ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

A beautiful line of

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1897-SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

16th and Douglas,

Children's 25c **Drill Waists** 

OC Eac **Jet Trimmings** 

15c Silk and **Mohair Braids** in plain and fancy

Yard.

**Skirt Binding** 6c Bolt

> At 3½c per yard Dress Crinolines 3½c

15c Rustle Taffeta Skirt Lining 36 inches wide.

5C Yard

Lonsdale Muslin 5C Yard

6le grade of 36-in. wide

Standard quality Red and Black Calico 2C Yd

BEAUTY OF CUR NEW

**High Art Novelties** including Irridescent Silk and Wool Novel- and ties, Persian Brocades and Stripes, beautiful illuminated colorings, two and three toned offects, Scotch Mixture Tailor Suitings, Tweeds, Cheviot and Bouratto Weaves. This is a beautiful assortment of high grade fabrics and on sale in our dress goods department at

Spring Novelties in open work tace Etamines, silk and wool Matelesse, Sail Cloths, Broad Cloths, in all the new colorings, and a score of other beautiful weaves. On Sale at 89c and 98c Yard.

More than 150 pieces of fine DRESS GOODS in plain fabrics, Henrietta and French

Serges, Fancy English Novelty Effects and Imported Scotch Cheviots, on sale on front bargain square at 39c yard. 60 pieces of Fine Dress Goods

25c Double Fold Dress Goods at the Price of Ordinary Calico—7c yd

These are yard wide Dress Goods, new, fresh patterns, small checks and plaids, dark **Dress Goods** 

English Mohair BRILLIANTINE Very high lustre, perfect in weight, color and finish, 75c quality on sale at

Black Dress Goods quality, new goods, 49c yard.

Exceptional Bargains in New Novelty Black Goods

Great assortment of weaves, on sale at 75c and 98c yard..... NEW SPRING SILKS.

Japanese Wash Silks In stripes, checks and two toned effects—in the regular way these goods are worth 35c, on sale at 15c yard.

WORTH 35c

**Print Warp Taffeta** In Dresden Designs, in the leading combinations, a'l new colorings, purple, green, and every color imaginable, for Waists and Dress Trimmings, on sale at 39c & 50c yd.

Satin Duchesse and Moire Velour Special price 75c yard

24 inch extra heavy Black Gros Grain Dress Silks 

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS AND SEPARATE SKIRTS. All in the newest styles-on special sale Monday.

200 sample suits, in a great variety of styles, many of them silk lined throughout, skirt and blazier, at special prices for Monday.



the entire city was on hand, as the bargains offered were something never before heard of in Omaha. All the week we have been opening cases and bales of new things bought especially for this Monday sale. This second sale will by far eclipse for bargain giving anything we have yet attempted.

All hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and housekeepers will do well to attend this Monday sale.

All the week we have been beseiged with the question, "What are you going to have on sale Moday?" So here are the bargains: 100 pieces of Richardson's Son's & Owens' Two cases of 72-inch Bleached and

as a Monday bargain goes at 35 cents a

**Table Cloths** 

Fringed, 21 and 3 yards

500 dozen full % size Silver Bleached,

German Damask Napkins,

long worth \$1,50 each,

go at 35c each.

Worth

**Bleached Satin** 

Worth \$1.00

Turkey Red Table Damask Regular 25c quality, goes tomorrow at 11c yard.

Double Satin Damask Napkins

Dozen Worth \$3.50

in fringed and hemmed; they are the regular 19c quality, go on sale to-

1,000 bleached and un- n

We will sell full size 75c

MARSEILLES AND CROCHET BED SPREADS.

250 worth 75c 50c worth 98c

CRASH TOWELING the regular price is 81/2c,

Extra large and heavy

worth 95c, go at 50c

CROCHET SPREADS

Worth \$1.50

TRAY COVERS

Regular \$1.25 quality CROCHET QUILTS

750 worth \$1.25

Worth \$2,00 Dozen

Cut Out Work Scaris squares and splashers, July worth up to 25c each, go

2 cases of extra heavy Mar-

All the \$3 finest quality im-MARSEILLES QUILTS \$1.69 worth \$3.

