PAGES 9 TO 16.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1897-TWENTY PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SPECIAL SALE

Tomorrow we will have the greatest sale thread ever held in the United States.

A standard quality, 200 yard spools, six cord machine thread, which sells the world over at 5e a spool, tomorrow at, spool.

Brook's 100 yard thread go at 1c spool, all colors and all numbers.........

Standard quality 200 vard spool silk, always selis at 10c a spool, go tomorrow at 24c spool

The same goods, full standard quaity, in 50 yard spools which always sell at 5c, go at le spool

Best standard quality embroidery silk, regular 8c per dozen quality, all colors, go at 21c

Full standard quality well known Crochet silk on large spools, worth 25c, go at 5c spool

Embroidery silk in skeins, 25 skeins in a bunch, worth 10c, go at 3 c bunch

At 5c each, 500 dozen ladies' and gent's plain white and fancy bordered hemstitched handkerchiefs, the 25c quality

At 3 c, 5c and 10c yard

French Valciennes, Oriental and all kinds of wash laces, worth 35c.

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

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 price:

One case finest quality Double Satin Dam. 9 ask, 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

Damask Napkins, manufactured to retail at \$4.50 \$2.50 per d zen, go tomorrow at \$2.50 per dozen.

Extra heavy all linen German Damask of a superior 396 grade and manufactured to sell at 75c yard, go tomorrow at 396 One case Scotch unbleached Table Damask, extra 250

heavy grade, go at 25c yard—this is the usual boc quality. At 19c, 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 dozen.... 250 dozen extra Large Size Huck Towels, regular price 25c each, go 15c as long as they last at 15c each.....

Turkish Towels, regular 15c quality, go at 6c each..... 6c Large size Cotton Check Towels go at 2½c each.......2½c Large Fringed Checked Napkins, worth 5c each,

go at 1c each.....

5 cases of Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom Muslin go as long as they last at 5c yard. These are full pieces with Lonsda'e or Fruit of the Loom labels on each piece.....

25c Ladies' latest style One case 9-4 SHEETING, full pieces, go at 10c yard, worth 22c.....

\$3 ladies' pure linen, homespun and white Duck Skirts Full width-

well made..... \$1.50 ladies pure linen Crash Skirts, all sizes

16th and Douglas

35c ladies' and misses' Silk Mitts, in black and tan pair

roc ladies' and child's Handkerchiefs, plain and fancy borders

25c ladies' ribbed summer Vests, ribbon and crochet trimmed

15c infants' and chil-

75c perfect fitting adies' Corsets--Fast black sateen and lowered Dresden

75 dozen perfect fitting summer ventilating ladies' corsets

19¢ and 25¢

25c Swiss Jaconet and Nainsook embroidery

Very latest style patterns 32C and 5C

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.

LADIES' HAND MADE SHOES in BLACK, TAN, WINE, GREEN

—in all sizes and widths—(all lace shoes)— Fine 75c quaity made by the great Rochester firm of Balbriggan Harding & Todd-to retail at from \$4.00 Underwear to \$5.00 and \$6.00 a pair-

Fast Black Hose, full seamless all sizes.... GC ALL THE VERY LATEST STYLES \$3.50 Men's Strictly all wool all sizes.... Pants \$1.98 A PAIR (MAIL ORDERS Pants \$125)

500 pairs Men's \$1.25 quality

100 (all sizes) NEW

Crash Suits W

1,000 Boys WASHABLE

KNEEPANTSUU

\$1.25 Men's LAUNDERED

Colored Summer All sizes and styles.

75c Men's

Fancy Trimmed NIGHT

Your choice of any of our \$1.50 and \$1.75 Men's Negligee Shirts

50c and

200 dozen Men's 25c

500 dozen new Men's and Ladies'

Wash Neckties

All the Latest Styles

Men's and Ladies' Silk Neckwear U

250 dozen Men's

World Booked to Attend_History of the Association and Achievements of Its Members.

