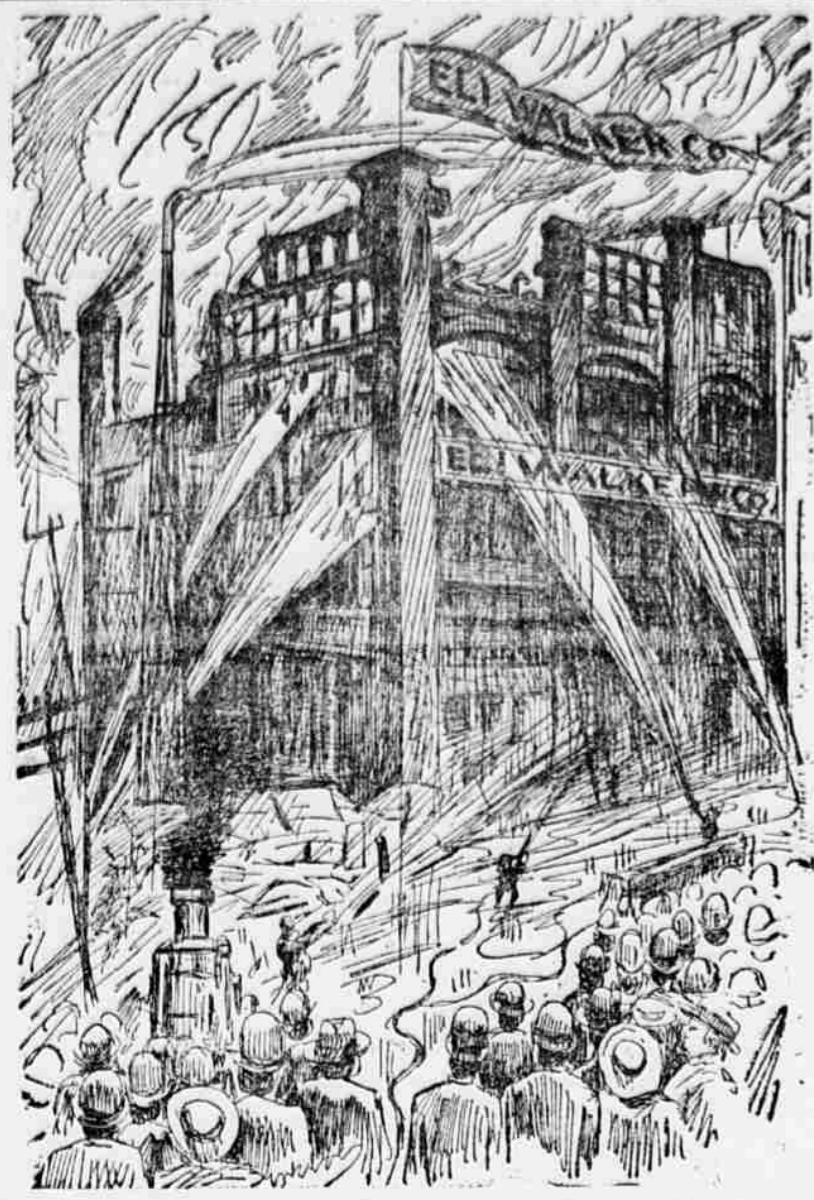


ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1897—TWENTY PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.



DAMAGED SILKS

The entire stock of slightly wet or soiled Silks from the Ely-Walker sale, in four immense lots, LOT 1—On main floor, on bargain square, Ely-Walker's fancy striped silks, all black and dark grounds, with red, pink, heliotrope, white and every color stripe imaginable; also fancy figured and crepe silks, the whole lot, 1,200 yards in the lot, as long as they last, go at 50c per yard, only very slightly damaged, on sale at 15c per yard.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS FROM THE ELY-WALKER ST. LOUIS FIRE

Being another entire car load of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINENS, Bedspreads, Drapery Swisses, Sateens, Lawns, Dimities, Laces, Embroideries, Corsets, etc., which arrived in Omaha Saturday and which will all be on sale Monday. Never in the history of our business have we been situated so as to offer such

UNAPPROACHABLE BARGAINS. BOSTON STORE 16th and Douglas OMAHA

DRESS GOODS Thousands of yards of slightly damaged but very desirable fabrics from the Ely-Walker stock, at a fraction of their real value. Double width all wool Dress Goods, double width black and colored Grenadines, Checks, Plaids and small figured Novelties; Ely-Walker's 15c and 19c Dress Goods, on sale at 5c per yard.

