=BENNISON BROTHERS, ==

1519-1521 Douglas Street, Omaha.

Next week we will endeavor to make everybody happy. We have filled up every department with new and desirable goods and at prices that we know will bring the crowds. We will say to the people visiting the Fair and other attractions that our Cloak Department is the largest and finest in the west, and if you expect to buy a cloak this winter, we will save you at least 15 per cent by buying now. Special prices in every department.

We will place on sale Monday, a number of Black Gros Grain Silks at prices never heard of before in Omaha.

10 PIECES

AT 75c PER VARD. We guarantee nothing has ever been shown in Omaha at \$1.00 per yard as

8 PIECES

ever sold less than \$1.35. Every yard warranted, on sale one week only at this price

5 PIECES

Black Gros Grain Silk AT \$1.10 PER YARD,

would be cheap at \$1.50. Every yard warranted, on sale just one week at this

5 PIECES Black Gros Grain Silk

AT \$1.48 PER YARD, really worth \$2.00. Every yard warranted, one week only at this price.

10 PIECES

Black Satin Rhadames 84c PER YARD.

Bought at a very low figure to close. yard, really worth \$1.50. Ask to see it. only, 28c a yard.

25 Pieces Fancy Stripe

Suitable for Sashes, funcy Trimming &c. in light colors only. They are worth 75c a yard, but we will sell them for one week at only 39c, a yard.

100 Pieces Fine Quality 16 Inch

All Colors, 49c a Yard.

69c.

50 pieces fine 42 inch Henrietta Cloth in all the new shades, also blacks. On sale all next week at 69c, worth \$1.00.

Silk Finish Henriettas 98c.

50 pieces extra fine silk finish Hen rietta, full 46 inch wide in all the ne shades. The same quality is sold in Omaha at \$1.50; our price for one wee

ALL WOOL

100 pieces all Wool double fold Ladies We will give our customers the benefit Cloth in Greys and Browns &c. New of this purchase for one week at 84c per Fall shades. This price is for one week

CURTAINS.

Just received 200 rolls fine Moquettes, Wilton Velvets and every grade of Tapestrys of all popular makes. Our fall patterns in Ingrain are beautiful. We offer next week, as a special sale, 50 rolls Ingrains at 55c a yard. They are indeed an immense bargain. We will continue the sale of our Floor Oil Cloth at 35c yd. These goods are as heavy as any quality sold at 50c yard. We make a specialty of refitting and laying old and new carpets. We employ an expert shade hanger. When you want any curtains made or hung, call and get our prices. 150 pairs Lace Curtains to close, at 98c, \$1.48 and up to \$3.50, that are decided bargains.

Ladies' Seal Plush Sacques, 40 inches Quilted Satin Lined Chamois long. Skin Pockets, Seal Ornaments, &c., at the very low price of \$13.90 each, worth and sold by other houses as a leader at

\$23.90.

One week only we will sell 100 Ladies' fine Seal Plush Sacques 42 inch long, fine quilted satin lined, 4 seal ornaments, chamois skin Pockets. This is indeed a great bargain; the garment is worth \$35.00. We only make this price as an inducement to early purchases.

LADIES

200 Ladies' brown striped all Wool, Tailor made Newmarkets, full back and shoulder cape, a handsome garment and at the price quoted, \$8.50; early purchasers save just 15 per cent. Ask to see

250 Ladies' Grey and Brown stripe all Wool Street Jackets, usually sold at \$5. During this sale just to keep things: humming, our price is \$2.95 each.

CHILDRENS

200 Childrens School Cloaks, Gretchen Skirt, ages 4 to 10 years all at one price for one week only, \$1.68 each. These are worthy of your immediate atten-

LADIES'

We will place on sale Monday, and continue the sale one week of 200 dozen covered with fine French Satines at Ladies' Prime Kid Gloves, our own im- special prices for one week. People portation in tans, browns and greys, visiting the city can save money by buy-They are better than any Glove sold in Omaha at \$1.50. Every pair fitted to the

5 Cases Unbleached Cotton Flannel, that usually sells at Se a yard, on sale for one week at 5c a yard.

APRON CHECKED

200 pieces Apron Check Gingham worth Sc, in brown, blue and green. One week 5c a yard.

100 dozen Ladies' fine Jersey Ribbed Lisle Vests, low neck, no sleeves; in ecru, pink, blue and lavender. One week at 49c each, worth up to \$1.25.

DOWN COMFORTERS \$6.00.

We will place on sale next week 100 Down Comforts at \$6.00 each, never sold for less than \$10.00; also finer grades ing next week of us. Our prices are \$6.00, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$15.00, \$16.50 each; prices guar-

BENNISON BROTHERS, 1519 and 1521 DOUGLAS ST

Men and Women who Have Passed the Limit.

CAN USE SCYTHE AND SAW AT 88.

Sawing Wood at 82-Longevity in the Island of Jamaica-Quite a Pedestrian at 106-America's Oldest Woman.

Sawing Wood at 82. The Boston Globe says: As fat and jolly a man as one would meet in a day's journey is Joseah Laferriere, of this town. He is aged 82 years. He is a pleasant faced old gentleman, with an animated expression and clear eyes. He has an excellent head of hair and a long, flowing beard. His eyesight is excellent and he can thread a needle with ease. In height he stands about five feet five inches. He has an excel lent appetite, and says that through all his long life he has eaten anything and everything that came along, and can and does do so still, even eating at night without any bad results. He has never been very hungry—that is, he could endure great hardships without that feeling of faintness common to most men, and has never used tobacco in any form, and although not a total abstainer he has been temperate, having been intoxicated but three times in eighty-two years, as he told your correspondent. with a naive smile, counting them up on

The old gentleman has made up his mind, he says, to spend the rest of his days here with his son-in-law, L. Gilbert of Worcester street. He has been entirely free from sickness during his life, excepting an illness of brief duration one year ago, and he weighs 142 pounds, which is more than he ever weighed before in his life. He still works, and exhibits a huge pile of wood that he is sawing. Some years ago he counted up seventy grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren which with the ten children now living and their descendants since born, will make about one hundred and twenty-five

Longevity in Jamaica.

Panama Star and Herald: In the Jamaica papers we read the following obituary notice: "Died, at Palm Pen. St. Thomas-ye-Vale, on the 7th inst, Catherine Crowell, a native of Spanish Town, aged 122 years."

One hundred and twenty-two years! A respectable age, and one which few mortals reach. It speaks well for the Isle of Springs when such instances of longevity are reported, yet all residents on the island well know that it is a healthy country, and that it is very doubtful indeed whether its mortality returns are not smaller than those of more temperate localities. This fact becomes self-evident to all who visit Kingston and any of the other towns, where the number of middle-aged and aged people immediately attract atten-

Onite a Pedestrian at 106.

The oldest Jeffersonian democrat of the country has been discovered by a New York Sun reporter. Patrick Collins, of Brooklyn, according to his own statement, is now 106 years old, and even at this advanced age, is intelligent and active. No one would suspect from his bearing that the old man carries the weight of 106 years upon his shoulders. He is active in body and his mind is very clear. He suffers from deafness, and that defect evidently amoys and confuses him at times. Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. Collins is always

affable, and certainly displays great in-terest in the affairs of the day. "Yes," he said, "I can very distinctly recall, old as I am, the times of Wash-

HUMAN RELICS OF THE PAST ington, though I was not an American then, and I revere and honor his memthen, and I revere and honor his memory, but during more recent times, when was of an age to take more active interest in the hopes and aspirations of the country Jefferson was my favorite.

Mr. Collins is quite a pedestrian, and even now takes a walk every few days. He says that he will walk up to the polls in November as briskly as any of them, and deposit a vote for Clevelan d and Thurman.

Can Use the Scythe and Saw at 88. St. Paul Globe: John Nelson was born June 1, 1800, at 1 o'clock a. m., at Bergen, Norway. He came to America in 1845, settled in the state of Wisconsin, and remained there until November, 1869. Then be came to Lerov. lower county, Minn., where he is now With the exception of a broken iving. hip, which was caused by a fall on the ice in 1870, he is hale and able-bodied. Last year he cut the hay for two cows with a scythe and raked the same by hand. He saws all of his wood and makes his garden, and now has undertaken a large lot of grubbing to do this summer in connection with the cutting and putting up hay for two cows.

America's Oldest Woman-Is 117. Globe-Democrat: Word has been received here from Austin, Tex., of the leath at that place of Mrs. Frances Badeth, at the age of 112 years, who was believed to be oldest woman in America. The person who can undoubtedly lay claim to the latter distinction is Mrs, Bridget Dooly, of Mineral Point, Wis., who is in her 117th year. She was born in Ireland, April 5, 1772, which fact was recently authenticated from her parish record by a Catholic priest of Mineral Point. She has resided in Wisconsin since 1827, has been a widow for a quarter of a century, and for several years past has been at the head of the household of her son-in-law, who is a widower. Mrs. Dooly has never worn glasses, has no difficulty in hearing, and is possessed of all senses, though considerably feeble.

Oldest Man in Sandwich, Mass.-Is Ninety-two.

Patrick J. O'Neil, now in his ninetythird year, is the oldest person living in Sandwich, Mass. He is a native of Ireland, and came to this country when nincteen years old, going to Mewfoundland, where he engaged in the fishing business, and for nine years worked at his trade as a baker. In 1829 he went to Boston, and for thirty years followed the sea. He was in New Orleans during the terrible cholera siege, when hundreds were dying daily. He also remembers the sad scenes incident to the cholera troubles that visited Boston about 1832. He went to Sandwich in 1854, and then built the house that he still occupies. He is a great walker. and often takes a skip to Sagamore two and a half miles distant. There is probably no more regular attendant to St. Peter's Roman Catholic church than Mr. O'Neil, notwithstanding the fact that the church is over a mile away. He says that he has always voted the democratic ticket, and that he again expects to vote for Cleveland this fall. His health is extremely good, but his

eyesight is failing somewhat. She Loves to Work at 91. Globe Democrat: Mrs. Laura A Russell, who resides at Bluffdale, Ill, is now ninety-one years of age. She was born at Vergennes, Vt. Her mai den name was Laura Ann Spencer. She was the daughter of Captian Gideon and Elizabeth Spencer: She came west with her parents in 1818, and on October 25 of that year she was married at Whitewater, Franklin county, Ind., to John Russell, a young man who had graduated a few years before at Middle-bury college, Middlebury, Vt. He had became acquainted with her while teaching at Vergennes. They then moved in the spring of 1819 to St. Louis. where Mr. Russell engaged for one year in teaching school; thence they

moved to Bonhomme, St. Louis county. In 1820 they moved out of Missouri and came to Bluffdale, Ill., Mrs. Russell's preset home. Her husband died January 21, 1863.

She can still walk around very well, and as she has always been a great worker she becomes fretful without work. Only a few days ago she knit her grown grandson a pair of socks in Her memory wo days. She says she can remember going with her mother to hear the memorial exercises over General Washington. remembers distinctly the battle of Plattsburg in 1812, of hearing the roar of the guns and seeing the smoke of the battle. Mrs. Russell's health is good, except that she is troubled with palpitation of the heart. She resides with her son, Spencer G. Russell, who is an attorney at law in this town. She has two other children living. Mrs. Russell has seventeen grand-children and Mrs. Rustwenty-seven great-grand-children.

Notes. Engineer Ericsson, although eighty five years old, is as brusquely youthful as ever. I asked him once to what he attributed his surprising mental and physical juvinility which enables him still to work out the most intricate problems, and to spend many consecutive hours daily perfecting his great solar engine, which stands in his back yard and is the mystery of the neighbors. His reply was in effect that hard working and plain living conducted on an unvarying system were all the secrets. He eats every day precisely the same amount at precisely the same hours and to this rule there is no ex-

ception. Charles King is the name of a man living at Middleton, Mass., who is 107 years old. He has over 600 descendants living. He was born near Quebec January 15, 1781. He fought on the British side in 1812. He now weighs 182 pounds. although only five feet five inches in height. He has attained his great age without the aid of tobacco, never having used the weed in any form.

Mrs. Precilla Harvey, living near Little Rock, Ark., recently celebrated the 103d anniversary of her birth. She is in excellent health, and is able to walk a long distance without fatigue. She has outlived all her children and relatives except one grandson.

The death is announced in London of Isaac Strauss, in his eighty-third year. He was a noted musician. Sir Richard Owen, the comparative

anatomist, has entered his eighty-fifth

year in capital form, mental and physi-

Nathan Cook, aged ninety-three, the oldest man in Bellingham, Mass., father of Justice N. A. Cook, died Thursday,

There is no decided change in hair dressing, although there is a standing promise that this will occur in the near future, when the back hair will descend to the nape of the But this change need not be anticipated; the hair will remain high for some time to come. Small, curiously wrought combs, set with glittering gems, are worn, with here and there a large hairpin to match. The hair is carried up from the neck and formed into a graceful double knot, through



Report of the Chief of Mining Statistics for 1887.

THE NEW MINERAL DISTRICTS.

A Decrease of Gold and an Increase of Silver-Gravel and Quartz From Alaska to Mexico.

Precious Metals.

San Francisco Examiner: David T. Day, the chief of the mining statistics department, has furnished us advance sneets of his forthcoming report for 1887.

He says that the total value of gold produced in 1887 was \$33,100,000, a decrease of \$1,900,000 from 1886. Silver increased from \$51,000,000 in 1886 to \$53,-441,300 (coining value) in 1887. California is still the largest producer of the yellow metal.the yield of her mines exceeding \$13,000,000. Last year the net gain to the country of bullion and coin by imports was \$28,500,000, and we. used in the industrial arts about \$14,-500,000 worth of gold and \$5,000,000 worth of silver! The product of these precious metals in the United States appears to be more than one-third that of the whole world. In 1886 the world produced about \$99,000,000 of gold and \$126,000,000 of silver. The world's annual consumption of gold and silver, as nearly as can be determined, is respectively \$46,000,000 and \$22,000,000.

The yield, by states and territories,

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alaska	\$ 675,000	8 300	\$ 675,300
Arizona	830,000	3,800,000	4,630,000
California	13,400,000	1,500,000	14,900,000
Colorado	4,000,000	15,0 0,000	19,000,000
Dakota	2,400,000	40,000	2,440,000
Dakota Georgia	110,000	500	110,500
Idaho	1,900,000	3,000,000	4,900,000
Montana	5,230,000		
Nevada	2,500,000		7,400,000
New Mexico	500,000	2,330,000	2,800,000
North Carolina.	225,000	5,000	210,000
Oregon	9.10,000	10,000	910,000
South Carolina	50,000	500	50,590
Utah			7,220,000
Washington			250,000
Texas		1474-0487 156-0576	
Miscellaneous.		2,500	

. \$11,021.00) \$52,008,80 (\$ of '0) 9 n The yield of other metals were as foilows: The total production of copper, 184,670,524 pounds. The total value was \$21,052,440, average of 11.4 per cent per pound. The total consumption of copper in the United States increased by 14 per cent. The production of lead was 160,170

duction of white lead and the several oxides from pig lead; increased to a total of about 75,000 short tens. The producers' return of zinc show an increase from \$2,641 short tons in 1886 to 50,340 in 1887; The price increased to 41 cents per pound. The production of zinc oxide was steady at

tons, valued at \$14,463,000. The pro-

IS,000 tons, valued at \$1,440,000. Production and value of quicksilver increased from 29,981 flasks, valued at \$1,060,000, to \$33,825 flasks, valued at \$1,429,000. Except 65 flasks from Oregon, the total supply came from Cali-The supply of nickel includes 183,125

pounds of metalic nickel. Total value, 8133.200. The product of cobalt oxide includes 5,769 pounds for potters' use, and 12,571 pounds of oxide in matte. Total value,

\$18,774. Shipments of chromium from California increased to 3,000 long tons. The total value in San Francisco was The total production of manganese

AMERICA'S MINERAL WEALTH ore in the year ending December 31, 1887, was 34,524 tons, valued at \$333,844. The production of manganiferous iron ore was 211,751 tons, valued at \$600,000. The production of argentiferous manganese ores was 60,000 tons, valued at about \$600,000.

The antimony production, all in California was 75 tons, valued at \$15,500. The production of aluminum bronze increased to 144,764 pounds, valued at \$57,905. Other alloys, principally of iron and aluminum, amounted to 42,617

pounds, worth \$17,000. Considerable search produced ounces of crude platinum, valued at \$1,-838. Part of this came from British Columbia.

The total production of all kinds of commercial coal in 1887 was 123,965,255 short tons (increase over 1888, 16.283. 046 tons), valued at the mines at \$173, 530,996; increase, \$26,418,241.

The total production of coke in the United States for the year ending De-cember 31, 1887, was 7,857,487 short tons, valued at \$15,723,574. This is the greatest product ever reached in the United States, being 1,022,419 tons greater than Total production of petroleum-28,-

249,543 barrels of forty-two gallons each. The total value, at an average of 60 cents, was \$16,949,726. The production of natural gas in the United States in 1887 was equivalent to 9,055,000 short tons of coal. This, at an

average value of \$1.50 a ton, would make the value of the gas \$13,562,500. Direct returns from producers, show a total value of building stones of \$25,000,-Value of brick and tiles, \$40,000,000. This represents an increase of about 13 per cent in the production of brick and a decrease in tile, owing to the drought

The production of lime is estimated at 46,750,000 barrels with an average value of 50 cents per barrel. The production of cement from natural rock was 6,692,743 barrels, valued at 771 cents per barrel, making \$5,186,877 as

in 1887 in Indiana and Ohio.

the value of the year's product. The value of burh-stones is estimated In Ohio and Michigan 37,400 tons of

grindstone were produced, valued at \$224,400. Total production of corrodium from North Carolina and Georgia 600 short tons, with a spot value of \$105.000, Novaculite 1,200,000 pounds, valued in

the rough state at \$16,000.

Of infusorial earth Maryland produced 3,000 short tons, worth \$15,000. A small quantity was produced in Nevada and New Mexico.
Production of borax, 11,000,000 pounds all from California, and Nevada. Total

value, \$450,000, at 5 cents per pound for

the average grade. Sulphur production, about 3,000 tons, from Utah, worth \$100,000. The imports of Sicilian sulphur were 96,882 tons, valued at \$1,688,360. Pyrites---Production, 52,000 long tons, valued at \$210,000, at \$4 per ton at the

Barytes--The production increased to 15,000 long tons of crude barytes, valued at \$75,000 at the mines. Gypsum-The estimated total product was 95,000 short tons of crude gypsum, valued at \$425,000; 162,154 long tons of

crude gypsum were imported. Mica-The production increased to 70,500 pounds, valued at \$142,250. No shipments were reported from the Black Hills or New Mexico. The use of waste mica is increasing; 2.000 tons, worth \$15,000, were ground in 1887. Of iron the statistics for 1887 were:

Domestic iron ore consumed, 11,300,000 long tons; value, \$33,900,000. Imported iron ore, 1,104,301 long tons. Total iron ore consumed in 1887, about 12,494,301 long tons, or 1,554,868 tons more than in Pig-iron made, 6,417,148 long 1886. tons: value at furnace, \$121,925,800 Steel of all kinds produced, 3,339,071 long tons; value at works, \$103,811,000. Total spot value of all iron and steel in

ing all duplications, \$171,103,000, an increase of \$28,603,000 as compared with

The total product of asbestos hardly

exceeds 150 tons, worth \$4,500. In addition several hundred tons of fibrous actinolite were used for weighing paper. Including ochre, metallic paints and small quantities of umber and sienna, the production of mineral paints amounted to 20,000 long tons, selling for

\$310,000 at the mines. The graphite production at Ticon-deroga is reported unchanged. Total production 415,000 prunds, worth

Of fluorspar the production remained constant at 5,000 tons in Indiana. The total value was \$20,000. Of mineral waters the product which was sold amounted to 8,259,600 gallons,

worth \$1,261,473. A tabular statement shows an aggregate value of \$538,056,345 for the year. This is the largest total ever reached by the mineral industries of any country. It is nearly \$73,000,000 more than the product of the United States in 1886. All the metals increased in quantity, except gold and the minor metal. nickel, and nearly all increased in price. The significance of this is seen in increase in production of the fuels necessary for reducing these metals and preparing them for use. All of these fuels, including natural gas, show a marked increase. The increased value of building stone is principally due to a more careful canvass of this industry than has been possible in previous years. It is not probable that the total

present year, 1888. HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Waists will be worn with elaborate trim-Large round hats are promised for autumn

Trimmings of cut steel on a background of

recorded for 1887 will be equaled in the

black stuffs are still worn. For fetes and garden parties, Pompadour muslins are very popular with young girls. Flame and flesh-color are beautifully blended in new shot silks for evening wear. There is a sudden fancy abroad for the old fashioned knotted silk fringes that have no

een in vogue for years. Dark-colored straw hats in directoire shape, trimmed with watered ripbon and autumn flowers and foliage, are exhibited. Feathers and ribbons will trim fall hats and the latter will have plain edges, with a cord or satin stripe interwoven along it Green will be more than ever the wear in autumn silks and ribbon, and the gray and

pronze green shades are easily first choice. A very new fancy is the overdress cut from soft wool, that is laid all over in fine flat tucks, by consequence three-ply all through Mask veils of white net, with a thick woven selvage that simulates a hem and tucks, are new and stylish beyond every-

Big, low-crowned hats, trimmed with bows of black velvet ribbon and long black feathers curling flat along the brim, are now Gowns for autumn and winter will be made in directoire styles. Polonaises, long redingote gowns and pleated skirts are the

principal features. Black watered skirts, draped with oro cade gauze, edged with chantilly lace, and worn with bodices of Chantilly net, make thoroughly elegant toilets for dress occasions The "sash toilet" so popular in Paris,

particularly becoming to tall, slender fig-ures. The dress is made of some light diaphanous material, usually striped or in pompadour designs. For autumn wear there are shown dressing-jackets of white and cream flanuel serge and alpaca lined with bright silk, and with collars and cuffs of matching volvet, or else of Bulgarian embroidery.

Two materials appear in most cloaks and manties. The nuns' clouic made full and of sufficient length to quite cover the wearer, is made of camel's hair stuff and is lined

throughout with silk. Mantles for wear in the late summer and carry fall are made of matchasse silk, sill-cienne, velvet or fancy cloth. The shape of the mantle varies widely. The directoire

the first stage of manufacture, excluding all duplications. \$171,103,000, an in-

For autumn traveling Normandy cloaks in Golden-brown, gray and dark-green cash-mere made with close coat sleeves, with long, open sleeves above, that are trimmed with Persian galloon, like that on India wraps are very comfortable. Nearly all the new fall stuffs show solid colors, with stripes of different weaves, or

else have plain, lustrous surfaces that make them a godsend to those dull brunettes who have been for so long smothered in loose weaves and rough texture. In sashes there is a wide choice, in shape, bue and stuff, but the wide half belts coming down from under the arms, the soft, loosely knotted Turkish sash and those of fine diaphanous stuff that recalls in tint and

texture the rainbow and the wings of Cupid are easily long favorites with the best dress-Great simplicity prevails in the decoration of dress skirts, both for the house and the promenade. Many of the skirts are full and ungored, the bodice fitting like a glove, and pointed front and back. To this is smocked or gathered the skirt, which is trimmed at the foot with rows of moire, with a Greek finish in soutache, with passementeric, braiding, or bias band a of volvet the shade of

the dress. Black lace over white lace is very beautiful in effect, especially in the evening, with diamond ornaments. Some of these charming gowns are demi-trained, and they are now even adopted by very young ladies in black lace over mauve surah or pink silk batiste. The trains are very much narrower than formerly, and arranged so that the petticoat and bodice are quite distinct,

With undraped skirts many corsages will be worn made of different fabrics from the skirt. There is one style called the tunio corsage, because the bodice is attached to a portion of the overskirt which is scarcely visible, except at the back. It is a variety of polonaise, but much less enveloping than that garment usually is, leaving much of the skirt exposed, instead of concealing it. There are, besides, belted corsages also differing from the skirt in kind, which have the fronts replaced by a pleated plastron of silk, mus-lin, or faille—sometimes of lace, according

to the toilet in general. English house-jackets, to be worn over skirts of various kinds, are made of India cashmere of softest texture, and in beautiful lyes of olive, moss-green, almond, Russian blue, Roman, cardinal, and cream-white. When not braided or trimmed with gold or silver gimps and galloons, smooking is employed, and in this case there is either a smocked yoke, the fullness below this gathered into a narrow waistband, or otherwise the upper portion of the bodice is full, and a smocked Swiss girdle defines the waist. The sleeves are smocked at the top on the latter models and at the wrists only with the former models, and at the wrists only with the former

Poor Pullman Service. San Francisco Examiner: "One train

only overland after September 1," re-marked a disgusted traveler at the Bald-"I have been over the Ogden win. overland six times within the past six years, and while I want to swear at the Central Pacific management, I feel that the first profanity is due the Pullman company. Why is it that the charges on the Pullman cars between here and the east are so high? Thirteen dotlars between here and Omaha, for two nights and three days' travel is an outrage. And such accommodations! The car I came in was pretty good, but the poor people who were going to Portland and os Angeles-whew! They had an old car on the Los Angelss run that I vow I rode on in 1873 between Chicago and St. Louis. It is called the Woodstock, and is one of the first cars that Pullman built. It has little old red plush seats, with backs like the back of a comb. The plush was worn thread-bare. The lavatories were old fashioned, the pumps leaked and the whole car was a travesty on modern railroad travel. Yet they charged full rates, and people had to take upper berths at

This complaint seems just. The time between San Francisco and New York has been cut down from seven days to a trifle more than five, yet the Puilman people charge just as much for their wretched accommodations as was charged sixteen years ago, when the sc-called "palace car" service was first established.