The Toronto meeting of the British association for the advancement of science, which convenes on the 16th of this month, will be one of the biggest scientific events of the year. The eyes of the scientific world are turned toward this meeting, and great things are expected of it, for most of the leading lights of science will be there. The association is just six years older than the queen's reign. For just two-thirds of a century it has been in existence, and during almost that entire period has been the largest purely scientic organization in the English-speaking world. The history of its existence is one long triumphal course, because nearly every notable scientific achievement of the past fifty years has been performed by a member

of the society. Glancing down the roll of its more recent presidents, we find such names as Lyell Huxley, Tyndall, Lubbock, Rayleigh, Playfair, Galton and Lister. If here and there appears a name better known in other than scientific fields, like that of Lord Salisbury, it is always the name of a real notable, never of a mere figurehead, and always of a person who has at least a broad general knowledge of science and a warm interest in its progress. That such a person, even though not pro-fessionally bound to science, should occa-sionally be honored with the presidency of the association, is exactly in keeping with one main object of the organization, which has always been to keep technical science in touch with the practical needs of the people-to popularize science in the best se, without subjecting it to unwholesome

dilution. HOW IT WAS FOUNDED. The parent of the British association the Yorkshire Philosophical society, which had been founded about 1825, chiefly to study the wonderful fossils of extinct tigers. the wonderful fossils of extinct tigers, hyenas and elephants, that had just been discovered at Kirkdale. It occurred to Sir David Brewster, famous as a physicist and as the editor of the Edinburgh encyclopedia, afterward known as the Encyclopedia Britannica, that the society might advantageously widen its scope and extend the field of its usefulness. His suggestion was actively seconded by four other Scotchmen, including Sir Roderick I. Murchison, who was then president of the Geological society of London. president of the Geological society of Lendon and afterward director of the geological survey of Great Britain. At the instance of these men, an invitation was sent out by the Yorkshire society to all similar secitics and

sport English authority on fossile, had

FARADAY, HERSCHEL AND HAMILTON.

bimself. The association has from the outset opened

CONVENTION OF SCIENTISTS

accepted the office of president-elect, with president presi touth. It was at this same Belfast meeting that

The membership was doubled, and made to include the names of practically all the scientific notables in the country, including Sir John Herschel, the great astronomer; Sir W. Rowan Hamilton, the phenomenal mathematician, and Michael Faraday, the greatest



Progress of Science" were given and received with enthusiasm; numerous voluntary scientific contributions were made; 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 Dalton and Michael Faraday. It is recorded in unofficial annals 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 Yorkshire society to all similar societies and to 'all friends of science' in the kingdom to attend a meeting at York. September 27, 1831. More than 300 persons responded, and the result of the meeting was the organization of the British association for the advancement of science.

At the very outset the ambitious society gained recognition. Its success with the patricians of the inner circle of science was pronounced for the great Dr. Buckland, fore-smoot English authority on feesile, had

calities of meeting it has been customavy 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 SOME OF THE WORK DONE.

experimental physicist of any age. The promised papers on the "Present State and Progress of Science" were given and received with enthusiasm; numerous voluntary scientific contributions were made; and the social features eclipsed those of the former year. Oxford university, besides giving shelter to the meetings took occasion to emphasize its open arowal of the president of the British association in favor of what was considered by the opposition to be a doctrine of pure materialism. The contest has only histori-Huxley his equally famous discourse on "A Piece of Chalk" at the Norwich meeting in 1868. Three years ago, at the Oxford meetins, Prof. Solles 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."

Cal interest now, for the opponents of Darwinism have long since given up their hopeless fight, but Tyndell's oration remains as a model of carnest and fervid exposition. The memorable phrase, "you may purchase intellectual peace at the price of intellectual death," is by itself sufficient to give it permanent value as literature.

TECHNICAL TRIUMPILE

The purely technical triumphs of the SOME OF THE WORK DONE.

Some of the first person to recognize and study this condition, which, in consequence, is often called Dalton-limits.

Some of the Work Done.

Then, too, there are so-called "Evening any detail, including, as has been said, any pings and struggles of his owlship had all outline of the entire progress of science during the period of its history. It has been and is quite the rule for the workers blocks and solid concrete.

of science to record the most important achievement of each succeeding year's work at the annual meetings of the association. Thus Joule announced to the meeting of 1843 his first experiments toward the de-termination of the mechanical equivalent of beat experiments which led on to the great-est generalization of the century, the doc-trine of conservatism of energy. So, also, to cite but one other example, it was at the Ipswich meeting two years ago that Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsey 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 tech-nical information may hear the latest theor ies of matter discussed, perhaps by Lord Kelvin; while those who stickle for "prac-tical science" may listen to the reports on "The Decay of Agriculture in Great Britain" and "The Possible Infectivity of the Oys ter." 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 Monument Was Haunted. 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 "larred the Washington monument,' and therein lies the story.

During Centennial year, relates the Philadelphia Record, congress resolved to pro-vide the necessary funds for the completion of the monument, which up to that pletion of the monument, which up to that time had been worked at only while the several smaller appropriations lasted. It was discovered, however, that the original foundations 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 a solid concrete bed 100 feet square and nearly fourteen feet in thickness would accomplish the strengthening desired. the strengthening desired.

