MANUFACTURES.

the great volume of the city's trade. In fact the increased retail business of last

porting business equal to and in most cases exceeding their capacity, have their

establishments have branched out, and the trade demand of the year has proved

that further extensions must be made in 1887. The Union Pacific shops report a

large increase in work done, necessitated

of course by the expansion of its trackage

and traffle. The smelting works finds a

doubling of its manual force required for

additional business already contracted for. Distilleries, packing houses, brew-

eries, lead works, nail works, barb-wire

factory, founderies, machine shops, etc.,

day to keep abreast of the demand for their products. All this is the natural

outcome of that common sense rule of

commercial economy-the nearer the

producer is to the consumer the better

will and patronage of a yast, wealthy and enterprise demand territory, and it is

making substantial efforts to satisfactor

ily answer every commercial call upon it

Union Pacific Shops.

Union Pacific machine shops has been

far larger than any previous year, natu-

rally caused by the large extension of the

various buildings, tracks, etc., take up over forty acres, nearly 1,500 men are employed altogether, of whom 838 are skilled mechanics. The monthly pay

skilled mechanics. The monthly pay roll of the latter amounts to \$85,000

General repairing and machine work for

the entire Union Pacific system is done

in these shops, and the value of the work

turned out per month is estimated at \$200,000. Among the light repairs dur-

ing the year were 159 passenger cars and

4,617 freight cars, heavy repairs, nineteen

passenger and forty-five freight cars

No railroad establishment in the country

pays higher wages and but one is more

Willow Springs Distillery.

This extensive producing establishment

is conducted by a corporation under the name of the Willow Springs Distilling company. P. E. Her is president: J. D.

Her, secretary, and H. Suessenbach, superintendent. The distillery buildings,

occupying upwards of eight acres, are

equipped with the most improved ma-

expended principally in new mechanical devices. There are three fire-proof

a capacity of 15,000 barrels. The paid up capital of the company is \$250,000; the

sales for 1886 amounted to \$3,000,000 notwithstanding the pool troubles in the

west; the revenue tax was \$1,500,000; ma-

terial used, \$250,000, representing 400,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 bushels of malt,

50,000 bushels of rye, and 10,000 bushels of oats, or 510,000 bushels of grain in all

Over 10,000 tons of coal were consumed

There are 125 men regularly employed

and the pay-roll was \$80,000 in 1886. Dur

ing the year 3,000 head of cattle were fat-tened, and besides the distiflery feed 3,000

tons of hay were consumed in the live stock department. The capacity of the

distillery is 12,000 gallons of finished

goods per day.
Since its establishment twenty years ago the Willow Springs distillery has

been a leading producing and commer-

cial factor of Omaha, and is a familiar

industry in its line all over the United

States, and in the leading business cen-

ters of South America, Australia and

Europe. In addition to making alcohol.

rye and bourbon whiskies, sour and sweet

mash, a large and steadily increasing

business is done in the manufacture of

French cologue spirits. It is the third targ-

est establishment of the kind in the Uni-

ted States, and by far the largest between

the Mississippi river and the Pacific

patented a steam heating process for storing, curing and aging its products

which has proved a great success and a

financial saving. A few months ago an

artesian well was sunk on the distillery

grounds for the purpose of obtaining

natural gas. At a depth of a few nun-

dred feet a vein of coal was struck. This

has not been developed to any great ex-

tent as yet, but a company has been formed to do so. Should the promised success be achieved, it will revolutionize

manufacturing interests in Omaha. P. E. Iler & Co., members of the distil

lery company have an extensive rectify

ing and wholesale Equor establishment

near the business center of the city. They

have \$500,000 invested, occupy substantial five-story brick premises, 22x132, the

erection of which cost \$40,000, and their

trade extends all over the western states

Breweries.

The brewing interests of Omaha are

ery important and contribute very

largely to swell the volume of the city

trade, besides making the city one of the

best markets for barley in the country.

