Hanlon's Boys Take All Sorts of Liberty with the Washington Pitcher While McJames Declines to Be Pummeled Very Hard.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24 .- Weyling was an easy mark for the Orioles today and they pounded his delivery all over the lot, winning with ease. McJames had the Senators at his mercy and was given fine support.

BALTIMORE R.H.O.A.E.	WASHINGTON, R.H.O.A.E.
Keeler, rf . 3 4 1 0 0 Jennings, sa 3 2 2 3 0 Keelley, cf . 1 1 0 0 Hughes, cf . 1 0 0 0 0 McGant, lb 1 2 9 1 1 Holmes, lf . 1 4 2 0 0	Reitz, 2b . 1 0 2 2 0 6 Seibach, If . 1 0 3 0 1 Casey, c 0 1 5 2 1 Freeman, rf. 0 2 0 0 0 Gatarm, ms. 0 1 2 2 1 J. Smith, 3b.1 1 0 1 0 Gettman, cf. 0 0 3 0 1 Carr, 1b 0 1 2 1
	Weyhing, p. 0 1 0 3 0

ay. BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Boston-Brooklyn base all game postponed on account of rain.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.				
Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	
Boston LES	89	44	66.9	
Baltimore 133	86	47	64.7	
Dartimore 197	503	54	60.6	
Cincinnati 137	77.4	59	56.1	
Cleveland 132	2.2	4177	54.0	
Chicago 131	1.9	0.0	59.0	
New York 133	7.0	90	32.0	
Philadelphia 129	67	63	51.9	
Pittsburg 136	67	159	49.3	
Louisville 134	60.	74	44.8	
Brooklyn 125	49	76	39.2	
Translation 195	44	91	32.6	
Washington 125	96	147	294.5	
St. Louis 132	1963	100000		
Charges today: Clevela	nd at	Cincit	nati.	

Games today: Cleveland at Chichnat, Louisville at St. Louis, Pittsburg at Chi-cago.

EVENTS ON THE RUNNING TRACKS.

Jack Bradley an Easy Winner by Eight Lengths of 2 1-8 Miles Race. CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.-A race at two miles and one-eighth was the feature at Newport today. Jack Bradley romped home a winner by eight lengths. The other

home a winner by eight lengths. The other races all furnished exciting sport. Results: First race, five furlongs, selling: Maid of Promise won, Minnie B second, Vogel third. Time: 1:03.

Second race, one mile, selling: Aunt Maggie won, Crusader second, Ed Overlook third. Time: 1:43%.

Third race, five and one-half furlongs: Blenheim won, Volandie second, Galatea third. Time: 1:09.

Fourth race, two miles and one-eighth, selling: Jack Bradley won, Sir Ebony second, Kathle May third. Time: 3:50.

Fifth race, seven furlongs: Mound City won, Barton second, Albert Vale third. Time: 1:29.

Sixth race, one mile, selling: Domsie won, Amber Glints second, Abergate third. Time: 1:43%.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—There was a good card at Gravesend. Results:
First race, six furiongs, selling: Maceo won, Tabouret second, Orion third. Time:
1:16.
Second race, one mile and one-eighth:

wen, Tabouret second, Orion third. Time: 1:18.

Second race, one mile and one-eighth; Macy won, Handball second, Banquo II third. Time: 1:56%.

Third race, Algeria, five furlongs: Diminutive won, Lady Lindsey second, Manuel third. Time: 1:02%.

Fourth race, Ocean View, one mile and one-sixteenth: Banaster won, Ben Doran second, Whistling Con third. Time: 1:56%.

Fifth race, steeplechase, two and one-half miles: Olindo won, Woodpigeon second, Shilialah third. Time: 5:03%.

Sixth race, one mile and one-sixteenth, selling: Ben Ronald won. Dead heat for place between Simon W and Oxnard. Time: 1:50%.

Seventh race, five furlongs: Effic Eins-lie won, Markmiles second, Jerid third.

lie won, Markmines
Time: 1:08.
CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Harlem results:
CHICAGO, Silver seven furlongs: A First race, selling, seven furlongs: Astor won, Branch second, Fren Broens third. Time: 1:33%.

