EDITORIAL SHEET.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

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25c ORGANDIES, 12½c

Grand special sale of 25 Organdies in long remnants at 12½c yard.

These are all this spring's importation and all in the newest designs, and equal to any 35c Organdies shown in Omaha. They come in plain Organdies and in corded and lace effects, and are the handsomest spring goods in Omaha. At 12½c they are an immense bargain.

Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom Muslin At 5c yard. **5c** Worth 8½c

Best Standard PRINTS 3½c a yard. **3½c** Worth 7½c

36 inch wide PERCALE 5 cents a yard. **5c** Worth 12½c

Drapery Silkalines, Plain India Linons, **3½c** Worth 15c.

Drapery Denims, 36-in wide 7½ cents a yard, **7½c** Worth 19c

$2 Ladies' Kid Gloves 59 CENTS. AND 98 CENTS.

This lot consists of about 5,000 pairs of the finest real French Kid Gloves, also two-clasp Picque Foster Hook, Driving Gloves, Suede, Mosquetaire, Walking and Evening Gloves, in black, cream, white, red, new pinks, lemon; also browns and tans.

To give everybody an opportunity to secure some of these wonderful bargains, we will only sell two pairs of Gloves to a customer. Come early and get first choice.

BOSTON STORE

16th and Douglas, OMAHA

GRAND, SPECIAL, STARTLING BARGAINS

SPECIAL VALUES IN NEW

DRESS GOODS

SILKS

25c Dress Goods 9c

100 pieces of new double fold Dress Goods, Fancy mixtures in the new Sail Cloth Weaves at 9c yd. **9c YD**

75c Dress Goods 39c

Over 200 pieces of bran new Scotch Chevlots, Checks, Silk and Wool Illuminated Effects. Shepherd's Plaids, also 25 pieces 48-inch Sicilian and Mohair Brilliantines ..... **39c YD**

35c Dress Goods 15c

An elegant line of new Cashmere, Henrietta, Persian patterns and small checks and plaids, at 15c yard.... **15c YD**

$1.25 Dress Goods 49c

Grand lot of silk and wool Imported NOVELTIES, imported new Chevlots and rough effects, in all the newest combination of colors, go at 49c yard..... **49c YD**

50c Dress Goods 25c

An elegant line of strictly all wool Cashmere, Henrietta, new black and white, blue and white, and brown and white French checks, and new Novelties at 25c yard **25c YD**

$2 Dress Goods 98c

For tomorrow only your choice of our new, highest grade NOVELTIES, elegant silk and wool Persian Effects, silk and wool Covert Cloths and high class black Novelties all go at 98c yard..... **98c YD**

SPECIAL SILK SALE

$1.00 Silks 39c

All silk changeable taffetas figured waist silk, 30 in. wide Foulards, China silks in solid colors and floral designs, all silk black Grenadines, black and evening shades Crepon, all shades, in satins, worth up to $1.00, go at 39c yard.

$1.25 Black SILKS 69c

25 pieces elegant Black Moire, Velours, Black Moire Antique, fancy black Gros Grains, and Black Satin Duchesse, worth up to $1.25, go at 69c yard.

59c Silks 25c

Big lot of short lengths of Taffetas, Satins and China Silks, 5 to 20 yards, all go at 25c yard, worth up to 59c.

10,000 NEW

LADIES' WRAPPERS

Entire Stock of a Bankrupt Manufacturer.

ALL THE Outing Flannel AND French Flannellette LADIES' WRAPPERS **50c**

ALL THE FINEST

LADIES' WRAPPERS Extra long skirts New sleeves—Embroidered trimmed Worth $1.98. **75c**

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS **$1.49**

2411 LADIES' FANCY BRILLIANTINE

DRESS SKIRTS Four yards wide, rustle lining and bound with velveteen, **$1.49** Worth $3.50

$30,000 LADIES', MEN'S, CHILD'S

SHOES

H. E. SMITH & CO., WORCESTER, MASS.,

Entire stock bought for spot cash—on sale tomorrow at less than half of cost.