In fact there is not enough of the grain

raised in Nebraska to supply the demand. The three principal breweries—Metz's

ernment from December 1885, to Decem-

December \$ 4,200,00 June \$ 8,095,00 January 2,502,50 July 10,105,00 February 3,117.50 August 9,575,00 March 4,956,00 September 7,760,00 Abril 5,400,00 October 7,885,00 May 7,355,00 November 5,506,00

The tax on each barrel being \$1, this

ould show 76,046 barrels of beer actu-

which is the prevailing price,

ally disposed of, which valued at \$8 per

would show the income of these three

breweries alone to be \$608,364 exclusive

of the large amount bottled and exported

by the case. They have expended about \$50,000 for labor, given employment to

100 men and have an aggregate capital of \$500,000 invested. In addition to this,

the representative breweries of Milwau-

kee, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago

have branch houses in Omaha for sup-plying the trade with barrelled or bot-

tled beer. The leading branches are those of the Anheuser Busch brewing company, Franz Falk, Tony Faust, Val

Blatz and the Schlitz Brewing company

All of these do a fine business, and some

of them have their beer sent here in bulk and bottled in Omaha. The Anheu-

ser-Busch company has a fine brick establishment of its own, M. Keating being agent. Franz Falk has a large ware-

house and bottling establishment, E. L. Falk, agent The Schittz company has

commodious bottling and general busi-ness headquarters, R. R. Grotte, agent.

George Duncan represents Val Blatz, and

Ed Maurer represents Tony Faust. E. Engler has a Weiss beer brewery which

Storz & Her, brewers, are the success

ors of the late Joseph Baumann, who

conducted the old Columbian brewery on

Sherman avenue for many years. The same premises are occupied by the pres-

ent firm, but they have been greatly

entarin, but they have been greaty enlarged and modernly improved ma-chinery introduced. The brewery has now a capacity of 30,000 barrels; over 25,000 barrels of beer were sold last year

and the business is rapidly increasing.

The brewery premises have a frontage of

270 feet on Sherman avenue and extends

back to Eighteenth street, a distance of | plant, etc., outside of lumber, stone and

does a large business.

76,046.00

ber 1886, the following tax per month:

and territories.

Total .....

The company has invented and

bonded warehouses on the grounds,

devices.

coast.

During the last year \$10,000 was

amount of rolling stock required.

During the year 1886 the work at the

Omaha has secured the good

all meet the inquirer with the reply,

are overwhelmed with orders. many are compelled to run night and

own pleasing story to tell.

for. Distilleries, packing

The whole line was opened for business in October, 1896, and turned over to the Missouri Pacific for operation. There are a little over seventeen miles of track, including switches and laterals. Directly west of the central portion of the city a branch from the main line to the stock yards runs in a southwesterly direction to the southern Douglas county, joining the Missouri Pacific track to the south. The amount expended in the construction of this road from inception to completion was \$600,000. of which \$300,000 was paid out in 1886 The right of way, up to date, cost over \$300,000. Rolling stock is now being manufactured for this road in the east, and next spring the Belt line will put on regular trains of its own. Leaving Omaha for the stock yards the following stations are met, at all of which have constructed substantial passenger and freight depots, switches, etc.: Oak Chatham, Walnut Hill, West Side and Deerfield. The passenger depot of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road is used at present by this line in

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA. This road opens up the lumber regions and general business of the "Great Northwest" to Omaha. It runs along the east-ern boundary of Nebraska to the extreme northeastern corner, then crosses to Iowa and so northward to St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc. It has several laterals reaching into north Nebraska which have proved very beneficial to Omaha trade. lumber and live stock receipts over this road are very heavy. Cattlemen are granted the privilege of bringing their stock to this city and if the quotations do not suit they are allowed to forward their cattle to the cast at regular through rates, Two passenger trains arrive on this road two depart; and there are regular freight trains each way. During the year about \$10,000 were expended in improving the yards and depots in Omaha. The local officers of the road are: H. S. Jaynes, superintendent; Charles J. Smallwood, train dispatcher, During the year the following freight business was transacted at this point:

Forwarded from Omnha.....