All the Ely-Walker fancy Brocaded Dress Goods, strictly all wool crepon, very wide black and colored pure silk and wool novelties from the Ely-Walker stock; many of these goods worth up to 75c per yard, slightly damaged from water, on sale on bargain square at 10c and 15c per yard.

DAMAGED BLACK GOODS. Finest quality of Sebastopol's, fancy weaves, plain Henriettes, extra wide Serges and Canvas Cloths; these became slightly wet at the Ely-Walker fire, but when perfect were worth \$1.00 yard; on sale on bargain square at 25c yard.

FROM THE GREAT ELY-WALKER FIRE All the Damaged Goods Are Now on Sale SUCH BARGAINS AS THESE WERE NEVER KNOWN IN OMAHA

Price list for damaged goods: Toweling (5c, 6 1/2c, 11c), Turkey Red Damask (29c, 59c, 85c, \$175), TOWELING (5c, 6 1/2c, 11c, 29c, 59c, 85c, \$175), DRESS GOODS (5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 89c), etc.

MODERN SALOMON'S TEMPLE

The Marvelous Workshop of a Millionaire Scientist in Britain.

SPENDING A FORTUNE FOR SCIENCE

A Private Theater and an Electrical Castle Equipped with Wonderful Machinery—Description of the Den.

One of the most remarkable scientific investigators in the world is Sir David Salomon of Broomhill, England. He is a wealthy baronet who for the pure love of science, and certainly without any desire for pecuniary gain, has expended over \$500,000 on what is the most elaborate electric laboratory in existence.

course, aside from the liberal spirit involved in bringing together of what might be called an ensemble of scientific mind and matter. AN ENCHANTED CASTLE. When Sir David Salomon announced his intention of turning the remaining old tower of a castle built on his estate into a laboratory at a probable cost of \$100,000, his friends shook their heads dolefully. When, after several years, he accomplished his purpose, these same friends believed him to have finally entered the domain of crankdom, but they, nevertheless, were very anxious to be invited to a close view of all the wonders which had mysteriously become an enchanted castle.

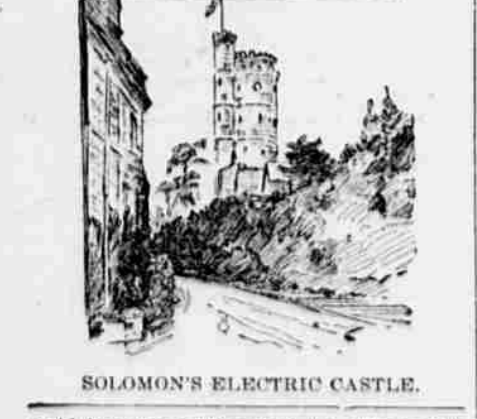
The natural results of the gatherings have had definite and lasting value. All this, of experienced great difficulty in constructing these mirrors. Nearly all in use can be kept operating only for short periods of time. They also require a large amount of attention. But this mirror is made of polished steel and has six faces. It is operated by a motor the speed of which is increased by a counter shaft. The axis of the mirror turns in oil so that there can be no friction. The affair is mounted on a heavy iron base. The mirror can be revolved at the rate of 4,500 or 48,000 times a minute without risk.

fair moved in any direction. Hanging by an iron bar from the track above, another bar of iron is balanced in the middle. On one end of this latter bar is a lifting crane; on the other end is a heavy piece of iron which turns on a thread. It can be screwed near to or far away from the center of the horizontal bar, and thus the center of balance is obtained. When the crane is pushed under the cell to be moved, the heavy piece of iron is turned on the thread until the required balance is obtained. The cell can then be easily slid out of its place and taken to any other part of the room.

