

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER  
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR  
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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.  
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of August, 1913, was 50,295.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1913.  
ROBERT H. LUTHER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Will Boss Howell now put his back?

The case of Sulzer again suggests the talking propensities of money.

But if women vote in "spotless" towns, will it be more or less spotless?

Minneapolis hotel keepers have abolished finger bowls. How about the finger tips?

In the old days the railroads kept a lawyer in every town. In time, Harry Thaw will have adopted the same custom.

According to fashion experts, the "well-dressed woman" spends \$1,500 a year for her clothing. How many well-dressed women in Omaha? No, you guess.

Regardless who the bomb men are or why, it is to be hoped the Los Angeles officials will succeed in arresting the scoundrels responsible for the last attempt on the life of General Otis.

The three weeks' vacation to which Mr. Bryan was to confine his chattering to eke out his pittance of a \$12,000 salary seems to have been quite elastic, and then some.

The dean of the New York University Law school says there are too many lawyers. It requires no professional advice to discover that, yet the law schools continue to grind them out.

That Cleveland dentist being sued by a woman who alleges that since he operated on her she has been unable to shut her mouth should have no difficulty proving an alibi on general principles.

"Where is the old-fashioned family who used to take a Saturday night's bath in the old wooden tub?" somebody asks. Up in the flat on the fourth floor regaling themselves in a white porcelain.

Omaha not long ago received a lot of good advice through a fire survey made and paid for by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, but to date has shown small disposition to take advantage of it.

The administration is said to have been uncertain of the propriety of congratulating Mexico on its independence anniversary, which goes to show that congratulations do not always flow from a feeling that way.

Did you ever meet up with that modest, unassuming citizen who, after boring you with a long-winded interview, adds, just audibly, "Now, don't say anything about me in the paper, but if you do, send me fifty copies?"

Governor Sulzer was shown by documentary evidence to have been the first one to introduce the name of his wife into the campaign scandal that led to his impeachment—New York World.

And yet Sulzer pretended terrible indignation because some of "the devils have dragged her name into it."

Our beautiful Auditorium could unquestionably be converted into a fine natatorium. Three or four smaller swimming pools, however, in the outlying districts close to the people who would use them would do the business and give much more satisfaction.

According to the court ruling, something like \$1,000 of water fund money has been illegally diverted for junkets for Water board members and employees. Why this favoritism on the part of the reformers who brought those suits to remove the board?

## Abuse of the Recall.

The danger of the recall is its misuse for personal, vindictive or frivolous objects frustrating its real purpose to afford simply a mechanism for popular control of public officers. The form of the recall under our present city charter facilitates this abuse, for instead of providing for submission of the question whether an officer has forfeited his position or outlived his usefulness, it requires some other candidate to be put up for his place, making it necessarily a personal contest.

The proposed new home rule charter for Omaha would change all this, for while retaining the recall it aims to bring it back to use for a purely public purpose. Under the home rule charter, as drafted, resort to the recall would invite the voters to record themselves on just one point, Shall, or shall not, the person named be removed from office? A majority vote to remove would then create a vacancy to be filled as other vacancies in office are filled.

It seems to us that the sooner we substitute the new plan of recall for the present plan, the temptation to abuse it will be reduced, and the better it will be.

## More Disfranchisement.

The next step in the program of disfranchisement inaugurated under our new election commission law, so we are told, is to deny the ballot to foreign-born citizens who have been voting on their first papers when they fail to perfect their naturalization. If this ruling is adhered to and sustained as good law, persons vested with the suffrage under our state constitution, and exercising it freely for seven years, will be deprived of their right to vote irrespective of any reason or excuse for not taking out their second papers.

Yet is this theory tenable at all? Has congress power by any law to take away from citizens of Nebraska rights enjoyed under the constitution of this state? Suffrage qualifications in Nebraska are defined in the constitution, which extends the right to vote, after six months' residence, to "persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization at least thirty days prior to an election." It has been repeatedly held that there is a citizenship of the state separate and distinct from citizenship of the United States. Our constitution does not say that this citizenship shall be forfeited by failure to complete the naturalization, although it enumerates other causes which will work forfeiture of the franchise.