UNION PACIFIC BRIDGE TRAFFIC Besides the regular Union Pacific and Republican Valley trains that bring pas-sengers across the bridge from the different Iowa connections, the business of the "Dummy" trains is of great importance. In 1880 this train consisted of an engine, combination coach and five ferry cars for vehicles and live stock. In 1881 there were two coaches and seven ferry ears. In 1884 the passenger and ferry cars were made into separate trains, round trips being made hourly between Omaha and the Broadway depot, Conneil Bluffs. In 1886 the "Dummy" train was enlarged to three coaches and the ferry train to nine cars. The former s 1,000 passengers daily and the latter from lifty to eighty wagons daily. Trains are now run hourly from 6 a. m. to midnight. RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of freight received... Total amount of freight forwarded. Total amount of freight received...... Total amount of freight forwarded.... Total amount handled .. Total live stock receipts..... In the foregoing table the freight business of the Missouri Pacific for 1885 is

not included, but it was not of sufficient volume to make any radical change in Pullman Palace Car Co.

The Pacific division of this company.

with headquarters in Omaha, is one of the most important and remunerative in the Pullman system. The local officers are: L M Bennett, division superintendent; W. H. Scott, assistant superintendent: C. F. Wilkins, receiving cashier; William C. Patterson, storekeeper; J. M. Brownell, ticket agent; R. J. A. O'Reilly, clerk to assistant superintendent; W. E. Lake, stenographer. This division has seventy-seven serviceable twelve and ten section cars, including the latest drawing and smoking room, buffet, and other styles. The railroad lines on which these cars are run include the main line of the Union Pacitic, Kansas division, Colorado division, Denver & South Park division, Utah & Northern division, Oregon Short Line, Oregon River & Navigation company and the Denyer & Rio Grande.

Thirty-five conductors and seventyeight porters make their headquarters in this city. The monthly pay roll of the Omana office is \$5,500, besides which upwards of \$1,000 is expended monthly for expenses, the principal of which is for laundry service, 50,000 pieces of linen being washed in this city every month for the company. Every car is thoroughly overhauled and cleansed after each trip, and if repairs are needed the work is attended to at once in the Union Pacific shops. The company contemplate many improvements during 1887. ears will be added as rapidly as the ser-vice demands it; the cars now in use are being remodeled for high-back seats, and all will be fitted with annunciators leading from every berth and from the doors of the ear to the porter's room. The business of 1886 was 25 per cent over that of 1885.

Express Business. The express business in Omaha has naturally expanded with the increased railroad facilities of the city and the growth of business of all kinds.

The Pacific express company has its headquarters here. It was originally established in 1869 as the Union Pacific railway company's express and only operated on the main line of that road, 1,032 miles. In 1879 it was organized into an independent company, and now operates on 17,000 miles, having exclusive control of the express business on the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Wabash and Texas Pacific systems. The business of 1886 exceeded \$5,000,000, of which \$150,000 was local. The resident officers are E. M. Morsman, president and treasurer; W. F. Bechel, auditor and secretary: L. A. Fuller, superintendent of the eastern division and G. P. Stebbins assistant superintendent. Seventy-five men are employed by the company at this point and the monthly pay roll is about \$4,000.

The United States Express company is operated in conjunction with the Pacific express, turnishing the latter an eastern outlet over the Chicago & Rock Island and Chicago & Milwaukee as the American does for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express over the Chicago Burlington & Quincy and Northwestern, The local agent is S. A. Hun-toon. Nine teams and 21 men are employed in transacting the local business of the Pacific and United States, and the business of the latter at this point in 1886

was over \$100,000. The American and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express companies occupy the same of fice, and this is the most important busi ness place they have in the west. The work of last year was nearly double that of any previous year. Their operations are principally on the Burlington system of railroads, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, the Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Burling-ton & Quincy. These companies employ twenty men at this point and eight regular teams. The monthly pay roll runs about \$1,200. The Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express own property in this city valued at \$25,000, and the probabilities are that that they will soon erect substan-

tial business premises. The New Union Pacific Bridge. One of the most important improve ments mangurated in Omaha during the year is the new Union Pacific bridge

