BAMBERGER IN

Seeks Vainly to Block Partisan Land Board Bill.

MEASURE PASSES SENATE

MEASURE PASSES SENATE

APPROPRIATION FOR ST. LOUIS
FAIR GOES THROUGH.

Senator Bumberger assumed the role of Horatius at the bridge yesterday and valiantly, though in vain, opposed the onslaughts of the Republican barbarians who forced Waiton's land board bill through as a partisan measure.

Frontal and flank attack, mine and countermine, mass play and end run, denunciation and innuendo, alike failed to turn Senator Bamberger from his path, and even when buried beneath the overwhelming odds he was still kicking.
The bill, No. 25, had been recommitteed for further dectoring as it compared to the rules of the board, instead of in the hands of the board and the contention. Walton, in support of his contention. Walton, in support of his contention. Walton, in support of his contention. Walton in support of his contention. The bell making the members of the heard elective, and promised to an interpolation of the bill, explained the heard elective, and promised to a contended that no new law in the heard form five members to three, the soil heard of the release of the board from five members to three, the soil he heard elective and promised to a contended that no new law in the provisions of this bill, said walton.

The bill smaking the members to the bill smaking the members of the board from five members to three, the soil heard of the release of the board from five members to three, the soil heard proposed to reduce the board from five members to three, the soil he h

Barber then proposed to reduce the board from five members to three. He said he had made inquiries of former members of the board and without exception they told him three men were enough to do the work. Barber urged the practice of consistent economy. With the educational institutions of the state starving he thought it poor economy to create superflows salaried offices.

"I have talked with an applicant for appointment on this board," he said, "and this man was frank enough to tell me he desired an appointment on the land board because he could draw that salary and carry on his regular business at the same time."

"It seems to me that amendment might have come with better grace before this wher one (Bamberger's) was proposed and lost," said Lawrence. If the senator will pardon me," red Barber, "I would have offered this

ecessary, Walton argued, to do the work.
"I predict now without fear of contradiction," said Bamberger, "that if this board were made to consist of seven or nine members there would be two or three good men who would do all the work. What is the need for more than three when everything is so 'harmonious'? is it so one can lie down on the sofa and sleep while the others' harmoniously' work?"

it no discourtesy to reruse on a measure that had been killed by an adverse report of a senate committee of the committee

Senator Bennion offered a number of dendments changing the sections of the laround into better shape. Before the question was but Bamber-r grose to move that the bill be re-mmitted usuin

"I have no objection, however," he said with much irony, "if he wants time to prepare another speech."
"I am ready to speak now," replied Bamberger."

Then came an interruption from an un-expected zource. Callister, one of his own camp, arose to propose an amend-ment authorizing the board to lend money

COCOA

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others by its full flavor, delicious

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uality and absolute purity.



on "irrigation plants." The amendment was killed and the long-deferred rollcall on the passage of the bill was taken. It went strictly according to party lines, Bamberger, Barber and Bennion voting against it and all the Republicans for it, except Lewis and Love, who were absent

St. Louis Fair Bill Passed.

Threat Bill Goes Through. Threat Bill Goes Through.

Austin's house bill No. 10, relating to threats against employes, etc., was amended so as to include threats to destroy properly, and in that form was passed by the senate, Bamberger, Lawrence and Love voting against it. Bamberger explained his negative vote by saying he believed the present laws on the subject were sufficient. The house concurred in the senate amendments.

Hollingsworth's senate bill No. 42, amending the law creating the Portland exposition commission and appropriating \$30,000, came favorably reported from the committee on public institutions with the amount of the appropriation cut to

\$30,000, came favorably reported from the committee on public institutions with the amount of the appropriation cut to \$20,000, and the offices of secretary and treasurer of the commission combined. The amendments provide, however, that the present appropriation of \$10,000 shall stand, so that the available amount will be \$30,000 if the measure passes.

The same committee killed senate bill No. 51 by McKay (by request), relating to the board of trustees of the state industrial school at Ogden.