It stands to reason that if a person of foreign birth by residing here six months and declaring his intention to become naturalized qualifies as a voter he is no less qualified to vote after the lapse of seven years. But, of course, if any one is merely looking for a loophole under a "liberal construction" of the law to slam the door in the faces of foreign born citizens, this situation furnishes the opportunity.

## Helping the Farm Women.

The announcement of the receipt by the Department of Agriculture of many letters from farm women asking for governmental assistance such as is rendered the country man, affords some ground for hoping that the present administration may respond to this call. The whole country law project into which President Roosevelt threw so much energy and zeal came to a disappointing end and largely for the reason, no doubt, that it was "ahead of its time;" that it is failed to elicit the cordial cooperation of those it was meant to aid.

Nevertheless much good has come and will come from the persistent paying of the way for a continuation of the work. Instead of being a reflection on the backwardness of the American farming community such active solicitude by the government is the best evidence of the spirit of progress inviting co-operation. It must be remembered, though, that neither the men nor women of the farm are subjects of federal charity, lacking the comforts of life. Indeed, the comforts of life are rather well distributed among the farmers today. But that is not so much the point of the government's plan, which is really to help the country get onto a basis of organized industry where it may be better fitted for competition with the highly organized urban community. With experts to instruct both the men and the women in the minutiae of this plan, the government ought to be of great help and ought to be used both by the men and women of the farm.

Mexico has just celebrated its Independence day, which corresponds to our Fourth of July. Which reminds us that our present secretary of state once went up and down the land proclaiming that if William McKinley were elected president we would have no more Fourth of July celebrations.

The sum and substance of Sir Oliver Lodge's prolonged and profound deliberations on the question of continuity is, "Either we are immortal or we are not," which goes to show what utter confusion we should experience in such matters without science to guide us.

Looking Backward  
This Day in OmahaCOMPILED FROM BEE FILES  
SEPT 18 1913

## Thirty Years Ago—

The marriage of Forest C. Rivinius and Miss Mamie Ambrose took place at the home of the bride's parents last evening, and was followed by a large reception. The bride party attendants were Mr. Charles Woodman, Mr. George W. Loomis, Miss Alice Tschuck and Miss May Wagner, the ceremony being performed by Rev. A. F. Sherrill.

A four-story brick block, corner Harney and Tenth, is being put up by Charles Turner, the whole building to be occupied by hardware firm coming from Nebraska City.

A batch of \$100,000 paving bonds, put up by the city, is encountering trouble because the proposition as voted calls for 6 per cent interest, while the bonds put on call for 5 per cent interest.

Mrs. L. Oaks of Iowa City is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hestel.

E. V. Smith and John Willis have returned from their California trip.

Mr. Fred C. Sherman, late of the Union Pacific office in Omaha, has been appointed cashier of the Santa Fe in Trinidad.

General Howard has gone to Deer Lodge, Mont.

The State Board of Agriculture has passed resolutions of thanks, throwing bouquets, among others, to W. P. Munnigh, superintendent of machinery, and Mrs. Remington and Mrs. Cooper, art hall superintendents.

The Thurston hose team has challenged the Council Bluffs boys for \$100 a side and a split of the gate receipts.

Twenty Years Ago—

Rev. Frank Crane, pastor of the First Methodist church, said in an interview on how to entertain young folks in the winter evenings that he thought it might be a good idea for the large churches, instead of standing closed six nights a week, to try to compete with the theaters and other places of entertainment, in looking after the wholesome interests of young folks. He was to be in charge of a chautauqua college during the fall and winter with such a purpose in view. The whole intent was to keep young men and women on the straight and narrow path and away from the temptations of life.