@ Worth

IRISH LINEN

Yard

Worth

An immense lot of extra

large size bordered and

worth 10 cents eace, go

39c

1,000 ladies' long leeve Jersey ribbed VESTS

9c Each Lisle Thread

Vests silk trimmed, high and low neck, black ream and fancy

19c 825c

Handkerchiefs 3½ CEach

20c white, cream an LACES

2C Yard Embroideries

3c and Yard 25e ladies' and We will sell Monday 10,000 yards of 36-inch

gents' pure Irish hemstitched Handkerchiefs

9 CEach Umbrella Drawers, Skirts, Gowns, and Em-

broider y Trim'd Corset Coyers,

25c 39c

Umbrella Skirts and Skirt Chemis 75c Each

Warner Bros.

Corsets.

Graphic Story of the Beginnings of

the Great Petroleum Industry-How Colonel Drake and Bill Smith "Struck He," It is related of a discouraged pioneer resi-

across the Canadian border, to cause him to leave Oil Creek and repair to Canada. It also had a limited use as a lubricant, and a more limited use as an Illuminant in its crude state. In 1852 Dr. F. B. Brewer, then undeveloped Pennsylvania oil regions son of Ebenezer Brewer of the firm men-should have easily been drawn elsewhere. Honed, took a bottle af the oil to Prof. The regions were a wilderness. The chief O. P. Hubbard of Dartmouth college, at

FAILURE OF FIRST EFFORTS. This oil found its way to the surface at the Oil Creek oil regions of Pennsylvania that his interest was sufficiently awakened by reports, which reached him in some way, of possibly rich deposits of coal oil across the Canadian border, to cause him also had a limited use as a lubricant rank agreement of the oil the best available way without the best available way without spoiling the salt wells, just as the striking of salt water subsequently in the deal oil in the best available way without spoiling the salt wells, just as the striking of salt water subsequently in the deal oil of the principally by the process of ing of salt water subsequently in the deal oil of the principally of the multiple of the multiple of the multiple of the multiple of the salt wells, just as the striking of salt water subsequently in the deal oil of the chiral control of the principally of the multiple of the mu dent of what afterward became famous as in the vicinity of the lumber mill of Brewer,



THE ORIGINAL DRAKE WELL.

to the Allegheny river, or to the present site of Oil Ci y, a distance of about twenty miles, was practically uninhabited. Titusthe creek and river hells were scattered the log cabins of the hardup but healthy pioneers, whose hardships were the trying ones of all settlers in wilderness regions. and for whom substantially the only means of raising their tax money was by periodical trips for extra work to the lumbering and rafting regions,

It is not a matter of wonder, therefore that the disheartened settler of whom the incident referred to is related was so easily attracted to Canada. One of the objection-able features of the farm he left, according to the story, was the oozing of a greenish scum to the surface of the streams, so much that at the point where his horses and cattle drank it was necessary to construct a surface dam, in order that the animals might

arena of the subsequent oil activities, the which institution Dr. Brewer had been a Oil Creek valley, from Titusville southward student. Prof. Hubbard's verdict was that to the Allegheny river, or to the present the product was valuable, but would not site of Oil Ci y, a distance of about twenty be found in sufficient quantities for commiles, was practically uninhabited. Titusmiles, was practically uninhabited. Titusmercial purposes. Some of the oil was also
left with Prof. Dixle Crosby of the same
college. Like Prof. Hubard, he was impressed with the value of his product, and
later sent his son. A. H. Crosby, to Titusville to make further investigation. In
the creek and river hills were scattered
the log cabins of the hardup but healthy
ploneers, whose hardships were the trying
promoters of stock companies, mining and
otherwise took a health trip to New Hampshire, and while there renewed an acquainthire, and while there renewed an acquain-tance with Prof. Croeby. The oil subject was brought up by the latter, Bissell be-came interested, and the result was the formation later in the same year of the Pennsylvania Rock Oil company, capitalized at \$500,000 in shares of \$25 each, and made up mainly of New York and New England stockholders, with a small Titusville repre-

The base of operation was a piece of land secured from lirewer. Watson & Co., taking in the oil spring near the mill. The company was not a success, except perhaps in the stock-placing sense.