The senate refused to appoint a conference committee on Luther's house bill No. 2, relating to pay of jurors in jushe senate refused to appear the ence committee on Luther's house bill. 2, relating to pay of jurors in justice ourts, etc. Johnson thought courty to the house required the appoint of conferees, but the other believed no discourtesy to refuse a conference a measure that had been killed by adverse report of a senate commit-

Senator Bennion offered a number of mendments changing the sections of the ill around into better shape.

Before the question was but Bamber-er arose to move that the bill be remmitted again.
Walton objected.

'I have no objection, however, he said tith much irony, "if he wants time to repare another speech."

'I' am ready to speak now," replied tamberger.

Lawrence spoke briefly against the moton to recommit, which was lost.

The question on Bennion's amendments as again about to be put, when Bamberger arose to deprecate "hurrying it hough," He was listened to and the mendments were then adopted.

Bennion tried to get through a motion o have the bill geprinted, but the Republican crowd had become just a bit niffed by the strenuous opposition of Bamberger and refused to listen.

Walton moved a suspension of the rules to show that the bill had been read the hird time and placed on final passage, with a sigh of satisfaction the Rich county when petitioned by a majority of taxpaying voters of the section affected. (Livestock).

Senate bill No. 70, by Hollingsworth—Amending section 2.522, revised statutes, ed for Juliance and payable outside the state shall not be garnish as the bill had been read the hird time and placed on final passage, by show that the bill had been read the hird time and placed on final passage.

Money For Irrigation Asked.

Then came an interruption from an unexpected zource. Callister, one of his own camp, arose to propose an amendment authorizing the board to lend money of "irrigation plants."

Totto List of New Bills.

Hollingsworth had another introduction fit, and as a result the total of new measures presented totaled eleven. The list of bills is as follows:

Senate bill No. 68, by Hollingsworth—Amending section 18, revised statutes, by providing that a board of county or any precinct of the county when petitioned by a majority of taxpaying voters of the section affected. (Livestock).

Senate bill No. 70, by Hollingsworth—New John and the list of the section of the county when petitione a camp, arose to propose an amend-nt authorizing the board to lend money "irrigation plants." inquired What's an irrigation plant?" inquired llingsworth.

"What's an irrigation plant?" inquired Hollingsworth.

Callister explained it meant a reservoir and things like that.

Walton said nothing, but there was blood in his eye. Only a few days before he went on record by stating he had moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of having a little more fun But the fun yesterday was so prolonged that it became a burden to the proud father of senate bill No. 23.

Lawrence took up the cudgel for Walton at this point and said he believed it would not be safe to lend money on "irrigation plants." Bennion voiced a similar yiew.

"Well." remarked Bamberger, arising once more, "I am in favor of this, for I fail to see how five gentlemen appointed by the governor could possibly make a large of the year of city councilmen. (County and municipal corporations).

ALLING DORTH AND DOAD!

NEW PORTLAND BOARD PROVIDED FOR IN BILL

Representative Joseph introduced a fill (house bill No. 150) yesterday, which, neffect, increases the sum of money appropriated by the legislature of 1993 for tah's exhibit at the Lewis and Clark xposition from \$16,000 to \$30,000. The bill

No Deficit to Be Allowed. Joseph's measure seeks to repeal all ession laws in conflict. It provides for "board of directors" instead of a "fair ommission." Joseph's bill differs from hapter 96, session laws, 1903, creating a ommission for the Lewis and Clark excosition among other points in that it pecifically provides that the board of lirectors shall be held responsible for any loficit arising.

rectors shall be held responsible for any ficit arising.

Under no circumstances," says section of the bill, "shall the board of directors eate any deficit, and the state is here-relieved from all obligations to pay y amount over and above the amount propriated in this act. Should any decit arise, the said board of directors is reby held responsible and the bond entioned in section 4 (810,000 each) shall held for such deficit."

Board of Three Members.