500 PAIRS Fine Dongola Kid LADIES' BUTTON SHOES **$1.25** worth $2.50

LADIES' $4.00 SHOES Fine dongola and vici kid shoes in button and lace and all the styles of toes, worth $4, on sale at $1.75. **$1.75** Worth $4.00

LADIES' $5 BUTTON SHOES **$2.19** Ladies' very fine vici kid button shoes, with cloth top, in razor toe—a shoe that sells for $5.00 regular, on sale at $2.19. worth $5.00

MEN'S $3 SHOES. **$1.49** Men's fine Calf Shoes, in lace and congress, all styles of toes, worth $3.00—on sale at $1.49 worth $3.00

Men's $5 Patent Leather and Enamel Calf Shoes—in needle, coin and bulldog toes ..... **$1.98** worth $5.00

Shoes in Basement

All the odds and ends and small lots from the H. E. Smith & Co. stock will be sold as follows:

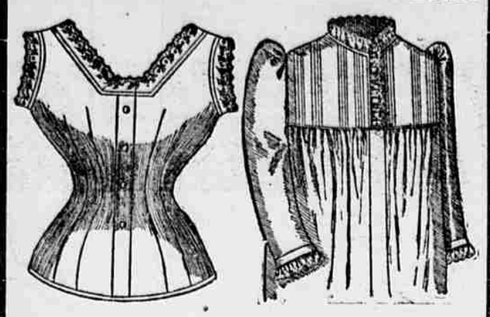
Men's Shoes, $1, $1.25, $1.35.

Ladies' Shoes at 59c, 75c, 98c, $1.15, $1.25.

Children's Shoes, 40c, 59c, 69c, 75c, 89c, 98c.

GRAND SPECIAL SALE TOMORROW OF

LADIES' **MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.**



At 12½c we will sell 500 pairs of ladies' fine Muslin **Drawers** with band yoke and cluster of tucks, sold all over at 25c. **12½c**

At 25c a pair we will sell 500 pairs very neatly embroidered DRAWERS **25c**

At 29c we will sell about 1,000 ladies' **Night Robes** made of good cotton, Hubbard style, handsomely tucked and ruffle trimmed. **29c**

At 39c each we will sell about 300 pairs of ladies' extra wide New York Mills Muslin DRAWERS. There are trimmed with a deep embroidery flounce and a cluster of fine tucks, and are worth up to 65c..... **39c**

At 49c each—this lot will contain ladies' Umbrella Skirts with 12-inch ruffle Umbrella Drawers with lace and embroidery trimming; handsome embroidered Night Robes with large sailor collars that are worth in the regular way $1 each, choice at **49c**

At 98c we sell all the high class UNDERWEAR, including the finest lace and embroidery trimmed Night Robes, Skirts, Chemise and Umbrella Skirts; these goods were made to sell at $2.50 each **98c**

At 9c, 39c and 49c we will sell about 2,500 **CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS,** in plain, embroidery and lace trimmed. These are made in the very latest styles and of the finest quality of embroidery and cambric. They are worth up to $1.00 each.

9c, 39c and 49c

DRUGS.

Paine's Celery Compound	65c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	65c
Hood's Celery Tonic	60c
Ralrena, the best blood and liver medicine made	60c
Happy Home Blood Medicine	40c
Castoria	22c

MAGNET PILE KILLER

Not a Common Salve or Ointment, but a SPECIFIC **Used for Rectal Diseases Only.**

A Quick Relief and Positive Cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles, or Piles in Any Form.

READ Testimonials

$1.00 PER BOX.

MAGNET CHEMICAL CO. Western Depot: Omaha, Neb.

We sell the Magnet Pile Killer at 75c per box and guarantee it. Mail orders solicited.

Allcock's Porous Plasters	9c
Carter's Liver Pills	12c
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills	35c

Monday we will place on sale 2,000 ounces of Perfume at 9c per ounce. Bring your own bottle.

Woodbury's Facial Soap, 15c.

Call or send for our long list of testi-

We are exclusive agents for Texas Catarrh and Asthma Remedy. Hundreds of people have been cured by it in the last few months. It gives instant relief to any case of cough or cold. Call or send for our long list of testimonials from Omaha people. One bottle will cure.

We have recently added one thousand new drugs and chemicals to our Prescription Department, and are now prepared to fill any doctor's prescription. We pride ourselves on having everything that is called for.

Remember we are still giving you a present with a purchase of Madame Yale's Preparations.

PASSING OF THE SILK WORM

The Occupation of the Grub Undermined by a French Discovery.

