ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1897-TWENTY PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Men's Fine

Men's all wool Underwear ind captel's hair ollar and a quart

50c

Boys', girls' and

Underwear

In shirts, vests, pants, drawers is all sizes,

15c

worth up to a 14

Boys', girls' and

Childs' strictly all Underwear

let, natural gray an lamel's hatr

25c

worth up to a della

ladies' fine white

merino and balbris gan natural gray

Underwear

25c

with 75c

Inderwear

49c

worth up to \$1,25

Men's highest grad

Suspenders

25c

egular 7 5quall ty

A few prices from

BILL

OF

FARE

in one

NEW

LUNCH

ROOM

Roast beef .....

Roast pork ......

Plain Steak ....

uality, 5c

Percales

Genuine

Seal Skin

Collarettes

In Clonk Dept.

regular 12to

5c yard yard

outing flannel in stripes, checks and plaids, quality go at

Scotch Gingham regular 12tc quality goat 5c

Five cases Fruit of Three cases Cludrella the Loom Muslin every piece stamped Loom" go at 81/2C Yard 5C yard

Boys' blue Browni ? Overalis Outing Flannel In sizes; would be a bargain at 25c, go at in stripes, checks and plaids, regular 15c quality, go at 9c

1,000 dozen boys' heavey wool Knee Pants All sizes, 4 to 14 years

16th and Douglas

Omaha.

Largest Business in

25c

800 dozen Men's shirts Laundered and un-iaundered, with or without collars,

25c

49c

Men's fine \$1.25 kind 500 doz. Men's fine Laundered Shirts, In all the latest and newest styles,

SILK NECKWEAR in tecks, bows and scarfs, regular half dollar kind-12½c

Men's Extra Heavy Natural Cray Wool Uunderwear 25c

Cotton regular 7c quality, go at Fleeced Underwear 32C yard 35c

Checks and plaids in twilled double width dress goods,

12½c

quality

Ladies two toned felt sailor

49c

already trim-med, \$1.50

quality, at

LADIES'

READY MADE Eider-

shirts

down under

on 2d floor

Fiva cases

8-4, 9-4 and

yard, go at

10-4 sheeting worth up to 25c

5 cases of

extra heavy

12½c

15c

Three cases

standard prints

CAPS.

Dollar quality

Every inducement that hundreds of

New and Pretty.

## Everything points to tomorrow as the greatest Monday business of the season.

can urge is offered. The newest of goods, the handsomest of designs, the latest styles and the very finest qualities in everything on sale tomorrow, and the most

OW PRICES SENSATIONAL

## Will make our famous store the rallying point of every man and woman in town Monday.

Prices Lowest.

# AT 19c-

A 40 inch woo Storm 1 Exceptional Bargains in Serge in navy blue 1 High Cost Black Goods at Ladies' extra beav intural gray wool Underwear department at 19c and all wool ribbs

AT 29c-

40 and 44 inch checks, plaids, new mixed cheviots and an in the new fall styles, under elaborate assortment of black the new tariff would be worth goods in the new weaves, actually worth 50e yard, on bargain square at 29e

AT 39c-42 inch Novelty Cloth, in twotoned effects, all dark grounds, checks and plaids, 75c quality, special sale 39c yard.....

AT 49c YARD-Worsted Silk Diagonals, checks, crepe cheviots and other new mixtures, including strictly all wool henrietta and serge.

ment at 49c ..... AT 89c AND 98c-Fine French Poplins, Brocaded Gran- an assortment of all wool Liz-

cost this fall's importation at 89c and yard.

\$1.25 Yard. 44 inch pure wool and mo-

hair mixtures, all new weaves. \$2,00 yard. Special price in black goods department, \$1.25

### Plain Black Goods

In all wool serges, silk fin- AT 98cished Henriettas, all wool Special Offering in Jacquards, French Suras Ser- Rich Black ges, Drap d'Ete Henrietta, ites, Irridescent Mixtures, Silk Mixed Armours, silk and wool Cheviots, all high zards, on sale at 69c and 89c Very wide,

AT 49c-A 27-inch Roman striped silk, all bright, beautiful combinations of colors. on special sale in

Styles Newest.

