

MEMS ON THE SKIRMISH LINE.

A Day of Exceptional Pleasure at Bellevue Rifle Range.

IN CAMP WITH MILITARY MARKSMEN.

Some Remarkably Good Scores Being Made at the Annual Rifle and Carbine Competition of This Department.

Even to a civilian's ear there is something pleasing in the tara-tara-tara of a trumpet. Did you ever live near a military post, and early in the morning, just as you were rolling over to take another nap, hear the buglers of a military station play:

"I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up this mornin'!"

In summer time, when the dew is on the grass and the birds are singing from the fence posts, that "Can't get 'em up" comes through the windows of your quarters and tells you that a new day has been born.

It is like the heralds of old announcing the race—the bugles announcing the advent of a day.

Yesterday morning, when the reveille rang out at Bellevue rifle range, nearly nine hundred soldiers turned in their coats, turned and in a twinkling were in their uniforms.

Breakfast was soon dispatched, and then came those sweet notes of first call. It was a glorious morning. The old Missouri looked as bright as a new one, and the old rifles were as good as new.

The spray of dew that had covered the trees during the night glistened and gleamed so dazzlingly that one standing in the row could scarcely see the ranges. A gentle breeze fanned the soldiers as they sat at breakfast, and despite all this loveliness, the veterans of the range said it would be a poor day for shooting.

But the dew dried up in the sun and kindly clouds floated by and excellent scores were made.

This was the first day of real interest to spectators in the competition. It was a day of uncertainties. The day previous the men had shot at known distances, but yesterday they were upon the skirmish line, dropping and firing at the sound of the bugle.

It was a pretty sight, those blue and white uniforms, the men in the range, dropping and firing and away again.

Behind the skirmishers Major Benham, the inspector, rode, with transmitters on either side to give the orders from the brass troops of their instruments.

From the shade of the statistical officers' tent the bright eyes watched the progress of the contest.

It reminded one, in a small degree, of West Point. There were the girls in white, the fluttering flags and the distant populace.

Among the visitors to the camp yesterday were General Brooke, the department commander; Mrs. Wilde, Dr. Bache and daughter, Mrs. Bettens of Fort Robinson, and her husband in a range officer of the camp; Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. McAndrew of Fort Snider, whose husbands are also at the range.

Major Benham, after the shooting was over, entertained the visitors elegantly, and until the evening train arrived the time seemed short indeed.

The men are doing magnificently this year, and the average is far ahead of what it was on the second day of the competition last season, and it may be remembered that the carbine practice has been tried with the rifle competition this year.

The skirmish firing is particularly good. Here is the score of yesterday of the twelve leading men in each class.

RIFLE COMPETITION. Table with columns for Name, Day's Shooting, and Aggregate.

CARBINE COMPETITION. Table with columns for Name, Day's Shooting, and Aggregate.

Random Shots. Sergeant Stearns of Company, Sixteenth Infantry, scored a possible forty at a kneeling figure in the skirmish line.

Report of Dr. Bache, a wonderful performance yesterday at Bellevue, a possible forty, he scored over an average of 50 percent. At 600 yards he made ten direct misses, placing him among the lowest of the competitors.

On the first run and 117 on the second, and jumped up to within the halo of the first twelve. The chances are that he will be in the department team as certainly has wonderful nerve and a clear vision.

Competition Henry Wright, "Light Horse Henry," is called at the range, and the competition again this year and declares that when it comes to the revolver competition he will score the highest percentage.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Mrs. Thelia Harrington Run Down by a Locomotive.

Mrs. Thelia Harrington of Council Bluffs, a widow forty-eight years of age, was struck by a Rock Island freight train yesterday morning while walking on the tracks and instantly killed.

The unfortunate woman had been in the employ of Dr. Gordon, living in the southern portion of the city, and had also done domestic work at the deaf and dumb institute. She had been in the habit of coming into the city at an early hour walking on the railroad tracks.

The train was in charge of M. Hibbard conductor, Fred Schwarz engineer and G. Zennor fireman. The track is perfectly straight where the accident occurred, and the train crew saw the woman when she was a mile away walking in the middle of the track.

When the train got within a quarter of a mile of her the engineer stopped the train and the conductor told the woman to get off the track. She then ran across the track and was struck by the engine. Her body was thrown a distance of about a hundred feet, and she was otherwise bruised and mangled.

The supposition is that the woman thought the approaching train was the Milwaukee track, which runs parallel with the Rock Island, and heard its approach. She leaves a family of four children. The coroner held an inquest. The verdict was in accordance with the above facts, and was a complete exoneration of the railway employees from any responsibility for the accident.

Dr. Susdorf makes a specialty of diseases peculiar to women. 1501 Farnam st.

District Court. Burke & Frazier, commission men of South Omaha, have commenced suit to recover \$500 from Lillie May Sigmore, who is in the cattle business at Beatrice.

The plaintiffs allege that some time ago Lillie wrote them that she had shipped a lot of cattle, consigned to them, and that she had drawn on them for \$200. As the plaintiffs had been in the habit of cashing her drafts, they cashed this one and waited for the cattle, which never came.

The draft was made through the Nebraska National bank of Beatrice. When respondents was opened up with this bank information was forwarded to the plaintiffs that Lillie had received the money and converted it to her own use, hence the suit.

Henry Ostoff has filed his bond in respect to a recent suit to gain possession of the stock of paints and oils now held by John P. Ford, as sheriff, taken from Hobbs & Co., who were owners of the stock, and who had been sold to Ostoff. Ostoff claims that he is the owner of the stock, and besides wanting it delivered to him, he thinks he should have \$100 as damages.

County Court Judgments. Judge Shields called the county court docket in the presence of a gathering of lawyers that taxed the capacity of the little court.

The called embraced 150 cases, of which sixty-five were finally set for trial. A number of judgments were entered as follows: The plaintiff being wrong in every instance: William T. Whelan vs. R. Cala et al, \$200; George W. Freeman et al vs. Charles Schinsky, \$222.50; Omaha coal and lime company vs. Charles Johnson, \$270.34; Lillie May Sigmore vs. Burke & Frazier, \$500; Richard H. Bridges vs. F. Mulligan, \$69.37; Edward J. Ryan vs. J. J. Ryan, \$100; Richard A. Stevens, \$311.75; William Cohen vs. Alexander Polack, \$344.20.

In the county court yesterday John R. Harck, executor, brought suit against J. L. and Arthur Rice, who had been appointed executors of the estate of Charles Jacobs, and that the same is due and unpaid.

D. R. Edwards has commenced an action in replevin to recover possession of a lot of goods and to the eye, and taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most agreeable diuretic.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, and taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most agreeable diuretic.

Board of Education. The board of education met Monday evening with President Persons and Secretaries Carroll and Funston and Richard Swift, John D. Robinson and Walter J. Slate present.

The president appointed the following standing committees: Finance and Claims—Messrs. Richard Swift, John D. Robinson and Frank J. Parsons.

Teachers, janitors, examinations and salaries—Messrs. John C. Carroll, C. T. Van Aken and Richard Swift.

Buildings and repairs—Messrs. Richard Swift, C. T. Van Aken and John C. Carroll. Text books and course of studies—Messrs. John D. Robinson, Walter J. Slate and Frank J. Parsons.

Repairs, furniture and supplies—Messrs. John C. Carroll, John D. Robinson and Richard Swift.

Rules and regulations—Messrs. Walter J. Slate, Frank J. Parsons and John D. Robinson.

Sanitary affairs—Messrs. C. T. Van Aken, Walter J. Slate and John D. Robinson.

The bills of Eggers & Beck, \$1,500; Contractor Fitzgerald, \$1,800; the superintendent's and teachers' salaries, and a few small bills were ordered paid.

FRAUDS IN OUR DAILY FOOD.

Some of the Adulterations Practiced on an Unsuspecting Public.

CINNAMON MADE FROM CIGAR BOXES.