which is now being constructed over the Missouri river to take the place of the old structure, which had done service since 1873, and which of late years was found inadequate to the demands of the constantly increasing traffic. Besides affording the company sufficient room to transfer its cars across the river, there will be two roadways on the new bridge for pedestrians and vehicles, which will be of inestimable value, not only to Omaha, but to the people of Council Bluffs and Iowa. The work was begun Omaha, early in the year, and the new structure was put up on the site of the old one, the latter being torn down piece by piece to make room for its successor, or without a single hour's interruption of regular The new bridge, like the old one, will be of iron and steel. There will be four through spans, each 250 feet in length, and three deck spans at each end 125 feet long, making ten in all. The length of the bridge proper will be 1,750 feet, with 1,200 feet of approaches. In the center will be the double railroad track and on each side, a roadway for vehicles and pedestrians width of the bridge will be fifty-six feet; twenty-eight feet to be occupied by tracks and fourteen feet on each side for the roadway and walks. The superstructure will rest on five piers of solid masonry. which will be constructed from a bed rock foundation by the pneumatic process. The average depth of these piers below low-water mark is seventy-live feet. This portion is constructed of a superior quality of himestone quarried at Man-kato, Minn. The portion of the piers above low-water mark will be made of of hmestone quarried at Man-St. Cloud, Minn., granite. The tops of the piers are 10x45 feet in dimension, the north and south ends being rounded so as to give an oblong shape to the top. There will be a suitable approach on the Iowa side for wagons, etc., and one on this side, which is already graded. It is a regular street sixty feet wide, will be paved and guttered, and winds around the biuff from the bridge until it connects with Leavenworth street. Four of the piers are already finished and the fifth is rapidly nearing completion. deck spans are finished and one through span, with the false work for another through span ready. The masonry work is in the hands of F. Saulpaugh & Co. The iron and steel for the bridge are made by the Union Bridge company, of New York. The construction, outside of the stone work, will be entirely in charge of the Union Pacific Railroad company, under the immediate supervision of George S. Morrison, of New York, chief engineer, who designed the plans, and Assistant Chief Engineer George A. Lederle, About 150 men are constantly employed, and it is calculated that th bridge will be entirely completed by July of this year. It will cost in the neighbor hood of \$1,000,000.

Omaha Freight Bureau.

The great importance of Omaha as center, receiving and shipping point, and wonderful growth of its exports and imports, has necessitated an organization among the wholesale merchants for protection against the extortions, mistakes, discrimination and negligence of the railroad common ear-Consequently on June 1, some of the leading wholesale men formed a freight bureau and very wisely placed in charge W. F. Griffitts, late assistant general freight agent of the Union Pacific, and a gentleman who has passed a lifetime in freight work. To quote from the articles of the association: quote from the articles of the association:
The object of the bureau shall be to give
the rairond and transportation companies such
information regarding the various lines of
goods it represents as shall insure their proper
classification: to secure freight rates to all
shipping points that shall in no case discriminate against Omaha; to assist in adjusting
claims for losses or overcharges, and to render
its services to members individually and collectively in all matters pertaining to the
transportation of merchandise and the extension of the trade of Omaha.

The membership new reaches 110, representing the heaviest wholesale in-

resenting the heaviest wholesale in dustries in Omaha, and applications for admission to the bureau are being constantly received. stantly received. •
The officers are: John S. Brady, of Me-Cord, Brady & Co., wholesale grocers,

W. J. Broach, wholesale president; dealer in heavy iron, vice president; P. E. Her, of Her & Co., distillers, treasurer; W. A. L. Gibbon, of Edney & Gibbon, wholesale iron dealers, secretary. executive committee is comprised of Ernest Peyeke, of Peyeke Bros., commission merchants; C. A. Fried, of Lee, Fried & Co., wholesale hardware merchants; Robert Easson, of Paxton, Gallagher & Co., wholesale grocers; Morse, wholesale boots and shoes; C F. Goodman, wholesale druggists; J. G. Chapman, of D. M. Steele & Co., wholesale grocers; W. J. Welshans, of W. J. Welshans & Co., wholesale deal ers in flour; Max Meyer, of Max Meyer & Bro., jewelers; I. Oberfelder, of l. Oberfelder & Co., wholesale notions and millin ery goods: Euclid Martin, of Parlin, Orendorif & Martin, wholesale agricultural implements and tarm machinery; W. F. Griflitts, commissioner of the bureau.