Assortment Complete.

Special at 69c Yard. Black Brocades

Neat designs, heavy and rich quality, sold right in Omiha at 98c yard, special sale 69c

Satin Duchesse magnificent



vice just now by calling your attention to the extra rdinary values in this de-

partment. At \$4.98-a Ladies' Kersey, enver jackets in fan er b. Lh Lutton frent, 26 inches lo rge storm collar, good substar d, economical garment at . . . . At \$5.98—Ladles' handsome glossy black caternillar cloth jackets, 26 in. long, fly front, satinfined throughout, an excellent garment at

200 Ladies' Ramapo Beaver or Kersey Jackets, lined through out with thack saith, box front, all the latest styles, perfect fit and finish, every one \$9.98 signs in Pattern Hats.

Our Autumn Mil-\$5.98 linery is surpassingly class Places, Foster Lace Hook, four-button. ment at.

At \$2.50 a Ladies' plush handsome in French eight-button, white chamols and twelve to sixteen button Opera Gloves, in English Red Mode, Oxblood, black and all colors suitable for evening wear. This is one of the finest plack thibet, a great bargain, \$2.50

Pattern Hats and in this lot worth up to \$2.50 a pair. efremlar capes in black tenvercloth, handsomely trimmed with braid, and new ampire flatted black, frimmed with braid, and new ampire flatted black, frimmed with \$3.98 work rooms. In this shoice collection you will find of the collection you will find of the

for

shaker flannel regular 150 quality go at 82C yard 3 cases Swans down flanuel in all the newest patterns, go at

10C yard Men's fine embroidered Night Shirts, full length, fine muslin, extra

well made, regular 75c qua'ity 25c

MIS3ES LADIES' BLACK RIBBED HOSE

### DE LAVAL'S LATEST TRIUMPH

Perfects a Steam Boiler Capable of Sustaining a Pressure of 3,000 Pounds.

ONE OF THE GREAT MODERN INVENTIONS

The Higher the Pressure the Less the Liability to Explode \_ Other Notable Successes of the Edison of Sweden.

STOCKHOLM Sept 21.-Sweden has given to the world many men of scientific note, Celsius, Nobel, Sinnens and all the rest, but in De Laval she has a man who promises to tency corresponding with his past. He is one of the world's leading inventors, and, like men of leading powers in any line of 'he wot h's life, a most modest, unassuming, plaudits of the multitude, eager for conquering new fields. De Laval is in the prime of life, having just turned 50. He has been gratifying the native tendency of his life far more in these later years than he was able to when in 1876 he was valuely seeking someone who was willing to put enough money late an invention for separating cream from milk to test its efficacy

I have it that the man who worked so hard / consumed to get a little money to perfect an invention which has since revolutionized the dairy work of the world and made millions of dol-lars for those who have profited by it has est to inventors the world over. Personally he is a charming man, full of buoyancy and spirit, as fend of fun as a boy possible of simple pine of sheet land of the spirit, as fend of fun as a boy possible of simple pine of sheet land of the spirit, as fend of fun as a boy possible of simple pine of sheet land of the spirit, as fend of fun as a boy possible of simple pine of sheet land of the spirit of the and pleasant with his associates, without a particle of pretense or affectation. His work in the reduction of iron ores by electricity has been known for a long time, and I uncerthe steam arrives in the turbine wheel in the reduction of iron ores by electricity has been known for a long time, and I understand that before the close of this coming November the company with which he is associated will give to the public the result expanded to the pressure existing in the surface of the pressure existing in the sociated will give to the public the result. sociated will give to the public the conway, into this peculiarly important department of the world's work.

