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## THE COMMERCE OF OMAHA.

A Magnificent Exhibit of the Business of the Year Just Closing.

THE BANKS AND THEIR BULLION.

One Hundred and Fifteen Million Dollars Pass Over Their Counters.

NINE MILLIONS ON DEPOSIT.

The Product of Factories Worth Over Twenty-Five Million Dollars.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN EMPLOYED.

The Wholesale Trade Reaches the Enormous Sum of Twenty-Nine Million Dollars and Still Growing.

## BANKING.

The advantages Omaha enjoys as a commercial and financial center are shown by her superior banking facilities. Nearly all the banks in Nebraska and the territories west of the Missouri and many banking houses in western Iowa keep their accounts in Omaha and obtain their supplies of currency and exchange through Omaha banks. The enormous volume of business done by Omaha banks can only be realized by comparison of her bank clearings with those of other cities. During the past year the banks of Omaha have materially increased their capital and they report a more than correspondboasts a banking capital of \$2,100,000, a surplus of \$575,000 and aggregate deposits of \$8,846,000, Omaha may challenge comparison with any other city of equal population. Since January first the following increase has been made in the capital of our national banks: The National bank from \$200,000 to \$500,000; Omaha National bank, from \$250,000 to \$500,000. Merchants' National bank \$100,000 to \$200,000. The following figures from the clearing house record

	e Oct. 20, 1884. Monthly clea	
1884	November\$ December	8,343,128,01 9,339,454,92
1885	January. February.	9,500,925,64 7,589,248,68
	March	8,642,539,03
	April	8,711,146,91 8,788,883,84
	June	10,940,537,15
	July	10,621,588,98
	August	10,252,180,90
	October	12,256,018.58
TTO	tal clearings Nov. 1, 1884.	

For week ending Nov. 7, 1885.....\$2,987,581,86

Correspond's week last year. . . . . 2,261,403.78-Increase 32.1 Nov. 14, 1885..... 2,833,016,18 Correspond'g week last year...... 1,979,745,04—Increase 43.1 Nov. 21, 1885..... 2,842,269.08 Correspond'g week last year...... 1,869,348.05—Increase 43,5

Nov. 28, 1885...... 2,916,391,90 Dec. 5, 1885...... 3,303,488,84 Correspond'g week last year...... 2,316,680.72-Increase 42.6 Dec. 12, 1885...... 2,857,629.16 Correspond'g week

last year..... 1,997,345.34—Increase 43.7 | this state. Dec. 19, 1885...... 8,047,030,36 Correspond'g week last year...... 2,030,347.04—Increase 49.6.

First National Bank-Herman Kountze, president; John A. Creighton, vice president; F. H Davis, cashier; Wm. H. Meguier, assistant eashier. Omaha National Bank—J. H. Mil ard, president; Wm. Wallace, cashier; Richard Carrier and E. E. Balch, assistant

Nebraska National Bank-W. H. Yates president: A. E. Touzalin, vice president: U. Wyman, vice president; W. H. S. Hughes, cashier Merchants National Bank - Frank

Murphy, president; Samuel E. Rogers, vice president; Ben B. Wood, cashier; Luther Drake, assistant cashier.
United States National Bank—C. W Hamilton, president; M. T. Barlow,

Commercial National Bank-Ezra Millard, president; William G. Maul, vicepresident; A. P. Hopkins, eashier; Alfred Millard, assistant eashier. Omaha Savings Bank—James E. Boyd, president; L. M. Bennett, vice-president;

illiam A. Paxton, managing director, John E. Wilbur, cashier. McCague Brothers, private bankers— John L. McCague, president and William

The Sixteenth Street Bank-R. L. Gar-

lichs and F. B. Johnson.

The Bank of Omaha-Henry & Mc There are also three loan and trust

companies in Omaha, namely: Omaha Loan and Trust company, A. U. Wyman, president; S. H. H. Clark, vice president; W. B. Millard, treasurer. Capital \$500,000. The Equitable Trust company, capital \$200,000. A. E. Touza lin, president; James W. Savage and C Schmidt, vice presidents; H. W. Yates, secretary and treasurer, and L. H. Tower, manager. The Midland Guarantee and company. Authorized capital Otis H. Ballou, C. B. Rustin, Howard Kennedy, O. F. Davis and George I. Gil-

## WHOLESALE TRADE.

COMMISSION HOUSES. The marked increase in the produce commission business transacted in Omaha presents a very accurate parallel to the growth of the city in population and business facilities. During the past year a number of new firms, making a specialty of handling country produce and fruits, have started up, and while they have done a very satisfactory business, the older firms have not experienced any inroads upon their trade, but on the contrary report a largely increased business. The firms engaged in the business are: Wiedeman & Co., Peycke Bros., Branch & Co., R. Purvis, J. F. Bethge, R. Binghan, & Son, E. Moronev, A. P. Schack, Troxell & Williams, Whitney & Co., John F. Flack, W. E. Riddell, Westerfield Brothers, R. McDonald. Louis Heller and D. A. Hurley. Some idea of the growth of the business may be gained from a comparison of the statistics of the present year with the preceding year. In 1884 the eleven firms doing business reported their sales as aggregating \$960,000. During 1885 the number of firms has increased to sixteen and the total of their sales to \$1,480,119. howing an increase of \$520,119. The reater number of the new firms have been ng business only about three months the volume of business would be much greater. This remarkable growth in the

due largely to the fact that prices on nearly all kinds of produce are higher here than in eastern markets which, as a matter of course, brings not only ship-ments from the the west, but even from

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS. The demand for sporting goods has increased during the past year to a great extent; this is especially true of all goods pertaining to athletic sports. There appears to have been a sort of revival of such sports as running, boxing, etc., which has served to make business very good in that line of goods. Omaha is now recognized as the headquarters for all kinds of skates, both roller and ice. Collins, Gordon & Kay and Max Meyer & Co. are the two firms engaged in wholesaling guns and sporting goods, and their aggregate sales are \$200,000 for 1885, which is considerably in excess of the total sales of 1884.