The period in which the high tide mark the stock-placing sense.

The base of operation was a piece of land been indicated, it was not the first artesian with all the dissipation and wickedness developed, it was not until well toward the first murder for robbery was known to have occurred in the whole country.

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Three years later, primarily through the striking of the Drake well.

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Sheep Pasture.

Sheep Pasture. old oil creek farm he had deserted, it was making the effort nature afforded to force upon the world more fitting recognition of the volume and value of it stored in the hidden natural reservoire from which it came. ing the salt wells. It had been encountred in other regions in the drilling of salt wells. but, as its real value was not then recogvarious points along the creek flats, notably in the vicinity of the lumber mill of Brewer, gotten rid of in the best available way with-

and

with the suggestion, and on May 1, 1858, the company sent to Titusville, to take charge of its work, Colonel Edwin L. Drake, who had been a railroad conductor at New Haven, and the company had provided him with \$1,000 with which to go ahead with the work of sinking a well. The little village afforded

would be found by drilling into the rock.

But his faith on this point was unshaken, after his study of the sait wells and other investigations. Ridicule, coupled with imputations of insanity, only served to intensify his determination to demonstrate that the theory was correct. During that summer and the unsured the transfer his study of the sait wells and other investigations. and the succeeding fall, winter and spring his experience was like that of many another experience before and since, of moneyless custodians of an idea, derided at the time, but destined subsequently to become famous It was not until the middle of June, 1859, that he was able to proceed with the well He was enabled to do so then, not through any aid rendered by the company, but through the sympathetic personal assistance of R. D. Fletcher and Peter Wilson of Titus-ville, who provided him with local credit and indorsed at a Meadville bank (about thirty miles from Titusville) the paper on which he raised the necessary funds to go ahead with the well. "Uncle Billy." Smith and his two sons, drillers from the Tarentum salt well regions, came on to take charge of that part of the work, which was done at of that part of the work, which was done at that time by old spring-pole process. On Saturday, August 28, 1859, the drill at the hallow depth of sixty-nine and one taif feet, about thirty-five feet in the rock, dropped into a crevice as the day's work was being finished, and the tools were pulled out until Monday morning. The following day, Sunday, the Senlor driller, "Uncle Billy," took a stroll down to the well and saw what Seemed to be oil within a few feet of the top. He dipped an improvised bailer into the well and it came up filled with petroleum. Thus was the first

RISE AND FALL OF PITHOLE

drink without being compelled to dip through the noxious deposit floating on the surface of the water. This floating substance was of an oily nature and long had been used in the war paints, rites and medicines of the Indians of the Pennsylvania company was substance.

Where the Oil Boom Originated Now a Sheen Pasture.

Sheen Pasture.

drink without being compelled to dip through the noxious deposit floating on the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface of the name of the Seneca Oil company. The land of the Pennsylvania company was substand of the regions, from whom it derived its name—Seneca oil. No thought, however, of the leased on a royally to the new organization. The latter sought to develop the property by the age failed them after they had found their way into the regions by wagon, by raft, on horseback and on foot, and who waded out as soon as they could, bearing with them nightmare recollections of canals of mud called roads; of floundering mules, horses and drivers; of so-called hotels and boarding houses where entrance to the dining rooms at meal time was frequently by the flyingwedge process used by the foot ball players; where the floors as well as the beds of the sleeping rooms were crowded with tired humanity, and where the cracks in the drying green lumber of the walls were often so large

that the inquisitive red squirrel had little gnawing to do in order to effect an entrance.

The three chief characteristics of the mul idea of drilling into the rock for oil. The other stockholders were favorably impressed with the suggestion, and on May 1, 1858, the certain period at a stipulated price faithfully kept their promise, regardless of subse-quent fluctuations in prices. By way of il-lustration, an incident may be recalled where Conn., and was a small investor in the oil stocks. His salary was to be \$1,000 a year, and the company had provided him with meantime to \$7 a barret, he delivered the product of his wells, according to promise of sinking a well. The little village afforded but few of the necessary equipments for the work, and the nearest railroad station, Erie, Pa was forty miles away. Pa., was forty miles away.