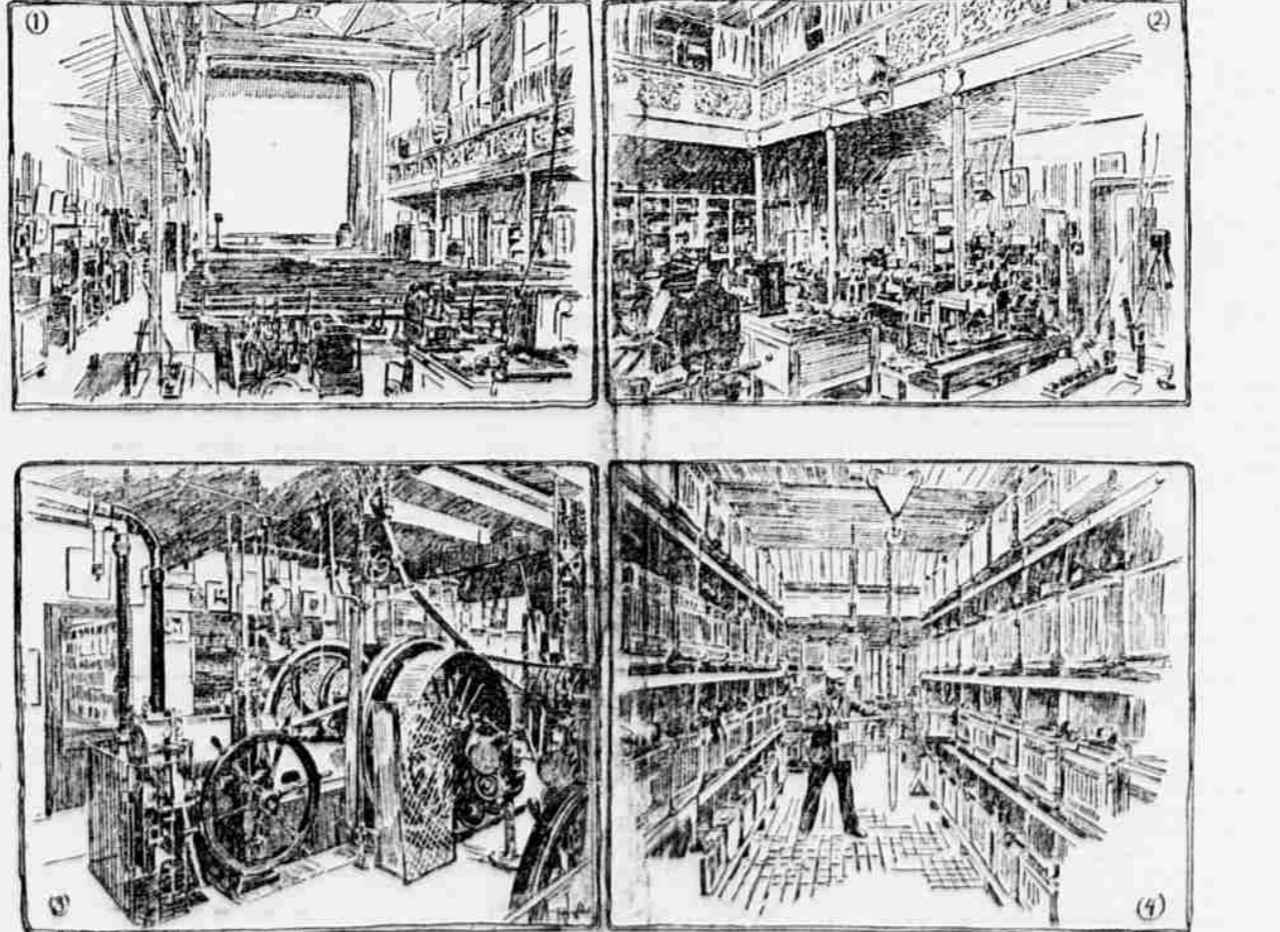
now possible to allow them to continue in operation a whole day without attention. This is the result of a patent slide invented by the owner of the engine, which, so to speak, takes the place of the string with which the famous apprentice of Stephenson tied up the first steam engine, so that it would work while he played truant. By using this slide, if the engine misses one of two explosions it is not "pulled up."

to keep him informed of its advent. On the other hand, the dealers keep a close watch of the market, knowing that new inventions are constantly being made there—inventions which, generally speaking, are most likely to come into commercial use. The variety of the work done is illustrated by a glance at the main tool room. The owner of it has only to signify his desire for the most diverse mechanical apparatus, and it can almost be had. It made on one or more of the machines. The latter all work independently of one another, each being operated by its own electric motor. The matter of ground machinery made, but London frequently sends to him. Every machine in the big room is lighted by one or more electric lamps, especially constructed to suit the peculiar shape of the machine illuminated. Some of these lamps have come to be adapted to shops operated for commercial purposes in London and elsewhere, but this room is a model well worthy of being copied by the manufacturers of the world. The arrangement of the place is shown when it is found that opening of this room is a special study, a secretary's room, a packing room and a small electrical laboratory, into any of which the worker may retire for the purpose of further studying or developing the piece of apparatus upon which he may be engaged.

rooms of his house are compelled to accommodate the overflow of the regular libraries and repositories. But this is typical of the man, and the best of all is that he gives his accumulation of learning to the world without attempt at recompense. On his castle top is a large electric beacon, and if one wished to be sentimental it might stand as a synonym of its owner's nature, giving off its light and the scientific glow of it. THEODORE WATERS.