The bill provides that the coard of di-ectors shall consist of three qualified itizens, to be appointed by the governou with consent of the senate. The commis-ion created by the last legislature was to be composed of four members and the overnor. The measure provides that the building obe erected in the state's interests shall ost not more than \$7.390 (\$500 less than was expended for Utah's building at St.

5 CARS NEW WALL PAPER. There is going to be something doing

GEO. H. EBERT & CO. 57 Main. Both 'Phones,

HOUSE PASSES GARNISHEE BILL

Provides Costs Must Be Advanced to Introduced in Senate By Rasband of Employers.

THE DEBATE IS PROLONGED SECRETS MAY BE PROBED

NEW MEASURE AS TO DISMISS-AL OF ACTIONS.

After threatening for a time so to stretch the provisions of house bill No. 5, by McCrea, that relief would not ce afforded where it is wanted and needed, the house yesterday afternoon passed the measure, with an amendment, by a vote of 35 to 7. The bill, as amended and passed, provides that before answer can be required in garnishment proceedings the garnishes nishment proceedings the garnishee must be paid a fee of \$1.50. The bill originally provided a fee of \$3. It further provides that in no case, excepting where the garnishee is found to have credit due the defendant, shall the costs be taken against the garnishee.

Long Debate Over Measure.

The debate preliminary to the bill's passage consumed much of the session. McCrea explained the merit of his measure, citing instances where gar-nishment proceedings had been brought and the garnishee put to expense to deny that he was in any way indebted to the defendants. He believed the ef-fect of a law such as his bill proposed would be to eliminate many garnish-ment proceedings having little or no le-gal hasis gal basis.

Amendments Are Offered.

Marks proposed an amendment alowing a fee of but 50 cents, asserting that cases where garnishees were put to expense or any great degree of trou-ble were small. He proposed also to have this fee cover a period of six months, during which no other fee might be paid the garnishee for simiar proceedings.

Joseph spoke against the amendment nd for the original bill. Joseph drew picture of the garnishee in his office eing forced to telephone an under-ofdicial at Marysvale, who in turn had to inquire of the alleged indebtedness of the mine foreman, who then had to see

the store keeper, who saw the boarding house proprietor, etc., etc. By this process, Joseph soon had the garnishee under enormous expense and loss of time. He was asked by Marks and Tolton if the garnishee might not inquire by letter of the facts he desired to embody in an answer to garnishment proceedings. Joseph believed that in many instances the time allowed within which to answer (ten days) would not suffice. He cited examples to prove hi assertion. Joseph stated that he wanted to see a bill protecting garnishees from unjust proceedings passed, and that Marks' amendment as to fee and time practically made the bill worthless.

Haggle Over Fee.

At this point Marks agreed to a fe of \$1 and a time period of three months within which no other fees need be paid. Joseph amended by making the fee \$1.50, and striking out all reference to time. This amendment carried and the bill was placed on its final passage. This amendment carried and

the bill was placed on its final passage. The vote was as follows:
Ayes—Allen, Anderson, J. A., Austin, Carroll, Christensen, Cottam, Cromar, Cartin, Dean, Edward, Fishburn, Gundry, Hawley, Hone, Hopes, Johnson, Jones, Joseph, Kinney, Kuchler, Lyman, McCrea, Miller, Pace, Pancake, Panter, Peterson, Richards, Roberts, Spencer, Stewart, Stringham, Wilson, Wootton and Speaker Hull—35, Nays—Anderson, A. V., Luther, Nays-Anderson, A. V., Luther, Marks, Merrill, Simons, Stookey and

Corrected Reports Adopted. House committee reports were adopt-

Public Health-House bill No. 128, by Dean, amending statute relating to be-

ing to the licensing of the sale of pat-ent medicines. Unfavorably reported. Pententiaries and Prisons—House bill No. 95, by Edward, amending the statute and session laws relating to the state board of correction. Recommended for passage.

Judiciary—House bill No. 58, by Kin-

mended for passage.