Presently his funds were exhausted, and the company, losing faith in the enterprise, and becoming indifferent, failed to advance him more money. It was then that Colonel Drake's troubles began. The drillers he had engaged failed to appear. This was due in part to the report spread over the regions that Drake was crazy in believing that oil would be found by drilling into the rock.



COLONEL E. L. DRAKE. They were well known, and no con

them.

stockholders, with a small Titusville representation.

The base of operation was a piece of land secured from Brewer, Watson & Co., taking in the oil spring near the mill. The company was not a success, except perhaps in the stock-placing sense.

In dipped an MONEY PLENTIFUL.

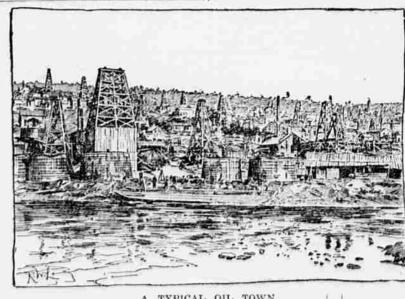
Money was kept in all kinds of insecure places, and the contents of some common office safes ran into millions of dollars. Yet with all the dissipation and wickedness developed, it was not until well toward the close of the six-year period indicated that the stock-placing sense.

caused feverish excitement at once, an im-made the whole valley well-nigh a continmediate influx of people to the regions and sent skyward the value of lands along the creek, there was a bar to the boom in the light as well as by day, and the sound of the creek, there was a bar to the boom in the light as well as by day, and the sound of dropped from 50 cents a gallon to 10 cents a hours. It is left to the imagination to pic barrel. Among the large wells of this ture in what ways and to what limits the

ereck, there was a bar to the boom in the light as well as by day, and the sound of limited means for storing and marketing the hammer and saw, the creaking walking the product. Within three years the supply beam and pulley, and the various other so much exceeded the demand that the price noises of that character were heard at all period was the flowing fountain well, struck revelries and orgies of the tougher ele-in May, 1861, on the flats about seven miles below the Drake well. It was the first well wakeful as the day. All the roads, old and drilled to the third sand, and the oil and new were simply a series of mudholes, muck gas poured out in a manner which gave and ruts. Caravans were wallowing through that sand an immediate popularity. Septemthat sand an immediate popularity september 29, 1861, the Empire well, drilled near were strewn with the wrecks of vehicles

PATTERN QUILTS

98c



A TYPICAL OIL TOWN.

2,500 barrels a day.

Then came the Phillips well on the Tarr farm, struck November 14, 1861, and starting at the rate of 3,000 barrels a day. These were the three leaders among the large wells at this date; of the smaller wells there were several hundred. For lack of storage and shipping facilities an immense quantity of oil was wasted. In 1862 a small lake of petroleum was kept between the Fountain and Empire wells, and many a boatload was procured from it at 10 cents a barrel. At this period shipping and refining fa-cilities began to multiply more rapidly and thereby to increase the value of the product. An ice gorge contributed to this advance An ice gorge contributed to this advance by breaking loose in December at the mouth of the creek and reducing the visible supply of petroleum. It smashed into 350 boat-loads of oil lying in the Allegheny river, causing a loss estimated at \$350,000. Smal-ler wrecks of this kind were of frequent oc-currence, both on the creek and river. AT HIGH TIDE.

The three years following were the high-tide years of the business. On May 20, 1863, the Noble & Delamater well, on the Farrel farm, began flowing at the rate of 3,000 bar-rels a day, and in a little more than two months there was sold from it \$354,000 worth of oil. The Caldwell well, which was

the Fountain, began flowing at the rate of and all kinds of overland freights, thrown off to lighten the loads. EBB TIDE.

