

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

MONDAY IS LINEN DAY

MONDAY IS LINEN DAY

MONDAY IS LINEN DAY

Children's 25c Drill Waists and fine Muslin Drawers 10c Each
25c Plain and Fancy Jet Trimmings 2 1/2c 5c 8 1/2c
15c Silk and Mohair Braids in plain and fancy colors, 3c 5c 7 1/2c
5,000 bolts of Velveteen Skirt Binding at 6c Bolt
At 3c per yard Dress Crinolines in black, cream & drab 3 1/2c
15c Rustle Taffeta Skirt Lining 36 inches wide, 5c Yard
36-inch wide Lonsdale Muslin 5c Yard
6 1/2 grade of 36-in. wide MUSLIN 3c
Standard quality Red and Black Calico 1 1/2c Yd

THE BEAUTY OF OUR NEW DRESS GOODS AND SILKS
We are showing for Monday some of the most High Art Novelties 50c and 75c
including Irresistible Silk and Wool Novelties, Persian Brocades and Stripes, beautiful illuminated colorings, two and three toned effects, Scotch Mixture Tailor Suitings, Tweeds, Cheviot and Bourrette Weaves. These beautiful assortments of dress fabrics and on sale in our dress goods department at
A beautiful line of Spring Novelties 89c and 98c
in open work lace 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 39c
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
in strictly all-wool new spring novelties, Scotch Cheviots, Homespun extra wide imported black and colored Henrietta and French Serges, new basket weaves, new Diagonals and new ladies' cloth. These goods are the quality that is always known as 50c dress goods, on sale on bargain square at 25c per yard.
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 grounds, beautiful combinations 25c quality, on sale at 7c yard.
THREE SPECIALS IN Black Dress Goods 75c and 98c
44-inch English Mohair BRILLIANTINE 35c
Very high lustrous, perfect in weight, color and finish, 70c quality on sale at
42-inch Fancy weave Black Dress Goods 49c
all beautiful large designs, 70c quality, new goods, 49c yard.
Exceptional Bargains in New Novelty Black Goods 75c and 98c
Great assortment of weaves, on sale at 75c and 98c yard.

NEW SPRING SILKS. Japanese Wash Silks 15c
In stripes, checks and two toned effects—in the regular way these goods are worth 35c, on sale at 15c yard.
Print Warp Taffeta In Dresden Designs, in the leading combinations, all new colorings, purple, green, and every color imaginable, for Waists and Dress Trimmings, on sale at 39c & 50c yd.
39c and 50c
23 inch black all silk Satin Duchesse and Moire Velour 75c
Special price 75c yard
24 inch extra heavy Black Gros Grain Dress Silks 79c
79c yard.
Greatest assortment of Fancy Waist Taffeta Silks
All new combinations, on sale at 75c, 98c and \$1.25 yard

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 blazer, at special prices for Monday.
Ladies' Separate SKIRTS
of extra quality brilliantine, lined and interlined throughout, 4 1/2 yards wide, a \$3.00 skirt on special sale for Monday \$1.49
Worth \$3.00

Our initial Monday sale was an unparalleled success. Nearly 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 besieged with the question, "What are you going to have on sale Monday?" So here are the bargains:

100 pieces of Richardson's Son's & Owens' \$1.00 quality of Two cases of 72-inch Bleached and Silver Bleached 50 pieces of Extra Heavy Bleached Satin DAMASK 100c Worth \$1.00
German and Scotch TABLE DAMASK 35c Worth 75c
Scotch Unbleached TABLE DAMASK 15c Worth 39c
Worth up to seventy-five cents a yard, as a Monday bargain goes at 35 cents a yard.
Regular 30 cent grade. Goes Monday at 15 cents a yard.
An immense lot of extra large size bordered and fringed NAPKINS worth 10 cents each, go at 3 1/2c each.
We will sell Monday 10,000 yards of 36-inch wide finest quality pure, IRISH LINEN suitable for shirt bosoms, stamping, etc., and all kinds of art and fancy work; this is a regular \$1.00 quality and goes tomorrow at 25c Yard Worth \$1.00
5 cases of regular 15c TURKISH TOWELS go to morrow at 6 cents each.
A big table of all sizes of Turkish Wash Rags 1c worth 5c, go at 1c.
1,000 dozen all linen HUCK TOWELS in fringed and hemmed; they are the regular \$1.00 quality, go on sale tomorrow at 7 1/2c Worth 1c
1,000 bleached and unbleached HUCK TOWELS large size, worth 10c, go at 3c Worth 1c
10,000 yards of all linen CRASH TOWELING the regular price is 5c go on sale tomorrow at 3 1/2c Worth 5c
A big table of all sizes of Turkish Wash Rags 1c worth 5c, go at 1c.
5 cases of regular 15c TURKISH TOWELS go to morrow at 6 cents each.
1 big table of fancy CUT OUT Work Scarfs 15c worth 60c go at 15c each
2 cases of extra heavy MARSEILLES and CROCHET BED SPREADS.
PATTERN QUILTS hemmed and ready for use, go tomorrow at 98c
All the \$3 finest quality imported MARSEILLES QUILTS \$1.69 each.
\$1.69 worth \$3.

MARSEILLES AND CROCHET BED SPREADS.
A FORTUNATE PURCHASE FROM A BANKRUPT MANUFACTURER ENABLES US TO OFFER BIG BARGAINS IN MARSEILLES AND CROCHET BED SPREADS.
We will sell full size 75c quality CROCHET BED SPREADS 25c worth 75c
Extra large and heavy CROCHET BED SPREADS 50c worth 98c
Regular \$1.25 quality CROCHET QUILTS go tomorrow at 75c
75c worth \$1.25
2 cases of extra heavy MARSEILLES and CROCHET BED SPREADS.
PATTERN QUILTS hemmed and ready for use, go tomorrow at 98c
All the \$3 finest quality imported MARSEILLES QUILTS \$1.69 each.
\$1.69 worth \$3.

RISE AND FALL OF PITHOLE

Where the Oil Boom Originated Now a Sheep Pasture.

DRAMATIC CHAPTER OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Graphic Story of the Beginnings of the Great Petroleum Industry—How Colonel Drake and Bill South "Struck It."

It is related of a discouraged pioneer resident of what afterward became famous as 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 to leave Oil Creek and repair to Canada. It is not surprising that a resident of the then undeveloped Pennsylvania oil regions should have easily been drawn elsewhere. The regions were a wilderness. The chief

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 paint, rites and medicines of the Indians of the regions, from whom it derived its name—Seneca oil. No thought, however, of the immensity of the supply or of the multiplied uses to which it might be put was entertained by any one. The oily wealth the restless settler sought in Canada failed to materialize at that time. Meanwhile, in the form of the despised acorn oozing from the 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 reservoir from which it came.

FAILURE OF FIRST EFFORTS. This oil found its way to the surface at various points along the creek flats, notably in the vicinity of the lumber mill of Brewer, Watson & Co., perhaps a mile south of the spot now for medicinal purposes, and the gathering of it—principally by the process Titusville. Eventually a high value was set on it from the water with blankets—became quite a profitable business. It also had a limited use as a lubricant, and a more limited use as an illuminant in the then undeveloped Pennsylvania oil regions should have easily been drawn elsewhere. The regions were a wilderness. The chief



THE ORIGINAL DRAKE WELL.

of the subsequent oil activities, the Oil Creek valley, from Titusville southward to the Allegheny river, or to the present site of Oil City, a distance of about twenty miles, was practically uninhabited. Titusville was a little lumbering village, whose chief industrial and commercial interests consisted of the saw mill and general store of Brewer, Watson & Co. A river tavern, where the Allegheny raftsmen stopped, marked the site of Oil City. Back from the creek and river flats were scattered the log cabins of the hardy 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 periodic 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 objectionable features of the farm he had, according to the story, was the oozing of a greenish acorn 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

efforts of James M. Townsend, a New Haven, Conn., investor in the stock of the original company, there was a reorganization in the name of the Seneca Oil company. The land of the Pennsylvania company was subleased on a royalty to the new organization. The latter sought to develop the property by means of trenches and other crude methods, but was unsuccessful. At this juncture Mr. Bissell happened to notice in the window of a New York drug store a circular descriptive of a bottled preparation known as "Kier's Petroleum," which came from salt wells at Tarentum, Pa., and had been put up by Dr. M. Kier, a Pittsburgh reformer. The circular set forth that the fluid was struck at a depth of several hundred feet in sinking the salt wells. It had been encountered in other regions in the drilling of salt wells, but, as its real value was not then recognized, it was considered a nuisance to be gotten rid of in the best available way without spoiling the salt wells, just as the striking of salt water subsequently in the drilling of oil wells became a similar annoyance.

OIL AT LAST. This incident suggested to Mr. Bissell the idea of drilling into the rock for oil. The other stockholders were favorably impressed 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, 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 \$1,000 with which to proceed with the work. The little village afforded but few of the necessary equipments for the work, and the nearest railroad station, Erie, Pa., was for miles. 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. But his faith on this point was unshaken, after his study of the salt wells and other investigations. Hildebrand, coupled with imputations of insanity, only served to intensify his determination to demonstrate that the theory was correct. During that summer and the succeeding fall, winter and spring his experience was like that of many another who had been similarly deceived. He was not until the middle of June, 1859, that he was able to proceed with the work. He was enabled to do so, then, not through any aid rendered by the company, but through the sympathetic personal assistance of R. V. Fletcher and Peter Wilson of Titusville, who provided him with local credit and advanced him the necessary funds to go ahead with the well. "Uncle Billy" Smith and his two sons, drilled from the Tarentum salt well regions, came on to take charge 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 shallow depth of sixty-nine and one-half feet, dropped thirty-five feet in "a rock," dropped into a crevice, and the day's work was being finished, and the tools were pulled out until Monday morning. The following day, Sunday, the senior 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 bucket into the well and it came up filled with petroleum. This was the first oil well conceived and completed. As he had been indicated, it was not the first artesian well in which oil was found, but it was the first well sunk for oil.

of business, in interest and in population, was in the six years following Colonel Drake's strike. The climax of that period found fully 100,000 people in the regions which had been practically a wilderness but a few years before, and in this estimate no account is taken of the tender transients whose count as soon as they could, bearing with their nightmare recollections of canals of mud drilled to the third sand, and the oil well and gas poured out in a manner which gave them all the time, and the sides of the roads were strewn with the wrecks of vehicles

made the whole valley well-nigh a continuous city. In point of rest and quietude there was no night. Work went on by night as well as by day, and the sound of the hammer and saw, the creaking walking beam and pulley, and the various other noises of that character were heard at all hours. It is left to the imagination to picture in what ways and to what limits the revelries and orgies of the tougher elements contributed toward making night as wakeful as the day. All the roads, old and new, were simply a series of mudholes, muck and ruts. Caravans were wading through them all the time, and the sides of the roads were strewn with the wrecks of vehicles

caused feverish excitement at once, an immediate influx of people to the regions and strike. The climax of that period found fully 100,000 people in the regions which had been practically a wilderness but a few years before, and in this estimate no account is taken of the tender transients whose count as soon as they could, bearing with their nightmare recollections of canals of mud drilled to the third sand, and the oil well and gas poured out in a manner which gave them all the time, and the sides of the roads were strewn with the wrecks of vehicles

made the whole valley well-nigh a continuous city. In point of rest and quietude there was no night. Work went on by night as well as by day, and the sound of the hammer and saw, the creaking walking beam and pulley, and the various other noises of that character were heard at all hours. It is left to the imagination to picture in what ways and to what limits the revelries and orgies of the tougher elements contributed toward making night as wakeful as the day. All the roads, old and new, were simply a series of mudholes, muck and ruts. Caravans were wading through them all the time, and the sides of the roads were strewn with the wrecks of vehicles

made the whole valley well-nigh a continuous city. In point of rest and quietude there was no night. Work went on by night as well as by day, and the sound of the hammer and saw, the creaking walking beam and pulley, and the various other noises of that character were heard at all hours. It is left to the imagination to picture in what ways and to what limits the revelries and orgies of the tougher elements contributed toward making night as wakeful as the day. All the roads, old and new, were simply a series of mudholes, muck and ruts. Caravans were wading through them all the time, and the sides of the roads were strewn with the wrecks of vehicles

made the whole valley well-nigh a continuous city. In point of rest and quietude there was no night. Work went on by night as well as by day, and the sound of the hammer and saw, the creaking walking beam and pulley, and the various other noises of that character were heard at all hours. It is left to the imagination to picture in what ways and to what limits the revelries and orgies of the tougher elements contributed toward making night as wakeful as the day. All the roads, old and new, were simply a series of mudholes, muck and ruts. Caravans were wading through them all the time, and the sides of the roads were strewn with the wrecks of vehicles

made the whole valley well-nigh a continuous city. In point of rest and quietude there was no night. Work went on by night as well as by day, and the sound of the hammer and saw, the creaking walking beam and pulley, and the various other noises of that character were heard at all hours. It is left to the imagination to picture in what ways and to what limits the revelries and orgies of the tougher elements contributed toward making night as wakeful as the day. All the roads, old and new, were simply a series of mudholes, muck and ruts. Caravans were wading through them all the time, and the sides of the roads were strewn with the wrecks of vehicles

made the whole valley well-nigh a continuous city. In point of rest and quietude there was no night. Work went on by night as well as by day, and the sound of the hammer and saw, the creaking walking beam and pulley, and the various other noises of that character were heard at all hours. It is left to the imagination to picture in what ways and to what limits the revelries and orgies of the tougher elements contributed toward making night as wakeful as the day. All the roads, old and new, were simply a series of mudholes, muck and ruts. Caravans were wading through them all the time, and the sides of the roads were strewn with the wrecks of vehicles

made the whole valley well-nigh a continuous city. In point of rest and quietude there was no night. Work went on by night as well as by day, and the sound of the hammer and saw, the creaking walking beam and pulley, and the various other noises of that character were heard at all hours. It is left to the imagination to picture in what ways and to what limits the revelries and orgies of the tougher elements contributed toward making night as wakeful as the day. All the roads, old and new, were simply a series of mudholes, muck and ruts. Caravans were wading through them all the time, and the sides of the roads were strewn with the wrecks of vehicles

made the whole valley well-nigh a continuous city. In point of rest and quietude there was no night. Work went on by night as well as by day, and the sound of the hammer and saw, the creaking walking beam and pulley, and the various other noises of that character were heard at all hours. It is left to the imagination to picture in what ways and to what limits the revelries and orgies of the tougher elements contributed toward making night as wakeful as the day. All the roads, old and new, were simply a series of mudholes, muck and ruts. Caravans were wading through them all the time, and the sides of the roads were strewn with the wrecks of vehicles

RELIGIOUS.

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

Cardinal Svampa, archbishop of Bologna, is looked upon by the superstitious as Pope Leo's successor, and was at the age of 14, a student at Yale college, by the aid of funds provided by the Scotch church, Dr. Haven, pastor of the Scotch church, taught him Latin and Greek.

The rumor that Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field was about 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 of.

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 conservative 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 cannot take his place.

The paper has set aside a sum of nearly \$100,000, the interest on which will be employed 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 an advisory 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. As a clergyman she has made a creditable record in the various parishes she has held in Iowa City, Ia.; Lansing, Mich.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Aurora, Ill.; Omaha and Chicago. She is devoted to her profession, and declares that, with all her experience behind her, if it were hers to choose her vocation anew, she would still be a minister.



COLONEL E. L. DRAKE.