MILLINERY GOODS. There is only one house in Omaha engaged in jobbing millinery goods exclusively, I. Oberfelder & Co. Trade in this line of business during the past year has been very good. The sales of this house alone aggregate \$200,000. The five travelling men who represent this house cover a great extent of territory, includ-ing besides Nebraska and portions of lowa and Kansas, nearly all the western territories. During the season a large corps of trimmers are employed, who trim ladies' hats and bonnets, which are sold to the small retail dealers, who do not have sufficient trade in this one line to admit of their employing a trimmer of their own.

While all the grocery houses and the spice mills handle teas, there are two houses in the city which give special attention to the tea trade, Wilson & Larison and Parrotte & Sweeney. By reason of the business being divided among so the divisors have builded. TEAS. many different houses that are handling other lines of goods, it is impossible ing increase in the volume of business. With six national banks, one savings bank, and three private banks, Omaha boasts a banking capital of \$2,100,000, a houses alone aggregate \$180,000 for the past year. This is an increase of \$15,000 over 1881 for these two houses. The tea trade of the other houses has increased in about the same proportion. The northwest appears to be a very good field for the tea trade, and the country is being covered even as far as the Black HATS AND CAPS

> The wholesale business of this city in hats and caps is represented by W. L. Parrotte & Co. Although this line of business is conducted by only one house, it extends over a much broader field than many other branches of trade. The trade is pushed throughout western Iowa, Nebraska, the territories, and even into Kansas. The business exhibits a very healthy growth during the past year. While the total business transacted in 1884 was \$175,000, the past year it has increased to \$200,000. It may be of interest to note that while the goods sold in Iowa and Nebraska are the so called cheap and medium grades, the territories take only the highest priced goods, the cattle men and miners of the far west being more particular as to the quality of their head gear than the farmers of the prairie states. In the course of a few weeks it is expected that a second wholehouse will be established, which will tend to make the business all the the better, as it will give the city the reputation of being a very good market for this line of goods, STOVES.

One of the largest wholesale firms in this city is that of Milton Rogers & Son, who handle stoves and tinners' stock. The business of 1885 shows an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent, over the year 1884. The bulk of goods sold have been much greater, and were it not for the fact that prices have ranged lower the increase over the preceding year would make even a better showing. It is a fact worthy of mention as showing the growth of Nebraska, that the greatest improvement in trade is noticeable in

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE There are three houses in Omaha en gaged in the jobbing of crockery and glassware, W. L. Wright, Samuel Burns and Bliss & Isaacs. No line of business shows a more satisfactory growth or presents a brighter prospect. Mr. Burns, one of Omaha's veteran merchants, who has been engaged in the same business for 24 years, in this city, speaks of 1885 as the best year of all. While the total sales of the jobbing business in 1884 was reported at \$125,000, the sales of the past year amount to \$225,000. The trade is occupying the northwest as rapidly as the connery is opened up, and Omaha merchants are decidedly in the lead, despite the fact that freight rates are against them. The field covered is gradually growing broader and goods are now b ing sold extensively in Wyoming and Utah as well as Nebraska and western Iowa. The margins of profits on goods he past year have been closer and prices lower, but the greater volume of trade has more than made up the difference.

P. Boyer & Co., who handle safes, ocks, etc., report an increased business during the past year, which is at least \$15,000 better than during the year 1884. They have furnished from 50 to 60 complete bank outlits within a territory innding Nebraska and parts of Kansas and lowa. A great many new banks have been opened in Nebraska which have created quite a demand for burglar and lire proof safes. Outside of the banks the greater number of safes sold are only

fire proof. WHOLESALE GROCERS.

The wholesale grocers have shared in the general prosperity enjoyed by the jobbers in other lines and have been pushing their business into more distant fields and have been watchful to keep pace with the growth of the western country. There are five firms engaged in jobbing groceries, Paxton & Gatlagher, McCord, Brady & Co., Meyer & Raapke, Allen Bros., and E. B. Chapman. Their aggregate sales amount to \$6,000,000 for the past year as against \$5,950,000 for 1884. In comparing the total sales of the two years, it must be borne in mind that groceries have been much cheaper the past year than during 1884, and that it been necessary to handle from 10 to 95 per cent more goods this year to amount

to the same in dollars. SPICE MILLS. The capacity of the Omaha Coffee and Spice mills, Clark Bros, & Co., has been largely increased during the past year. Their old quarters proving too cramped they have moved into an elegant new four-story brick building, and have put in new machinery and other necessary facilities. While formerly they were able to handle only 300 bags of coffee per month, they are now turning out 1,000 per month with a capacity of 1.500 bags, be-sides from three to live thousand bounds of ground spices per day. A great many retail merchants are now buying all their goods at home as they can thus buy as ey need and are not compelled to carry

