.

Discussing the object of the Primrose league, one of the chief of which was to maintain the integrity of the empire, he said that they had heard that the leader of the Irish party had boasted of his ability to hold the balance in the next Parliament to be elected and also to exact terms. Personally he doubted whether he would be able to hold the balance, and that he would be able to exact terms from either party he absolutely denied.

Strike Still Continues.

BAKU, Jan. 14.—The strike in the oil fields is not yet settled. Many men are still out. Fires continue and much property is being destroyed.

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining body vigor and health: sulphur acts directly on the liver, and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparation of sulphur of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin diseases as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find Stuart's Calcium Wafers, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

The popularity of the Bitters is increasing every day because more people are using it with splendid results in cases of **Heartburn, Bloating, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Female Complaints, Chills, Colds and Malaria, Fever and Ague.** A fair trial will also convince you.

Nine Nations

Now Use Liquozone. Won't You Try It—Free?

Millions of people of nine different nations, are constant users of Liquozone. Some are using it to get well, some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. No medicine was ever so widely employed. These users are everywhere; your neighbors and friends are among them. And half the people you meet—wherever you are—know some-one whom Liquozone has cured.

If you need help, please ask some of these users what Liquozone does. Don't blindly take medicine for what medicine cannot do. Drugs never cure germs. For your own sake ask about Liquozone; then let us buy you a full size bottle to try.

We Paid $1000,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of difficult cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has for more than 20 years been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas, by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess Anaemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	LaGrippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fever—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drug can do.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquozone Company, 453-464 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

My disease is .....

"I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

SPORTS OF A DAY.

EVENTS ON THE RUNNING TRACKS

Lord of the Valley Wins the Gentilly Handicap at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—The feature of today's racing was the marked improvement shown by Lord of the Valley. The race was the Gentilly handicap, six and a half furlongs, and worth $1,720 to the winner. M. L. Hayman's pair, De Reszke and Dick Bernard, were favorites at 1 to 3, the second choice being Sis Lee, 3 to 1. Lord of the Valley being held at 20 to 1. From the start Lord of the Valley raced out with Dick Bernard, pestled him at the half-mile and despite the hot pace had enough left to win by a neck from De Reszke, who was coming very fast at the end. Weather clear and cool; track muddy. Results:

First race, six furlongs: Raibert won, Dixie Andrews second, Harran third. Time: 1:17¾.

Second race, three and a half furlongs: Showdown won, Anodyne second, Inspector Girl third. Time: 0:45.

Third race, five and a half furlongs: Invincible won, Brush Up second, Josette third. Time: 1:02¾.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs, Gentilly handicap: Lord of the Valley won, De Reszke second, Sis Lee third. Time: 1:22¾.

Fifth race, one mile and twenty yards: King's Trophy won, Matador second, Gregor K third. Time: 1:45.

Sixth race, one mile and a half: Aurumaster won, Cataline second, Lord Tennyson third. Time: 2:41.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 14.—Results at Essex park:

First race, five and a half furlongs: Iole won, Henry Lyons second, Erste Platz third. Time: 1:11.

Second race, three furlongs: Mint Boy won, Startling second, Favorita third. Time: 0:38¾.

Third race, five and a half furlongs: Maggie Loeber won, Crescerton second, Bensonhurst third. Time: 1:09¾.

Fourth race, one mile and a sixteenth, Park Hotel handicap: Canteen won, Judge Himes second, Copperfield third. Time: 1:52¼.

Fifth race, seven furlongs: King Raine won, Gigantic second, Easy Trade third. Time: 1:32.

Sixth race, one mile and a sixteenth: Ben Heywood won, Allan second, Memphian third. Time: 1:51.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Results at Oakland:

First race, three furlongs: Grass Cutter (5 to 2) won, Captain Burnett second, Semilune third. Time: 0:36½.

Second race, five and a half furlongs: Reprobate (6 to 1) won, Platte second, Edrodun third. Time: 1:09.

Third race, six and a half furlongs: San Nicholas (6 to 5) won, Rector second, Gateway third. Time: 1:22¼.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs: Venator (8 to 5) won, Letola second, W. R. Condon third. Time: 1:20½.

Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth: Briers (8 to 5) won, Dungannon second, Modicum third. Time: 1:53¼.

Sixth race, one mile: Ishiana (2 to 1) won, Judge second, Nigrette third. Time: 1:42½.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14.—Results at Ascot park:

First race, six furlongs: Requitor (8 to 1) won, Interlude second, Padua third. Time: 1:13½.