Counties—House bill No. 97, by Kinney, providing for the transfer of liquor

ter, requiring county commissioners to furnish justices of the peace with copies of legislative session laws. Unfavorably reported.

Ways and Means—House concurrent resolution No. 3, by Joseph, providing or the turning over to the state of th

balance of \$2,131.12, held by the Louis ana Purchase exposition. St. Louis Fair Bill Received.

The house received senate bill No. by Johnson, yesterday, appropriating \$7.500 to cover the outstanding debts of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. The bill was referred to the committee on ways and means, but not before Joseph had called for its reading and inquired regarding the change of the appropriation from \$10,000 to \$7,500, "or so much thereof as is necessary."

House Does Not Reconsider.

Joseph, pursuant to notice given a ast night's session, yesterday moved to reconsider the house's vote passing house bill No. 92, by Simons. The "farmers' bill" will stand so far as the house is concerned, for Joseph's motion did not prevail.

Wilson introduced H. J. R. No. 4 vesterday, calling for an observance of Washington's birthday in the legislaexposition from \$10,000 to \$30,000. The bill would add to the \$9,300 remaining of the original amount the sum of \$20,000. It embodies several provisions looking toward the protection of the state which were not embodied in chapter 96, laws of word to the state which were not embodied in chapter 96, laws of \$1000 certains and \$1000 cer

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of condolence to Repre sentative Thompson because of the loss of his son, Rulon S. Thompson, were read in the house yesterday. By a rising vote, the resolutions, which were drafted by Wilson, Simons and Cottam, were adopted.

The state mental hospital at Prove

is to be visited Friday by the legislature, on invitation of Dr. M. H. Hardy, medical superintendent, Dr. Hardy's invitation was accepted, with

Dismissal of Actions.

House bill No. 151, by McCrea, pro vides for the dismissal of any crimina action before a justice of the peace either upon his own motion or upon the application of the county attorney. In case dismissal is granted, it shall act as a bar against other prosecutions for the same offense, "but shall not be a bar if the offense is a felony." The list of house bills introduced, and

their disposition, follows:

H. B. No. 149, by Miller. An act pre-scribing the qualifications and defining the powers and duties of the attorney general, deputy attorney general, as-sistant attorneys general and county attorneys, and repealing the session laws relating to the creation of the ofof district attorney and defining his duties. (Judiciary.)

NEW METAL MINE

Park City.

STATE OFFICIAL GIVEN AUTHOR-ITY TO ENTER PROPERTIES.

Senator Rasband's bill, senate bill No. 74, was introduced yesterday, creating the office of state inspector of metalliferous mines. It provides that the inspector shall be a citizen of Utah of not less than five years' practical experience in quartz mines, not less 30 years of age, and a man who as knowledge of different systems of mining. The term of office provided is four years at an annual salary of \$2,000 nd traveling expenses, payable quarerly. The inspector is not to be pernitted to act as manager, agent or essee for any mining company during his term of offi ce and must give his whole time to the job. He is to be llowed to appoint one deputy inspecto at a salary of \$4 per day. The in-spector is to maintain an office at Salt Lake City and is to have free ccess to all mines with reasonable as-istance in making his examinations. Each mining district is to be visited at least quarterly and mines are to be xamined as to safety of employes, ma-hinery, ventilation, drainage, etc. If mything is found wrong the company is to be notified in writing and given a asonable time to correct the ion, under penalty of having the property shut down.

Uniform Signal System Provided. The inspector is to establish a uni form system of signals between the ops and bottoms of all shafts and

dopes in mines where men are hoisted by machinery and in tunnels through which steam pipes are connected. The inspector is to investigate all aceidents and prepare reports of the same. His annual report os to contain a list of accidents during the year, a ist of mines visited, a list of notices erved, a list of complaints received. list of prosecutions and other information and suggestions.

tion and suggestions.

For the protection of the mine owners it is provided that the inspector or his assistant shall be fined from \$500 to \$1,000 and imprisoned from one to five years for revealing any information in regard to ore bodies, character and course of underground workings or any other information or opinion obtained by them in making inspections.