such large stocks. BUTTER AND EGG PACKERS. While all of the commission firms are engaged to a greater or less degree in the shipment of butter and eggs, when the market will permit, there is only one house, that of McShane & Schroeder, which devotes its entire attention to the packing of butter and eggs for distant markets. During 1885 this house has handled one and one-quarter million pounds of butter valued at \$100,000; 360, '00 dozen eggs, valued at \$54,000. The butte business shows no increase on last year's business, owing to the sharp opposition given by the imitation butter (butterine and oleomargarine). egg business is about 15 per cent ahead of the year 1881. They give employment

volume of trade and number of firms is to twelve to fifteen men during the busy season, wages paid to employes, \$5,300; paid for cooperage, (butter tubs and egg packages), about \$0,000. Of the butter 200,000 pounds were shipped to California, 150,000 pounds were shipped to Liverpool, England, 500,000 pounds were shipped to New York and Boston, and the balance to other markets.

> FURNITURE Omaha is justly proud of her wholesale furniture business, which is conducted by Dewey & Stone. No house in the country carries a finer stock of goods or a more complete line. The stock comprises everything from the plainest wooden bottom chair up to the finest hand carved suites. They are compelled to carry a much larger stock than eastern houses, as they are not within such easy access to the manufacturers, where they can send out for any article at a mo-ment's notice. To accommodate this imniense stock they have two large four-story brick buildings, the one facing on Farnam street and the other directly in the rear and facing on Harney, the two being connected by bridges over the alley way. In addition to the above they have large warehouses near the railroad tracks The business has been heavier during the past year than ever before. This is country and to the trade from the new owns that are constantly springing up. The books of this firm present a very fair index of the growth of the country; starting in a number of years ago when the towns were few and far between, and turning over the pages new names of towns are constantly appearing. The past year furniture has been much cheapthan during the previous year, and sales have been correspondingly larger so that the volume of trade has been much greater. The trade has been pushed into more remote fields and has followed up the lines of new railroads. More goods have been sold in Montana, Idaho and Utah than during former years. THE WORKS.

The handling of pyrotechnics in a jobng way is a new business for Omaha. In former years the manufacturers have sent their agents here who sold direct to the retail dealers. Very few were sold by the wholesale dealers. Last year several houses engaged in other lines of business, put in large stocks of fire works, Collins, Gordon & Kay, Max Meyer & Co., Peyeke Bros., Fay & Co., and Stephens, Vocgele & Dinning being the leading ones. A heavy trade was experienced during the season ex-tending from the last of May until July 4th. It is claimed that the amount of fire-works burned in Nebraska July 4, 1885, was far greater than ever before. HARDWARE, TRON AND WAGON STOCKS

The wholesale hardware business has experienced the same boom in Omaha that it has in most other sections of the country. While the first half of the year was no better than during 1884, the latter half has more than made up for it. Prices have been tending upward, margins have been more satisfactory and the demand much stronger. At present the trade in this city is represented by four firms, though there is talk of another house being established soon. Edney & Gibbon and W. J. Broatch handle heavy hardware, Rector, Wilhelmy & Co., and Lee, Fried & Co., shelf hardware and cutlery, sales aggregate Up to within a year or two eastern houses have been very strong competitors for this western trade, but of late they are showing signs of weakening, especially in heavy hardware. One of the largest eastern houses, which made a strong light to hold the heavy hardware trade, has withdrawn its traveling men from this section, as they could not make it pay to compete with the Omaha houses. BOOTS AND SHOES.

The wholesale boot and shoe trade i carried on by two firms, W. V. Morse & Co., and Reed Jones & Co. The whole territory tributary to Omaha is covered by these two firms, whose sales aggregate a million dollars.

The wholesale flour business is well represented by J. C. Hoffmeyer & Co., L. A. Stewart & Co., Wm. Preston & Co. ous during year and better than during 1884. During the past year the above mentioned dealers have handled 71,000 barrels of flour valued at \$300,000. This amount falls far short of representing the actual trade of Omaha, as all the grocers handle flour besides many commission merchants. HIDES AND LEATHER.

There are four firms engaged in the handling of hides and leather, Oberne, Hosiek & Co., Sloman Bros., L. C. Huntington & Son, and C. T. Northrop. Their total business in this line aggregates half a million of dollars.

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE. Welty & Landrock, G. H. & J. S. Colwelly & Eandrock, G. H. & J. S. Col-lins, Sloman Bros., and Sharp & Son, make a specialty of jobbing saddlery and saddlery hardware. A large improve-ment is noticeable in this line over the previous year. In 1884 the total sales were reported at \$165,000 as against \$275,000 for the past year. DRY GOODS.

There are only two strictly wholesale dry goods houses, J. J. Brown & Co., and Tootle. Maul & Co. A very healthy growth has been experienced in this line during the past year. The aggregate sales of dry goods for 1885 is \$950,000, an increase of \$150,000 over the year previous. Margins are more satisfactory, and the trade is being pushed with more on egy There are other houses that handle, in connection with their regular goods, one or more lines of dry goods, and if they were counted in the volume of trade, would make a much better show-

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. There are two firms engaged in the cook and stationery business, J. S. Caulfield and W. T. Seaman. Their sales ag-

gregate about \$250,000. The J. T. Robinson Notion company have only been established in Omaha a very short time, having moved to this place about five months ago from Marshalltown, Ia. They report an excellent trade, having been able to hold their old business, in addition to the new business. They have five traveling salesmen on the road who cover a large territory in a most thorough manner.