In the years 1864 and 1865 the climax period was reached. It was in the latter year that the famous Pithole, which was located a few miles east of the Oil creek developments, aprang into existence. Within a few months it acquired all the conveniences of an interior city, and had a resident and transient population, which caused the busi-ness of its postoffice to rank third among Pennsylvania postoffices, Philadelphia standreinsylvania postomices, Philadelphia standing first and Pittsburg second. The city vanished almost as rapidly as it appeared, and the site of it has long been serving the unmetropolitan purpose of a sheep pasture. It was in 1865 also that the stock company craze, in which many millions of dollars were drawn from people in all walks of life, in every quarter of the country, and in other countries as well, reached its greatest in-flation and caused the speculative bubble to

All that now remains of what were formerly lively oil towns are grassgrown excavations, like those of old battlefields, and suggestive like them of the waste of energies in the accomplishment of the achievements associated with them. An idea of the magnitude of the oil business of the whole country will be conveyed by the statement that since its inception there has been received for exworth of oil. The Caldwell well, which was deemed to be interfering with its production, was bought for \$175,000 and plugged. The sales of oil from the Noble & Delamater well during the next six months brought the amount received for its production to that date up to more than \$1,000,000. The whole regions were now teeming with multiplied activities. Everybody either was rich or expecting to become rich immediately. The Oil creek valley for practically its whole length, with Titusville at one extreme and Oil City at the other, was a considerable for time and oil City at the other, was a considerable for time that since its inception there has been received for exported petroleum and its products alone, an aggregate amount exceeding the present total money wealth of the United States, in gold and silver, as shown in the latest summary of the latter is the treasury reports.

Colonel Drake was born at Greenville. Green county, N. Y., March 29, 1819, and died at Bethlehem, Pa., November 9, 1881. He acquired a comfortable fortune through his strike, but subsequently met with finantic products alone, an aggregate amount exceeding the present total money wealth of the United States, in gold and silver, as shown in the latest summary of the latter is the treasury reports.

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granted him a pension of \$1,500 a year, which continued until his death, and thereupon

RELIGIOUS.

The Cloverport (Ky.) News informs the country at large that the good people of that town have "all joined hears and hands and gone to work in earnest and propose to make it mighty hot for satan." Kentucky, may come out all right after all.

Cardinal Syampa, archbishop of Bologna,

is looked upon by the superstitious as Pope Leo's successor. His name means "flaines up," and the next pope is designated in the book of prophecies as ignes ardens. More-over, he was previously bishop of Forle, whose patron is the Madonna of the fire. It is an interesting fact, brought out by the recent anniversary of the Scotch church, that Dr. Vermilye, so long senior pastor of the collegiate church, was at the age of 24, a student at Yale college, by the aid of funds provided by the Scotch church. 1)r. Macon, paster of the Scotch church, taught him. Latin and Greek.

The rumor that Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field vas shortly to retire from his long editorial service, the New York Evangelist passing into other hands, is fortunately unfounded, Though Dr. Field disposed of part of his interest to Presbyterian friends three years ago, when a corporation was formed, no further change has been made or is thought The Protestant Episcopal church, or at

least a certain section of it, is considering the advisability of employing evangelists or "lay readers" more extensively. Even the con-servative Church Standard has been arguing for their employment, suggesting that there is a field where the lay evangelist is specially needed and where the ordained minister can-The pope has set ande a sum of nearly \$100,000, the interest on which will be em-

ployed in constituting a certain number of prizes for the best Catholic historical works which may be published in Italy or abroad. With this object his holiness has appointed anofficial commission in order to examine the works, and has himself sketched out the program of the competition.

Rev. Dr. Augusta J. Chapin of Chicago has returned from a year's travels in Europe and is now visiting friends in Boston. She is an alumna of the University of Michigan, says the New York Tribune, and is said to be the only woman upon whom has been conferred the degree of doctor of divinity. clergyman she has made a creditable record in the various pastorates the has held in lowa City, Ia.; Lansing, Mich.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Aurora, Ill.; Omaha and Chicago. She is devoted to her profession, and declares that, with all her experience behind her, if it were here to choose her vocation anew, she would still be a minister.

THE OLD GRIND.