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SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Prices That Make Trading Easy

SPECIAL SALE THREAD

Tomorrow we will have the greatest sale of thread ever held in the United States. A standard quality, 200 yard spools, six cord machine thread, which sells the world over at 2c a spool, tomorrow at 1c. Brook's 100 yard thread go at 1c spool, all colors and all numbers. Standard quality 200 yard spool silk, always sells at 10c a spool, go tomorrow at 5c. The same goods, full standard quality, in 50 yard spools which always sell at 6c, go at 3c. Best standard quality embroidery silk, regular per dozen quality, all colors, go at 2c a dozen. Full standard quality well known Crochet silk on large spools, worth 25c, go at 15c. Embroidery silk in skeins, 25 skeins in a bunch, worth 10c, go at 3c. At 5c each, 500 dozen ladies' and gent's plain white and fancy bordered hemstitched handkerchiefs, the 25c quality. At 3c, 5c and 10c yard French Valenciennes, Oriental and all kinds of wash laces, worth 35c. 25c Ladies' latest style all linen Collars & Cuffs.

Never were we in such a position to offer such strong bargains as we do tomorrow. Our eastern buyers have just made deals that under ordinary circumstances would be impossible, but as it is, we make tomorrow's bargains, even more than sensational.

BOSTON STORE 16th and Douglas OMAHA.

Monday is LINEN DAY

For the past three weeks our Omaha linen buyer, together with our New York representative, have been buying special Linen Bargains in New York from European importers. Immense stocks of Toweling, Damask, Napkins, etc., were all bought for spot cash and are offered tomorrow for the first time at most unheard of prices. One case finest quality Double Satin Damask, 72 inches wide, in all new designs and patterns—there is no better damask ever offered at \$2.50 per yard—tomorrow as long as it lasts go at 79c yd. 500 dozen finest quality Steel & Co. double Satin Damask Napkins, manufactured to retail at \$4.50 per dozen, go tomorrow at \$2.50 a doz. Extra heavy all linen German Damask of a superior grade and manufactured to sell at 75c yard, go tomorrow at 39c. One case Scotch unbleached Table Damask, extra heavy grade, go at 25c yard—this is the usual quality. At 10c, one case extra heavy Scotch Table Damask, worth 35c yard. This will be sold in the forenoon only as the quantity is limited. 100 dozen only 3-4 size All Linen Scotch Napkins, worth \$2.75, go at \$1.25 a Doz. 250 dozen extra Large Size Huck Towels, regular price 25c each, go as long as they last at 15c each. Turkish Towels, regular 15c quality, go at 6c each. Large size Cotton Check Towels go at 24c each. Large Fringed Checked Napkins, worth 5c each, go at 1c each. One case of Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale Cambric go as long as they last at 6c yard. 5 cases of Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom Muslin go as long as they last at 5c yard. These are full pieces with Lonsdale or Fruit of the Loom labels on each piece. One case 9-4 SHEETING, full pieces, go at 10c yard, worth 22c. 5 cases Unbleached Muslin Remnants, 7 1/2c quality, go at 3 1/2c yard.

98c 10c 59c 10c 10c 10c 5c 5c 1c 39c 1c 1c 25c 5c 3 1/2c 5c 6c 1c 5c 10c 3 1/2c 6c

THIS IS A SURE ENOUGH SHOE SALE

75c a pair 4000 pairs Ladies' Black, Tan and Wine Oxford Ties, strap sandals and toe slippers—made by Geo. F. Daniels & Co. of Boston—to retail at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a pair—all go at 75c a pair. \$1.98 a pair LADIES' HAND MADE SHOES in BLACK, TAN, WINE, GREEN—in all sizes and widths (all lace shoes)—made by the great Rochester firm of Harding & Todd—to retail at from \$4.00 to \$5.00 and \$6.00 a pair. ALL THE VERY LATEST STYLES TOMORROW \$1.98 A PAIR (FILL ORDERS FILLED.)

500 pairs Men's \$1.25 quality White Duck Pants, 25c Linen Crash Pants, 25c 100 (all sizes) NEW Men's Crash Suits \$1 1,000 Boys WASHABLE Duck Pants and Linen Colored KNEEPANTS 50c \$1.25 Men's LAUNDERED Colored Summer SHIRTS 39c All sizes and styles. 75c Men's Fancy Trimmed NIGHT SHIRTS 25c Your choice of any of our \$1.50 and \$1.75 Men's Negligee Shirts 50c and 98c 200 dozen Men's 25c SUMMER SUSPENDERS 9c 500 dozen new Men's and Ladies' Wash Neckties 2 1/2c All the Latest Styles Men's and Ladies' Silk Neckwear 15c 250 dozen Men's Fine 75c quality Balbriggan Underwear 25c \$3.50 Men's Strictly all wool Pants \$125

CONVENTION OF SCIENTISTS Forthcoming Meeting of the British Association at Toronto. RESULTS EXPECTED FROM DILIBERATIONS Distinguished Men from All Over the World Expected to Attend.