TOYS AND WILLOW WARE. C. S. Goodrich deals exclusively in toys and willow ware. He employs two men on the road who cover all the larger towns as far west as Utah. The sales for 1885 amount to \$140,000.

LUMBER. The marvellous growth of the city in new buildings and the corresponding in-crease throughout the state could not do otherwise than make the lumber business very active. Some idea of the magnitude of the business may be gained from a glance at the following figures: There are thirteen firms handling lumber, Chicago Lumber Co., Omaha Lumber Co., J. Waketield, E. W. Dixon, G. D. Wyntt, A. Hongland, F. W. Gray, C. R. Lee, Bradford, C. N. Dietz, Nebraska Luff and Burlingim Lumber Co. During the past year these firms have handled 195,000,000 feet of lumber valued at \$4,001,000. This is a gain of \$1,391,000 over 1884.

CONFECTIONERS. While confectionaries are handled by the grocers, and by some other houses, there are three firms that make a specialty of the business, Kopp. Dreibus & Co., F. P. Fay & Co., and Stephens, Voegle & Dinning. Their sales aggregate \$285,000, an increase of \$70,000 over 1884.

ILLUMINATING OILS The Consolidated Tank Line company report a very prosperous business for 1885, the sales aggregating a half million dollars. They have sold 75,000 barrels of refined and lubricating oils.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES. T. J. Beard & Bro., and H. Lehman are

wholesale dealers in wall paper and window shades. Their sales for the past year amount to \$125,000 as against \$03,000 for Margins have been more satisfacmore prosperous condition

DRUGS, PAINTS AND GLASS, The same wave of prosperity which has swept over the leading business interests of the city has not neglected the drug ses. The Goodman Drug Co., and the H. T. Clarke Drug Co., report a largely increased business for the year 1885. amounting to a million dollars. Both iouses have largely increased their facilities for handling the trade. The Good-man Drug Co., have recently moved into large four-story brick building their former quarters proving too small for their increased business.

While the coal business has had to contend against the disadvantages of excessive railroad rates which have held it back to a great extent on some lines, it has gone steadily on improving and in-creasing in volume. There are seven firms engaged in wholesaling coal and coke, though one half of the firms devote the greater share of their attention to the retail trade. J. W. Bedford, Contant & Squires, Nebraska Coal and Line Co., Nebraska Fuel Co., Omaha Coal, Coke and Lime Co., Omaha Coal and Produce Aug. Benzon & Co., and the Union Paertie coal department, represent the Omaha trade. Adding the U. P. sales the coal trade for 1881 foots up 246.833 tons, representing in value about \$1.332,891.50. trade for 1885 shows an increase of \$303,089, or a total of \$1,725,080. CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

The eigar trade during 1885 has been very prosperous. The trade is so divided up among a great number of houses that handle other lines of goods that it is an impossibility to give an exact statement of the entire volume of the business. The houses which make a specialty of handling eigars and tobacco are West & Fritscher, Kennard & De-lecker, Chinn & New, S. Trostler & Co., Max Meyer & Co., Wilson & Larison, Parrotte & Sweeney, M. Toft, whose sales for the past year aggregate \$950,000. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

There has been a tendency among the houses engaged in this line of business, during the past year to limit the trade to eash or perfectly seemed business. in itself has been a great improvement as it has reduced losses to a minimum and has placed the dealers in a better condi-tion than ever before. There are nine firms engaged in wholesaling agricultural implements, Parlin, Orendorff & Martin, Lininger & Metcalf company, D. M. Osborne & Co., McCormick Harvester com-pany, Eby & Walter, W. J. Kennedy, Brownell & Co., Parker, Robertson & Co., and F. D. Cooper. These firms cover, besides Nebraska and portions of the surrounding states, a very large part of the territories. LIQUORS AND WINES

Her & Co., Adler & Heller, P. Connelly & Co., Frank Dellone & Co., Geo. W. Duncan, Riley & Dillon, R. R. Grotte, Boeckhoff & Mack, John. A. Frey-han, Stubendorf & Nestor, and N. Larson, represent the wholesale wines and dealers liquors with sales aggregating \$1,780,000. houses all report an increased business with satisfactory margins. The territory covered by the Omaha houses in this lins very extensive, and a large number of traveling salesmen are kept on the road. STEAN, WATER AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

The A. L. Strang company and Cowing & Co., are heavy dealers in steam en gines, hydrauhe machinery and railway supplies, etc., with aggregate sales amounting to \$600,000. This is a very satisfactory improvement over the year

WIND ENGINES AND PUMPS The U.S. Wind Engine and Pump company are a new firm for this city, having opened up about thirty days ago in very commodious quarters. They carry a stock of over \$100,000, and will employ five men on the road. WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS.

With other new enterprises the past year has brought to our city a wholesale and W. J. Welshans & Co. Business has lish house, known as the Benson Fish company. They carry a large stock of everything periaming to the salt and smoked fish business. Obtaining their stock direct from the fisheries and with unsurpassed facilities for handling and packing the same, their business grown rapidly, and now extends over Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and parts of Idaho, Dakota and Iowa. It is thus proven that Omaha can compete with other markets in this line as well as others. PRINTING, BINDING AND LITHOGRAPHING

Gibson, Mitter & Richardson, printers bookbinders and lithographers, employ seventy-eight persons, with a monthly pay-roll of \$1,600. The business of the year aggregates § 20,000.

