DEADLY DOPE FOR MICROBES

Pesky Prey of Humankind Furnish Thei Own Destruction.

SURE SUBSTITUTE FOR ANIMAL SERUM

A Medical Agent as Potent as Anti-Toxin Manufactured Without the Aid of Dumb Beasts—Details of the Discovery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—(Correspondence of The Bee.)—Luckily for me, it was not Dr. Oscar Loew's busy day when I called at his laboratory to learn the full details of his discovery of enzym, just announced. According to many bacteriologists, enzym has come to altogether displace the popular serum treatment of the terrible ills to which flesh is heir and of which the relentless microbe is parent.

Dr. Loew is a German. For some time past he has been a bacteriologist in the Department of Agriculture, is formerly of the University of Tokio, Japan, later of Munich. He explained to me that, although the press association had announced his discovery in a brief paragraph, the only details published hitherto had been printed in a German medical journal.

Anti-vivisectionists will hail the enzym discovery with joy. While it is similar to the serum or anti-toxin in some respects and quite as potent, if not more so, it can be manufactured without the aid of dumb beasts. Instead of introducing deadly microbes into the blood of animals, and there letting the disease-killing serum form, Dr. Loew confines the noxious bacilli in a glass jar. There they work out their own damnation. This suicidal instinct is at the bottom of enzym manufacture. In their confinement the disease microbes secrete a sort of ferment. This becomes so strong that it kills these very germs which make it; not only kills them, but destroys their bodies. This fluid is the enzym. It is drained off, purified and used much as serum. According to Dr. Loew it is practically the same as serum anti-toxin. The latter is supposed to be thrown off by the animal in which the disease germs are injected. In reality the germs themselves are what brew their own destruction.

Suicidal Tendencies of Germs.

"Tell me some interesting details as to your discovery," said I.

"Well, it has been known for a long time that certain bacterial growths in the animal body and in men will reach a point where they will cease, as if of their own accord. In such cases the disease seems to run its full course, and then entirely die out of the system. According to previous theories this was due to acids, to noxious products or to the stimulation of the animal organisms to itself produce a bacteria-killing product. It was never noted that in such cases the whole bacillus growth became completely dissolved by the time the course of the disease had been thus run. When I observed this, about a year and a half ago, I concluded that the germs which became thus dissolved had themselves produced the material which accomplished their dissolution. I communicated my theory to my friend, Dr. Rudolf Emmerich, bacteriologist, of Munich. We at once experimented on a large scale and produced enzymes. Our first enzym was produced by bacilli taken from ulcers formed in the disease known as pyocyaneus. A concentrated solution measuring one cubic centimeter in from several hours to several days made millions of bacilli of bubonic plague, cholera, typhoid fever, diphtheria and anthrax. Thus you see the pyocyaneus bacilli formed an enzym fatal not only to themselves, but to the germs of all these other diseases, and doubtless to many more, which future work will determine.

"We next experimented on animals. A large dose of bacilli causing anthrax, that dread disease, fatal to brutes and often to man, was injected into a rabbit. The dose was sufficient to kill rapidly in from one to three days. Soon afterward from two to five cubic centimeters of the enzym solution were injected in the same animal. This treatment was repeated five or six times. More animals were similarly used, and all were cured of anthrax and became healthy again. One or two were then painlessly killed and dissected. It was discovered upon microscopical examination that the anthrax bacilli had multiplied so rapidly in the beginning that they had reached as far as the liver and spleen. But the enzym injected into the blood had reached even these. It had destroyed and almost dissolved them. The enzym had thus acted in the animal body just as it had in the glass flask of the laboratory. Experiments with other disease germs showed results equally gratifying."

Depends on the Disease.

"But how will physicians apply the enzym in the cure of all these diseases? Will they inject it into the blood as they do the anti-toxin?"

"That will depend upon the disease. Experiments so far indicate that in the treatment of diphtheria it will be applied first upon the diphtheretic membranes of the glands directly. There it should be sufficient to dissolve all the bacteria causing the disease. If not, we will inject more into the blood.