Boston's Favorite Bean Worked Over Into Old Java Coffee—The Government Chemists and the Work They Perform.

With all due respect to politicians and editors, we Americans have a very decent sort of a government, state and federal, over our heads. It is clumsy and stupid, and if we believe what we hear and read, it does an incalculable amount of harm. On the other hand, it does a world of good. And, strange to say, of this side of its career and conduct we hear much less than we ought, says the Boston Globe.

Bread and butter are probably the most important element in the life of every citizen. Our daily food is of greater importance than our annual salary, and in this field the government has long been doing a quality and quantity of work that are admirable to the highest degree.

At this point you naturally ask, what is the government to do, and what is the practical result?

The work is the examination, analysis and valuation of every kind of food and drink that comes to this country from abroad, as well as of many kinds that are produced at home; the suppression, confiscation or destruction of unwholesome and injurious food; the punishment of offenders of all sorts and the publication of all the transactions involved in scientific and spurious form for future reference.

The work, it must be confessed, is done in rather a haphazard way. In the first place, the national government employs a score of scientific chemists, who are attached to the custom house of New York, Boston and such other leading cities as are legal ports of entry. Scientific importance is the national board of health, which every year publishes one or more ponderous volumes of its proceedings.

The third machine consists of a set of schools of health, which are of all sorts, varying from that of Massachusetts, which has a world-wide name and fame, to that of Delaware, which has no name at all; and, last, the local boards of health, which are likely occasionally to do something of value, but seldom in large measure.

So far as our daily food is concerned the most interesting, if not the most valuable work has been done by the custom house chemists and a few of the state boards of health. They are the bulwark between the citizen and his food, and his health and life, and the mercenary merchants and manufacturers who are only too glad to turn a honest penny by adulterating and imitating valuable goods, repairing and disguising worthless goods and substituting the good, and inferior, for the good.

The adulteration of the food is the best. The struggle between the two is very much like that between the safemaker and the safecracker, or the banker and the burglar; first one is slightly ahead and then the other.

The adulterator is a man of brains, and relies upon science to obtain fraudulent profits. Under various pretexts they retain great savants to solve chemical and technical questions whose solution means a new way of deceiving the public.

As an illustration of this, any number of queer tricks can be given which are now a matter of official record. In the tea trade, for instance, black tea was found to be adulterated with green tea and other leaves in ever increasing proportions and green tea to be weighed with impurities and colored with copper salts. The wealthy British tea dealers in the east were the guilty parties in every case.

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As cheap teas remained as universal for several years thereafter they had been before, another investigation was made, resulting in the discovery that over 90 percent of the teas were being bought and sold as pure, and then selling them as a bonafide first-class commercial article.

More remarkable is the story of cheap pepper. With the money of many readers pure pepper was the rule, and impure the exception. Our foreign dealers began to adulterate their goods until the condition of affairs was reversed. The government finally took a hand in the matter, and those who had been adulterating began to decline, at least, in our own market, on the other hand, it increased with even greater rapidity.

A careful analysis by the Massachusetts board of health showed that two or more of our leading dealers in those who were increasing their profits by pulverizing broken coconut shells which had formerly been thrown away, and mixing the resulting powder with ground pepper. When the attention of the authorities was called to this, and which, strange to say, is confined to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the general quality of ground pepper all over the country took a sudden rise.

The improvement did not continue a long time, for the trade price-list had hardly more than reached Europe when some enterprising French and Italian manufacturers began to send us huge bags of "poivreite." This detestable article was made by grinding up almond shells, olive stones, cherry twigs and other ligniveous fibres. It is utilized by flavoring it with a few drops of pepper extract, or mixing it with from one-half to one-tenth its weight of genuine ground pepper.

Amusing to relate when the wholesale grocers and spice dealers found out about "poivreite" which they did a few months after its appearance in the new world, the loudest denunciations of the new adulterant came from the lips of the worthy account-keepers of the firm. He was so anxious for the health of his fellow countrymen as to urge the passage of a law making it a crime to sell or treat "poivreite" as pepper, under any or all circumstances.