Time: 1:33%.
Second race, selling, one mile and one furlong: Prince Blazes won, Can't Dance second, Forte third. Time: 2:07.
Third race, Garfield stakes, five and one-half furlongs: Espionage won, Canace second, Sea Lion third. Time: 1:14.
Fourth race, handicap, one mile and one-sixteenth: Found won, Plaintain second, Charles third. Time: 2:00%. sixteenth: Found won, Plaintain second, Charina third. Time: 2:00¹4. Fifth race, one mile: Donna Rita won, Sarnero second, Paul Griggs third. Time: Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs: Molo won, Jackanapes second, King Bermuda third, Time: 1:33%.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 24.-Cornell won it game from Colgate on Percy field today but was unable to prevent the visitors but was unable to prevent the visitors from scoring. The score was: Cornell, 29 Colgate, 5. The feature of Cornell's work was Captain Whiting's long runs. He scored five touchdowns for his team. Cross Alexander, Sweetland and Starbuck made.

good impressions on Cornell's coaches and Quarterback Young did some good punting but missed in his try for a goal from the field.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The University of Pennsylvania foot ball team piayed its first game of the season, defeating the Franklin and Marshall eleven by the score of 41 to 0. The red and blue played with a dash in the first half and rolled up thirty-four points. In the second half Pennsylvania's team was composed principally of substitutes and but little effort was made to run up a big score in this half. Hare, McCracken and Captain Outland played brilliant foot ball and the entire eleven showed better form than for a number of years at this early date. years at this early date. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.—The first

PECULIAR POISONS.

GENERATED IN THE HUMAN BODY The Result of Imperfect Digestion of

Every living thing, plant or animal, contains within itself the germs of certain decay and death. In the human body these germs of dis-

ease and death (called by scientists Ptomaines), are usually the result of imperfect digestion of food; the result of in digestion r dyspepsia. The stomach, from abuse, weakness, does not promptly and thoroughly digest the

The result is a heavy, sodden mass which ferments (the first process of decay pisoning the blood, making it thin, weak and lacking in red corpuscles; peisonin the brain causing headaches and pain in the

Bad digestion irritates the heart, caus ing palpitation and finally bringing on disease of this very important organ. Poor digestion poisons the kidneys, caus-

ing Bright's disease and diabetes.

And this is so because every organ, every nerve depends upon the stomach alone for nourishment and renewal, and weak digesn shows itself not only in loss of appe tite and flesh, but in weak nerves and mud-

The great English scientist, Huxley, said the best start in life is a sound stomach Weak stomachs fail to digest food properly, because they lack the proper quantity of digestive acids (lactic and hydrochloric) and peptogenic products; the most sensible remedy in all cases of indigestion is to take after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dys-pepsia Tablets, because they supply in a pleasant, barmless form all the elements

that weak stomachs lack The regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure every form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. They increase flesh, insure pure blood, strong nerves, a bright eye and clear com-

plexion, because all these result only from holesome food well digested. all druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents full sized package, or by mail by enclosing price to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., but ask your druggist first. A little book on stomach diseas free. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

ORIOLES RESUME WINNING

foot ball game of the season for both Yale and Trinity was played this afternoon on Trinity's grounds and resulted in favor of Yale—18 to 0. The halves were twenty minutes and fifteen minutes respectively. Yale began its season with more spirited playing than it has shown for several years past at the opening of the season. The Trinity men played well, but were in poor condition, while all the Yale men appeared to be in excellent form. Yale, when the game was easily in hand, tried out several of the reserve men. Trinity play showed the loss of Lord, last year's center.

Cricket Match Yesterday. Yesterday the "Denver team" of the Omaha cricket club played the other mem-bers with the following result:

"DENVER" ELEVEN.
Cameron, b. G. Vaughan
Lawrie, b. W. Vaughan
Bate st. Tuffield, b. New
Taylor, b. G. Vaughan
Neals st. Tuffield, b. G. Vaughan.
Sprague, b. New
Sims, c. G. Vaughan, b. New
Reynolds, not out
Francis, b. W. Vaughan
Douglas, b. New
Byes, 9; leg byes, 4; wides, I. "DENVER" ELEVEN. Overs. Maidens. Runs. Wks. "HOME" ELEVEN.