3,000 POUNDS TO THE INCH. But he has just perfected an invention, shown for the first time on the grounds of the exposition, now in progress in this city. which bids fair to be known as the most important one he has yet given to the world. It is a sream boiler of enormous high pres-sure character. The boiler works at the tre-hendous pressure of 3,000 pounds to the square inch, a pressure unknown before in engineering. Perfect safety, too, is assured. and the danger diminishes as the pressure increases. Instead of a large open boiler, or one of large tubes, this new invention has in the average beller over a quarter of a mile of solid-drawn, wrought iron tubing through which the steam cases—about 1,500 feet in all. To the engineer accustomed to a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch as the maximum of his boilers a pressure of \$2,000 pounds to the square inch as the maximum of his boilers a pressure of \$2,000 pounds to the square inch seems quite belief or transmission of the range of possibilities, yet this Swedish investor has demonstrated that \$,000 pounds pressure may be sustained by his boilers without the slightest danger of explosion.

The boiler is, in reality, a single tube, less than in inch in diameter, into which the water is pumped, escaping as steam at a nozile at the end of its quarter of a mile fourney. It then strikes the steam turbine of a cereby min use. A combination of a turbo-dynamo, which consists of a steam turbine directly coupled to a dynamo without belief or transmission of a turbo-dynamo, which consists of a steam turbine directly coupled to a dynamo without belief or transmission of a turbo-dynamo, which consists of a steam turbine directly coupled to a dynamo without belief or transmission of a turbo-dynamo, which consists of a steam turbine directly coupled to a dynamo without belief or transmission of the sufficient size. Including the condenser, occupies, all told, a floor space only 1845x11 feet in size.

THE STEAM TURBINE WHEEL.

The boller is, in reality, a single tube, less than in inch in diameter, into which the water is pumped, escaping as steam at a nozile at the end of its quarter of a mile fourney. It then strikes the steam turbine directly coupled to a dynamo without belief or transmission of the consists of the steam turbine directly coupled to a dynamo without belief or transmission of the constant size. Including the condenser, occupies, all told, a floor space only 1845x11 feet in size.

THE STEAM TURBINE WHEEL.

The boller is, in reality, a single tube, less than in inch in diameter, into whi one of large tubes, this new invention has

wheel, which in turn drives the machinery. The steam has not entered any large chamfeet per second. The weight of a turbine ing of their locks, clocks, etc., and several of bers of any kind. It is explained from a engine of a five-horse power efficiency is 450 scientific standpoint that the higher the steam pounds. The turbine makes 30,000 revolu-

ger from this cause. The tubing of the boller is constructed of solid drawn wrought iron wound in concenin De Laval she has a man who promises to tric spirals. It has been subjected to a utclass them all if his future holds a potency corresponding with his past. He is square inch before being used, thus making assurance doubly sure by doubling the pressure to which the tubes might be subjected while in actual use. Many times the "he wor'd's life, a most modest, unassuming, boilers in process of testing have been al-unpretentious man, caring nothing for the lowed to explode in the factory, and in all cases the excess steam merely escaped through the tubing into the chimney flues, powerless to do harm. The boiler is very sensitive to changes, so that its water supply is regulated automatically, the water and team being kept constant. A ban presses he air necessary for combustion into the poller and by means of an apparatus regulated by the steam pressure, and acting of the valves of the blast the combustion is nade dependent upon the quantity of steam

THERE IS NO SMOKESTACK. In the furnace the layer of coals is kept automatically at a certain and constant thickness, so that there may be no variation in the fire, firing not being necessary more size, so perfect is the combustion, being all that is needed to carry the small amount

condenser, or eventually to that of the out-side atmosphere when working non-condens-ing. The steam is admitted to the nozzles direct from the steam pipe with which they are connected, and there it expands. There is consequently, no difficulty with regard to the tightening of movable engine parts against a high steam pressure, and the lubri cation of such parts in steam of high tem-perature, which is always difficult, is en-tirely avoided. It is this circumstance which has made it possible to take the utmost advantage of the energy resulting from

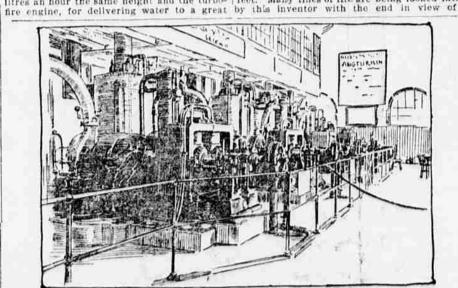
great pressure and high temperature of steam The boiler is very small in size also, its construction allowing it to occupy much less space than the bollers now in use, bination of a turbo-dyname, which

scientific standpoint that the higher the steam oressure the smaller is the specific volume of the steam, and, consequently, the diameter of the tube may be kept smaller without any too great less in pressure resulting from the great velocity. In case the tube should burst and, as a matter of fact, the boiler has been burst on purpose by increasing the pressure beyond 3,000 pounds per square linch—the only result would be that the steam would escape from the vent made until the tube was all exhausted.