Set of Rules Laid Down.

Three general rules for mines operators are provided as follows:
First—Every owner, agent, manager,
mine foreman and employe of every
mine shall use every reasonable precaution to insure the safety and health of the workmen in all cases.

Second—No person in a state of intoxication shall be allowed to go into

r loiter about the mine. Third—Any miner or other workman who shall discover anything wrong with the condition of the roof, sides, timbers or roadways, or with any other part of the mine in general, such as would lead him to suspect danger himself or his fellow workmen, or t property of his employer, shall, as so n being in charge of that portion

tity of pure air.

Grocers' Bill is Introduced.

The salaries of public servants will no longer be exempt from attachment, garnishment o rexecution if senate bill No. 76, introduced by Senator Bamber-ger yesterday, becomes a law. The bill has the endorsement of the

Public Health—House bill No. 112, by Dean, providing that the labels on proprietary medicines shall state the percentage of alcohol contained and relating to the licensing of the sale of the same procedure as those of other

Senate bills No. 77 and 78, introduced by Lawrence yesterday, are the meas-ures designed to reduce the size of city councils. In cities of the first and sec-ond classes (Salf Lake City and Ogden) the council is to consist of five mem-Judiciary—House bill No. 89, by Kin-ney, providing for the enforcement of judgments in counties other than the one in which it was issued. Recom-per annum in cities of the first class and of \$1,200 in cities of the second class are provided for, while the salary in cities of the third class is to be fixed

Counties—House but the transfer of liquor ney, providing for the transfer of liquor licenses as to person and place. Unfavorably reported.

Counties—House bill No. 96, by Pandaw so as to bring about the change called for in senate bill No. 78. By the terms of bill No. 77, Salt Lake City and Corden would get on the five-member

WESTERN PATENTS.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, Feb. 14.-The following Idaho—Herman J. Uhlenkott, Keuerville, oscillating engine. Utah—David J. Nevill, Salt Lake City, machine for crushing ores; Joseph Wignall, steam engine.

H. B. No. 150, by Joseph. An act to appropriate money for the exhibit at the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition of 1905. (Ways and means.) H. B. No. 15t, by McCrea. An act to provide for the dismissal of criminal actions in the courts of justices of the peace, by the justice or county attor-

ney, requiring the reasons for such dis-missal to be entered upon the minutes of the court, and making the order for of the court, and making the order for dismissal a bar to any prosecution for the same offense, if it is a misdemean-or. (Judiciary.) H. B. No. 152, by McCrea. An act providing for the dismissal of actions,

informations or indictments in the dis-trict court on application of the dis-trict attorney. (Judiciary.)

SCOTT'S EMULSION

sion in the class of advertised cure-alls; it doesn't belong there. We hardly like to use the word "cure" at all, but we are bound to say that it can be used for a great many troubles with great satisfaction. Its special function is to repair the waste of the body when the ordinary food does not nourish, and this means that it is useful in many cases which are indicated by wast-

We'll send you a sample free.

THREE FIREMEN HURT

INSPECTION BILL Early Morning Blaze in the Brevoort House, Chicago-Loss, One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Chicago, Feb. 14.-Fire partly stroyed the Brevoort house, 143-5 Madion street, early today, causing a loss of \$100,000 to the building and hotel furishings and forcing 150 guests to make hurried departure. Three firemen vere injured, one severely, before the flames, which burned for nearly an our, burst through the roof of the building, after it was thought they had been extinguished. None of the guests was hurt.

electric light wires, about 2:30 o'clock, was discovered by a bell boy, who was almost overcome by smoke in arousing guests and employes of the hotel. When the firemen reached the scene the flames had eaten their way through the third floor and had made considerab progress upward through the walls. The smoke, which was dense, hampered the iremen in their work, while the guests were scampering by every avenue of escape to reach a place of safety, and the hotel employes were busy in arousing them by telephones in the rooms.