SILK FABRICS FROM WOOD FIBER

The New Industry in the United States Agitates the Fashion Prophet—What Has Been Accomplished in France and England.

The year just launched from the slips of time will be able to boast of an innovation notably interesting to the feminine section of the community—to wit, the introduction of artificial silk manufacture into the United States. Wood—common or garden timber—will be the material from which the new silk is to come, and our sisters, aunts and cousins, our mothers, wives and daughters, will no longer have to depend for their best gowns upon the health of the mulberry-eating silkworm. In point of fact, the fashion prophets are already hinting that the cheapness and widespread use of the artificial fabric may have the effect of attiring the masculine element, the dandies and gallants, in the silken garments of their faraway forebears.

Artificial silk making in this country during the year 1897 is, apparently, an assured fact. Already in France and England the process is being tried with success. For years, however, what is now an accomplished fact was looked upon as the modern inventors' philosopher's stone. Scientists by the hundred spent fruitless years in resultless efforts to the manufacture of wood silk. At last, where so many other and greater men had failed, Count Hillare de Chardonnet discovered the secret. The story of M. de Chardonnet's invention is almost a romance. The worthy count, born in the silk-growing districts of the Rhone, became a graduate of the Persian ecole polytecnique, and eventually a knight of the Legion of Honor. This accomplished, he retired on his laurels to his native Lyonnais, where he spent many days in philosophical meditations. On a certain sultry afternoon, while sitting in his park and carelessly munching a strip of bark from one of the trees, he noticed the fibrous character of the scrap of white rind. From this a rapid train of thought brought him to the crude idea of the subsequent great invention. Thereafter the count shook off his habits of sloth, abandoned his woodland siestas, and devoted his life to the procuring of silk from wood. Obstacles in shoals barred his way, but the count was a man of courage and perseverance. After years of labor he succeeded in perfecting an invention which is really a mechanical and chemical marvel.

THE FRENCH PRODUCT.

The product of M. de Chardonnet's machinery is pronounced by the experts to be "a beautiful silk, equaling in brilliancy, fineness and softness of texture that of the silkworm." In 1891 the count founded a company to work his scheme, and already the enterprise has proved a commercial success. Great opposition naturally came from the millions of silkworm cultivators in central France, who viewed the new innovation much as the hand-loom spinners of England looked upon the spinning jenny. But the silk buyers were in Chardonnet's favor. For centuries they had been dependent upon the grub and its state of health, generally precarious, for their silk crop. Now when one remembers that the silkworm suffers from five principal and at least twenty minor diseases, any one or all of which may ravage it every season, the notorious Irish potato harvest would seem surety itself in comparison with the natural industry. Under M. de Chardonnet's process there is no fear of attacks of muscardine, pebrine, flacherie, guttine or grasserie (the five leading ailments of the grub). The amount of the product depends solely upon the capacity of the machinery. Accordingly the dealers enthusiastically aided Chardonnet, the big works at Besancon were erected, the silk growers of Lyonnais and the Rhone valley will probably have to shut up shop, and the overworked grub gets a well earned holiday.

THE AMERICAN PROJECT.

England followed France's lead, and upon her heels came the United States. Mr. Benjamin Folsom, formerly United States consul at Sheffield, secured the letters patent for this country, and announces the approaching birth of a company to set the new industry going here. The works will probably be located at Niagara Falls—Mecca of new industries—and, it is definitely announced, will be established within the next few months for the manufacture of artificial silk from wood.

It would seem as though, if there was one thing beyond another which it would be impossible to produce from wood, that thing would be the lustrous and shimmering fabric known as silk. And yet it is claimed that in this field man's art can surpass nature, and that he can produce silk which is brighter, cheaper and more enduring than that spun from the cocoon.

The process by which wood is converted into silk fiber is a very interesting one. A number of different kinds of wood may be used, white pine or spruce being best adapted to the purpose, but it is also said that the cottonwood, so common in the middle west, will make excellent silk. The wood is first ground to a pulp in the usual manner and the pulp is macerated in a solution of nitric and sulphuric acid. The acids are then squeezed out and the pulp is immersed in vats of water, where it is left until thoroughly cleansed. After the water is drawn off and the mass has partially dried it is put into a huge revolving cylinder containing alcohol and ether and is left to the influence of these substances for some hours. From here it is passed through a filter and comes out as a sort of heavy gum, which closely resembles collodion.