accepted the office of president-elect, with Dr. Whewell, the historian of the inductive sciences, and Sir David Brewster, for vice president-elect, while such men as Sir G. B. Airy, astronomer royal of England, Sir John Herschel, Sir G. B. Airy, Colonel Edward Sabine, the duke of Argyll, and Sir Richard Owen—a partial list of names and titles which at a glance emphasizes the facts that England has honored her men of science and that the possession of a title is no evidence of mental dereliction. In 1859, at the Aberdeen meeting, the association was presided over by his royal highness, the prince consort himself. The association has from the outset opened its doors, nominally and in fact, to "all friends of science." Whoever sympathizes with the aims of the association is eligible to associate membership, and large numbers of persons who are not themselves technical scientists have availed themselves of the privilege, so that the membership of the association has swelled from 353 in 1831 to 3,828 in 1887, the "banner" year. To meet the needs of this class of members and of the intelligent outsiders in the various localities of meeting it has been customary always to provide for some lectures and papers of strictly popular interest. Thus there is a "lecture to operative classes" delivered by a prominent scientist at each meeting. It was in this course that Tyndall delivered his famous lecture on "Matter and Force," in 1867, at the Dundee meeting, and Huxley his equally famous discourse on "A Piece of Chalk" at the Norwich meeting in 1863. Three years ago, at the Oxford meeting, Prof. Sales talked about "Geologies and Deluges;" in 1895, at Ipswich, Dr. Fison lectured on "Color," and last year, at Liverpool, Prof. Fleming told of "The Earth a Great Magnet."



SCIENTISTS EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE TORONTO MEETING.

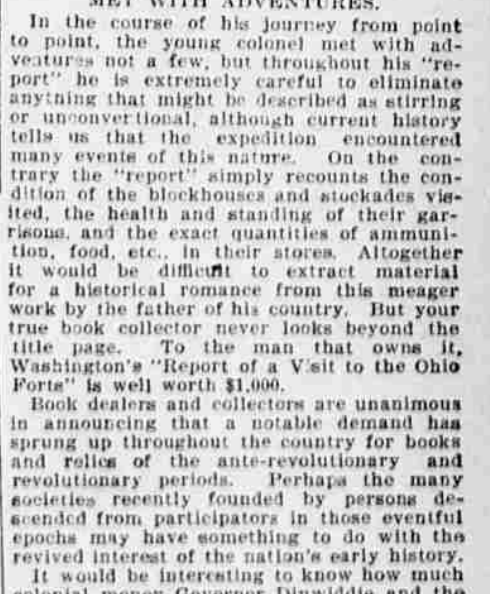
perimental physicist of any age. The promised papers on the "Present State and Progress of Science" were given and received with enthusiasm; numerous voluntary societies were formed; and the social features eclipsed those of the former year. Oxford university, besides giving shelter to the meetings, took occasion to emphasize its hospitality by conferring the degree of D. C. L. upon four of the most distinguished members. David Brewster, Robert Brown, John Huxley, and Michael Faraday. It is recorded in unimpaired annuals that Dalton, the most sedate of men, failed to perceive that the gown in which he received his degree was scarlet in color, and so wore it about the streets for a day or two. When his friends joked him for appearing in a garb so little becoming a Quaker, he removed it in dismay, exclaiming, "Why it looks gray to me and I thought it most appropriate." It need hardly be added that the great chemist was color blind. He was, in fact, the first person to recognize and study the condition, which, in consequence, is often called Daltonism. Since that Oxford meeting in 1832 the record of the British association has been a record of unbroken progress and prosperity. During the first quarter of the century it had presidents such men as Prof. Sedgwick, the Earl of Rosse, Sir John Herschel, Sir David Brewster, Sir G. B. Airy, Colonel Edward Sabine, the duke of Argyll, and Sir Richard Owen—a partial list of names and titles which at a glance emphasizes the facts that England has honored her men of science and that the possession of a title is no evidence of mental dereliction. In 1859, at the Aberdeen meeting, the association was presided over by his royal highness, the prince consort himself.

Work "Safety in Ships," and "Man Before Writing," will indicate. It was in this course that Huxley delivered that discourse at Belfast in 1874, on the occasion, "Are Animals Automata?" which created a hubbub in the theological world—the address in which he admitted that the "logical consequences" of his doctrine might seem alarming from the standpoint of theology, but that "logical consequences" are the scare-crows of fools and the beacons of wise men; and may well be allowed to take care of themselves, while scientists disregard them and search only for the truth. It was at this same Belfast meeting that Prof. Tyndall delivered, as the presidential address, the most startling as well as the most eloquent discourse that the association has listened to in all the years of its existence. Its subject was "Science and Religion," and its main purport must be referred to science to record the most important achievement of each succeeding year's work at the special meeting of the association. Thus Joule announced to the meeting of 1843 his first experiments toward the determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat experiments which led on to the great generalization of the century, the doctrine of conservation of energy. So, also, to cite but one other example, it was at the meeting held two years ago that Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay announced their startling discovery of the unrecognized constituent of the air, argon. Not every meeting can promise such great discoveries, of course, for they do not come every year anywhere; but visitors at the Toronto meeting may feel sure that they will be treated to reports, papers and discussions, showing the very latest phase of scientific progress. Those who wish technical information may hear the latest theories matter discussed, perhaps by Lord Kelvin; while those who stickle for "practical science" may listen to the reports on "The Decay of Agriculture in Great Britain" and "The Possible Ineffectivity of the Oyster." In either case men of authority will be the expositors. Indeed, there will be at the meeting men of universal fame from all over the world, merely to see and hear whom, regardless of the topic, will be worth a long journey to Toronto.