John Fisher, a printer, residing with his parents at Sixteenth and Howard streets, fell dead at 9:30 p. m. at Fifteenth and Davenport, supposedly from heart disease. Mrs. J. L. Aze, 223 South Fifteenth, saw him crossing the street, staggered and fell. He was dead before aid could be summoned.

Mrs. F. A. Green left for Chicago to spend six weeks looking over the sights of the World's fair and visiting friends. United States District Attorney Ben S. Baker and Mrs. Baker left for St. Paul, where Mr. Baker had business before the federal circuit court on appeals. They planned on visiting the World's fair before their return.

D. H. Stewart of Portland, Ore., was in town where he was well known as a business manager of The Bee in the early days. He went to Portland and run the Portland Bee, got stung, and then engaged in the land business.

## Ten Years Ago—

Major General H. C. Corbin, adjutant general of the United States army, spent several hours in Omaha in his private car, "Dixie," enroute to western army posts, of which he is making a tour. Asked about the reorganization of the army departments, the general said there would be no change in the Department of the Missouri.

Ex-Congressman David H. Mercer and Mrs. Mercer left for Minneapolis, where they were spending much of their time. Dave persisted in saying, though, that he meant to locate permanently in Omaha.

Judge Elmer Wakeley returned from Denver, where he appeared in a case in the federal court.

Mrs. Ida Smith of San Francisco, formerly of Bellevue, was visiting the family of her cousin, Dan Baldwin, of the police force.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Swobe of Chicago were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rogers.

Dr. Nelson Mercer, who recently returned after a year of study in Europe, was planning to remove to San Francisco to establish medical practice.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hitchcock and Miss Hitchcock were back from Europe.

## People Talked About

Miss Broughton, Pittsburgh's superintendent of school lunches, calculates that the children of that city waste \$5,000,000 pennies annually on candy and such trash.

Through a technicality in a new law, J. E. Rex of Huntington Borough, Pa., is the only legally registered voter in his county and will be the only man voting at the coming primaries.

A cruel doubt breaks into print in Chicago to affirm that the fancy purse given for base ball players contain little more than stage money. For obvious reasons the name of the doubter is suppressed.

A New York grand jury is to pass upon the moral uprightness of "The Lure" and "The Flight." If sixteen of the twenty-three jurors do not approve of their moral tone, they go to the theatrical garbage can.

Lillian Bell, who wrote "Why Men Remain Bachelors," appears in court as Lillian Bell Bogue seeking to divorce Bogue from the partnership. Lillian appears to think that her experience affords ample material for an instructive sequel.

Kansas is not a bit dismayed by the drought; it's a good thing, says Prof. Call of Manhattan, for the soil sometimes to be thoroughly dried out. "With a normal rainfall next year we should have more than a normal crop." That's the right optimistic spirit.

Reformers are springing novel stunts here and there. Uplifters in Philadelphia are screaming against pig farms on the south side of the city and editorial protests are out in St. Louis against sub-treasury clerks "feeding the kiddy." Mighty hard to please everybody.

Mrs. Clementina Butler, known throughout New England as "Mother Butler," is dead at the age of 83. Mrs. Butler was the pioneer Methodist missionaries in India, going into that religious wilderness in 1850, and being almost immediately forced to flee for their lives at the outbreak of the Sepoy rebellion. Mother Butler was the only American woman who saw the horrors of that outbreak of native fury.

## Twice Told Tales

From a Cloud of Smoke.

"Hour and twenty minutes, next train," said the porter as he turned into the waiting room at the little country station.

"H'm," muttered the Irishman philosophically, as he entered the waiting room. "I'll fill a pipe."

He had been calmly seated for about a quarter of an hour, when a fussy, nervy little woman entered and sat on the seat next him.

"Sir, if you were a gentleman," she remarked with asperity, "you would not smoke here!"

"If you were a lady, ma'am, you'd sit farther away," he retorted.

Strained silence pervaded the atmosphere, but presently the burst forth again in a thin, cutting voice.