THE SPINNING PROCESS.

It is from this gumlike substance that the silk is directly produced, and the spinning process, which comes next, is perhaps the most interesting of all, because in it the silk worm has been closely copied. The gum or collodion is forced into pipes which run along beside the spinning machines. From these pipes are suspended a number of small glass tubes, the apertures in which are not more than a half or a quarter as large as that in the tube of an ordinary house thermometer. The pneumatic pressure forces the semi-liquid substance into these glass tubes, which are the artificial substitute for the silk worm. The spinner touches her finger to the opening in the lower end of the glass tubes, the substance adheres to it, and she draws out a filament as fine as that which is spun by the silk worm. Contact with the air hardens the filaments at once and they are guided directly into the bobbin and spun off in the same manner as the natural product. It takes from six to ten of the small filaments, according to their fineness, to make a single strand of silk fiber. This is done by simply guiding the necessary number of filaments to the same bobbin and then pressing them together at a point between the tubes and the bobbin. Not only do the strands adhere at that point, but they continue to join there as the reel moves on. The thread is kept of uniform thickness by the openings in the glass tubes, which are all of one size.

As the thread is reeled off from the glass tubes it is of a light straw color and looks exactly as silk fiber does at this stage of its manufacture. But there are certain peculiarities about this wood pulp silk which require still further processes before it is finished. In the first place the fiber is rendered very inflammable by the chemical changes it has undergone and must be denitrified before it can be safely handled. Then comes the final and important process of imparting the luster, which is done by ironing. The thread is passed over revolving rollers, which stretch and iron it in much the same way that the big machines in a steam laundry iron your collars and cuffs.

THE REAL AND THE ARTIFICIAL.

The artificial silk takes on the colors of the

THE CHARDONNET SILK FACTORY.

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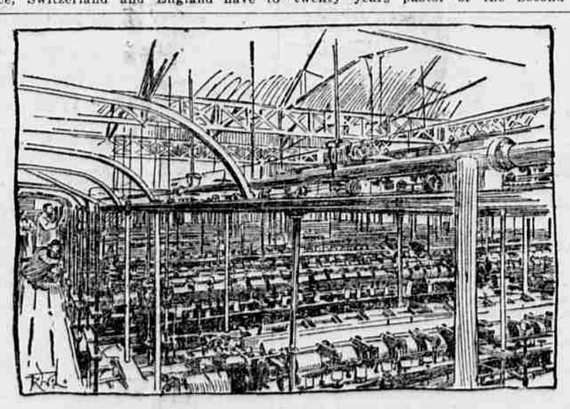
THE REAL AND THE ARTIFICIAL.

The artificial silk takes on the colors of the dye as easily and brilliantly as the natural kind and if a bundle of the artificial fiber is placed beside the product of the silk worm it is impossible to distinguish one from the other. When woven into fabrics it is of course equally impossible to tell the difference. Artificial silk imported from England has already been sold in this country, but whether it is equal to the natural product is a question on which silk dealers seem to be divided. The advocates of the new industry insist, however, that if there is any advantage in the matter of appearance and durability it rests with the artificial silk.

Mr. Folsom says the new fabric will undoubtedly rob the silkworm of its importance as an industrial agent, because of the greater durability and brilliancy of the artificial silk, and especially because of its greater cheapness. The wood fiber silk, he avers, can be profitably produced at $1 per pound, which is about one-third the price of the other kind. There are also certain advantages which America possesses over European countries in this field of manufacture, according to Mr. Folsom. One notable advantage is in the fact that while France, Switzerland and England have to import the wood which they use from Norway, America grows the wood herself, close at hand and in abundance.



TWISTING DEPARTMENT IN THE CHARDONNET FACTORY.

Silk manufacturers and dealers have been for some time watching with interest the development of the Chardonnet process of silk manufacture. Mr. F. W. Cheney, president of the American Silk association, said in reference to the matter, "Some two or three years ago I investigated this process of making artificial silk and found that it had not then been sufficiently perfected to make it a commercial possibility. I felt then, however, as I still feel, that the idea was one that was bound to be worked out ultimately and that when it was worked out it would be necessary to recognize it, as there was no doubt that if it came to competing on even terms the artificial process would displace the older one supplied by nature and developed by man."