BOLLER FUND ONLOW ELIMINATED

In addition to these inventions De Laval has a turbo-pump intended for raising large

them still have among their most cherished possessions examples of ingenious small devices executed by the young inventor. In 1866 he graduated from a technical school, having received the highest marks within the credit of the institution. After working some time in the draughting depart ment of a copper mine office he was obliged to give up the position on account of his to give up the position on account of his health. In 1872 he took his degree at the University of Uprala. He engaged in business, but the enterprise that of manufacturing glass bottles-did not succeed financially and he left the enterprise sadly in debt and laboring under many discouragements. In So it would seem the time is not far distant when those who travel by land or sea, those who live in great office buildings—those, in fact, who are placed at any time in danger of explosions from the power of this vast friend of man—will no longer be in danger of the control of man—will no longer be in danger of the control of man—will no longer be in danger of the control of man—will no longer be in danger of the control of man—will no longer be in danger of control of man—wil



DE LAVAL'S WONDER FUL STEAM BOILER

engines coupled in series. The water is drawn by one of the pumps and afterward pressed into the other by which it is delivered with double the pressure of the first pump in a continuous let without shock. A fifty-horse power turbo fire engine delivers 150,000 litres of water per hour at a water pressure of seventy metres, about 150 feet high for the

BOUGHT UP SWEDISH WATER FALLS. Sweden is particularly rich, speaking from a manufacturing standpoint, in water falls. Many of the swift, short rivers from the mountains and hills break over steep preci-pices before they reach the sea, thus affording strong water powers. De Laval, with keen foresight, has been buying up these water-falls all over Sweden, and I was told the other day that he now owns water to the extent of 200,000-horse power. invention for the electrical separation of ores comes to a successful issue, as is now promised, the importance of these water powers for furnishing electrical power will be

There are two pumps to these fire | perfecting old or creating new ways of light caing the burden of the world's toil. Here in his home he seems to have the unlimited confidence of a nation, both in his integrity and genuine honesty and in his ability to accomplish whatever he decides should be accomplished in the way of invention. He is a man of tremendous capacity for work and it is quite beyond the range of speculation to say where shall be the limits of his power. W. S. HARWOOD.

PEGGY'S SUNDAY HAT. Brooklyn Life.

Brooklya Life.

A burst of airy wings outspread,
Rosettes (she calls them choux)

A bit of lace, a fluff of tulle,
An artful bud or two

To match the pinky bloom that sweeps
Across her cheek and that
The essence of simplicity,
Is Peggy's Sunday hat! When bravely down the alsle it goes. In time for morning prayer.
What envy pouts upon the lips.
Of every rival fair!
And who can wondet that the chants.
Are sung a trifle flaf.
With all the choir booking straight.
At Peggy's Sunday hat? I. sitting in the pew behind.
Through sermon, psalm and hymn,
Am baffled by the curve and droop
Of that provoking brim.
I long to brush my finger tips,
In one audactous pat.
Across the rippled hair half hid
By Peggy's Sunday hat.

But patience! When the belis ring out
To set the crowd astir,
And in the porch a flock of lads
Waits for a smile from her,
For me she has a glance so shy
My heart grows warm threat,
And homeward walks my Brooklyn tile
With Peggy's Sunday hat.

Blind Fish.

Many New and Curious Facts Concerning

Thrive in Subterranean Rivers and Are Absolutely Colorless ... "Feelers" Substituted for Eys and Ears.