PUZZLED BY AN OWL. Savants at the Capital Thought the Owl Hatched. In one of the many glass cases in the Smithsonian institution at Washington is a stuffed owl. This particular owl is the one, in the words of the late President Hayes, that "jarred the Washington monument," and therein lies the story. During Centennial year, relates the Philadelphia Record, congress resolved to provide the necessary funds for the completion of the monument, which up to that time had been worked at only while the several earlier appropriations lasted. It was discovered, however, that the original foundation was likely to prove incapable of sustaining the enormous weight of marble necessary for carrying a shaft 550 feet above terra firma. A new foundation was therefore needed, and architects thought of a solid concrete bed 100 feet square and nearly fourteen feet in thickness would accomplish the strengthening desired. During the operation of replacing the old foundation it was considered expedient to provide means for noting carefully the slightest vibration of the walls, lest the monument might be in danger of collapsing. Accordingly a heavy weight was suspended by a stout thread from the apex to a pan of thick syrup located on the base, so that no chance drafts of air would be likely to sway the weight. As the ingenious contrivance was so attached to the wall that the slightest vibration of the shaft would be faithfully recorded, and its insecurity would at once be an established fact. One morning a few months after these careful precautions had been taken there was a great commotion among the workmen. A complete record of numerous perturbations and tremblings had been written on the index, showing conclusively that the mammoth obelisk had jarred, swayed and settled during the night. Scientists were dubiously shaken. After much persuasion one of the men finally consented to go to the top and examine into the cause. The astonishing report came into the midst of the anxious throng below that an owl in seeking shelter in the lofty tower had somehow managed to catch its wings in the thread and was still hanging there, suspended to the interior of the monument, and the innumerable flap-pings and struggles of his wing had all been recorded by the index as testimony against the stability of plumb-laid marble blocks and solid concrete.

WASHINGTON AS AN AUTHOR Book Written by Him Sold in New York for One Thousand Dollars.

BRUGHT TO LIGHT BY ACCIDENT A Sixteen-Page Production of the Father of His Country Printed in 1754—Only a Few Copies in Existence. One thousand dollars has just been paid in New York City for a small sixteen-page pamphlet, minus the cover and otherwise rather dilapidated. At first sight so much money may seem out of all proportion to the object purchased. But the man who handed over his check for the amount is both book collector and patriot, whereas the tiny volume bought by him happens to be the work of George Washington, and, save for two other copies, the last known survivor of its edition. The \$1,000 pamphlet was printed at Williamsburg, the old capital of Virginia, in 1754.



TITLE PAGE OF WASHINGTON'S BOOK. 1754. According to the date upon the title page, the young colonist met with adventures not a few, but throughout his "report" he is extremely careful to eliminate anything that might be described as stirring or unpatriotic. Although current history tells us that the expedition encountered many events of this nature. On the contrary the "report" simply recounts the condition of the blockhouse and attacks visited, the health and standing of their garriens, and the exact quantities of ammunition, food, etc., in their stores. Altogether it would be difficult to extract material for a historical romance from this meager work by the father of his country. But your true book collector never looks beyond the title page. To the man that owns it, Washington's "Report of a Visit to the Ohio Forts" is well worth \$1,000. Book dealers and collectors are unanimous in announcing that a notable demand has sprung up throughout the country for books and relics of the ante-revolutionary and revolutionary periods. Perhaps the many societies recently founded by persons descended from participants in those eventful epochs may have something to do with the revived interest in the nation's early history. It would be interesting to know how much colonial money Governor Dinwiddie and the Virginia government assigned to Colonel Washington for the printing of his report; and to compare that amount (which probably did not exceed \$75 for the entire edition) with the price just paid for a single copy. The sale of this early history is an incentive to all persons in whose libraries old pamphlets and books have long accumulated, to overhaul their dusty treasuries. Who knows that another copy of Colonel Washington's "Report on the Ohio Forts," or some work of equal value, might be thereby discovered? Colonel Grant's Successor Named. NEW YORK, July 31.—Mayor Strong has announced the appointment of Colonel George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth regiment to succeed Colonel F. D. Grant as chief commissioner. The new commissioner will be sworn in on Monday. It beats everything except a broken heart, may be said of Dr. Witt's Which Hazel Salve, Pills, and rectal diseases, cuts, burns, bruises, tetter, eczema and all skin troubles may be cured by it quickly and permanently. For generations the pamphlet had lain