

PERUNA EDITORIAL NO. 3.

In any medical compound as much depends upon the manner in which it is compounded as upon the ingredients used.

First, there must be a due proportion of the ingredients. Each drug in the pharmacopoeia has its special action.

It takes years and years of experience to discover this proportion. There is no law of chemistry, of pharmacy, by which the exact balance of proportion can be determined.

The compound must present a stability which is not affected by changes of temperature, not affected by exposure to the air, not affected by age.

A complete list of the ingredients of Peruna would enable any druggist or physician to reproduce Peruna. It is the skill and sagacity by which these ingredients are brought together that give Peruna much of its peculiar claims as an efficacious catarrh remedy.

But should a list of the ingredients of Peruna be submitted to any medical expert, of whatever school or nationality, he would be obliged to admit without reserve that each one of them was of undoubted value in chronic catarrhal diseases, and had stood the test of many years' experience in the treatment of such diseases.

But however much virtue each ingredient of Peruna may possess, the value of the compound depends largely upon the manner and proportion in which they are combined.

PERUNA IS NO LONGER A MYSTERIOUS WORD, used to designate an unknown compound, but the trade mark title of a legitimate pharmaceutical compound which no physician or set of physicians will undertake to belittle.

PERUNA brings to the home the COMBINED KNOWLEDGE OF SEVERAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE in the treatment of catarrhal diseases; brings to the home the scientific skill and knowledge of the modern pharmacist; and last but not least, brings to the home the vast and varied experience of Dr. Hartman himself, in the use of catarrhal remedies, and in the treatment of catarrhal diseases.

But admitting that Peruna is an excellent catarrh remedy, admitting that no doctor could find any reasonable objection to it as a medical compound, the question will be asked by some, is the patent medicine idea a feasible one? Is it practicable for a doctor to put up a remedy for chronic catarrh and place it upon the market at a price far below what the average doctor would be able to furnish it to the patient for?

We think not. We think there is no chance to make any mistake in taking Peruna for chronic catarrh. The fact is, chronic catarrh is a disease which is very prevalent. Many thousand people know they have chronic catarrh. They have visited doctors over and over again, and been told that their case is one of chronic catarrh.

Dr. Hartman's idea is that a catarrh remedy can be made on a large scale, as he is making it; that it can be made honestly, of the purest drugs and of the strictest uniformity. His idea is that this remedy can be supplied directly to the people, and no more be charged for it than is necessary for the handling of it.

Complete directions for use accompany each bottle. In addition to this, free literature is furnished, giving Dr. Hartman's advice, which is worth much more to the patient than the verbal advice of the average physician.

The plan of furnishing on a large scale, directly to the people, a remedy for chronic catarrh, is an immense saving to the people. Already thousands of people have been cured in this way.

After an informal consultation between Judge Redick, Attorney Baxter and Van Dusen for Mrs. Bassett and Stout and Collday for Mr. Bassett, Judge Redick announced Saturday morning he would decide the question of alimony and the custody of the children in the Bassett divorce trial at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

The custody of only two of the children, Chester and Rico, who are in Omaha, is involved. The other two children, claimed by Mr. Bassett, are with relatives of Mrs. Bassett.

It is said Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt will remain in Omaha until after the final decree is entered and then will return to Brooklyn. His plans after that are not announced. Mr. Collday, Mr. Bassett's Washington attorney, may go back to Washington Sunday without waiting for the final action of the court.

Monument Committee Meets. The committee of five selected to act with Captain Palmer in the matter of appointment of a monument to the soldiers of the 2nd Iowa Infantry who died in the battle of Gettysburg, met last evening.

OZOMULSION GUARANTEED Under the Food and Drug Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 332.

The Worn-out Mother Requires the Most Strengthening Food

Ozomulsion. The Cod Liver Oil Emulsion "Par Excellence."

COLLEGE BRED, BUT WRECKED

Scholars Among the Derelicts of the Bowery in New York.

DRINK NOT ONLY CAUSE OF DOWNFALL

One-Quarter of Those Who Applied Last Year for Relief at One Mission Had Diplomas.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Recent investigations show that more than one-fourth of the unemployed, the unfortunate, or whatever one may choose to call them, who apply to the Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian association are men who have had a college education.