Total Bowling analysis: Overs. Maidens. Runs. Wks.

Bate bowled one no ball; Cameron bowled

Colonel Buckerino Keith has decided to give the Omaha Sporting Goods team one more lesson in the gentle art of base ball before the season closes and will do it this afternoon at the park at Twenty-fifth and Ames avenue. The game will be called at 3:30 and the teams will be:

Originals. Position. O. S. G. Sherman. catcher Sage Suliy. pitcher Bublietz Bowman first base Henn Lewis. second base Herfner Lawler. third base Camp Waller short stop Dolan

Lawler third base ...
Lawler short stop ...

Valler left field ...

Jellen left field ...

Whitney middle field ...

Bough right field Score of Cricket Teams. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.— When stumps were drawn in the second day's play of the match between Captain Warner's English cricketers and a team of nineteen selected from various cricket clubs of this city the Englishmen had been retired in their first innings for 133 runs, while the colts had lost thirteen wickets icr 136 runs in their second innings.

Champion Racers Suspended.

Champion Racers Suspended.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The following builetin has been issued by Chairman Albert Mott of the League of American Wheelmen Racing board:
Bald, Cooper, McFarland, Stevens, Mosher, Headstrom, Anderson, Babcock, Terrill and many others training on the suspended track at Berkeley Oval are suspended pending investigation.

Doerr Wants to Wrestle. Fred Doerr, the lightweight wrestler of St. Louis, is trying to secure a match with any lightweight of the vicinity, catch-as-catch-can. He prefers E. R. Morgan, who bears the title of champion of Nebraska.

WALKER, la., Sept. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—The Nebraska Indians batted out today's game against Walker and won—14 to 4. Indians Win.

SALVADOR IS NOT PLEASED Opposition to Proposed Constitution

of United States of Central America.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 5 .- (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)-The delegates who are daily holding meetings a this place for the purpose of deciding upon the articles of the constitution to be formulated for the proposed "United States of Central America," to be composed of the states of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. have had several serious differences, the representatives of Nicaragua and Honduras voting in some instances solidly, or nearly so, in opposition to the views of the dele gates from Salvador. One condition was in regard to the finances of the proposed federal government. All the delegates conceded that the federal govrnment should control the customs houses and collect the duties, but the Salvador delegates declared that one-half of the duties collected from their states should be returned to Salvador. because that country imported as much or more than Nicaragua and Honcombined. The convention against this. however. voted but the next day, as a disruption was evident from a protest published in the newspapers by the Salvadorean delegates, the convention agreed, in order to smooth matters over, that one-half the revenue collected by the federal government through the custom houses in each state should be

paid to that state. Salvador representatives are evidently not satisfied with several articles that were adopted over their votes by the other delegates. The members of the convention have declared themselves at present the sole and supreme exponents of the will of the states and people of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, and, therefore, ignore the diet of the "Greater Republic of Central America," which they appointed through the state governments (they were not really elected as they assert) and will not submit the constitution, nominally formulated for the states and people, to the people for approval or disapproval Many critics of the work of the convention declare that when the presidents of the states are ordered by the federal government, on its organization in compliance with the new constitution, to deliver to the federal government the cannon, rifles and munitions of war and soldiers in the various states there will be much opposition and that some of the presidents will delay or refuse altogether to comply with the order and thus prevent the establishment of the United Sates of Central America. It is believed the positions and even lives of some

war and soldiers in their respective states. Steamship Line to Manila. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24 .- The Polyne sian Steamship company, which is to put on a line of steamers between this port, Honolulu and Manila, has appointed agents for the company at Cramp's yards, but before they are completed other vessels be running. It is rumored that the Ohio

of the presidents of the Central American

countries depend solely upon the fact that

they vigilantly control, personally or through

paid satellites, all the arms, munitions of

Imports and Exports at New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the ending today were valued at \$6.074.044. The gold and silver movements at New York during the week ending today were: Exports of gold, \$213,917; of silver, \$1.026,imports of gold, \$1,217,166; of silver,

and Indiana, recently used as transports

THE REALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record Saturday, September 2, 1881. Warranty Deeds.