"Our first practical work will be done directly with anthrax. We will then take up diphtheria and typhoid fever. Meanwhile a quantity of enzym will have reached India, to be used in treatment of the bubonic plague. We will test its value as a cure for cholera as soon as that disease breaks out again. We think it will also prove a very valuable treatment for swine plague, which costs millions of dollars in Kansas alone. In applying it for anthrax we will probably inject it under the skin of the abdomen. Injections into the blood would also be necessary in treatment of bubonic plague, cholera and typhoid.

"The bubonic, or black plague, may yet reach Europe and America. The bacilli will thrive and spread in cool temperatures. As I have said, our enzym solution has killed these plague bacilli when applied to them in our laboratory. We can well apply much of it to these germs in living animals until we get an isolated laboratory. In Vienna a laboratory assistant lately contracted a severe case of plague while engaged in work with the live germs. He communicated it to a number of attendants. There were several deaths, and the whole city became alarmed. Further work of the kind was forbidden. The plague bacilli are always very dangerous. If a flask filled with cultures should break by accident the entire neighborhood might become rapidly infected. Hence a laboratory for such work must be isolated, and powerful antiseptics, such as sulphuric acid, must be always at hand, to be poured at once upon exposed germs."

One Kills the Other.

"Will the black plague microbes make their own enzym?"

"They do not seem to be well adapted to produce it. But you see one of the great advantages of this treatment will be that the germ of one disease will produce an enzym fatal to the germ of another disease within certain limits. Thus, the enzym produced by the pyocyaneus bacilli, as suggested, will dissolve the black plague bacilli doubtless as readily as would the enzym of the latter, could it be made. It ought to be much more efficient than the serum prepared by the aid of the black plague bacilli injected into horses. Indeed, in the Vienna experiments such serum proved without any value whatever.

"Although we have proved also that this same enzym, fatal to black plague bacilli, will also destroy typhoid bacilli, we have not been able to make tests with animals since they all appear to be immune against typhoid.

"We have produced enzymes from many diseased germs with interesting effects. That from the bacilli of erysipelas, when applied to animals, their blood corpuscles killed them. The diphtheria bacilli produced an enzym and a toxin or poison at the same time. In such cases the difficulty, of course, was to separate this poison from the enzym. Thus, you will see why we favor the enzym of our first experiments. We have studied it with greater detail because of the great number of different species of bacilli which it will destroy. If we finally prove that the yellow fever germ will not produce a satisfactory enzym we will see if the original one will not do just as well."

Checking Tuberculosis.

"Do you think you can find an enzym which will cure consumption?"

"Many experiments already made by my colleague, Dr. Emmerich, show that tuberculosis may be retarded by the enzym solution, but further investigations must be made. In the first place the tuberculosis bacillus has a third of its entire weight made up of fatty and waxy-like material. Drs. de Schweinetz and Dorsett of the bacteriological laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry have established this and have actually shown me a large spoonful of this matter taken from cultures. To the tuberculosis bacilli it serves as a protecting armor against many chemical actions. We are looking toward the combination of enzym with some substance which will penetrate it. Dr. Landerer of Germany has for the last ten years or so cured many cases of tuberculosis, when not too advanced, by a sodium salt of cinnamylic acid. Perhaps this can be applied with enzym.

"You will see that we do away with the body of the horse or of any other animal in obtaining chemically, in a glass vessel, the same durable body which is the active constituent of the serum obtained only from injected animals. The enzym has always been at the bottom of all such treatments as vaccination and the so-called anti-toxin, but has never before been recognized."

LOUIS WILLIAM THAVIS.

If all young women could have the right sort of motherly advice much of the unhappiness of the world would be avoided.

There are two troubles in the way. The girls hesitate to consult the mothers and the mothers really know only a little more than the girls. Counsel of the best sort is at the command of every woman and if she will promptly avail herself of it she will soon be relieved of her troubles.

Thousands of women, every year, write to Dr. R. V. Pierce telling their symptoms and asking his advice, which is freely given without cost.

For over thirty years Dr. Pierce has been and is to-day chief consulting physician of the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. He is a specialist in the diseases of women and his "Favorite Prescription" has had the greatest sale of all medicines ever devised for the cure of the troubles peculiarly feminine.

Every letter addressed to Dr. Pierce is held sacredly confidential and has the most careful attention.

No testimonial letter is ever published until the written consent of its author has been given.

Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, of Tanner, Gilmer Co., W. Va., writes: "For fifteen years I suffered untold misery. I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I could not lie down to sleep, and everything I ate would almost cramp me to death. Was very nervous and could hardly walk across the room. I only weighed ninety pounds when I commenced taking these medicines; I now weigh one hundred and forty pounds and am having better health than ever before. I have taken the 'Favorite Prescription,' the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the 'Pellets.' I take great pleasure in recommending your medicines to the sick for I know that if it had not been for them I would not have been living to-day. I am very thankful to God, who put the great power in your medicines that cured me."

RELIGIOUS.

The Lutheran church in Iceland numbers about 72,000 baptized members, which is about the total population.

Rev. C. H. Conwell, D. D., during his pastorate of the Temple church, Philadelphia, has baptized 3,785 converts.

In America there are seventy Primitive Methodist stations, with the same number of ministers and about 7,000 members.

The Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Canada each propose to raise $1,000,000 to commemorate the opening of the new century.

In ninety-one years of missionary work in China 3,000 missionaries have been engaged and about 100,000 conversions reported.

As a result of work begun fifteen years ago, the Congregational Home Missionary society has established 117 churches in fifteen states.

Methodism in England has 4,730 Bands of Hope, with a membership of 440,810, and the temperance societies of the church number 1,564, with 90,676 members.

The unusual sight of a bishop addressing a congregation of bicyclists was witnessed at Dover, England, last week, when the bishop of that see preached to cyclists from all the country round.

The Independent says: "When it comes to the religious orders in this country the Catholic bishops seem to have scarcely more influence than Abraham Lincoln once jokingly said he had in his administration."

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church has upon its rolls 700 native bible women, who go from home to home in the cities and villages reading the bible and teaching Christ.

The number of baptisms last year in the Presbyterian church were fewer in number than for some years. There were 17,682 adult baptisms to 21,574 the preceding year, and 24,998 infant baptisms to 27,768 the year previous.

A preacher in Minneapolis Sunday told the congregation that not more than seven out of a hundred church members were real Christians. It made no trouble. Every man who heard him felt that he was one of the seven.

The Catholic university has now about it four colleges and novitiates, located in Washington, in furtherance of making it the great center of Catholic educational interests in America. The newest one is the College of the Holy Land, which is to be dedicated on September 17.

The Independent states that "the annual fees of the Church of England for marriage, burial, baptismal offerings and pew rents are estimated at from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000. This gives a total income of $36,500,000 per year as the annual revenue of the Church of England. A large part of this colossal revenue is expended in increasing the value of benefices or church properties, of which there are 13,970 in England."

The will of Joseph Benorst of Kansas City, who died recently, proves to be a most remarkable document. Although he was an infidel, Benorst left all but $4,000 of his fortune of $150,000 to religious and charitable organizations. The Christian Brothers' college of St. Louis is the principal legatee, getting about $80,000. Benorst left his four sisters and his half brother almost nothing. He was reared a Catholic and it was while keeping a store at Baxter Springs, Kan., that he lost his faith in religious creeds. He began the study of Thomas Paine's writings and soon became an enthusiastic admirer of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. Mr. Benorst had not attended church for twenty-five years prior to his death. His change of religion did not cause him to lose faith in humanity in charitable work. He told his friends that his new religion was to do good to all, to relieve suffering and to make all his friends happy.

GIANT CROPS OF GIANT FRUIT

Fascinating Romances of Fruit Growing in the Watermelon Belt.

PROFITS AHEAD OF ALL OTHER CROPS

Some Prize Melons Weighing Over One Hundred Pounds—A Record-Breaking Year for the Growers.

This is the reigning year of the melon. Although the season is still young, more canteloupes and watermelons have reached the northern markets than ever before in the history of the commission men. In the last week of July carloads of melons were to be had for the asking in Jersey City. Other carloads at Washington stood open to the longing of the passing darkey-boy. The melon belt, which reaches from Otero county in Colorado in a broad band sagging somewhat southward and finally touching the southern Atlantic coast, has borne fruitfully throughout its entire length.