In the year just closed the total number of men aided was \$306. According to the annual report of the branch, the proportion of men aided who had had a university, college, academic or high school education was more than 25 per cent.

As to the ages of these men, 84 per cent are under 35. Surprised for a Clergyman. It is not an unusual thing that the Bowery branch of the association find a man who translates Greek as a pastime during the weary wait for work, and others who are familiar with the higher mathematics and the classics.

Almost any afternoon or evening one may single out these needy scholars in the assembly room of the branch. They come and go. Few remain long.

Some hold themselves aloof from the rabble that floats in from the Bowery, others will hobnob with the lowest of the low, who will listen without comprehending to talks on the classics. Among these have been former preachers and professors, men of all classes and conditions and belonging to families of distinction.

It is a constant source of wonder to the speakers who address the evangelical meetings to find men here who should naturally be holding places of distinction.

What strange, ill-starred fate brings about such calamity, such a humiliating finale to once bright prospects? was asked of a man who has studied the question.

"Sometimes genuine misfortune," was the reply, "but usually an utter lack of sense of responsibility for himself or his future. Also a born spirit of discontent with his lot, no matter how good it may be, is to blame."

"A man wants a nice job without working up to it. He leaves his home, perhaps a good job at from \$2 to \$5 a day, and comes to New York without money or prospects. He is soon in the bread line."

"We can't stop it. We have tried. We don't know how. Boys as well as men want to be bank presidents at once. It is not ambition, but an aimless, shiftless disposition that inspires them. They do not concentrate, but drift from one thing to another and from place to place."

"Drink is not the only thing that shipwrecks a man's life. The spirit of discontent will land one in a sea of despair and ruination."

"Sometimes these wanderers land in New York and wait the street for days without food or shelter. When they come here we get them a job outside of New York if they are willing to work."

"Most men are glad enough to go back home as soon as they discover existing conditions in this great city. They want to go where they know some people, where money all goes and no friends this lent the easiest town to get along in."

Instance of an Individual. Not long ago a young man who had just been released from Blackwell's Island, where he had been committed as a vagrant, joined the wayfarers of the Bowery and eventually appeared at the association asking for aid about the building through gambling and dissipation, running through the property of his widowed mother. After much persuasion he agreed to reform, and after getting employment was restored to his mother, who had mourned him as dead. He had recently been graduated from a university.

But not all are so fortunate to see their wayward sons again alive. A few weeks ago a gaunt young man stumbled into the secretary's office with the pallor of death upon his face. Months of drink had wrecked him.

At college he had contracted dissipated habits. After his graduation his parents refused to encourage his vices by supplying him with money and secured him employment. But he had refused to work, but his job, drifted to New York and sank so low that he found it impossible to let his family know of his condition. The secretary of the association sent him to the hospital, where he died before his people could be notified.

Not long ago a graduate of a western university came to New York with small means, intending to take a post graduate course of study. The enticements of the city caught him, his money vanished and he finally turned to the branch for help. With five dollars in his pocket he took a job that paid him \$3 a week and sank so low that he had to take a five year 'whirl' at booze, drifted in one night at the end of his resources and with a bottle of poison in his pocket. He was persuaded to stop drinking and work about the building. He pulled himself together and is now doing well. It was discovered later that he was the son of an Irish clergyman, but he never said a word about his antecedents.

Pride Bears Some Up. Frequently pride is stronger than physical suffering. A few weeks ago a young man applied at the Bowery branch who was in dire need and was willing to do anything to lift himself out of the depths into which he had fallen through weakness of character. When it came to signing the application blank, in which he was required to give full information concerning his family, he said:

"No, I can't do that. I won't have the names of my family recorded here. If I did I could find no rest in that bed of yours," and he went out into the night. Where? Heaven only knows.

Only a few nights ago a speaker at one of the meetings was a man holding a responsible post in one of the largest corporations in this country at a good salary. Nineteen years ago he was drinking and gambling in saloons along the Bowery. Another interested attendant at the meeting had gone to the branch years before a poverty stricken German. He was straightened out, gave up a dissipated career and has since served as United States minister to a foreign country.

"About one-fourth of the men who are strapped and stranded and show up here are college men," said Secretary Root. "This is a kind of clearing house for families around about the country. We send wayward boys back to their homes, to their colleges or to their business."