Charles Mathauser and wife to Michael Sramek, elg of nlg of elg lot 26, Kountze 2d add.

K. M. Bartholomew to James and Retta Murphy, n 30 feet lots 15 and 16, block 7. Jetter's add.

W. E. McKenzie, jr., and wife to Augusta Bloom, lot 2, block 1, Denise's add. 375

Deeds. Frank Thompson ex al to Elizabeth Parrotte, wid of e 56 feet lots 1 and 2, block 6, Kirkwood add......

Fall of Omdurman Brings Liberty to Noted

The Former a Captive for Ten, the Latter for Sixteen Years-Samples of the Khalifa's Power in the Sondan.

When news of the capture of Omdurman was flashed across the wires there came with it two or three lines announcing the force. liberation of a number of European prisoners, among them Karl Neufeld and Sister Theresa Grigolini. Behind this brief mention, relates the Chicago Tribune, lies a story of the horrors of captivity in the hands of the dervishes, narrow escapes from execution, tortures, indignities and suffering, which will fill volumes when the victims reach the outer world and tell their

stories in detail. Neufeld was captured by the mahdi's men in 1887, and for eleven years has been the unwilling white slave of a barbaric ruler of one of the most fanatical people on earth. Sister Grigolini of the Austrian mission fell into the hands of the mahdi in 1882, when Fathers Ohrwalder and Benomi, two laymen, and four sisters were seized at the mission house in Delen, five days' fourney south of El-Obeld, which was then being besieged by the mahdi. When all is told of Neufeld's hardships during his captivity the world will no doubt wonder how a human being could live through it all and come out "unharmed," as dispatches report him to be.

In the '70s Neufeld was studying medicine at Leipsic, and one day his adventuresome spirit got him into a quarrel with a fellowstudent. A duel resulted, and Neufeld fled the country to avoid arrest. He went to Cairo, stayed there but a short time, and then to more effectually hide himself made for the interior. He landed at Assuan in 1879 and for two years practiced medicine there. When the Mahomed Achmed rising occurred Neufeld's love of adventure prompted him to join the British troops. His knowledge of the people and their language made him a valuable aid to the British commander. Moreover, he showed wonderful shrewdness in dealing with the natives, and his courage in action was unfoubted. When one day he saved a whole detachment of British troops by a clever trick which put the enemy on the wrong scent the camp rang with his praises, and for this service he was appointed purveyor

A Dangerous Mission. In the spring of 1887 Neufeld gathered together a caravan of forty retainers and, innouncing that he was going on a trading trip, started on a journey into the mahdi's country. Many, however, doubted the announced purpose of the little expedition and rumors were soon affoat that Neufeld had been sent to spy on the mahdi, and that he was to attempt the rescue of Slatin Pasha, then five years a captive in the mahdi's hands. Arabian treachery was responsible for the failure of the expedition and for Neufeld's capture. One of his own men played the traitor, and a body of howling fanatics swooped down on the caravan one norning while they were encamped near a well. Neufeld's captors held him until

March, 1888, when he was taken to Omdurman and led before Khalifa Abdullah, the mahdi's successor. The dervishes and other tribes under the mahdi's rule, totally ignorant of European geography, and knowing of but one white race-their hated enemies, the English-were wild in their exattation over the capture of one they terme 'a great English pasha." Neufeld was brought into the new capital under a strong guard, amid the hooting of thousands of Arabs and blacks gathered along the route. The khalifa looked upon the capture as most important. Two Europeans previously aptured were ordered to the khalifa's

palace to examine papers found on Neufeld's person and only with hard work did they succeed in explaining to the fanatical uler that Neufeld was not an Englishman, but from another country in Europe. Had Abdullah been in a non-believing mood that day Neufeld would not have seen another sunrise. As it was, the khalifa consoled himself and his followers with a long harangue on the importance of the capture in view of the serious anti-mahdist purpose of Neufeld's trip, which the lying abdullah described in minute detail, much to Neufeld's wonderment.