Sometimes the custom house chemists came ahead. "At one time we were sugar duty depended upon the color of the article, being lowest upon the pure dark brown and highest upon the raw white, the officials noticed a sudden falling off in the imports of the latter and an immense increase of the former. They looked at the eye and judged by the ordinary standards the stuff seemed the poorest and impurest raw sugar imported. The chemists went to work with a will and in a short time demonstrated that the sugar had been refined in the West Indies and then to make the tariff as light as possible had been mixed with fine clay until it looked more like mud than anything sweet. When bought by an American refiner it got beyond to be dissolved in water, filtered in the ordinary way, boiled

down, and then it was as pure and white as sugar as it is produced. On account of this fraud the government adopted its system of valuation and now uses the polariscope to determine the strength of imported raw sugar.

Equally striking was an experience of the Massachusetts state board of health. In examining what was supposed to be New England as powdered cinnamon, but which lost its strength so rapidly as to excite complaint, they were amazed to find that it did not contain a particle of that famous aromatic bark, and on the other hand they could not discover a trace of the substance with which powdered cinnamon is usually adulterated. Finally in the red powder they found something green, which under the microscope turned out to be a fragment of an annual revenue stamp, such is used for tobacco.

The chemists found that the powder was the clue and enabled them to show that the mysterious stuff was old cigar boxes, dried and ground up and flavored with a few drops of essential oil. The impurities were so outrageous that the article was not published in the "Discoverer" until the next month after that there was in the market had been confiscated and destroyed. The action of the officials is said to have cost the guilty makers over \$100,000.

The articles in this field are numberless and the ingenuity and even greater at times displayed in cheating and falsifying are simply wonderful. In Boston, a man runs a machine which takes the favorite food of the city, spits each bean into two grains, dices them and fishes these so much like coffee that when they are roasted, they'll deceive the average grocer.

In Chicago, another commercial crook has a machine which makes a must coffee, from the bran of wheat and wheat flour. The diet which cut out of the grains are well contrived that out of 200 no two are alike. The bean coffee is sold chiefly in New England and Canada, the wheat-paste coffee in the west and the bran coffee in the east.

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WHAT TEARS ARE MADE OF.

They Perform a Useful Function as Well as a Sentimental One.

It is said that people sometimes weep for joy, as well as for sorrow, but such cases are at least rare; any way there is not probably any difference in the material of the tears so shed, says the Brooklyn Standard. They are both made of the same stuff. The principal element in the composition of a tear is water. The other elements are salt, soda, phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda and mucus, each in small proportions.

The tears are secreted in a microscopic gland, and pass through a peculiar apparatus. The water, after evaporation, leaves behind it the saline ingredients, which amalgamate and form themselves into lengthened cross rods, which look like a number of minute fish bones.

The tears are secreted in what are called the "lacrimal glands," situated over the eyeball and underneath the lid. The contents of these glands are carried along and under the inner surface of the eyelids by means of six or seven very fine channels, and are discharged a little above the cartilage supporting the lid.

The discharge of tears from the lacrimal glands is not occasional and accidental, as is commonly supposed, but continues all day long, and at night, though less abundantly at night—through the "comitants" and spreads equally over the surface of the lids.

After serving its purpose the flow is carried away by two little drains, situated at the inner corner of each eye, and the new, into which it is carried, called the "lacrimal points." The usefulness of this quiet flow of tears to both man and beast is manifest.

There is an immense quantity of fine dust floating in the air and constantly settling on the eye, but for it to enter the eye would soon become choked. Very little is requisite to keep the ball free, and when some obnoxious substance—smoke, an insect, or the like, that affects the nerves—does make its way in an increased flow is poured out to sweep it away.

Through coaches—Palman palace sleepers, dining cars, free reclining chair cars, etc.—and interesting points via the great Rock Island route. Ticket office 1602, Sixth and Farnam.