"If you were my husband, I'd give you poison."

Slowly and comprehensively the son of Erin surveyed the acrimonious woman, puffing quietly at his pipe.

"If you were my wife," he said, as he quietly felt for his pouch, "I'd take it!"

—New York Mail.

## The Fruit of Knowledge.

A certain English gardener was the father of numerous sons, so numerous in fact that it became necessary to call the roll at bedtime to see if all were present.

This method was also followed at meal-times, each being served when he answered to his name. One day when all were assembled, the usual proceeding commenced.

"Grace!" called the father. "Ere, sir!" said Horace.

"Arry!" "Present," was the reply.

"Erry!" Now Henry was just commencing Latin, and he saw a good chance to air his newly-acquired knowledge, so on hearing his name he called, "Adsum!" (Ad some.)

"Well," said the father, on whom this learning was evidently lost, "stand back and give 'em as ain't a chance."—National Monthly.

## He Knew the Umpire.

Franklin Delat, 11 years old, son of an Igorroto head hunter of northern Luzon, in the Philippines, arrived in San Francisco on the steamer China in the care of Rev. M. A. Sibley, an Episcopal missionary.

The Filipino lad and his guardian were stung out by interviewers.

"So you know about base ball?" a questioner remarked. "What do you call the umpire?"

"Tell him," Mr. Sibley prompted.

"Thief sometimes, but robber mostly," the boy answered.—San Francisco Post.

## From State Press

Grand Island Independent: Attorney General Martin has handed down an opinion to the effect that the superintendent of a state institution cannot employ more than one relative. It is a good opinion, and it is to be hoped that the force of which it is an interpretation, will stick.

Friend Telegraph: More Nebraska commercial clubs are engaged in an attempt to receive free advertising from the different Nebraska newspapers than one could shake a club at in a week. No, gentlemen, advertising space is worth a certain price per line or inch, and when the country editor desires to advertise anything he must come forward with the cash.

Central City Nonpareil: The tractor demonstration in full swing at Fremont this week strongly suggest another great elimination of men and horses from the farm. Formerly invincible merely lightened man's labor, but with the comparatively few years they are being so perfected that they efface the major portion of it. All of which leads one to wonder if the cry "back to the farm" is not a little futile.

Aurora Republican: Governor Morehead's announced intention of adopting the Missouri idea by calling out all the able-bodied men in the state for two days' work on the public roads is not likely to meet with a very enthusiastic reception. Most of us are too busy trying to earn money with which to meet the excessive appropriations levied by the last legislature to waste much time on a job we know nothing about.

Sidney Telegraph: Secretary Bryan is of the opinion that he can render better service as an adviser of the president than he could as a journalist. It is to be hoped results will justify this. Certainly as a journalist Mr. Bryan has not been a brilliant success. As an associate editor of the Omaha World-Herald he showed no very marked editorial ability, while much of the credit for the Commonwealth's success justly belongs to Richard L. Metcalfe. So far as advising the president is concerned there is reason to doubt whether Mr. Wilson is relying very strongly upon the judgment of his secretary of state, who has committed the president's confidence in his advice.

Mr. Bryan's faith in himself is boundless, but there can be no doubt that he is somewhat overburdened with his duties as secretary of state and as the editor of his paper.

## Editorial Siftings

than a correspondence school of journalism to prevent a rising young reporter from referring to a headless body as a "torso."

Chicago News: Explaining his vote on the tariff, Senator Thornton of Louisiana said that he owed a higher duty to his state than to his party. The duty he meant was, of course, the sugar duty.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Even the progressive leaders admit that the result of the Maine election was a great surprise. In another year the surprise will be turned into a complete rout.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: But if the commissioners of immigration turn Mr. Pankhurst back where he isn't wanted, will that be considered a proper way to strengthen the entente cordiale between friendly nations?