During the operation of replacing the old

foundation it was considered expedient to provide means for noting caretury 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 away the weight. An ingenius contrivance was so attached to the weight that the slightest vibration of the shaft would be faithfully recorded, and its insecurity would at once be an established fact.

be an established fact.
One morning a few months after these careful precautions had been taken there was a full precaution among the workmen. A complete record of numerous perturbations and tremblings had been written on the in-dex, showing conclusively that the mammoth obelisk had jarred, swayed and settled during the night. Scientific heads were dubi-ously shaken. After much persuasion one of catch its wings in the thread and was still hanging there, suspended to the interior of

WASHINGTON AS AN AUTHOR obscure and unvalued, in an unimportant private library. It was generally supposed that only two copies of Washington's first

BRUGHT TO LIGHT BY ACCIDENT

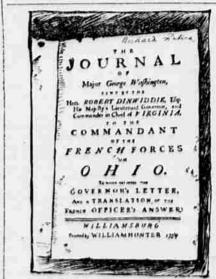
One Thousand Dollars.

A Sixteen-Page Production of the Father of His Country Printed in 1754_Only a Few Copies in Existence.

New York City for a small sixtoea-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 juriot, 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



TITLE PAGE OF WASHINGTON'S BOOK.

1754-5, according to the date upon the title page. The government printers of the old dominion were the publishers, and "George Washington, Esquire, Colonel of Militia," is set down ar author. It would be, save tor its associations, a very uninteresting work, consisting solely of a soldierly and altogether matter-of-fact account of Washington's ex-pedition, under the orders of Governor Dinwiddle, to inspect the frontier forts along

the Ohio river.
On his return from the expedition to the forts Washington laid his report before the colonial governor and was permitted by that functionary to have it printed at the governously shaken. After much persuasion one of the depth 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 page of the pamphiet is a bibliophiles. he has positively refused to permit the men-tion of his name. The sale was negotiated through a well known New York book dealer.

LAY NEGLECTED FOR YEARS. For generations the pamphlet had lain

essay in authorship existed, and within the cast fifteen years both of these copies had come up for sale—one of them in the Brinley Book Written by Him Sold in New York for auction of 1882, fetching \$650, and the other being bought for a large price by the Lenox library trustees.

The discovery of pamphlet number 3 was made by accident—a visitor to the house in which it lay having found it while grubbing among some dusty papers in the library. This gentleman, knowing something of the value of such a prize, persuaded the unbe-lieving owner to send it to New York for valuation. It happened that the wealthy collector who made the purchase, wanted that particular time-worn print to complete his one thousand dollars has just been paid in ington, colonel of the Virginia militia, think, as he corrected the proof sheets of his "Re port," away back in 1754-5, that a copy of that unpretentious work should one day be worth thousands of dollars.

When Washington set forth at the head of a detachment of militia to examine into the condition of the sparsely scattered Ohio forts, the Journey was not one suitable to a mere carpet knight. Indians and French were united against the British-for, it must be remembered, that George Washington was to all intents and purposes, a "Britisher" in

MET WITH ADVENTURES. MET WITH ADVENTURES.

In the course of his journey from point to point, the young colonel met with adventures not a few, but throughout his "report" he is extremely careful to eliminate anything that might be described as stirring or unconvertional, 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 blockhouses and stockades visited, the health and standing of their garited, the health and standing of their gar-risons, and the exact quantities of ammuni-tion, food, etc., in their stores. Altogether it would be difficult to extract material for a historical romance from this meager 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 Ohlo 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 rolles of the ante-revolutionary and

and relies of the ante-revolutionary and revolutionary periods. Perhaps the many societies recently founded by persons de-scended from participators in those eventful epochs may have something to do with the revived interest of the nation's early history.

It would be interesting to know how much colonial money Governor Dinwiddie and the Virginian government assigned to Colone Washington for the printing of this little Washington for the printing of this little report; and to compare that amount (which probably did not exceed \$75 for the entire edition) with the price just paid for a single supy. The sale ought certainly to be an incentive to all persons in whose libraries old pamphlets and books have long accumulated, to overhaul those dusty treasures. 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. Ju'y 31 -- Mayor Strong has announced the appointment of Colonel George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth regiment to succeed Colonel F. D. Grant as police commissioner. The new commissioner will be sworn in on Monday.

It heats everything except a broken heart, may be said of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Piles and rectal diseases, cuts, burns, bruises, tetter, eczema and all skin troubles may be cured by it quickly and permaner.