SOLOMON'S ELECTRIC CASTLE.



INTERIOR VIEWS OF ELECTRIC CASTLE: 1. LECTURE ROOM. 2. A CORNER IN THE LABORATORY. 3. POWER HOUSE. 4. STORAGE BATTERY ROOM.

could be more serious than he. The results of his investigations have been accepted as welcome additions to scientific lore, and his inventions, in most cases, given gratis to the public, are in use all over the world. It is, in fact, the utter lack of bombast and overvaluation of his own discoveries that have caused him to be recognized as a legitimate scientist, in circles where any other man of the same natural advantages would be regarded as an interloper. Yet, in gazing around the establishment one cannot help reckoning up, even if unconsciously, the utility of a private theater or scientific lecture hall for the use of one's friends, a stream of electric lighting plant big enough to illuminate a town, a private museum of more accumulated interest than that contained in many to which admission is charged, and other features of like nature. But it is all satisfactorily explained when the fact is pointed out that these very features have helped along scientific results which might not have been obtained without them. The little lecture hall has held audiences made up of the scientific great men of England, and the discussions which were

MEASURING THE SPEED OF LIGHT. Under one of the galleries of the theater stands a wonderful piece of apparatus. It is an electric machine for measuring the velocity of light. It is a revolving mirror which can be kept working at tremendous speed and without vibration. Scientists have

used to start the engine. The arrangement is so automatic and everything fits so perfectly into the laboratory and start and stop every piece of his machinery without in the least troubling his hands. Distributed around the premises are over 1,000 incandescent and ten or twelve are lamps. They are operated by two dynamos, which in their turn are worked by two gas engines. In this engine room the engineer could afford to be continually dressed in his Sunday clothes, as he might himself say. If a belt is to be put on an overhead pulley the man need not climb up to adjust it. The operation of a crank turning a clutch down the work of the gas engine has been reduced to such a fine point here that it is

chinery, forming a good aural record of the passage of time. There are many workshops in Broomhill, and they cover all trades. This is not an exaggerated statement. The range is from a simple carpenter shop to an elaborate lapidary room, wherein crystals are arranged for another direction, to the most extensive private photographic establishment in the world. These workshops contain every tool, whether of the machine type or for hand use, necessary for producing all kinds of work, large or small. Instrument dealers have a standing order from Sir David to either send him a specimen of every new scientific instrument invented, or at least

each omnibus and each street car in Paris—for the street car system is practically the same—is built to carry a certain number of persons. That number is indicated upon the exterior of the vehicle, and when it is complete no more are permitted to enter under any circumstances. For the first cabin of a big Atlantic liner there must be 3,000 spoons, 2,000 forks, 1,000 napkin rings, 3,000 knives, 500 finger bowls, 500 salt cellars, 2,000 tumblers, 1,300 cups and 1,000 saucers, 5,000 plates of various kinds and 12,000 napkins. In the outfit of the cabin there will be required at least 2,000 blankets, 1,500 counterpane, 500 mattresses, 800 pillows, 700 sheets, 1,000 bath towels and 10,000 other towels.

THE residents of Pelee Island, Ont., have been suffering from a plague of rats for some time. A great number of valuable fruit trees have been destroyed by the rats, and the farmers are afraid that unless drastic measures are adopted at once the 1897 crop will be seriously damaged. In the smallest white, plush-covered casket that was ever borne to a grave in Reading, Pa., one just 15 by 7 inches, and considerably longer to its occupant—a noteworthy butler—has been buried. It was at Charles Evans' cemetery. It was that of Mr. and Mrs. John Swaveley's one and one-half-pound baby, 6 weeks old, which has not fallen into a group, but has contrived to remain as many sided and as much in touch with the general progress of the world as possible. This may be easily recognized in his collection of works and literature, which is as wonderful in its way as his scientific apparatus. Even the bed

and the present state of perfection of his establishment was not attained without many and constant experiments and changes. It is his boast that the electric light was first used in England, at Broomhill. That is, on a practical basis. He has grown with his favorite science and the history of his achievements is fully acknowledged by his contemporaries. Yet unlike many specialists which he keeps exclusively to himself. Allied to his photographic achievements is his x-ray work, of which he has done not a little. Just now he is having constructed a storage battery plant capable of generating 2,000 volts. It is to be used in connection with Crookes tubes. This is certainly an innovation. Sir David Salomon was a pioneer in electric work, and the present state of perfection of his establishment was not attained without many and constant experiments and changes.