The Tribune P. ning company, job-printers, binders at lithographers, em-

ploy eighty five hands, with a pay-roll of \$1,000 per week, and an aggregate business of \$200,000 a year. F. C. Festner, printer and bookbinder. employs thirty-four hands, pay-roll \$400 per week, aggregate business \$50,000 for the year; capital invested, \$24,000. Samuel Rees, job printer and book binder, employs twenty-five hands, pay

roll \$250 per week, aggregate business \$30,000; capital \$20,000. Thomas Cotter, job printer, employs eighteen hands, pay-roll \$200 per week, nggregate business \$35,000; capital in

ested, \$20,000. Klopp & Bartlett, job printers, employ six men, pay-roll \$80 per week, and basi-ness for year \$12,000; capital, \$7,000. C. F. Whitney, bookbinder, employs seven men, pay-roll \$60 per week, ag-gregate business of the year \$5,000.

F. A. Manger, job printer, employs seven men, pay-roll \$50 per week, business for the year \$12,000; capital, \$5,000. Excelsior Print shop, Clem Chase, proprietor, employs three hands, and oes a fancy jobbing business.

Adams & McBride, engravers and

printers, employ four hands.
The Post and Telegraph Printing Co. ob printers, employ fen hands. Omaha Lithographing Co., employ fif teen hands, pay-roll \$230 per week aggregate business \$25,000; capital invested, \$14,000. WOODMAN LINSEED OIL WORKS.

The linseed oil works, operated by an neorporated company, of which Clark Woodman is president, are among the most extensive oil manufactories in the United States. The mo-tive force is furnished by a 200-horse power Reynolds-Corliss engine, which receives its steam life from three 16-foot tubular boilers, and the plant of general machinery is complete in every espect. The daily (34 hour) capacity of the mill is 2,000 bushels of seed, from which are produced 4,000 gallons of oil and 60,000 pounds of oil cake . The mair elevator has a storage capacity of 200,000 bushels, and in the mill there are accommodations for 150,000 bushels additional There are nine tanks for the storage of oil, representing a capacity of 3,000 barrels, while on the inside there are twenty tanks, having a capacity of 4,000 barrels. The company has a paid-up capital of \$250,000, and the value of its product for 1885 is \$175,000. The raw materials consumed during the year aggregate \$450,000. Forty men are em-ployed in these works, with a pay-roll of \$700 a week.

CIGAR FACTORIES. Omaha has become a very important eigar manufacturing center. There are twenty one licensed eigar factories whose product during the year aggregates 4,836,300. Value, \$1,500,000. These factories employ 107 cigar makers.

BREWING ASSOCIATIONS. The Anheuser-Busch brewing associa tion have an agency in this city under the management of M. Keating, which has done a most flourishing business during the year past. In spite of strong competition they have pushed forward their business and have made sales aggregating \$100,000.

LIVE STOCK TRAFFIC.

That Omaha is destined, in the near for ture, to become a great live stock market ence of the year past. Omaha has natura advantages for the maintenance of pack ing houses and stock yards that few cities can equal, by reason of her location near the ranges and of the vast resources o the surrounding country for the feedin of countless numbers of cattle, bogs an sheep. The building of new packing houses and the location of large feeding stations in the near vicinity all insure much larger business for the year to come. THE UNION STOCK VARIOS

The Union Stock Yards company was organized during the year 1881, having an anthorized capital of \$1,000,000. an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. The officers of the company are: John A. McShane, president, W. A. Paxton, vice president: J. C. Sharp, sceretary and treasurer; J. F. Boyd, superintendent of yards, The directors are: W. A. Paxton, J. A. McShane, Thomas Sturgis, P. E. Her, J. F. Boyd, B. F. Smith, Joseph F. Sharp, McShane, Thomas Sturgis, P. E. Her, J. F. Boyd, B. F. Smith, Joseph Frank and J. M. Woolworth. During the past year large additions have been made to the yards. Five blocks of pens bave been built and seven more will be added in the spring. Two new packing houses will be built in the spring with a capacity of not less than 500 to 1,000 bogs per day each. This will cause an increased de-mand for hogs and will make the compefour-story brick building 60x172 feet, has been erected for the accommodation of the companies offices, also for banking and hotel purposes. A large addition has been built to the packing house occupied by G. H. Hammond & Co. The stock yards company have expended on additions and improvements a total of \$300,-545.44. Some idea of the business trans acted during the year 1885 may be gained from the following figures furnished by the secretary of the company.

RECEIPTS There were received during the year 1885 the following number of eattle, hogs,

horses and sheep; Horses...... 327 ....11.021 550,070 RECEIVED AT SOUTH ONAILA. 7.0934

SHIPMENTS FROM AND SALES AT SOUTH

DMATEA.

Read. Via B. & M. Ry..... 1204 430 + 3 14 1651 783 119 27 219 1 634 577 19 Sold Omaha packers... 1253 819 50 .... 2151 

this fall and distributed throughout this state and western Iowa for feeding. The establishment of the stock yards and the increased facilities for the re-

celpt of live stock has had an invigorating effect upon the packing houses.