"Frequently a father won't forgive, but after we convince him that his boy has reformed we always succeed in bringing about a reconciliation."

"When Charles F. Dodge, soon after his graduation from Princeton, was chairman of the committee of management here, he could be seen many evenings in the week at the service with his hand on the shoulder of some college man who was down on his luck."

"We get them from all over the world. Only lately one of our inmates was a college graduate from Copenhagen, Denmark, and at the same time we had others who held degrees from Princeton and the University of Chicago. Men with diplomas from theological seminaries, graduates from Yale, Pennsylvania, Rochester and Syracuse universities, all blow in here, and about a month ago a Harvard man without a shirt to his back came to the branch. We have had men who the second time they came to New York stopped at the Waldorf, which shows that they are not reformed permanently, but proved themselves men of great strength of character and business ability."

"Our statistics show that 97 per cent of our men last year were not drinking men. Drink is not the only thing that brings a man to want. Gambling, discontent, lack of concentration, will all do it. Sometimes it is force of circumstances."

"We once had a graduate from a famous medical college who studied abroad, but got down on his luck through adverse conditions. Until we could find him a suitable job he was willing to do anything, and tramped the city in search of employment as waiter, but in vain. Curiously enough, his superior breeding worked against him."

"Eliminating the question of dissipation, I think the chief reason why so many college men reach these straits is that the colleges are turning out more educated men than there is a demand for. Of course, men of aptitude and special training are always wanted, but those who have no particular line cannot catch hold."

"Many of them are not capable of undertaking ordinary business affairs, and there is nothing else for them to do. Those finding themselves without resources come here and get a job for, say, \$5 a week, as they have done. We give them a board for a week, and they have a chance to get out and get a position in keeping with their attainments and original position in life."

"When it comes to dissipation, the man who has not passed through a university or a college has a better chance to hold on to his mind, and the educated man knows too many ways of getting into mischief, and once on the downward grade he falls further than the common man, and is therefore harder to raise. So that the money spent in equipping him for the best position in life also equips him for the lowest in the way of evil."

SPARE THE POOR BACHELOR. Champion of the Unmarried Says They Should Not Be Specially Taxed.

To insist, as some do, that if spinsters be taxed bachelors likewise should be compelled to contribute to the general fund, is to our mind, absurd. The two classes are quite distinct.

From time to time special taxes have been imposed upon single men in Great Britain and Ireland, but only, it was always carefully stated, for the purpose of increasing revenues. In France, on the other hand, fear of depopulation is said to be at the root of the present movement, unsuccessful thus far, to exact toll for celibacy. It will be seen then, that the actuating causes have varied widely, but, generally speaking, the discrimination has rested on the Spartan principle that it is the duty to the state of every citizen to rear up legitimate children, although there is room for suspicion that in some instances the henpecked married men who made the law felt that bachelors should pay well for happiness that seemed to them an exception.

Of the 49,000,000 persons of both sexes of a marriage age in this country more than 12,000,000 remain single. This number seems large enough to justify our chief magistrate's recent insistence that from the viewpoint of a far-seeing ruler desirous of providing adepts and midshipmen for a large navy, the indefinite continuance of such a condition is intolerable. Let us see suddenly direct the various states to enact laws that would bear unduly upon married men or suffer them to be brought under the provision of the interstate commerce act along with old maids, we earnestly beseech reflection upon certain facts established by our federal census.

According to the statistics of 1900, for example, the country contained only 1,182,288 widowers, only 3 per cent of the entire male population, as against 1,725,564 maidens, or 73 per cent of all the females. This surprising disparity surely merits serious consideration. We may assume, for chivalric reasons, that our delicately nurtured women are of tenderer fiber and more enduring physical nature than their husbands, hence we are driven to the conclusion that the hazard of matrimony is vastly greater for men than for women, as is evidenced by the great disparity in the actual fatalities. Moreover, the total divorced men is only 84,903, or 2 per cent, as against 114,985, or 5 per cent, of divorced women, showing clearly that even after being freed from irksome bonds a comparatively small proportion of men have sufficient strength left to withstand the effect of their previous existence.