This year the acreage, for two reasons, has been vastly increased. During the winter of 1898 and 1899 from 60 to 70 per cent of the peach trees of Georgia, Alabama and, indeed, of the entire gulf region, with the exception of Texas, were killed by the frost. In Florida a considerable proportion of the orange trees, which had not suffered on previous winters, were lost, thereby throwing a large number of fruit growers out of their regular lines of planting. As a result thousands of acres formerly devoted to peach and orange growing were planted to canteloupes and watermelons. In most sections of the south the season was favorable for melon growth and the result was a great overstocking of the market. And yet the experienced grower, with the wisdom which comes of many plantings, has not been so seriously injured by overproduction as many of the newer melon growers. He understood the science of securing an early crop and of rushing it through well established channels into the markets of the north.

As a result, the first carloads of canteloupes to reach New York brought from $5 to $5.50 a crate. That means $1,100 and $1,500 for a single carload of from 7,000 to 15,000 melons. It is not at all unusual to raise in parts of Georgia and Alabama from two to three carloads to the acre. This would mean a money yield of from $2,200 to $4,500 to the acre, provided the melons could all be harvested early in the season. When this is compared to the yield to the acre of wheat or almost any other known crop the profits would appear enormous. Certain it is that a number of the most advanced growers have been astonishingly successful with their ventures in the south. Watermelons have been only a step behind the canteloupes in the size and marketing success of the crop. About 1,000 melons are considered a carload. During the last two or three years these melons have averaged a full thirty pounds weight and some of them have gone beyond sixty pounds, while a few prize melons weighing 100 pounds and over have crept into the shipments. The earliest watermelons bring all manner of fancy prices. By the 1st of August the price has usually dropped from $200 to $350 per carload. That would mean a cost of from 2 to 3.5 cents for a thirty-pound melon—about as cheap a dessert, even after the middleman's charges have been added, as the average American family could desire. As the season advances the price decreases still further until it frequently happens that the shipper is willing to give his product to anyone who will be kind enough to pay the freight. The earlier melons nearly all come by express and spend from two to three days on the road; from Colorado the earliest product requires nearly three days, or from four to five days by freight; New York can comfortably consume from twenty to forty carloads every day.

Growers Work Like a Trust.

One curious development of the melon crop, chiefly during the present season, has been the growing sale of canteloupes in the market by name. A few years ago a muskmelon was a muskmelon. The only difference of designation was the elementary designations—"good" and "bad." I asked W. A. Taylor, assistant pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, how the muskmelon happened to become the canteloupe.

"In the north," he said, "the muskmelon is still the muskmelon; canteloupe is a southern name and from the fact that the canteloupe supply comes largely from below the Mason-Dixon line the name has gradually invaded northern markets until at present the ordinary city man would not think for a moment of asking for a muskmelon when he goes to a restaurant."

As I said before, the average marketer has begun to distinguish varieties of the canteloupe. He knows the famous Rocky Ford melon from the Osage and the Paul Rose and he thinks he can distinguish it from the old-fashioned Netted Gem. The Rocky Ford melon is perhaps the most famous of any in the market. It is grown in Otero county, Colorado, near Rocky Ford of the Arkansas river, where the temperature is hot, the soil is light and the land can be supplied by means of irrigation with an unlimited quantity of water at just the time when the melon plants are most in need of it. Otero county is indeed the hotbed of Colorado. The Rocky Ford melon is of medium size and roughly netted with green lines. It was first shipped in quantities from Colorado to Chicago about three years ago. Here its fame grew with mushroom rapidity. It was sweet and of excellent flavor and Chicago, having passed favorably upon it, the shipments reached farther to the eastward until the Rocky Ford melon is now the most popular canteloupe in the markets of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. This success has largely been due to the action of the growers themselves. They have worked together like a trust. Their shipments have all been made by a co-operative association which has taken particular pains not to overstock any single market. Indeed, so popular has the melon become that its seeds have been planted in many localities throughout the south and even in Texas, and now melons bearing the name Rocky Ford come from many different places, although the only genuine Rocky Ford is a product of Colorado.