Louisville Courier-Journal: "A sense of humor is the first qualification of a public man," says The Omaha Bee. Which seems a satisfactory explanation for the dearth of capable men in public life. Few of our statesmen and alleged statesmen ever know when the joke is on them.

Springfield Republican: The country at large is not taking very seriously New York's complaint that it would be hardest hit by a federal tax on big incomes. It is even disconcertingly hinted that the country at large is contributing to those big incomes that gravitate to New York.

## The Bees Letter Box

A Prize for a Consumption Cure.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Sept. 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: Since Freidmann's cure for tuberculosis came about, I have heard many expressions from various persons, thinking that a reliable cure for this disease would be a marvelous thing for mankind. If so, why does not some man in common sense and offer the suggestion that congress offer \$50,000 dollars for a safe and reliable cure for the disease?

This would be the most sensible method of procedure. If this were offered for a remedy that would cure 50 per cent of the cases where the disease is in the first stage and where deformity of the organs affected does not exist, we might have a safe and reliable cure within five years.

If some American millionaire wants to place his name on the honor list of history, why not come forward with the offer? Some of us who possess genius would make a bold attempt to get the money. Why not try us out?

WALTER JOHNSON.

Psychanalysis.

OMAHA, Sept. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: This is a scientific medical term of modern times, that will be appreciated by thinkers. It means an analysis of the soul, or, we may say, it means a method of unlocking the secret or hidden places of the mind and revealing to the physician the hidden secrets of the thought and action. It is a method of dissecting the mind, and all mental operations, whether it be in the waking state or sleeping, or in disease, hysteria, insanity, etc. Dr. Sigmund Freud of Vienna is the originator of this method.

Dr. Breuer, Dr. Jung, Dr. Brill and others have materially aided in developing this new plan of searching the mental operations of a patient. Its methods are simple and easily understood. One hundred or more words, carefully selected and properly grouped, are taken as a basis from which to work. A word is pronounced to the patient and he is asked to give an associative word quickly, it being the first word that comes to him. If, normal, will answer in three seconds or less, it fairly bristles intellectually. Give him the word "stork" and he will probably answer "baby." Give him the word "divorce" and he may answer "divorce." It must be an associative word. If he hesitates and does not answer, five, ten or more seconds, he is concealing something he did not wish to reveal. When the full list of words has been gone through and the time of each response noted he has revealed many things and concealed some. Go through the list again and see if he makes the same answers. Then have him explain as you go along how he happened to vary in his answers and tell what circumstances led him to think and answer as he did in any case. The study of the patient's demeanor during the tests is important. He will reveal himself without knowing that he has done so. We never lose, neglect or forget things we value highly. There are many other things about this free-association method, that are important, but they cannot be explained in the space here allowed. Psychanalysis is always concerned itself with the individual as a personality and enters into the deepest recesses of the mind. It is only through psychanalysis that we can hope to gain a real insight into the neuroses and psychoses, a thing of prime importance in the study of mental prophylaxis and the treatment and cure of many mental diseases.

The analysis of dreams constitutes another phase of the subject. Dreams may be echoes of our waking thoughts and the method of interpretation is a success and reveals the hidden thoughts of the patient. These methods and others not here mentioned will unravel the intricate complexities of the mind as well as the libido of the patient and constitute a rational and successful method of restoring the patient to health and normal conditions. Dreams are perfect psychological mechanisms. They each have definite meaning and contain a wish fulfillment. Every psychic symptom is the expression of a former mental occurrence and symbolically represents a wish fulfillment. The repression of the unconscious is at the basis of both the dream and the psychotic symptom. Dreams are the product of the unconscious, and hence afford the easiest access to the exploration of the neurosis. Thoughtful intelligent people are coming to see the great value of psychanalysis as a small part of the much wider and new field of psycho-therapy, recently adopted for the care and cure of not only many mental diseases, but also in the training and development of the child, in the school and in the home. Psychanalysis has a scientific basis and is in harmony with the new and advanced thought of this century and will be appreciated better as people come to understand it and conform to its fundamental principles and teachings.