One of the novel and interesting of the

ciation for the Advancement of Science at its

blind fishes of the United States. Every one has heard of the existence of blind fishes in the Mammoth cave, but it appears that beyond this bald fact practically nothing was known about these singular creatures until no need of protective coloration. But the Prof. Eigenmann took them in hand; or fact that the unpigmented pigment cells are rather, as Prof. Eigenmann himself expresses it, everything that was known about them fishes, as now revealed through Prof. Eigenmann's studies, never hitherto published are mann's studies, never hitherto published are thesis. More than that, the depigmented extremely interesting. It appears that there cells have a bearing also on the question of are three species of them known in the underground waters of the central states. They are by no means confined to caves, but are found everywhere, more or less abundantly, in the subterranean rivers that abound in limestone regions. There are several hundreds of miles of such underground waterways in Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and adjoining states, and here the blind fish may be studied to best advantage, though

The most abundant species of blind fish about five inches long when full grown. Its body is perfectly smooth, and its skin has no pigment, so that it is translucent, and the entire fish has a pinkish appearance, "resembling a skinned cattish." About the head, especially in the young fish, are many cilia or feelers, giving a fuzzy appear-ance in the case of the young fish. These feelers take the place of eyes to some extent, but in spite of them the fish frequently tent, but in spite of them the fish frequently runs against the wall of its cavern or some other obstacle; it is protected from injury, however, by its long lower jaw, which acts as a bumper. In its native caverns the blind fish has practically no enemies. It, therefore, is quite devoid of that shyness that characterizes most fishes, and it may be taken with the hand, if care is observed about making any sudden far that services. about making any audden jar that agitates the water. By means of its sensitive feelers it can recognize any motion about it in the water; but no amount of noise attracts its attention, for it seems to be as devoid of ears as of eres.

owing to the character of its habitat, its

WHAT A BLIND FISH IS LIKE.

It is not quite correct, however to imply that the blind fish has no eyes. It is in-deed absolutely blind, but it nevertheless has the rudiments of eyes, reminiscent of that very remote time when its ancestors lived in the light and could see as well as other fishes. Prof. Eigenmann has made some highly important microscopic sections of these rudimentary eyes, and compared them with sections of the eyes of normal fishes. He tion as to whether a justice or a minister finds in the degenerated eyes rudiments of all the main layers of cells that are found in the mormal eye, but in a very aborted condition. Thus the crystalline lens is represented to both parties, and the selection of a judge plate. It pleases every one.

INHABIT EARTH'S INTERIOR by a mere dot, composed of but a few microscopic cells. The optic nerve is even more rudimentary, so that there is absolutely no nervous connection between the abortive eye

WILL LIVE TWO YEARS W.THOUT FOOD way. Its native caverns are do world ever is.

dark as no night in the outer world ever is.

But if the fish is brought out into the light. t seems to appreciate the change in its conditions; somewhat, perhaps, as a plant appreciates the difference between light and darkness. Doubtless such a rudimentary sensi-tiveness to light as this may be a property of all animal bodies, but one that is over-looked in view of the highly developed sensitiveness which the functional eye has develpapers presented before the British Asso- ABSOLUTELY COLORLESS CREATURE.

Just as the blind fish, though unable to recent meeting in Toronto was that by an see, has an eye, so it also has pigment cells American, Dr. Carl H. Eigenmann, on the in its skin, though these are entirely devoid of pigment. The value of pigmentation of the skin of creatures of ordinary habitat is protection from the sun or from the eyes of other creatures. As the blind fish lives where neither sun nor eye penetrate, it has still found in its skin shows plainly enough that it is descended from a fish that had use for such cells. Like the sightless eyes, 'turned out on examination to be not so." these pigment cells are proof of the evolu-The things that "are so" about the blind tionary origin of the blind fish, and they supply, therefore, additional proof, were such needed, of the truth of the evolution hypovariation through other proces es than natural selection; for it is argued that a creature living in the dark, and moreover one having no predacious enemies, could be neither benein its skin; hence that natural selection pure and simple cannot account for the loss of pigment. The blind fish would seem, therefore, in regard to its rudimentary pigment cells, to offer an illustration of the change wrought by a changed environment and of loss through disease, This anomalous fish has yet another

striking peculiarity in its manner of breed-ing. Instead of depositing her eggs in the bottom of the water, like most other fishes. vited him to dinner. The mean man had the female conveys her eggs to her gill plenty of money, but he didn't spend it on cases, where they remain till they hatch, his table, which on that occasion showed and where for some time the young take but scant fare. "Parson," said the mean

without ford, and meantime appear strong ceived it give thy servan and healthy. Several living specimens from home in time for dinner," his aquarium were exhibited to the mem-bers of the British association, and attracted much attention from the foreign zoologists.