ACROSS THE RIVER.

I stand by the rushing river,
Rolling so swift and wide,
I wave my hand to the boatman,
And my friends, on the other side,
And soon through the gleaming waters
I hear the dip of an oar,
And bathed in a glow of sunshine,
We land on the other shore.

When I stand by death's dark river,
Rolling so swift and wide,
And wave my hand as a signal
To my friends on the other side,
They'll come through the gleaming waters,
With dip of the golden oar,
And bathed in eternal sunshine,
We'll land on heaven's bright shore

MARY CLINTON.

Wisner, Neb.

RELIGIOUS.

John Wanamaker is to build a church in Philadelphia to commemorate his escape from fire.

Rev. Dr. Henry Austrie of St. Luke's church, Rochester, has accepted a call to Philadelphia. He has been a citizen of Rochester thirty years.

Rev. Andrew Ziegenfuss, one of the oldest active ministers of the United Evangelical association, died on January 21 at Bethlehem, Pa. He was 76 years old.

Frances E. Brant left her school in Ohio twelve years ago and invested the money she had earned as a teacher in a Kansas farm. Today she owns 2,500 acres of good land. For six years she has been a preacher and for two years the pastor of the Universalist church at Hutchinson, Kan.

Rev. Dr. Royal H. Pullman, for the last twenty years pastor of the Second Universalist church of Baltimore, has resigned his charge on account of his own poor health and that of his wife. They celebrated their golden wedding in February, 1895. Dr. Pullman is a brother of George M. Pullman.

Dr. Edward P. Allen, the new Roman Catholic bishop of Mobile, Ala., is a native of Tewksbury, Mass., and is now about 38 years old. In boyhood he worked in the Middlesex mills, and got his education by determined work at his studies, while laboring through the day, at a commercial college and from local priests. He was a graduate of Mount St. Mary's college and seminary, of which he was at a later period president.

While investigating the Vatican records Pope Leo said to Dom Gasquet, the librarian: "Publish everything of interest—everything, whether it tends to the discredit or the credit of the ecclesiastical authorities, for you may be sure that if the gospels had been written in our day the treachery of Judas and the denial of St. Peter would have been suppressed for fear of scandalizing weak consciences." So Lord Halifax told the English Church union at one of its sessions not long ago.

A puritanical wave is spreading over the Catholic church. The pope has ordered a curfew bell to be rung in Rome, after which no priest shall appear out of doors. All priests not belonging to the Roman diocese or having other regular employment there are ordered to leave the city under penalty of suspension. Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, has forbidden priests in his diocese from appearing in public without their cassocks, which shuts them out from the theaters, though they may go to the circus. This follows his prohibition of priests bicycling.

There are more breweries in California than there are in Illinois; more distilleries in Massachusetts than there are in Kentucky, and more cigarettes manufactured in New York state than in all the other states of the country combined.

GOTHAM'S GREAT FUNCTION

The Dazzling Fancy Dress Ball Projected by the Bradley-Martins.

GORGEOUS COSTUMES TO BE WORN

Lavish Decorations, a Wilderness of Flowers, Perfumed Fountains and Music Galore for Society's Favorites.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The fancy dress ball to be given next Wednesday evening by Mrs. Bradley-Martin promises to be the most dazzling function of the whole season.

The Waldorf has been chosen as the scene of the festivities and the costumes are to be selected from prints and fashion plates of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Fair maids and matrons and gay cavaliers will be attired in the picturesque costumes of all times and climes. Her grace of Devonshire will appear to have stepped freshly from Gainsborough's canvas, and the Princess de Lamballe will be fascinating to view in white-flowered brocade.

Di Vernon in a riding dress of the early part of the eighteenth century—green velvet with much gold trimmings, a large hat and drooping feather. A Louis XV cavalier will be resplendent in a waistcoat of white figured satin, a long coat of plum and straw color, and yellow satin shoes. But most remarkable will be the old-time head dresses which will be worn—old prints have been ransacked for models and hair dressed a la petite palissade, cabriolet or porcupine style is going to be much in evidence.

One, a pretty damsel, will appear with the "postchaise" headdress, or with her coiffure, representing a landscape, a garden or a forest, and the doors of the Waldorf may have to be enlarged to accommodate the guests.