These significant facts do or should escape the thoughtful attention of a prudent bachelor is not to be expected, realizing as he must from a study of the statistics the comparative paucity of his chances of longevity during the matrimonial period and the virtual certainty of his discouraged spirit wasting away soon after divorce, is he not reasonably warranted in evading in all seemly ways the wiles of the spinster, and should he be in equity be taxed for so doing? Hearty, it seems to us, we trust it will seem to the president—such a course finds ample justification in the mere instinct of self-preservation which induces even a soldier to avoid engagements against undue odds.—North American Review.

Four Aces No Good There. There was never a poker player who has not had "hard luck" at some time or other in his experience, but the story told by Colonel Jim Butcher of Hatfield, W. Va., who was at the Bellefonte resort last evening, seems to eclipse them all.

"I was up in the West Virginia mountains a couple of weeks ago looking after some timber and coal lands and entered into friendly little game with a party of mountaineers," said he. "If these people get suspicious of you they do not always wait to have their suspicions verified."

"It came my turn to deal and when I looked at my hand I found I had given myself four aces. Of course, I quietly raked in the pot. As I laid down my hand I noticed a queer look come over the faces of my opponents. Understand, I was a stranger in that locality."

PIANOS! PIANOS! SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS. Every foot of space in our large five story building is now taken up with pianos. All instruments purchased for spring trade are now in and ready for inspection. Never before have we been in position to offer such wonderful values as at the present. We are offering this week 1907 styles at \$138, \$156, \$185, \$210 and up to the price of the famous Steinway, the piano used and preferred by all the leading artists in Europe as well as in America. We are also showing a complete line of the celebrated Steger & Sons, Emerson, Hardman, A. B. Chase, McPhail, Kurtzman and Singer pianos at a heavy discount from eastern prices. Schmoller & Mueller other high grade organs at wholesale prices. New Pianos for rent. \$3.00 and up. Instruments tuned, moved and repaired. We ship our instruments everywhere and guarantee complete satisfaction or no deal. \$10.00 cash will bring a fine piano to your home; \$3.00, \$4.00 or \$5.00 per month will finish paying for it. Write today for catalogue. Schmoller & Mueller Piano Co. 1311-1313 Farnam Street Telephone Douglas 1625

Funeral of W. G. Sloan. Services held at home and body taken to Peoria for burial. The funeral services of the late W. G. Sloan were held Friday afternoon at the family residence, 106 South Thirtieth street. A large gathering of friends was present, including the employees of the Sloan Grocery company, of which the deceased was the head.

Trouble in Street Car Strike. PORTSMOUTH, O., March 2.—The street railway strike situation was more serious today. No cars were operating today and the situation has grown so serious that the company officials threaten to ask for the militia in case the city authorities fail in giving ample protection. Strike sympathizers burned a street car on Damart hill, just east of the city, during last night.

First aid to the helpless. Telephone Douglas 238. If you need any kind of help, put a want ad in THE BEE. Image of a woman talking on a telephone.

Chickering Pianos "AT HOME" Quarter Grand. All this week in our PIANO SECTION, all styles of GRANDS and UPRIGHTS are shown. We have received for this event the largest shipment of CHICKERING PIANOS ever sent west. Need anything be said to residents of Omaha concerning CHICKERING prestige and supremacy? We think not, but a few items of history might not be amiss. Read the following record of CHICKERING achievements: The first Piano in America, built by Jonas Chickering in 1825. The first square piano in America. The first Grand piano in America—in 1831. The first upright piano in the world to be supported with interior metal plate, as all pianos are now made. The first and only small upright piano—only four feet in height—for small parlors and private studios, possessing the full power and volume of the largest uprights, together with a sweetness of tone not approached by any other piano. Style B. The first and only successful small GRAND PIANO, only five feet in length, specially designed for modern parlors; a piano that costs little more than the best uprights, occupies no more floor space, yet retaining all the artistic qualities of tone and design of the full grand. This is the famous Chickering Quarter Grand that is revolutionizing the Piano Business. It requires a considerable amount of push and energy to get to the head of any industry, but to get first and stay first for eighty-four years as have CHICKERING & SONS of Boston, requires something more than mere push. The one hundred and nine thousand CHICKERING purchasers can tell you what it is that makes this remarkable instrument the choice of those who know—musical students and critics the world over. A record of the achievements of the House of Chickering is a history of the piano business of America. CHICKERING PIANOS, all styles, are "at home" this week. Free recitals every afternoon. You are invited. The Bennett Company