Second race, one mile: Ralph Reese (9 to 2) won, Loretta M second, Sandstone third. Time: 1:46½.

Third race, Santa Catalina selling stakes, $1,250 added, seven furlongs: Tim Payne (6 to 1) won, Luckett second, Cerrosanta third. Time: 1:25½.

Fourth race, Brooks course: Helgerson (even) won, Ray second, Frangible third. Time: 1:03¾.

Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth: Schoolmate (4 to 1) won, Ralph Young second, Rough Rider third. Time: 1:46¼.

Sixth race, one mile: Namtor (5 to 1) won, Montana second, Mart Gentry third. Time: 1:41.

Early Base Ball Games.

Do you know it will only be a few days until you are sitting out on the bleachers once more, yelling your head off? Well, that's so. Papa Bill Bourke has arranged games with Charley Comiskey for Saturday and Sunday, April 1 and 2, with Frank Selee for Saturday and Sunday, April 8 and 9, and with Joe Farrell's Milwaukee team for Saturday and Sunday, April 15 and 16. This means that the Omaha team will report in March, and only sixty days ahead.

Skaters May Organize.

An effort is being made to organize a western skating association similar in aims and purposes to the Eastern Skating association, which has over 7,000 members. The idea is to affiliate with the Amateur Skating association of the United States. It is urged that Omaha should be well represented in the new body. All interested in the matter are requested to write to Albert Blanchard, chairman of the committee, room 1, 177 La Salle street, Chicago.

BASKET BALL AT THE AUDITORIUM

Y. M. C. A. Plays University of Nebraska Tuesday Night.

Basket ball enthusiasts are looking forward to the game at the Auditorium next Tuesday night between the Young Men's Christian association first team and the University of Nebraska. For several years the Omaha boys succeeded in defeating the university team, but last year, on the varsity court, the Young Men's Christian association was defeated by a small score. This season both teams are showing up strong and a fast game is looked for. The court at the Auditorium will be larger than the local team is accustomed to playing on, otherwise neither team will have an advantage. Following is the lineup for the game, which will be called about 9:30:

UNIVERSITY.		Y. M. C. A.
E. Hagensick	Forward	G. Willard, Capt.
R. Burress	Forward	J. Clarke
W. Maser	Center	A. Hansen
W. Hoar, Capt.	Guard	C. Willard
P. Bell	Guard	A. Anderson
F. R. Beers	Substitute	W. L. Harris

Dr. R. G. Clapp of Lincoln will act as referee and A. C. Jones of Omaha umpire.

DRAFT FOR JONES IS GOOD

Base Ball Commission Says Outfielder Belongs to Washington.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—The application of Player Charles C. Jones to set aside the draft of the Washington club was denied in a decision filed today by the National commission, it being held that the nonreserve contract on which he based his application was not in accordance with previous findings of the commission. He had also claimed that he had not signed a regular contract with the St. Paul club, which the commission declares was contrary to the National agreement.

Crete First Wins, Second Loses.

CRETE, Neb., Jan. 14.—(Special.)—Both the first and second basket ball teams of the Crete High school played games in Wilber last night. The first team was victorious over the DeWitt High school team by a score of 31 to 16. Much interest centered in this game, as the teams had met twice before and each had won a game, and naturally the Crete boys feel jubilant over their victory. Superintendent A. H. Staley of Friend refereed the game.

The Crete second team suffered defeat at the hands of the Wilber first team, the score being 30 to 24. Welch of Crete acted as referee and Chalotyska of Wilber as umpire.

Crescents Defeat Bellevue.

The Crescent basket ball team of the Omaha City league defeated the Bellevue college team at Bellevue last evening by a score of 39 to 28. The Crescents began the game with a good lead, which the Bellevue team nearly overcame at the close of the first half, only to fall back in the second half. The lineup was as follows:

Crescents.	Position.	Bellevue.
Leo Wilson	Center	Agnew
W. Frankfort	forward	Roland
H. Frankfort	forward	Brown
A. Pieron	guard	Nichol
R. Wilson	guard	Leffer
Cleveland	substitute	Kearns

With the Bowlers.

Standing of the teams in the Omaha Bowling league for the first fifteen weeks:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Omahas	42	31	11	.738
Onimods	45	31	14	.689
Drexels	45	30	15	.667
Krug Park	45	24	21	.533
U. S. Yards	42	24	18	.517
Waverleys	45	20	25	.444
Armours	45	19	26	.422
Black Kats	42	15	27	.357
Blue Ribbons	45	14	31	.311
W. O. W.	42	11	31	.262

Count in Cribbage.