REMARKABLE HEADDRESSES.

One of the most remarkable headdresses ever known was the steeple headdress, or inverted tin horn, it is still worn in some parts of Normandy. The horn is black, with a gold ornament at one side; at the summit is attached a long, thin, white veil, which falls over back, and a veil attached to the front of the horn falls to the chin. Some beauty is certain to choose this to set off her charms.

Thus much for costumes. As to decorations, two bands of music, flowers and a trickling fountain will be among the features of this sumptuous entertainment. The drawing room, in which Mrs. Bradley-Martin will receive will be garlanded with red roses; the open fireplace banked with poinsettas, a curtain of roses hanging over the mirror. The ball room will be garlanded with pink and white roses, the candelabra brackets hung with wreaths and the large mirror surrounded with a bower of flowers. Back of a screen of trellised ivy, hung with growing orchids, the orchestra will be stationed.

One charming feature will be the huge balls of roses, hanging between every room and passageway. Among the cotillon favors will be dresden china ornaments, directoire canes, baskets of bonbons, fans with clusters of flowers attached and shepherd crooks.

It is said that the torch dance, in which every cavalier carries a tall, lighted taper, will be the grand finale.

Some charming innovation can certainly be expected when the Bradley-Martins are the hosts.

A LOOK BACKWARD.

Something unique characterizes all their entertainments.

The first one they ever gave in New York—and not so very long ago—was arranged on a scale of unprecedented magnificence. A thousand persons received invitations for a reception, given on New Year's, and nearly 2,000 attended. There was no way of keeping out those who had not been bidden, and a great number of young men, and some old ones too, for that matter, who knew this, and had had good clothes, boldly marched into the handsome house, ate of the choice viands and drank of the choice wines. But, alas, although the Bradley-Martins did not seem to know it, New Year's day receptions had already come to be regarded as exceedingly bad form by members of the smart set. Thus they ignominiously failed in trying to squeeze through the outer portals into the smiling and promised land of "society."

These doors are kept so tightly closed that all kinds of moral and mental gymnastics are required before ambitious spirits can get from the outside to the inside. So the following year they tried a new line of attack and won. They went to Scotland and rented a moor from a poverty-stricken highland lord. They invited him and his relatives and friends to accept their hospitality for the entire season. They dazzled their guests with the magnificence of their expenditures, which became famous throughout the United Kingdom, and when they returned to New York their past social ineligibility had been completely forgotten. But these are only reminiscences, and the Bradley-Martins' position in society is now quite as firmly fixed as that of other members of the charmed circle of 150.

THE OLD-TIMERS.

Recent statistics maintain the reputation of the Society of Friends for longevity. Of all the members of the society who died last year in Great Britain and Ireland, ranging in years from 1 to 101, the average age was 60 years 6 months and 19 days.

Egbert E. Carr, editor and publisher of the Marlborough, Ulster county, N. Y., Record, has just completed his sixtieth year of newspaper work. He began at the age of 12, and says that he still keeps the accounts, writes the editorial articles, reads the proofs, and, when occasion requires, sets up a little type.

Mrs. Martha Lloyd Steele, who died the other day in Annapolis, Md., in her 92d year, was a daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." She was born in the old Key homestead at Blenheim, formerly Bladensburg. She was a descendant of Governor Lloyd and a niece of Chief Justice Taney.

The Rev. Dr. Solomon Deutsch, a learned Jew, who fifteen years ago gave up religious work because of liberal views, and has since written much, chiefly on philology, has died at his home in New York, being 81 years old. He came of a family of scholars prominent in Prussia, and was a cousin of the famous Talmudist, Emanuel Deutsch. Solomon Deutsch was graduated with the highest honors from the universities of Breslau and Gottingen, and came to this country when 41, being called to a synagogue in Philadelphia. Afterward he was rabbi at Syracuse, Baltimore and Hartford.

Jackson Jordan, for some time the valet of Charles Dickens, celebrated his 86th birthday on January 8. Dickens picked him up in New Orleans, and he was in the service of the author when the "American Notes" were written, later accompanying him home to England. At present he is steward of the steamship Coptic, running between San Francisco and China, and he expects to sail for many a day yet, though he can remember when there were only two stores in San Francisco and when gold mining had not been begun.