## TELEGRAPH LINES.

Western Union. Omaha has always been the "central

switch board ' of the Western Union Tel-egraph company. Through it pass or is relayed all the electrical news of the far west and the Pacific coast, and from those sections, as well as the important telegraphic news from and to China and Japan. The district of which this city is the headquarters embraces all of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, part of Montana and part of Kansas. In that district are 1,000 operators, forty-five clerks, twenty-eight foremen, ninetyeight messengers and two battery men. There are 10,753 miles of poles and 26,625 miles of wire. The total number of messages sent from and received at Omaha from January 1, to December 13, 886, was 1,821,631; total number relayed during the same period, 1,093.059. There are fifty-eight operators at the main office in this city, sixteen clerks and one battery man, and six operators in branch offices in the city. There are forty-five circuits out of the city and 3,000 cells of battery in use. The monthly pay roll of the Omaha office is \$5,200, while the actual disbursements therefrom for general expenses runs from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per month. The receipts of 1886 have been 20 per cent greater than those of 1885, and the increase of work fully 35 per cent greater. The whole district known as the "Third," is under the management of Colonei J. J. Dickey, one of the pest known telegraphers in the country. Many improvements were made during the year entailing large expenditures. Principal among these may be men-tioned the stringing of a new copper wire from Brownville to copper wire from Brownville to Denver, a distance of 435 miles; one from Omaha to Cheyenne, 516 miles; one from Chicago to Omaha, 498 miles, and one from Cheyenne to Denver, 106 miles, making a grand total of 1,559 New poles have been erected in Omaha, repairs made, etc., all of which contribute to the business prosperity of the city.

Pacific Telegraph Company. This company opened its office in Omaha, November, 1885, and business has increased ever since, the amount eing sixty per cent more last month than it was during the corresponding month of 1885. This is a good showing considering the fact that the company one line in this state, reaching to Marysville, Kansas, via Lincoln, braska, but the contract is now the construction miles of wire west of Omaha and leading into this city. Work will commence as soon as the season permits. The Omaha office is in charge of J. M. Maddox and has thirteen assistants including operators, linemen, etc. The monthly pay roll is \$550.

two blocks. The entacity of the brewery has been increased 10,000 barrels during The manufacturing and industrial esthe past year and an ice machine has been introduced at a cost of \$17,000. From thirty to thirty live men and eighteen tablishments of Omaha have noticeably increased during 1886, not only in num-ber and variety but in capital, working horses are kept constantly busy. Thirty-five thousand bushels of barley and forces and output. There are at least 5,500 skilled laborers in the city whose

60,000 of mait are annually used. weekly wages tend to materially swell Metz Bros, brewery has had the most successful year of its existence during year over that of 1885 plainly proves that laboring men in Omaha and the surof. The capacity of the brewery is 50,000 rounding farmers have been prosperous during the year. The new manufactories that have located here during 1886, all reparrels per annum. A new brick storage cellar is nearly completed. It will be two stories in elevation and cost \$20,000.

Smelting Works.

The Omaha Smelting works, owned and operated by the Omaha and Grant Smelting and Retining company, is the largest establishment of its kind in the A large area of ground is occu oled on the river bottoms by the extensive buildings, together with a very cost!y and complete plant of machinery in keeping with the character and extent of the work done. It is really a national institution, drawing crode material from the mines of the Rockies and distributing he refined output to the mints of the country. The smelting and refining works are run night and day, Sundays and holidays. During 1886, 500 men were employed and the wages paid amounted to \$300,000. Improvements made during the year aggregated \$75,000; the ship-ments made from January 1, to Decemments made from
ber 1, 1886, were:
Sliver 80,0,072 ousces value \$ 8,039,072.00
Gold 80,516 " 1,773,730.00
Lend 53,530,165 lbs " 2,141,966.60
175,650.00

Total value. \$13,025,963.20 During the year 20,000 tons of coal and 12,000 tons of coke were consumed in these works. The officers of the company are: Guy C. Barton, president; E. W. Nash, treasurer; Charles Balbach, superintendent, all located in Omaha; J. B. Grant, vice-president; Edward Eddy, general manager; W. H. James, superintendent; headquarters in Denyer.