J. E. Boyd, who is the leading pork packer of the west, has killed 143,800 hogs valued at \$1,531,393.71 during the past year. He gives employment to 108 men,

with a pay roll of \$1,500 per week. T is a heavier business than that of 1881, Harris & Fisher have during 1885 killed 9,354 cattle, 12,000 sheep, 15,000 hogs, repsenting a valuation of \$469,000. Fifty men are employed in the house at wages amounting to \$3,000 per month. This firm is engaged quite extensively in can-ning beef, both for home markets and for

export to foreign markets. J. F. Sheeley & Co., thus far this season have killed 10,284 hogs, representing \$93,-156. Twenty-five men are given employ ment at wages amounting to \$750 pe

The packing house of the stock yards was opened early in 1885 by Geo. H. Hammond & Co., who have during the season killed 20,643 head of cattle, 36,423 head of hogs, or a total of 57,066 head. During the past year Oberne, Hosiek &

Co. have creeted a substantial frame packing house 100×10 feet. The building located on the Union Pacific track near the stock vards. It was leased about ept. 1st to Henry Beal, who has done the slaughtering for the majority of the city meat markets. It will be occupied later in the season by the company who will operate it as a packing house with a rendering establishment in connection.

## GRAIN TRADE.

With the increased acreage of corn and small grain which has been harvested in Nebraska the past fall, it is not surpris-ing that the grain trade of Omaha should ntinue to increase. With the growth of the city and increase in population the demand for grain floor and feed becomes stronger. The breweries and distillery done consume vast quantities of grain. Nebraska barley is regarded by malsters all over the country as equal to any in the market. So great is the demand that the home breweries are hardly able to se cure sufficient quantities to meet their own requirements, foreign purchasers being early on the ground and making their contracts far in advance of the season. Omaha is the market and shipping center for the great bulk of grain raised in the state.

During the year 1885 H mebaugh & Merrian have handled at their elevators in this city 1,200,000 bushels of wheat, worth \$970,000; 5,400,000 bushels of corn worth \$1,800,000; 410,000 bushess of outworth \$123,000; 50,000 bushels of barley worth \$25,000; 40,000 bushels of that worth \$45,000; 50,000 bushels of rye worth \$25,000. The capacity of the two elevators is 800,000 bushels. Thirty men are given employment.

The Willow Springs distillery furnishes a cash market for corn to the farmers the year round. Its purchases last year were upwards of 500,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, principally corn, rye and barley. The three principal breweries Metz Bros-Fred Krug and Storz & Her, bought 180, 000 bushels of barley in 1885.

The grist mills and feed mills handle about 200,000 bushels. In addition to

this the street car company handle large quantities, while the street sales are enormous. It has been estimated that the sales of grain and corn made on the street amount to over a million bushels With the completion of new lines of rail road which will bring the products of the rich farming country direct to the city Omaha's grain interests must continue to

Real Estate Business.

The real estate business of the city during the past year has kept pace with the advancement of all other traffics, and deals have been brisk and active. Prices have been well sustained, and several plats of additions and subdivisions to the city have been placed on file with the county clerk. The magnitude of the aggregate transactions is apparent in the figures. From December 1, 1884, to figures. From December 1, 1881, to December 1, 1885, the total amount repre sented in recorded deeds is \$4,699,651.39.

MANUFACTURERS.

Omaha has made very gratifying progress during the past year as an industrial center. Her large manufacturing establishments are prosperous, and quite a number of small factories have recently been established. More than five thousand mechanics and laborers are now constantly employed in Omaha work shops and factories, and their product aggregated more than twenty five millions during the year just closing.

Omaha now boasts the largest silver smelting works in the world; a distillery, the fearth in magnitude in the United States-shipping alcoholic spirits to France and Russia; nail works that turn out a hundred kegs a day which are shipped in great quantities to San Francisco, and even exported to Japan, and linseed oil works that rival in magnitude the largest in the United States. Her white lead works, barb wire factory, shot actory, breweries, packing houses, lard refinery, cornice works, foundries and machine shops, and various other manufactorys make her the most important manufacturing point west of the Mississ ippi and north of St. Louis

THE UNION PACIFIC MACHINE SHOPS The machine shops of the Union Pacific railroad are the most extensive mechanical establishment in the city of Omahn. They cover an area of over thirty acres, and with their recent enlargement are best equipped railroad shops in the west. The locomotive round house and a wing of the present machine shops, were creeted in 1865, and additions have been made to the buildings and machinery from year to year, until they now assume mammoth proportions. The aggregate amount expended in the construction of these works will approxi mate \$1,500,000.

During the past year the average number of men employed in these shops was The total amount of their pay roll was \$981,216.55, or an average of \$81. 708.04 per month.

The value of the work turned out dur-

ing the year 1885 is computed at \$2,213. 475.12, or an average per month of \$181,456.26.

WILLOW SPRINGS DISTILLERY CO., incorporated 1872. Present officers, P. E. Her, president, J. D. Her, secretary, H. Suessenbach, superintendent. Paid up capital, \$250,000. Sales for 1885, two million dollars. Revenue tax, about \$1,500,-000. Material used, \$250,000. Pay roll, \$30,000 per year. Grain used, 500,000 bushels. Fuel, \$10,000 tons coal per annum. Barrels manufactured, 30,000. Men employed, 120. Capacity of distillery per day, 12,000 gallons of finished goods, 3,000 head cattle fattened during the year, and 3,000 tons of hay consumed.