While fighting the flames in the hotel barroom, thre firemen were injured, one eriously, by the collapse of the ceiling The fire was mostly confined to the ear of the building, which was gutter om the basement to the roof. hotel, which is eight stories high, is owned by the Hannah & Hogg com-pany, and is one of the oldest in the city. Nearly all of the guests were from western states. Many of then escaped from the place by a rear fir

escape.

Louis W. Weil, a salesman for a jewelry firm in New York, reported to the police that \$10,000 worth of jewelry had disappeared from his room.

TREE TEA: THAT'S THE TEA ALL APPRECIATIVE TEA DRINKERS DRINK. **THEYKNOWAGOODTEA**



Music and Drama

The advance sale for Ben Greet's players in "Everyman." the great old morality play, opened with a rush at the box office of the Salt Lake theatre yesterday morning. The engagement is for Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee. Large audiences are assured. Saturday assured.

The engagement of "Two Little Wairs" opens at the Grand tomorrow night and continues through the remainder of the week. The seat sale is now on.

Dr. Hanchett's office removed to 401

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills Must Bear Signature of Mentsood

SEE FAC-SIMILE WRAPPER BELOW Very small and as easy

to take as sugar. CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE. FOR BILIOUSNESS. IVER PILLS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION 25 Cents Purely Vegetable. Stendsood

From Feb. 13th to 17th 1/2 Off on all Dental Work SALTLAKE DENTALINFIRMARY

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Stop The Great Prescription Drug Store.

Find a home with sickness and you will find have on hand all necessary timbers for the safety and protection of the lives of the workmen and a sufficient quantity of pure air. Yet the first bottle is free.

We who make Liquozone use it laily in our families to ward off germ it almost helpless in any germ disease, while Liquozone is almost certain. We glass of drinking water to our 700 employes. We have proved that sickness We who make Liquozone use it daily in our families to ward off germ attacks. And we serve it in every glass of drinking water to our 700 employes. We have proved that sickness rarely comes where Liquozone is used. And most troubles end quickly when the sick one begins to employ it. When you use it as we do, and as millions are doing, nine-tenths of your sickness are doing, nine-tenths of your sickness. are doing, nine-tenths of your sickness -the little ills and the big ones-will

be avoided.

Not Medicine. The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas. No drugs, no alcohol—nothing but gas enters into it. The process of making takes fourteen days, and requires im-

that we publish on every bottle an of-fer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. Yet it is not only harm-less but remarkably helpful. The effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, puri-fying. Even a well person feels its in-stant benefit. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an

excess of oxygen—is life to an animal but 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 fevers—Gall Stones Tumors—Ulcers

Liquozone is now used by the sick of nine nations in the treatment of germ liseases. In millions of homes it has

Germ Diseases. mense apparatus. Then we get one cubic inche of Liquozone for each 1,250 tas, for more than twenty years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an of-that we publish on every bottle an of-

> Blood Poison Blood Poison Bright's Disease Bowel Troubles Coughs—Colds Consumption Colic—Croup Constipation Catarrh-Cancer Dysentery Diarrhea Dandruff—Dropsy Dyspepsia

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome

Asthma Abscess—Anaemia Bronchitis Hay Fever
Infleenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone never tried it, please send us this cou-pon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-sized botthe, and we will pay the druggist our-selves 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 obli-

gation 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," 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

I have never tried Liquozote, but i you will supply me a 5% bottle free will take it.

My disease is.

Hazelnut Scored High IN NEW YORK.

A sample of Hazelnut butter sent to a prominent butter dealer in New York City brought the following telegram from them:

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY. 28,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD. Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on condition as can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the send

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ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager. RECEIVED at 159 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Faust Creamery & Supply Co.,

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SALT LAKE CITY.

16 Paid.

263.

Hazelnut top grade. ''S'' next grade. How much have you? What is your price delivered here?

Droste and Snyder.

3:11 P. M.

When it is considered there is not 10 per cent of the butter sold in New York in the "top grade," it is evidence of the superior quality of Hazelnut.

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