In this connection there is one of the little romances of agriculture. In 1897 a dealer in New York having a number of Rocky Ford melons left on his hands, sent the seed to a friend in Florida who had just lost his orange crop by freezing. This planter had been accustomed to picking his fifteen boxes of oranges every year from every tree in his orchards, and if he needed money he had no trouble in borrowing in advance on his crop expectations. When his trees were frozen he was absolutely without the means of livelihood. Accordingly, when he received the melon seed, he seized upon them as a last chance and instead of planting an experimental plot, as his New York friend had suggested, he plowed up thirty acres and put it all into melons. When he came to harvest his crop he found that he had melons literally by the hundreds of thousands and he cleared $12,000 from the thirty acres.

Origin of the Rocky Ford.

In this connection a rather amusing story is told about the origin of the Rocky Ford melon. The Rocky Forders insist that one of their number developed it from a wild melon indigenous to Colorado, but the Department of Agriculture, in making a careful investigation, has discovered that the Rocky Ford melon is nothing in the world but the old-fashioned and much-despised Netted Gem melon of the east, which was grown in the kitchen gardens of our grandmothers. It grows to great perfection, it is true, in Colorado, but the Netted Gem it is and nothing more. Many eastern people wait until the Jersey melon comes into the market. Being grown near home, it is picked ripe and is supposed to be much sweeter than any other variety. The Jersey melon is usually nothing more nor less than the Netted Gem or some nearly related variety. Throughout the Mississippi valley and to some extent in the east the Osage melon reigns supreme. It is a large green melon, not so handsome as the Rocky Ford, but very rich and luscious. This melon also has a curious history. Morrill, one of the most famous fruit growers in the state of Michigan, as well as in the United States, had become discouraged with his calling at the time the "yellows" carried off so many peach orchards. Accordingly he made a trip into the far southwest to prospect for gold. While there he found a wild melon of unusual flavor and sweetness, although it was not large. He did not find any gold, but he came home with his melon, planted the seeds and in a few years he was supplying nearly the entire Chicago market with the product of this New Mexican seed.

The New Russian Melon.

Mr. Taylor told me of a new discovery just made by the Agricultural department—a melon that will keep well into the winter like a squash. Some time ago Prof. Hanson was sent to Russia to gather the seeds of fruits and valuable agricultural plants unknown to this country. Among others he found at Khiva, Turkestan, the seed of a melon which was picked green and kept to ripen in a root house or cellar. The fruit often reached the great size of thirty pounds and it bore some resemblance when ripe both to the canteloupe and to the watermelon; it seemed indeed to be in some way a hibrid between the two. These seeds, planted in this country, have grown with great success and the Agricultural department is confident that it has made a genuine discovery which will later yield substantial money returns to the fruit growers of the entire country. In the course of two or three years we may expect to see delicious ripe melons on sale during the Christmas holidays and even later in the winter.

Watermelons, unlike the canteloupes, have not yet begun to be designated by variety names, except perhaps by the more advanced dealers. There is the round watermelon and the long green watermelon, and that is about as far as it goes. But it is only a question of time when the purchaser himself will be able to distinguish the Triumph melon from Kolb's Gem and Dixey from Mountain Sweet. One of the greatest educators of the public in this respect have been the fruit shows held of late years in many important cities. People are beginning to know that the best looking melon is not always the sweetest and best, and planters are beginning to learn that it pays to advertise and push varieties which are particularly excellent. For this reason there has been growing during the past few years a tendency on the part of advanced growers to ship in peculiar kinds of crates, and boxes with special labels, so that their fruit can be distinguished anywhere in the market. I know one grower whose fruit comes largely to the Chicago market who has this sign on every one of his baskets:

BY THEIR FRUITS SHALL YE KNOW THEM.

Another famous grower who has extensive peach orchards in Connecticut and extensive melon fields in Georgia had adopted the following slogan:

U C TOP U C ALL.

STORIES ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

"Thirty years ago," says George G. Rockwood, the veteran New York photographer, to a reporter, "my studio was at Thirteenth street and Broadway, then a residence section. At the corner, facing Union Square, was the old Roosevelt mansion where Governor Theodore Roosevelt spent his boyhood.

"Several years ago when the governor was police commissioner he came into my present studio and of course I personally superintended posing him. After I had fixed him in the chair and asked him to 'look pleasant, please,' I said, carelessly:

"'I wonder whether you are the little fat boy who used to throw stones at my skylight in Thirteenth street about thirty years ago?'

"Mr. Roosevelt's eyes twinkled. 'That's a long time ago, Mr. Rockwood,' he said. 'It's pretty nearly outlawed by this time. But as I have the police on my side now and I'm not afraid of being arrested, I'll admit that I was the boy. But don't let that make you spoil this picture.'

"It didn't, for it was the best likeness that had ever been taken of Mr. Roosevelt up to that time. In fact, it was the only one that didn't make him look severe."

General Benjamin F. Tracy, former secretary of the navy, and who is at present an associate of General Benjamin Harrison in representing this government in the matter of the Venezuelean boundary dispute, finds the keenest enjoyment in smoking. The general was nearly 50 years old before he acquired the taste for tobacco. Previous to that time smoking made him ill.

During the early '70s, relates the Philadelphia Post, he was engaged as counsel in a celebrated case, and was compelled to devote not only the day but the greater part of the night to his task. Once when he was thoroughly fagged out an associate suggested that a cigar with his coffee might have a soothing effect. General Tracy succumbed to the temptation, and before he was aware of it had finished his third cigar. They seemed to quiet his nerves, and he was able to work over his papers the whole of that night. Since that time, perhaps out of gratitude for the effect of those three cigars, General Tracy has been a smoker.

Robert Smalls, the colored politician and ex-congressman of South Carolina, tells a good story in answer to the democratic politicians who want to divide the negro vote.

"It always reminds me," he said to a Chicago Record correspondent, "of a man called Captain Jack, who used to run a flatboat on the river down in my country and was one of the smartest men I ever knew.

"Captain Jack was going down the river one Sunday and his boat got stuck on a sandbar right opposite a colored Methodist church. He tried every way he could to budge her, but she was fast, and there was no way to get off except by sinking the stern until the bow was free, and then shoving her around into the current. The minute Captain Jack heard the singing and praying up at the meeting house he saw a way to get out of his scrape. He sent up a colored messenger to announce that he had come to Jesus and wanted to hold a prayer meeting on his boat. All the darkies from the church came down, and Captain Jack meantime got seats fixed for them in the stern. They crowded back there singing, praying and blessing the Lord for bringing Captain Jack to the mourner's bench. Meanwhile the hands on the boat were working to shove her off. It did not take long. In about half an hour she was floating in the stream. Then turning around to his guests, Captain Jack shouted: "Get off here now, every one of you blank blank niggers. This prayer meeting is over."

General Smalls argued that such was the way in which the democratic party desired to divide the colored vote.

Irritating stings, bites, scratches, wounds and cuts soothed and healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve—a sure and safe application for tortured flesh. Beware of counterfeits.

THE PATRIOTIC MUSE

Welcome the First Nebraska.

Come all and give a welcome
To the boys so brave and true—
The boys of the First Nebraska,
Who eagerly donned the blue,
And gallantly followed "Old Glory"
Through many a bloody fray
With the Spaniards and Filipinos,
In Luzon, far away.

Ring the glad bells in welcome!
Ring! until everyone
Shall understand the tidings,
"Our First Nebraska's come."
Give them a smiling welcome,
Though tears your eyes may blind,
For there's many a gap in the ranks today
And dear comrades left behind.

Spread them a feast; there is nothing
Too good for the boys who bore
Hunger and thirst without murmuring;
Wounded and sick and sore
They waded through swamps, swam rivers,
Were pierced by thorns in the brush,
But when trenches were charged, our Nebraskas
Were always the first in the rush.

Greet them as victors returning,
Crown them with laurels of fame,
Through long, weary months of peril
They upheld our nation's name,
And proved to every country
On the face of this grand old earth,
That the greatest nation of all the free
Is the land of their native birth.

Then welcome our patriot soldiers,
Who have always upheld the right,
And proved by their valor, our volunteers
Are the strength of our nation's might.
Then wish them health, and wish them wealth,
Give three cheers and a tiger, too,
For the boys of the First Nebraska
To whom all honor's due.
Touhy, Neb. LIZZIE W. VAN SANT.

The Unreturning.

Amidst the plaudits for these heroes coming home,
A sigh for those who fell—the unreturning braves—
Upon these fadeless garlands, drop a tear, for they
Who sleep in distant islands, dead in alien graves.

Amidst this glory and this high acclaim, let round
One note of sorrow in a plaintive minor strain,
One tone of dirge-like music in the paen of praise,
For those whose names are numbered with the noble slain.

For them the lights are out, the rattling drums are still,
No reveille can ever reach their dust-stopped ears,
Their hero hearts are pulseless and their feet are bound
In death's unyielding chains, for all the future years.

But though their hearts are dust and silence seals their lips,
Their deeds will live, for soldier valor never dies;
Their lustrous names are writ on Fame's eternal page
In living characters, as constant as the skies.

Then 'midst the folds of yonder flag they loved so well,
Entwine a sable cord, in memory of the dead,
And as the living heroes tread the soil of home,
For those who march unseen, make bare and bow the head.
Omaha, Neb. —W. R. LENROY.

The First Shot.

Guard well the line, O sentries,
And keep the city clear,
No hostile horde shall swarm within
To taunt with jibe and jeer.
The flag that floats above us,
The flag we brought from home,
'Tis fixed to fly forever
On Manila's proudest dome.

Out where the First Nebraskans
Lie sleepless on the ground;
The sentries firm, unyielding,
Are brave as can be found.
The ricefields teem with natives,
Full well equipped for war
Against a flag that never
Has lost a single star.

And in the distant jungles,
Where sullen watch fires glow,
Are tribes of fierce Tagalos
Who wait to strike a blow.
Their guns gleam in the firelight,
Their cries ring through the air,
And mocking taunt and laughter
Assault our sentries there.

Oh, well the poet named them,
"Half devil and half child,"
Their semi-savage antics,
Their war songs weird and wild,
Tell of a past condition
And of the wasted years
Of Spain's unjust oppression
That brought but blood and tears.

They're crowding close the cordon
That girts the city 'round;
Their foremost men are standing
Upon forbidden ground.
Halt! Advance and give the sign;
You must not trifle here;
Go back and tell your leaders
There is no weakness here!

"Corp'ral, the guard number nine,"
Was heard a sentry's cry.
"Oh, let your gun be silent,
But they must not pass you by,"
Now failing in each effort
To rouse the sentry's ire,
They crowd around him closer
'Til he is forced to fire.

The shot that broke the tension
Performed its mission well,
From one poor Filipino
Burst forth a dying yell.
Now to your posts, O buglers,
These are no false alarms,
Let ev'ry brazen trumpet
Sound forth the call "To Arms."

* * * * * * * * *

Our hosts have been triumphant
In ev'ry fight and fray,
The Stars and Stripes will not come down
Until the judgment day.
E'en then some soldier sinner
Will raise them with a yell
And with him proudly bear them,
To heaven or to hell.
Omaha, Neb. —DAVID RITTER.

To the First Nebraska.

Gladly we welcome you, Gallant First!
Pride of Nebraska, her loyal sons;
Strength of our land and flower of our state,
No braver soldiers ever shouldered guns.

Gladly we welcome you, Gallant First!
Nebraska receives you with outstretched arms,
Home again, close in her fond embrace
You will soon recover from war's alarms.

Gladly we welcome you, Gallant First!
Nebraska greets you with tender voice;
Her mother heart for you opens wide,
Her blinding tears come now to rejoice.

Gladly we welcome you, Gallant First!
Nebraska sadly bade you good-bye,
But her country called and she sent you forth
To nobly win or gloriously die.

Gladly we welcome you, Gallant First!
Nebraska followed you with deepest pride,
In the field, on guard, at the front, always
Firmly you stood 'gainst war's terrible tide.

Gladly we welcome you, Gallant First!
Nebraska watched with bated breath,
As grandly fighting with face to the foe,
Scores of her sons went down in death.

Gladly we welcome you, Gallant First!
Tho' the tears will fall at your broken ranks,
Nebraska weeps for her heroes who are left
In their last, long encampment on foreign banks.

* * * * * * * * *

Gladly we welcome you, Gallant First!
Pride of Nebraska, her loyal sons;
Strength of our land and flowers of our state,
No braver soldiers ever shouldered guns.
Ord, Neb. CORA A. THOMPSON.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land which is not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Kuhn & Co., druggists, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded.

ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO

New Fall Designs, New Patterns, New Finishes, New Stock, of Elegant House Furnishings, at Most Popular Prices.

This will be Special Metal Bed Week in Our Furniture Dept. A large new line of Late Designs and Finishes, Beds that are Up-to-Date, Novel and Attractive.

We start for an Iron Bed, brass trimmed, full size, or three-fourth: artistic, neat designs, at..... $2.25

A very pretty heavy Iron Bed, brass knobs and rosettes, choice patterns, price..... $3.25

We have so many patterns, so many finishes, that it would be a great task to describe all. We would advise you, however, to call and inspect our stock, get posted on new styles and prices.

Couches.

We show something entirely new and novel in a couch. Best work at the right price,

Rattan Furniture.

This week we place on sale a large new stock of rattan chairs, rockers and couches, latest and newest styles. We show a large full roll arm and seat rattan rocker. Others are likely to ask you $2 for this same rocker, which we put on sale this week at $4.50

Office Men.

We show a 50-inch roll top desk, made of solid oak, 4 drawers in each pedestal, combination lock, pigeon hole interior, price..... $17.00

Better desk, the world famous Cutler, 50-inch roll desk, heavy moulded baseboard, finished interior, combination lock, selected oak, a bargain at..... $24.00

Office Desks.

Office File Cases, Tariff Cases, Pigeon Hole Cases, Letter Press Stands, Office Chairs, our stock the largest and prices most interesting.

Lawn and Porch Furniture

In our basement at basement bargain prices. Large elegant rattan rocker, with arms, we will offer at $1.95

Our loss your opportunity.

Porch Rattan Settees, strong and durable the $5.50 kind, go at..... $3.65

Rattan Porch Rocker, this week..... $1.50

Rattan Porch Chair, this week..... $1.40

$2.50 splint seat and back Porch rockers, maple finish frame. This desk at..... $1.85

Double cane seat and back rockers and chairs, matting or burlap seat rockers and chairs, in fact the largest and best assortment of porch chairs ever shown, all at special closing prices.

500 new hassocks, put on sale Monday morning. New shapes, new patterns, at 75c, 50c, 35c and 25c.

Matting Specials.

All remnants of matting must go. Some large enough to cover a good sized room. All matting less than 10 yards of a kind, go at less than cost.

45c matting remnants, price..... 30c

35c matting remnants, price..... 25c

25c matting remnants, price..... 15c

15c matting remnants, price..... 10c

16 drop patterns of linoleum, all grades, enough of either pattern to cover a good sized room, to close on these we make you a 25 per cent discount. "Bring your measures."

All carpet remnants remain at about half price. Carpet samples go at 10c and up.

ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL ...CONSULT...

DOCTOR

Searles & Searles

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Specialists in Nervous, Chronic & Private Diseases of Men and Women.

We guarantee to cure all cases curable of *Catarrh, All Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Chest, Stomach, Bowels and Liver; Hydrocele, Varicocele, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea.*

Nervous Debility And all its attending ailments, among *Young Middle Aged and Old Men.*

Blood and Skin Diseases, Sores, Spots, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Tetter, Eczema, and Blood Poison, thoroughly cleansed from the system; also Weakness of Organs, Inflammation, Ruptures, Piles, Fistula, etc.

Catarrh Throat, Lungs, Liver, Dyspepsia and all bowel and stomach troubles. Given careful and special attention.

Ladies for all their many ailments.

WRITE your troubles, if out of the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence.

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14 YEAR OLD SOUR MASH WHISKEY—AGED IN WOOD—

Don't let them palm off other goods on you. See "Cascade" brand on bottle. Dealers order through

FRED T. CUMMINS, General Western Agent, Phone 1761. 303 Karbach Block.

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Hardwood floors, walls just redecorated, electric light, steam heat, all night elevator service—You can't find a handsomer office in Omaha.

R. C. PETERS, RENTAL AGENTS.—BEE BUILDING.

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Relieves Kidney & Bladder troubles at once. Cures in 48 Hours all URINARY DISCHARGES

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

Beware of useless counterfeits.