BONESTEEL, S. D., Jan. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: In a game of cribbage, A holds 7, 5, 2 and 2; B has jack, 4, 3 and 5. A plays 7; B plays jack; A plays 2; B plays 4; A plays 2; B plays 3, with a run of three. A plays 2. Does A get a run?

CRIB BOARD.

Ans.—No. One for a go.

Cassatt to Head New Haven Line.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, was elected a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company at the monthly meeting of the board of directors of the latter company in this city today. Percy R. Toff, first vice president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company, was also elected a director of that company.

TROUBLE WITH COSTA RICO

American Banana Company Calls on United States Government for Help.

ALLEGES PROPERTY HAS BEEN SEIZED

Asks Damages from Central American Republic and Charges it with Infringing Upon Territory of Panama.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 14.—The American Banana company, through H. L. McConnell of Mobile, has asked the State department at Washington to intervene in its behalf on account of alleged interference by the Costa Rican government with the fruit company's planting, railroad building and other operations in the territory now belonging to Panama, but at one time under the jurisdiction of Costa Rica, and has asked for damages in the sum of $2,210,000. The matter is now before the State department in Washington. The trouble dates back to the summer of 1903, when the Costa Rican government, it is alleged, slightly interfered with the surveying of the company's railroad route, but when the United States government at that time instructed its minister to Costa Rica to use his good offices to prevent any further interference, Costa Rica, it is understood, having denied interference and disclaimed right of jurisdiction, subject to the rendering of the Loubet award on September 11, 1900. Prior to that date the territory had for a number of years been in dispute between the republics of Colombia and Costa Rica, but under terms of a special agreement was under temporary jurisdiction of the latter. That dispute was submitted to President Loubet of France for arbitration and his award fixed this territory as Colombia's.

Cargo is Confiscated.

After Costa Rica had, in November, 1903, disclaimed the right of jurisdiction, and under that disclaimer Mr. McConnell continued his work by planting fruit and preparation for building the railroad and improving the port of Gandocan, the latter part of July, 1904, the Costa Rican government, it is alleged, sent an armed force to Gandocan and intercepted a valuable cargo of railway supplies, and after permitting the discharge of the greater portion of the cargo confiscated the portion so discharged and stopped all railroad and other work at Gandocan.

The Costa Rican government is still in control of the territory and continues to prevent the progress of work, it is said, although the Panama government, which succeeded to this territory through its secession from Colombia, has declared its sovereignty and right of jurisdiction and has since, in an official communication to Mr. McConnell, admitted his right of possession.

Mixers Defeat Guardsmen.

At the Young Men's Christian association last evening the Mixers defeated the Thurston Rifles in a game of basket ball. The game was one of the City league schedule games and was witnessed by an unusual number of spectators.

DIED.

PHELAN—John, January 14, 1905, aged 50 years.

Funeral Monday, January 16, at 9 o'clock a. m. from St. John's church, Twenty-fifth and California streets. Interment at Holy Sepulcher cemetery. Friends invited.

HOLTZINGER—Miss Clara B., January 13, 1905, at the home of her sister, Mrs. S. E. Bryant, 625 North Forty-first avenue, aged 45 years 5 months 20 days.

Services at family residence, 625 North Forty-first avenue, Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. Interment Mount Pleasant, Ia. Friends of family invited.

WIGGINS—Andrew L., aged 57 years.

Funeral from residence, 713 South Nineteenth street, at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

CATARRH

Gentlemen:—I wrote you some time ago, giving you an account of my sufferings with an awful case of Catarrh. I had all the symptoms that accompany this disease, such as mucus dropping in the throat, a constant desire to hawk and spit, feeling of dryness in the throat, cough and spitting upon rising in the morning, scabs forming in the nose, which required much effort to blow out; sometimes causing the nose to bleed and leaving me with a sick headache. I had thus suffered for five years. As soon as I heard from you, I commenced to take S. S. S. as you advised, and after I had taken three large bottles, I noticed a change for the better. Thus encouraged, I continued to take it, and in a short while was entirely cured.

224 Randolph St., Richmond, Va. JUDSON A. BELLUM.

I contracted Catarrh and suffered terribly with it for 25 years. It was so bad that I had lost my hearing, sense of taste, as well as being nearly blind. I tried various medicines and specialists, spending a large sum of money with them, but with no perceptible results, so I abandoned all other remedies and doctors and began using your S. S