The Princess of Monaco. Nearly everybody is interested in the present of the princess of Monaco, and if it is only a little bit of anecdote, a beautiful woman will command more interest than one who depends on her income or on the amount of her fortune.

Among the most famous women in Paris today is the princess of Monaco, about whom much has been written, but curiously enough it is never told that she is the daughter of an American woman, says a French writer in the "Le Figaro." She is the daughter of a Frenchman, and her mother was an American woman, who married the rich banker, Heine, and had two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter inherited the mother's exceptional beauty, and at seventeen years of age married the prince of Monaco.

After three years of married life she died, and for eight years the beautiful young widow, rich, not only in mere dollars, but very fascinating, was courted by all the men whose attention was attracted by her beauty. Her most ardent wooer was the prince of Monaco, and after a long wooing she said "yes" to his proposal and was married last spring.

In appearance the princess is much more like an American than a French woman. She has blonde hair, dark brown eyes and the peach-like skin that is so often seen here and so seldom in France. She writes and speaks English, French, German, Italian and Spanish and is a wonderfully fine musician. Her little son, the present duke of Monaco, is about ten years old. It is most remarkable that one woman should have borne two of the oldest and proudest titles in the world, and that woman still under thirty. Nobly pretends to doubt that she is the daughter of an American.

A Countess Begging Bread. Out near the Cliff House there sits every day a weary looking woman who plays a hand organette, says the San Francisco Examiner. A picnic calls the attention of the public to her situation and that of her two children. The dime and nickels of the charitable passers-by are all that give her and the children food and shelter. Yet this woman has a title that had the heiresses of California would give themselves and their fortunes for. She is the Countess Schlegel, the widow of an Austrian nobleman. She comes of an noble Polish family. Von Schlegel squandered her little dowry, as he did his own fortune, and when he died she was left with a few dollars and penniless with two babies. She came to America, whither her brother had emigrated some years before, but found him sick and crippled and almost as poor as herself. He lived but a short time and then she went to work. She first tried to teach dancing, but did not know enough of the art. She sewed for a time, but her eyes could not stand the strain, and finally she became a factory operative. The poor food and other hardships broke her health, until at last there is nothing she can do but ask for charity.

She is sensitive about her former life, however, and never speaks of her title. The story only became known through an application she once made to a local benevolent society for assistance.

Dr. Susdorf treats successfully all diseases of the kidneys, bladder and rectum. 1501 Farnam st.

Diamond Went Up a Flame. A Brooklyn man who was the owner of a fine diamond stud was cleaning it in front of the stove recently, and some of the bystanders attracted his attention, says the Bangor (Me.) News. In turning round, the diamond slipped from his fingers and fell in the stove. The stove was immediately cleaned out, but no trace of the diamond could be found. Probably he will lose the rest of his diamonds in front of the register rather than the cook stove.

Nervous debility, poor memory, dizziness, sexual weakness, impotence, etc., cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Samples free at Kahn & Co.'s 15th and Douglas.

Baseball Beats Bull Fighting. Baseball has taken a popular hold upon our Spanish-American neighbors in the city of Havana. I met Charles Evers, the champion bull fighter, who has just returned from Havana, says a writer in the New York Star.

"Baseball will soon be the national sport in Cuba," he said, "if its popularity increases in the same proportion as it has in these three or four years. Every one is interested in it, and it promises to be as general a pastime as it has been in New York."

"One thing seems strange, the natives do not understand English, yet all baseball terms are in English, and in speaking of the game the Cubans use exactly the same words and phrases as are used here. How they get them nobody knows, and to hear a Spaniard, speaking no other language, talking of home runs, errors, daily cutters and red-hot liners, really makes one wonder."

Now as if baseball were contained in the piece of bull fighting as an amusement among our tropical cousins."

Tickets at lowest rates and superior accommodations via the great Rock Island route. Ticket office, 1602—Sixth and Farnam streets, Omaha.

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THE Encyclopaedia Britannica. Reverses this order, rendering the space given to the English county through retaining the history of Hertfordshire, and only a mere mention of an American city, the history of an American city.

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