L. A. MERRIAM, M. D.

Heard from Maine?

Minneapolis Journal (rep.): The significance of the special election in the Third Maine district yesterday is not so much that the democrat was defeated and a republican elected, as that the progressive republicans went back to their old alliance.

Boston Herald (ind.): A republican gain in the Maine election of more than 100 per cent over the Taft vote and a progressive loss of more than 50 per cent of the Taft vote, tell the story in a nutshell. The Bull Moose party is fast sinking below the horizon.

Brooklyn Eagle (dem.): This "getting together" program goes on all over the country. It will be very hard for the democrats to hold their own in the house of representatives of 1914. Both progressives and regular republicans are protectionists. There is no reason why with the tariff as the main issue, they should not fight shoulder to shoulder everywhere.

Indianapolis News (ind.): The progressive showing was, of course, most discouraging to members of that party. Last year Mr. Roosevelt received 13,250 votes. He says that there was a lack of money. In truth there does not seem, this year, to be any Perkins, or Hennas, or Pitts working for the Progressive cause.

Pittsburgh Dispatch (ind.): The nature of the election to fill the vacancy in the Third Maine congressional district was not the majority of a few hundred one way or other, but the showing of the trend between the republican and progressive parties. This district is normally republican. The bulk of its voters, whether in the republican or progressive ranks, is opposed to the democratic program.

## GRINS AND GROANS.

"It seems odd that the primitive way of knocking down a maiden to court her was always successful."  
"Why was it odd?"  
"Because it was such a hit and miss affair."—Baltimore American.

"My wife's out of town."  
"So is mine."  
"I know two other good fellows."  
"Great. Tomorrow night at our house. Ten-cent limit."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Jones—Why are you setting the alarm for 1:30? You surely don't want to get up at that time?  
Jones—No, I'd like to go to sleep at that time. When the baby hears that he may think it's time for him to take a nap.

She—A penny for your thoughts.  
He—I was thinking of Lady Godiva.  
She—Why, Lady Godiva?  
He—I don't know. What are you going to wear to the dance tonight?—St. Louis Republic.

"Hubby, the baby said something clever today, and now I've forgotten it."  
"What was it?"  
"My dear, I don't know. It was a stenographer, my dear."—Chicago Post.

Biz—My wife holds an indignation meeting and adopts resolution whenever I stay out nights.  
Dix—Well, that helps to pass away her time.  
Biz—Yes, but hang it, she insists on reading the minutes after my arrival.—Boston Transcript.

## AN UNREWARDED HERO.

S. E. Klier in Record-Herald.  
It is easy to be cheerful when affairs are going right.  
When you've got an eager feeling and a healthy appetite.  
When you start out in the mornin' and a step that's light and strong.  
And with pity for the people who think everything is wrong.  
But it's not an easy matter not to grumble some or frown.

When you've lost your pep and ginge and you're all run down.  
It's easy to go whistlin' to the work you have to do.  
When you feel your muscles bulgin' and there's nothin' wrong with you.  
Any man can think it's foolish to look dismal or complain.  
If he's feelin' strong and healthy and has everything in his right.  
But it's not an easy matter to go smilin' through the town.  
When your knees are kind of wobbly and you're all run down.

It is easy when you're healthy to go givin' words of cheer:  
When you're well and strong it's easy to think all is lovely here.  
It is easy to be hopeful when your liver's workin' right.  
And there ain't no specks a-floatin' all the time.  
But we ought to get together and hand riches and renown.  
To those who work words are hopeful when he's all run down.

Relief for Catarrh  
Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered.

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because symptoms have been treated while the vicious germs that cause the trouble have been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases, he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat, the real cause of the disease was overlooked and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Kills the Germs in the Blood and immediately gives relief to the nose and throat.

He perfected the New Combined Treatment, since admitted to be the logical, sure, scientific method. Dr. Jones, of Scotland, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold.