

Troyer & Gingery UNDERTAKERS

decidedly damp array of subjects awaiting him.

The incandescents struggled bravely and gave a very fair imitation of a gorgeous pageant of ye olden times of Knighthood. But even papier-mache was not entirely water-proof, and the general effect was a trifle wilted. Lines of shining umbrellas stretched up and down Sixteenth and Farnam streets, and the people under more effectual shelter were the only ones who enjoyed the spectacle in anything like comfort. The street fair showed up well only so far as the gate receipts were concerned. The spielers shouted themselves hoarse to very little purpose, it seemed. Even the man at the self-rising flour stand had a frosty time. He descended to reproachful pleading through his tin horn and called pathetically, "Oh! please have a pancake!"

The wild man, captured by the Boers in Africa, gave the management no end of heart failure. When the mercury began to tumble, he wanted to strike unless he was furnished yager flannels or a base burner. "I aint no wild man fr'm de North Pole," he objected. The limit was reached one afternoon when an old pal of the freak's, lured by the siren voice of the Spieler, had paid his ten cents and gone in to view the savage product of Africa. He approached the pen where the short skirted, manacled African shivered, with frost on his tin tusks. The visitor's face lightened with a smile of recognition. "Why, hello, Charlie!" he shouted, "how long you been doin' wild man?" "Laws," he continued, to the amused bystanders, "I dun lib nex dat man fo' three years! Wild man nothin'! He's a big Omaha coon!"

It's a poor town that can't supply its own freaks.

Friday night the ball passed off with its usual mimic splendor. If the King were a degree less stately and the Queen a shade less beautiful than ordinary, the faithful subjects of Quivera gave no less hint of a diminution of homage, and it did not matter. The Royal Personages themselves seemed satisfied, and that was all that was essential, for rhinestones answer our purpose quite as well as diamonds when Ak-Sar-Ben comes unto his own.

Studios are being reopened, the cobwebs and spiders ruthlessly chased from their summer quarters in organ lofts, and the sweet singers lift again their voices in the Te Deums safe in the belief that the heavenly hosts have not been off on a vacation, if they have, and that the choirs above will be ready with the responses.

You have a glib little way of sliding around the apologies due me for your long neglect of my letters this summer. You seem to think I did not know it had been hot until you told me. Didn't I bake and sizzle and stew and become reduced to every kind of ragout, until like the little boy's trousers, it was hard to tell which was the original condition of me! And yet I reeled off fairy tales for you most persistently. No one, perhaps, would have been more poverty-struck if the reel had slackened, but it at least served to demonstrate not only my good intentions, but the superiority of mind over matter. That was another sap to Cerberus, I suppose, about the fall rush of the Omaha editors to procure my wares, for example, critiques, essays, stories and the like. Whoever

told you that, if indeed any one did, must be a highly satirical party, or else he referred to things as they should be rather than as they are.

My ships return to me quite regularly with that cold little printed slip—"thanking me for the privilege"—of rejecting it, I suppose they mean—and begging me to understand that the return implies no lack of merit, etc.

Of course the lack of merit may be there very conspicuously, but they refuse to take the responsibility of mentioning it.

If ever justice comes unto her own, where will be a day of reckoning for some editors. I have a long list of magazines that couldn't have me now at any price.

There isn't a thing doing now since the Carnival is over and King Ak-Sar-Ben the Seventh has hied him back to the making of artificial limbs and eyes, his legitimate calling. Of course there are the turkeys to fatten for Thanksgiving, but it is hard to get up much enthusiasm in that direction while the soda fountains are still doing a rushing business.

Summer got as far as South Omaha on her out trip and came back suddenly a day or two since, without rhyme or reason. She is pinning up her draperies and pinching out her ribbons and flowers in an absurdly coquettish manner, considering what a decidedly passe beauty she is.

Now don't complain. It is no worse for you to have to read such a letter as this than it is for me to have to write it. I can't help it if the news items give out, and I really feel in no way to blame for my limitations these days. I simply set it down that I am unlucky. Unless there are some signs shortly of my coming to life, you may as well label this as the obituary of

PENELOPE.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

H. WINNETT ORR.
For The Courier.

Used early, diphtheria antitoxin will prevent diphtheria. At any stage of the disease, except when the patient is moribund, antitoxin will inhibit the progress of the disease and its use offers the one opportunity that is not a mere chance to aid the patient's recovery.

If scientific medicine had labored through the centuries and had produced no other single procedure for the relief of the sick than this, the results of the use of antitoxin in diphtheria would have been accomplished enough. Thousands of dying children have, by its use, had restored to them the breath of life. Still other thousands have been spared even the touch of the disease by which millions have been destroyed.

Diphtheria is a germ disease. Children are especially liable and very susceptible to it. The germs lodge in the throat and develop there. From this point the absorption into the body of the poisonous products of the germs takes place, and by these poisons the fever, prostration, and some times the paralysis, by which the disease is characterized, are produced. Not many years ago it was observed that a patient who had had diphtheria did not as a rule soon have another attack. This led the observers to think that one attack might confer at least a temporary immunity to the disease. This immunity it was supposed might be produced in one of several ways. The disease process in the body having been overcome by the body forces, it was inferred either that the substances upon which the germs fed had been exhausted or that antagonistic substances or forces

FitzGerald

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had been developed in the patient which did not disappear at once and which for some time protected the body against another invasion by the same germs or their poisons.

It was now assumed from this that if horses, for instance, could be rendered immune to diphtheria and the antitoxic principles in their blood transferred from them to human beings it might serve to prevent diphtheria infection in those exposed to the disease but not protected by a former attack. Accordingly, beginning with very small doses, horses are now injected with the pure diphtheria poison; as they recover from each injection they are repeatedly given larger doses until they are able to withstand enormous quantities of the poison. When this stage has been reached some of the horses' blood is taken; it is carefully filtered and the clear serum preserved in packages free from germs and of carefully determined doses. This fluid is called the antitoxic serum or commercial diphtheria antitoxin. It has been found by a use so extensive as not to admit of further question that this injected directly into the tissues of a healthy person will prevent in almost every case, no matter how great the exposure, the development of diphtheria. It has been by even more cases proven that this is the one therapeutic measure which can be relied upon to effectually antagonize the progress of the disease once started. The earlier the stage in which it is used the better the result that may be expected.

All the best observers now claim or admit that the death rate of diphtheria in children has been reduced from one-fourth to three-fourths, depending upon the stage in which the antitoxin is used. It was toward this one branch of animal experimentation that a few years ago the anti-vivisectionists directed their most powerful weapons, but the results of the more extensive use of antitoxin have silenced even many of them. No

so-called "school" of medicine which tries to get along without antitoxin is complete, and no sect which denies its efficiency is free from error. By its discovery scientific medicine has placed to its credit the saving of thousands of youthful lives and has made another long stride toward establishing medicine as a more rational and more nearly exact science.

(First Pub. Sept. 28-4.)

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of Edward P. Holmes, one of the Judges of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, Lancaster county, state of Nebraska, made on the 1st day of December, 1900, for the sale of the real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at the front entrance of the Fitzgerald Block, at 111 North 9th street, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, on the 21st day of October, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on said day, at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate to-wit: Lot 6 in block 44 of the original plat of the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. Lot 7 in block 44 of the original plat of the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. Lots 9 and 10, in block 44, of the original plat of the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. Lots A, B, C and D, in block 68 of County Clerk's subdivision of lots 7, 8 and 9 of the original plat of the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. The north 25 feet of lot 3, block 2, of Muir's addition to J. O. Young's addition to the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in block 1, one of Fitzgerald's Second addition to the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block two, of Fitzgerald's Second addition to the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block three, of Fitzgerald's Second addition to the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block four, of Fitzgerald's Second addition to the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. Lots 13, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 24, in block 12, in Manchester's addition to the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. Lots one and two in block twenty-six of the first addition to West Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebr. Lots thirteen and fourteen, in block twenty-five, of the original plat of West Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. The south one-half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three, township ten, range six, east of the 6th P. M., Lancaster county, Nebr. Said sale will remain open for one hour, and the undersigned is by said order of license authorized in making the same to give such length of credit not exceeding three years, and for not more than three-fourths of the purchase price, as may seem best calculated to produce the highest price, and to secure the moneys, for which credit is given by bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises sold.

MARY FITZGERALD,
Administratrix of the estate of John Fitzgerald.
James Manahan, Attorney for Said Estate.