### CONNUBIALITIES.

There would be fewer engagements announced if there were no such thing in this world as flattery. Miss May White, who, though a white child, has been brought up among the Blackfoot Indians and refused to recognize a rich Cincinnutian who a few years ago claimed her as his daughter, has to blooded Indian of the tribe. married a full-

to until the knot may be arranged without fisticuffs or perchance left to arbitration.

The marriage of Mas Rachel Cameron. daughter of ex-Senator Donald Cameron of nervous connection between the absolutely certain that the blind fish cannot detect the slightest trace of light with its rudimentary eye. Yet, strangely enough, it has been determined by Senator Hale's son and ex-Senator Cameron's Prof. Eigenmann that the blind fish may apdaughter is a combination of capital against which no anti-trust law will run, though preciate the presence of light in some other which no anti-trust law will run, though way. Its native caverns are absolutely dark— there are many millions involved in the

match. The engagement of Prof. Marcella L. O'Grady of Vassar college to Prof. Bovary of Wurzburg, Germany, is announced, She is a biologist and created the department of blology at Vassar. She went to Europe last year to study her subject under distinguished authorities there, one of whom happened to be Prof. Boyary. Miss O'Grady has resigned her post at Vassar and will be succeeded by Lella Childs Dean, A. B.

IMPLETIES.

"Rev. Dr. Fourthly's parishioners can't get away from him possibly."

"How so?" "Why, when they stay away from church he sends his manuscript to one of the daily papers and then has the sexton mail a marked copy to every pewholder."

On one occasion P. T. Barnum walked into Dr. Collyer's church just as the preacher entered the pulpit. Barnum was put in a back seat. The clergyman spled him, and, leaning over the reading desk, said: "Will that usher please take Mr. Earnum to my pew? When I go to his show he always gives me a front seat. I don't see why he shouldn't fare equally as well at 'my show.' "

"My friends," exciaimed the cloquent minister, "were the average man to turn and look himself squarely in the eyes, and ask himself what he really needed most, would be the first reply suggested to his

mind? "A rubber neck!" shouted the precoclous urchin in the rear of the church; and, in the confusion which followed, the good man lost his place in his manuscript and began

over again. The Atlanta Constitution tells how a minister got even with a mean man who had in-

man, "times are hard an' groceries high Food is probably not over abundant in but, sich as it is, you're welcome, the dark underground waters, but fortunately you ax a blessin'?" "I will." replic the blind fish is a hardy creature, able to parson; "fold your bands." And then he thrive on very meager diet. "Lord, make us thankful for what we Prof. Eigenmann has shown that when are about to receive—for these greens with-placed in an ordinary aquarium, the creature out bacon, this bread without sait, this will live for at least two years, absolutely coffice without sugar, and after we have received it give thy servant strength to get

The duke of York's visit to Ireland re-minds the New York Commercial Advertiser of a story which appeared in the London newspapers about twenty years ago with regard to the intimate relations which existed gard to the intimate relations which existed between the late duke of York, son of George III, and an Irish bishop. A poor drunken clergyman named Ponsonby died in the east end of London in great destitution, and it appeared that he had been placed with the church under the following circumstances; The duke of York owed Ponsonby money, and in order to pay the debt proposed giving him an Irish living. He therefore sent him to Ireland with a note to the bishop of Cork: "Dear Cork, ordain Ponsonby, yours," York." And very shortly the prince received the following note from the bishop: York, Ponsonby's ordained, yours, Cork."

A bottle of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry