

# 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.

## Silks, Silks, Silks.

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

**10 PIECES**  
**Black Gros Grain Silk**  
**AT 75c PER YARD.**

We guarantee nothing has ever been shown in Omaha at \$1.00 per yard as good.

**8 PIECES**  
**Black Gros Grain Silk**  
**AT \$1.00 PER YARD.**

never 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 price.

**5 PIECES**  
**Black Gros Grain Silk**  
**AT \$1.15 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. We will give our customers the benefit of this purchase for one week at 84c per yard, really worth \$1.50. Ask to see it.

## 25 Pieces Fancy Stripe SATINS

39c PER YARD.

Suitable for Sashes, fancy Trimming, etc., 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 SILK PLUSHES

All Colors, 19c a Yard.

**Silk Finish Henrietta**  
**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 Henrietta, full 46 inch wide in all the new shades. The same quality is sold in Omaha at \$1.50; our price for one week is 98c a yard.

**ALL WOOL LADIES' CLOTH**  
**28c.**

100 pieces all Wool double fold Ladies Cloth in Greys and Browns &c. New Fall shades. This price is for one week only. 28c a yard.

## CARPETS. CARPETS. CURTAINS. OIL CLOTHS.

Just received 200 rolls fine Moquettes, Wilton Velvets and every grade of Tapestry 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 a 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.

# BENNISON BROTHERS, 1519 and 1521 DOUGLAS STREET

## HUMAN RELICS OF THE PAST

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 100—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 Joseph 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 excellent appetite, and says that through all his long life he has eaten anything and everything that came along, and can and does 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 native smile, counting them upon his fingers.

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 illness 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 yard, and has 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 souls.

Longevity in Jamaica.

Panama Star and Herald: The following obituary notices: "Died, at Palm Beach, St. Thomas-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 attention.

Quite a Pedestrian at 100.

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 annoys and confuses him at times. Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. Collins is always affable, and certainly displays great interest in the affairs of the day.

"Yes," he said, "I can very distinctly recall, old as I am, the times of Wash-

ington, though I was not an American then, and I revere and honor his memory, but during more recent times, when I 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 Cleveland 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 he came to Leroy, Lower county, Minn., where he is now living. With the exception of a broken leg, which was caused by a fall from a tree 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 under the saw, a large lot of grubbing, in the 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 death at that place of Mrs. Frances B. B. at the age of 112 years, who was believed to be the 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 been ill, and has no difficulty in hearing, and is possessed of all her other senses, though considerably feeble.

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

Patrick J. O'Neil, now in his ninety-third year, is the oldest person living in Sandwich, Mass. He is a native of Ireland, and came to this country when nineteen years old, going to Newfound-land, 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, 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 maiden name was Laura Ann Spencer. She was the daughter of Captain Gideon and Elizabeth Spencer. She came west with her parents in 1818, and on October 25 of that year was married at Whitewater, Franklin county, Ind., to John Russell, a young man who had graduated a few years before at Middlebury college, Middlebury, Vt. He had become 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 present 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 knitted her grandson a pair of socks in two days. Her memory is remarkable. She says she can remember going with her mother to hear the memorial exercises over General Washington. She 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 twenty-seven great-grandchildren.

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 juvenility 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 exception.

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 103rd 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 physical.

Nathan Cook, aged ninety-three, the oldest man in Bellingham, Mass., father of Justice N. A. Cook, died Thursday, August 9.

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 neck. 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 which the pins are run.

**S. JACOB'S OIL**

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. Put Out by The Charles A. Vogel Co., Baltimore, Md.

## AMERICA'S MINERAL WEALTH

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 sheets 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 (coinage 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 \$125,000,000 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, was as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alaska.....	\$ 65,000	30,000	67,000
Arizona.....	450,000	4,800,000	4,800,000
California.....	13,800,000	1,500,000	15,300,000
Colorado.....	4,000,000	15,000,000	19,000,000
Dakota.....	2,000,000	40,000	2,000,000
Georgia.....	11,000	0	11,000
Idaho.....	1,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
Montana.....	5,200,000	15,000,000	20,200,000
Nevada.....	2,500,000	4,000,000	6,500,000
New Mexico.....	500,000	2,300,000	2,800,000
North Carolina.....	225,000	5,000	230,000
Oregon.....	9,000	10,000	19,000
South Carolina.....	500	0	500
Texas.....	25,000	7,000,000	7,025,000
Washington.....	100,000	14,000	250,000
Utah.....	250,000	2,500	252,500
Miscellaneous.....	3,000	2,500	5,500
Total.....	\$31,920,000	\$22,521,300	\$54,441,300

The yield of other metals was as follows: The total production of copper, 184,670,524 pounds. The total value was \$21,062,440, 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 tons, valued at \$14,493,000. The production of white lead and the several oxides from pig lead, increased to a total of 75,000 short tons. The producers' output 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 18,000 tons, valued at \$1,440,000.

The production of quicksilver increased from 29,981 flasks, valued at \$1,000,000, to \$33,825 flasks, valued at \$1,429,000. Except 65 flasks from Oregon, the total supply came from California.

The supply of nickel includes 183,125 pounds of metallic nickel. Total value, \$133,200.

The product of cobalt oxide includes 5,769 pounds for potter's 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 \$40,000.

The total production of manganese

ore in the year ending December 31, 1887, was 34,524 tons, valued at \$338,844.

The production of manganiferous iron ore was 211,751 tons, valued at \$600,000. The production of argenteiferous 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 144,704 pounds, valued at \$27,905. Other alloys, principally of iron and aluminum, amounted to 42,617 pounds, worth \$17,000.

Considerable search produced 448 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 1886, 16,283,046 tons), valued at the mines at \$173,530,936; increase, \$26,418,241.

The production of coke in the United States in the year ending December 31, 1887, was 7,857,487 short tons, valued at \$17,725,574. This is the greatest product ever reached in the United States, being 1,022,419 tons greater than in 1886.

Total production of petroleum—28,249,543 barrels of forty-two-gallon casks. The total value, at an average of 60 cents, was \$16,949,720.

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 \$13,582,500.

Direct returns from producers, show a total value of building stones of \$25,000,000.

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 in 1887 in Indiana and Ohio.

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 77 cents per barrel, making \$5,169,877 as the value of the year's product.

The value of burr-stones is estimated at \$100,000.

In Ohio and Michigan 37,400 tons of grindstone were produced, valued at \$224,400.

Total production of corallium from North Carolina and Georgia 600 short tons, with a spot value of \$105,000.

Novaculite is 2,000,000 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 \$1,688,300.

Writers'—Production, 62,000 long tons, valued at \$210,000, at \$4 per ton at the mines.

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 \$125,000; 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 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 consumed in 1887, about 12,494,301 long tons, or 1,554,868 tons more than in 1886. Pig-iron made, 6,417,148 long tons; value at furnace, \$121,925,800.

Steel of all kinds produced, 3,359,371 long tons; value at works, \$108,811,000. Total spot value of all iron and steel in

the first stage of manufacture, excluding all duplications, \$171,103,000, an increase of \$28,603,000 as compared with 1886.

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 amber and sienna, the production of mineral paints amounted to 20,000 long tons, selling for \$310,000 at the mines.

The graphite production at Ticonderoga is reported unchanged. Total production 415,000 pounds, worth \$34,000.

Of fluor spar 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 \$1,201,473.

The statement shows an aggregate value of \$538,036,345 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.

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