Neufeld's life had been saved temporarily by the European translators, but he was ordered thrown into the vile prison at Omdurman and loaded down with chains. During the night the khalifa apparently made up his mind that the white man ought to hang, whether an Englishman or not-all torial and coast surveys; so that the system white men were "Turks," a titled applied to may be equally well illustrated in either of all "unbelievers," Orders were given that these fields. the prisoner should be hanged in the morning. Neufeld received the news through the beating of a huge drum close to his ears. The populace were encouraged to heap indignities on the prisoner; black slaves spaat him as he passed on the way to the scaffold. Neufeld did not flinch. The khalifa's indecision delayed matters until noon, when it was announced the march to the scaffold would be continued. The immense crowds gathered to witness the execution of the hated "Englishman" hooted and yelled in wild delight as Neufeld stepped fearlessly up and coolly bent his head to receive the noose. At this moment a messenger from the khalifa ordered the execution stopped and then it developed the exercises were arranged only to frighten the

Duly Entered as a Slave.

A few days later Neufeld, loaded down with all the chains that could be fastened to his body, was placed on a camel's back and paraded through the streets of Omdurman to give the populace another chance to hoot and deride their captive, who was now duly entered as one of the khalifa's white slaves. The first four years of captivity were full of horrible suffering for the unfortunate Prussian. The prison consisted of four walls, inside of which were huddled 200 pris oners, white and black and of both sexes. In the center of this inclosure stood a stone but, with heavily barred door and windows into which fifty of the prisoners-as many as could be crowded in-were forced each night to better secure their safety and, incidentally inflict sufferings which would more forcibly remind them that they were captives of the mahdi's successor.

The sun beat down on the stone walls of this but during the day, and at night when nearly all of the air was excluded by the shutting of the door the heat, which the walls gave forth made the breath-seeking. cursing mass of humanity inside almost another "black hole," like that of Calcutta. Typhoid fever, dysentery and other ailments assailed the miserable occupants of this horror hut; the floor swarmed with vermin; now and then a howl of pain told of a scorpion bite, or an agonized groan would tell of the death of a victim of the terrible heat, which produced nightly cases of apoplexy Live men and women slept side by side with corpses and the death of one more only called forth an exclamation of anger if the dying one happened to fall on or roll too close to a neighbor. All during Neufeld's four years in the vile

prison the European slaves who were not in irons-notably Slatin Pasha and Father Ohrwalder, who had gained many friendsmade every effort to secure his release from perceive more certainly the direction of the chains and the horrors of the stone but. Total amount of transfers \$2,450 The khalifa was obdurate, however, until

SLAVES OF THE DERVISHES it was suggested that Neufeld might be utilized in making powder, of which the khalifa's army was in urgent need. This put the matter in a new light and Neufeld's release was ordered. The day after his release from the prison Neufeld was sent with a strong guard to Halfaleh in search of saltpeter and in a month returned with enough to make all the powder needed. He was given an KARL NEUFELD AND SISTER GRIGOLIN Egyptian assistant and a powder factory was established in a vacant mission house still tanding among the ruins of Khartoum.

Since 1891, up to his liberation, Neufeld has, so far as known, continually worked n this hut at the powder industry. A ball and chain was attached to one leg and he was told it would never be removed. So far as known it was still forged to his leg when Kitchener entered Omdurman at the head of the triumphant Anglo-Egyptian

Capture of Sister Grigolini.

The story of the captivity of Sister Theresa Grigolini is even darker than that of

Neufeld. She was captured by the dervishes to gether with three other sisters and Fathers Ohrwalder and Binomi and was not fortunate enough to escape, as did the two fathers and two of the sisters in 1892. capture of Delen and the missionaries was due to the cowardice of the captain of a company of Egyptian soldiers who were in the village to protect it. The Egyptian refused to show fight and there was no alternative but surrender, although the mahdi's lieutenant had only fifty men against the eighty soldiers in the village. After being made prisoners the eight

****************** white men and women were marched to El-Obeid, where they found the mahdi in person superintending the siege against Said Pasha. They arrived before the mahdi sq exhausted they could not speak. Insults and indignities indescribable were heaped upon the little group of whites. A council of the mahdi's advisers was held and the fate of the captives discussed, Several times the sentence of death came near be ing pronounced, but it was finally decided the captives were entitled to live, a Moslem law providing that priests who surren-

der without resistance shall be spared death. The missionaries were called upon to adopt the mahdi's faith, the penalty for refusing being death. They held a consultation and decided death to be preferable. "We have chosen death," they sent able. "We have chosen death," they sent word to the mahdi, but for some inexplicable reason the mahdi did not carry out his

Desert Horrors.

Soon afterward the sisters were seized and distributed among the emirs of the khalifa's army. On journeys hither and thither with their emir masters these women were forced to walk barefooted over the burning sand with their feet bleeding from innumerable thorn wounds. The torture of the march was unspeakable. The emirs took delight in beating their white women slaves, insulted them at every opportunity and abused them most brutally. The sun burned their faces until the skin peeled off and when one of the sisters fell in the road from fatigue she was strung up by the feet and the already bleeding soles beaten with sticks until the feet became swollen and black. Through it all the sisters clung to their faith and no threat could induce them

to abandon it. Sister Grigolini, bleeding from a hundred whip marks, succeeded one night in escaping from her black master and made her way to the mahdi's hut. She forced her way into his presence and, with tears running down her face, protested against the cruel treatment the captives were receiving. The mahdi's heart was touched at the sight of the poor woman's wounds and he ordered the sisters released from the tyrannical

emirs. After the death of Gordon and the fall of Khartoum the prisoners were taken to Omdurman, where their life was not so con tinually beset with danger, although there were times when death seemed near. Riots were of not infrequent occurrence and Europeans were massacred by the dozens. Women and children were speared right and left. No one in sight was spared by the fanatical dervishes.

Fathers Ohrwalder and Binomi managed o escape—Binomi in 1888, Father Ohrwalder in 1892. Father Ohrwalder took two of the sisters with him, thus leaving Sister Grigolini alone in captivity.

After sixteen years of this life Sister Grigolini is finally rescued and Neufeld's eleven years of ball and chain are brought to a close at the same time.

NOTED FEATS IN SIGNALING Remarkable Results Achieved in the Army and Naval Service of the

The means and methods of signaling are in a large degree the same in naval use as in campaigns we have carried on against

hostile tribes in the wild west and in terri-The regular signal flag of these services, relates a writer in the Independent, can be

used effectively on land, in clear weather, at stations as far as twenty-five miles apart if sufficiently elevated. The form of the flag is square and either black or red with a white square in the center, or white with a central square of red.

They are made in three sizes, and two, four and six feet square, to fit different distances. In use the flag is first elevated directly above the signal man's head; motion "one" consists of swinging the flag to the right and quite down to the ground; in motion 'two" the flag is swung from above the head down to the ground on the left. The first motion signifies the dor and the second the dash of the Morse telegraphic alphabet. When, in 1864, General Sherman occupied Atlanta, he had left Allatoona-his base of supplies-thirty-five miles behind. The confederate General Hood quickly marched his army on the place to cut off the daring leader from his support. Before Sherman learned of the movement Hood was so near Allatoona that Sherman could not, he knew. go to its assistance in time. General Corse, with another division of the army, was at Rome, fifty miles northwest of Atlanta, and Captain Bachtel, chief of Sherman's signal corps, by great exertion reached a hill from which he signaled to Corse by flag Sherman's orders to move to the defense of the endangered base.

Corse succeeded in getting to Allatoona n time with one brigade, the remainder of his army being stopped by the breaking down of an engine. Hood's army soon appeared and was beaten off in its first attack; yet his force was so much the largest that it seemed necessary Corse should retire at once to avoid being overwhelmed Just at the critical moment something was seen to move on Kenesaw mountain, eighteen miles away southward and twenty miles north of Atlanta. It proved to be a flag signal, telling that Sherman's force was thus far on its way to the rescue. This intelligence raised the courage of the defenders of Allatoona and Corse sent back the reply that he held his own and would continue to hold it. And thus it proved. Sherman's force arrived in time to save the day; the delayed troops of orse's division approached soon after and Hood was obliged to retreat in haste into

the mountains to avoid being scooped up by the union forces.