Manufacturing at this establishment was entirely suspended during the months of August and September, in conequence of the disastrous conflagration which occurred on the 29th of July, and completely destroyed the distilling and refining departments and causing a loss of about \$35,000. With in the short space of two months however, the destroyed portions of the work were most substantially re-built of brick and iron, as near tire-proof as it was possible to make them; and new machinery of the latest improvements provided, making it one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the country. The cost of re-building, includ-ing additional improvements, amounts to There were 15,510 head of eattle sold \$75,000.00 The distillery was established nearly

sixteen years ago. It has been an impor tant factor in Omaha in building up a market for grain-100,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 bushels of rye, 50,000 bushels of malt and 10,000 bushels of oats, a total of 510,000 bushels of grain—were used dur ing the present year -The Willow Springs Distillery is, in

every respect, one of the most complete establishments for the manufacture of fine spirits in America. The company do all their own work in the way of rectifying and refining. They have the most modern and improved distilling machinfor producing tine sprits A new and important feature of the distillery is the steam heating process for

which keep a uniform temperature in winter as well as summer, thereby ripen ing them in one third the time of the old This scheme is purely original with Messrs, tler & Co., who have secured a patent on the same, and pronounce it not

curing and aging the goods,

only a success, but a financial saving, With the enlargement of their works the new machinery, the new alcohol bouse, and other new and complete improvements, they are now enabled to make as fine goods as can be manufactured anywhere in the United States. Their products are French Cologne spirits, alcohol, pure rye and bourbon whiskies, sour and sweet mash, all of which have acquired a wide reputation on account o r superior qualities.

The company now occupy a fine fourstory building on Harney street, built by P. E. Her, at a cost of \$19,000, which is fitted up expressly for the manufacture and general storage of domestic and line blended goods.

OMAHA AND GRANT SMELTING WORKS. The Omaha and Grant Smelting and Refining works are the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world. They are operated in conjunction with the Grant works near Denver. Col. and give steady employment to 450 work inguien. These works have been materi ally enlarged during the past year, and \$30,000 more expended on additional buildings and improvements. The capital invested is \$2,500,000 and the value of the product which includes gold, silver, antimony, lead and sulphate of copper was over \$15,000,000 for the past twelve months, as follows: Lead shipped, 31, 000 tons, value, \$2.5 0,000; silver shipped 10,000,000 ounces, value \$11,000,000; hipped, 70,285 ounces, value \$1,500,000; ulphate of copper made, 3,000 tons; coal consumed, 18,000 tons, value \$60,000; coke onsumed, 11,500 tons, value \$90,000. During the year the company paid for wages and Omaha supplies, \$190,000. The officers are, Guy C. Barton, president; J. B. Grant; vice president; E. W. Nash, secretary and treasurer, Edward, Eddy, general manager, Charles, Balbach, and W. D. James superintendents. OMAHA NAIL WORKS. The Omaha Nall Manufacturing com-

any, whose works are located between ixteenth and Seventeenth streets, near Union Pacific railroad tracks, employs 125 men in the manufacture of nails. The works were established in 1879 and since then repeatedly enlarged. They have a capacity of manufacturing 400 kegs of nads perday. The works have 32 nail machines and four large turnaces. The cooper shop connected with these vorks turns out 400 kegs per day. The rolling mills creeted last year, make twenty tons of roll plate per day. The factory turned out 10,000 kegs of nails during the past year. Fifteen car loads of coal per week were consumed. Capital invested, \$100,000. The raw material consumed is principally old rails and scrap wrought iron. Officers, Wm. A. Paxton, president; Jas. Creighton, vice president. OMAHA WHITE LEAD WORKS.

These works have been established even years; have three mills with a daily capacity of eight tons. The proluct during the year were 700 tons Liquid paint is also manufactured, and during the present year 50,000 gallons were sold. Fifty men are employed, and \$2,500 in salaries paid monthly; \$90,000 pital is invested; sales for the year,

\$75,000. This industrial enterprise is meeting with great success, and its products find ready market in all parts of the country.

BREWERIES. Omaha has three breweries viz.: Metz

Brothers' Brewing Co., Frederick Krus

Brothers' Brewing Co., creating and Story & Her's brewery, and Story & Her's brewery.

These establishments produced 57,0 These establishments produced 57,0 These establishments produced 57,0 These establishments. barrels of beer during the year, value

\$456,000. These breweries employ six six men. They expended \$11,000 for 1, bor this year Capital employed, \$350,000. Meta Brothers brewery is a model establishment. Its capacity is 50,000 barrels per year. With two of Crouch's celebrated and the second control of ebrated beer refrigerators they are now fully equipped for doing the very finest work in beer browing. Their browers in other respects is systematically arranged, the motive force being turnished from two modernly designed bodiers of a com-bined power of 150 horses.

Fred Krug's brewery, remodelled and relitied, is one of the largest and most complete beer manufactories in America. The brewery buildings proper stables and bottling department—now cover an area of three quarters of a block and range from one to seven stories in elevation. Two tubular boilers of a combined power of 100 horses and a 50-horse power engine of improved design furnish the motive force. The capacity of the browery is now 25,000 barrels per year. Almost everything in this extensive es-tablishment, from the reception of the barley to the delivery of the beer, is done by machinery, and the entire operations are conducted with the smoothness and correctness of clock work. The bottling department is a very prominent feature

Storz & Her's, formerly the Columbian brewery, has a frontage of 270 feet on Sixteenth street, extending back with equal width to Eighteenth street. The oducts of this brewery have an excellent reputation and their facilities are unrivaled. During the past year this brewery has made important improvements in building and machinery, and its business has increased very materially. THE GARNEAU CRACKER FACTORY.