In the night the waving signals are made torch being placed at the feet of the signalman, so that those at the other station can movement of the "flying torch."

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signal, visible to an equal distance with the or colored rockets, or produced by burning scurations-whichever one works best in torch. The main features of this are a hid- a suitable chemical composition near the the conditions of the time, the mirror beam den light, as a lamp in a box, and its expo-ground or deck of a vessel, but usually the having first been directed to the proper sure by removal of a curtain or a slide for a lights are common lamps in glass inclo- place by sighting over the red through the longer or shorter time, to signify dashes sures of various colors. In some methods unsilvered spot in the mirror. When the and dots. This method has, probably, larger a number of the latter are attached to a sun is not in front of the mirror, but at one use on sea than land. As will be under- bar, which is run up to the necessary height side or back of it, two additional mirrors stood, any kind of light may be used for on mast or rigging at sea or a tall building are required, these being mounted on a bar the purpose, from a tallow candle to in- or pole on land.

candescent and arc electric lights. In a clear night a candle flame can be

clear weather, with readable distinctness. which, lying on opposite sides of a high promontory nine miles in width, held comnunication with each other by means of their searchlights, beams from which were visible ten miles and one of 33-candle-power thrown upon the sky and read on the opposite side of the heights. With a searchlight the message may be sent by sweeping visible four miles only. the beam across the sky, like the movement

of the torch, or by an intermitted beam in | of signaling by lights, which avoids the a fixed direction. Spakowsky's flashing lantern, used by the glass is used. It is called the Crandall Danish army and navy, is an inter- | Electric Signal and consists of a monogram esting form of signal light on the of the entire alphabet in incandescent lamps, dot and dash system. It consists of which any letter can be shown by itself of a closed box containing a small by merely pressing the key that opens the spirit lamp, which in use continues lighted. special electric circuit for that letter, so When signals are to be made a stream of that the message can be spelled out by any petroleum, spray or vapor is priven by a one who can read the language used. Of small bellows through a hole in the side of course, when an enemy is in position to the box into the lamp flame, when this in- read a message a cipher code is used in Fuller, U. S. A., where a message of twentystantly blazes up a foot or more above the the transmission, which has to be interbox through an opening, remaining visible preted by that code before its meaning can as long as the petroleum blast continues. he made out by any person, and all this Signals by this light are said to be readable must be arranged and understood by a at points thirteen miles distant and it has proper person or persons on each of the been successfully used for a distance of four miles in a heavy rain.

European Signals.

Another method of signaling invented by Claude Chappe of Angers, France, just before the first French revolution, is the semaphore. As made by its originator, it consisted of a long beam pivoted at the middle to the side of a post near its top. The beam had a wing-like attachment at each end. All these parts could be placed in different angles to each other, making 196 different combinations, representing as many numbers, read by means of a code of numbered diagrams. A line of these mounted on towers not so far apart as to render the angles interminable was consame forenoon of the surrender.

telegraph-which was introduced into distant wall. France by King Louis Philippe soon after its successful use in America-in 1844. In England several forms of the semaphore have been used; one requiring two tween places very far apart by the helio

suspended at different heights interchangedifferent meaning. In 1893 a form of sema- but those of three and a half, eight and head of vessels of the British navy, an im- perimental work, the larger ones for great proved form being substituted for this in distances and misty atmosphere. 1596. The system, however, is too clumsy by torches, with similar movement, one for use, except at limited distances for pe- on which is pivoted at the middle a revolv

cultar purposes.