The Joseph Garneau Cracker company's factory was erected three years ago with a capital of \$75,000. The concern consumes about 16,000 barrels of flour per annum, making 3,500,000 pounds of crackers, or about 125,000 boxes and 750,000 loaves of bread. Employ eighty-five men, boys and girls at an average weekly pay roll of \$500. They use fourteen horses and seven wagons for trans-acting business. The aggregate business done during the year, \$150,000. OMAHA BARBED WIRL WORKS

The works of the Omaha Barbed Wire company are located on Capitol avenue and Eighth streets, and employ on an average lifty men, and next year will require more. The capacity of the works 4,000 tons per year, keeping about a dozen machines in operation. This trade has grown up in five years. The capital invested is \$65,000. The president of the company is M. M. Marshall, and the seeretary is O. N. Ramsey, OMAHA SHOT CO.

The Omaha Shot company has just con-cluded a very successful year's business, They have increased their output of lead pipe, having made 400,000 pounds of that material, and about 1,250,000 pounds of shot. The value of the former was about \$20,000, while that of the latter was \$5,000 Five men are constantly employed in the lower in the southern part of the city. Williams is president and C. H. B. Car ter, secretary. THE WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION.

This company is under the manage-ment of Mr. George A. Joslyn. They have just finished, at a cost of \$25,000, at 500 and 511 South Twelfth street, a fourstory brick structure, made necessary by the demands of the trade. The Western Newspaper Union furnishes ready printed sheets to more than two hundred publish-They have established an extensive wholesale trade throughout the northwest in printing papers and materials, and turnished in the past twelve mouths no less than fifty complete newspaper outlits. The Western Newspaper Union is an incorporated stock company with a capital of \$200,000, of which \$75,000 are invested in the Omaha branch; their pay roll, including the printing office, supply depart ment and stereotype foundry, averages

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA. The Omaha Brick and Terra Cotta works were established last spring and commenced operations in August, use a perpetual kiin, patented by Bochneke & Rohmer of this city, by which they are enabled to burn brick in winter as well as summer. The works are now turning out 3,000,000 per year, and will, in time, be so enlarged as to attain a capacity of 10,000,000. The president of

\$350 per week. Twenty men and boys

are employed.

the company is F. D. Cooper, and Henry Boehneke secretary. The cost of the works was about \$11,000. The following named firms have manufactured brick in Omaha during the past year: Withnell & Brothers, Bailey & Oleson, Livesey & Son, Ittner Brothers, Stanley & Johnson, Daily & Smith, Ceiro & Hunter, Mills & McRae, Stephenson Brothers, Nebraska Tile and Pottery Co., Herman Deis, the Omaha Brick and Terra Cotta company and Thos. Murray. The

aggregate product of the brickyards is about 30,000,000-valued at \$180,000.

Number hands employed, 325. MANUFACTURING BRIEFS. P. J. Quealy's soap factory employs four men and twelve girls. Product 200 boxes of soap per week. Aggregate sales for the year, \$56,000.

Wearnes foundry manufactures eastings. They use forty tons of iron per month. Aggregate business, \$10,000 dur-ing 1885. Number of men employed, fif-Pay roll, \$300 per month. Bohn Manutacturing company—sash, doors and blinds—employs five men and

does business of \$75,000 a year. A Moyer's planing mill employs lifteen men with pay roll of \$00 per week. Does business of \$18,000 per week. The Omaha Safe works, G. Andreen, proprietor manufactures the and burglar proof safes, vault doors, iron feneing and

men with a pay roll of about \$1,000 per month. Product of the year, \$35,000. Capital invested, \$10,000. W. Boehl manufactures awnings, office wire guards and locks; employs five men; pay roll, \$290 per month. Aggregate Gross & Austin, steneil and rubber

wire work. Mr. Andreen emplo

stamp monufacturers, employ five hands; wages, \$3,000 per year.
Wilson Boiler works employ fifteen men. Annual pay roll, \$8,000; business during the year, \$18,000; value of plant,

The Canfield Manufacturing company employs 51 hands in the manufacture of overalls and jackets; pay roll, \$18,000 a year, and business for the year, \$50,000. pital invested, \$25,000. Welshans & McEwen, plainters and steam litters, employ 35 men; pay roll,

Capital invested, \$20,000. A Resembery employs 35 persons in his planing mill. He handled 1,400,000 feet of hunder during 1885. Value of

plant, \$30,000. J. F. Hannmond, machine shop, employs 7 men; was shut down four months this year. During the remaining eight montas business aggregated \$10,000. Val-ne of plant, \$10,000.

Pomy & Segelke, soda and beer bottling factory employs 15 men; average pay rolf, \$5,200 a year Business done in 1885, \$50,000. Capital invested, \$25,000.

Novelty Iron Works, Edgar P. Davis, proprietor, employ 15 men, pay roll \$750 per month, business for the year \$30,000, capital invested, \$17,000. Chris Specht has just established a

sausage factory which allords employ-ment for lifteen men and has expanity for converting from 800 to 1,000 pounds of ment per day into sussage. The Nebraska Marble and Granite

Works, J. V. Sweeney, proprietor, em-

(Continued on tenth page.)