Electric Signals. The incandescent electric lamp is very seen nearly a mile and a half; a light of convenient for this use, as green, red or tion of the sun. 10-candle-power, five miles. A power of colorless light can be shown for dots and 100 candles—which is the strength gener- dashes and other signs by means of a keyally used in the searchlights of English board on deck. The objection to colored war ships-will, with the aid of its reflector, lights in successive combinations for sigthrow its beams perhaps eight miles in nals is that they are confusing to the eye and the alternations not quickly enough There was published about two years ago detected; besides, colored lights are not the exploit of two English war vessels, visible as far as the uncolored. In elaborate experiments made in America and in Germany it was found that a white or uncolored light of 29-candle-power was faintly

> There is a new and very pleasing system objection to colored lights, as only plain communicate, and similarly with military

was very plainly seen at that distance,

while green light of 106-candle-power was

bodies on land. Each nation has one or more codes of its own, which also have to be changed at intervals, so that if it has become too much known through the imprudence or treachery of those using it, or by the skill of an expert enemy, harm may not result by the exposure of conditions or of plans.

and combinations of flags have been sent up by halyards or pulleys attached to flying kites or anchored captive balloons.

Sun Signals.

There is one other method of signaling which surpasses all others in the distances structed from Lille to Paris and served to to which it can sometimes be used. It is bring the good news of the recapture of the heliograph or sun-writer. This in its the "Conde" from the Austrians in the simplest form is sometimes used by mischievous lads or lasses when they catch The instrument was adopted and used the sunlight in a pocket mirror, or one set throughout Europe until superseded by the in a fan, and throw a beam of light on

In our territorial surveys and in the mil-Itary campaigns against hostile Indians in the west communication has been held be posts (like a farmer's pasture barns) be- graph. This apparatus consists of a square tween which boards of various widths were mirror with an unsilvered spot at the center. The smallest mirror in general use ably, each different combination having a by our signal corps is four inches square, phore was ordered to be used at the mast- twelve inches have been applied in ex-

The mounting of the mirror is a tripo ing bar. The mirror is set up near one end A system of night signaling which fur- of this, while the other end carries a sightnishes more variety than any other is that ing rod. The process of signaling when the by colored lights. These may be thrown sun is in front is simply by a series of long The flashlight is another form of night up into the air in the form of Bengal lights and short exposures of the mirror or ob-

which crosses the first bar outside the signal mirror. By these the rays are brought upon the signal mirror, whatever the posi-

Power of the Heliograph. Communication by heliograph has been held between two peaks in the Rocky mountains, 183 miles apart. The twelve-inch mirror was used on this occasion, the heliograph flash appearing like a bright star to the eye. Sometimes a screen is erected to receive the signal, as with a magic lantern. The circle within which a flash a mile away can be seen is sixteen or seventeen yards in diameter, the area becoming about twice as large at two miles, and thus it continues doubling in extent with each mile. The signals are read in dots

and dashes, as with the flash light. At the time this great distance was spanned by a mirror flash the atmosphere was of unusual clearness. On another occasion of long-distance signaling while surveying, the corps had watched for the opportunity nearly three months before it came and they met with success-though the distance between the points this time

was but little over 100 miles. The quickest work which has been reported by the government was done in Arizona in August, 1886, by Lieutenant A. M. seven words was sent by telegraph through six stations over a distance of 300 miles and a reply of twenty-five words received within period of two hours and twenty minutes. During the same season messages aggrevessels which may find it necessary thus to gating 35,727 words were sent over territory 2.000 square miles in area. The number of stations was thirteen, the distance between them varying from two and a half to forty

miles The range of the heliograph in a clear atmosphere is limited on this terrestrial sphere only by the convexity of the earth, by which a beam of light from the highest practicable stations will be interrupted within about 200 In this Spanish war both colored lights miles; unless, as in the instance of Lieutenant Fuller's land distance feat, there is some downward refraction of the beam of light by the cirrus clouded stratum of the atmosphere.

Mrs. Ruth Berkely, Salina, Kas., says: "One of my grandchildren had a severe case of Scrofula, which spread and formed sores all over her body. Her eyes were attacked, and we feared she would lose her sight. The best physicians treated her, but she grew worse, and her case seemed hopeless. We then decided to try Swift's Specific, and that medicine at once made a complete cure. She has never had a

sign of the disease to return." S.S.S. For Blood (Swift's Specific) is guaranteed purely regetable, and will cure any blood disease it matters not how obstinate or deep-seated the case. Valuable books sent free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.