The capacity of these works will receive more important enlargements during the present year. In the matter of blue vitriol alone preparations for a largely mereased output have to be made, as the Omaha Smelting works furnish all the blue vitriol used by the Western Union Telegraph company in the United States. I'we hundred men will be added to the working force, making a little army of 700 in this establishment alone.

Joseph Garneau Cracker Company One of the most successful and progressive business enterprises of the city is the Joseph Garneau Cracker company's factory, established in 1882. A substan tial (ifour-story brick building is occu-pied, and the machinery has no equal this side of New York. The capital invested is \$100,000. There were consumed during last year 20,000 barrels of flour, and 850,000 loaves of bread were made in addition to a large quantity of crackers, cakes, etc. The number of employes is 100, and the pay roll, including salaries of officials, clerks, etc., amounts to \$15,000 a year. Fourteen horses and seven wagons are employed in the busi: The business last year amounted to \$300,000. During the year improved machinery for the manufacture of cakes was introduced at a cost of \$5,000. No similar plant exists in any cracker company this side of New York. Minor improvements have been made at a cost

Brick Making.

A large increase in the manufacture of brick during 1886 is necessarily associated with the great amount of substantial fortunate for the city that the very best clay is found in this vicinity for the production of the finest brick. Daving 1885 the estimated amount of brick made was 30,000,000, representing a value of \$180,000. Employment was given 325 During 1886 there were made 55,450,000 brick in Omaha yards and 661 men were employed. Following are the names of the leading brick makers and ever used. The minimum power of each the work done during the year: Omana Steam Brick works, eighty-one men, output 6,000,000 brick; Johnson & Stanley seventeen men, output 1,200,000; Kewitt & Johnson, sixteen men, output 2,200,000; M. Ittner & Bro., forty-two men, output 4,500,000; H. Livesey, forty-four men, output 3,500,000; Bailey & Oleson, forty men, output 5,500,000; Hunter & Sourg, twenty-live men, output 1,750,000; Omaha Brick and Terra Cotta company, output 5,500,000; H. Livesey, Thirteenth street yard, sixty-seven men, output 4,500,000; Ransom & Riley, men, output 1,000,000; Rochford & Guld twenty-two men, output 1,750,000; I Bailey, thirty men, output 1,800,000; Nicholas Bros., twenty men, output 2,000,000; W. J. Stevenson,, twenty five men, output 1,750,000; Ward & Flag, twenty-two men, output 1,509,000; Withnell Bros., 100 men, output 8,000,000. The Nebraska Tile and Pottery company employs twenty men; the monthly roll is \$1,000; during the year 3,000,000 brick were made and \$6,000 expended in improvements. During the year there were \$51,500 expended by these firms in

The Omaha Brick and Terra Cotta company manufactures brick the year round by the Boehneke & Rohwer patent kiln process. The officers are: F. D. Cooper, president; H. Rohwer, secre-tary; F. C. Festner, treasurer; M. A. Th. Boehncke, superintendent of yards. The company's capacity is 10,000,000 brick per year. Thirty-eight men are employed during the winter and seventy tive during summer; the monthly pay roll averages \$1,400. Last year \$23,000 was expended on new machinery, kilns and buildings.

Paxton & Vierling Iron Works. The Paxton & Vierling company comnenced business February 15, business is the manufacture of architectural iron, machine work and heavy blacksmithing. The average number of employes during the year was but all during thebusy son the working force was as high The monthly pay roll averaged \$3,000, and the amount of business done in 1886 was \$110,000, and \$150,000 worth of work is contracted for 1887. The value of the buildings and machinery is \$10,000. but as soon as the season opens a new foundry 65x125 will be creeted; also a new brick core room in the rear of the old one, cupolas, etc., all of which will cost \$15,000. The old foundry will be made a two-story building, the present pattern room will be enlarged and additional machinery secured. The company is incorporated, its capital is \$50,000, and its officers are: William A. Paxton. president; Robert Vierling, vice-president; Louis Vierling, secretary and treasurer, and A. J. Vierling, manager.

Usher & Russell Foundry. The Usher & Russell foundry does a general foundry, machine and blacksmithing business. Operations were commenced in Omaha in April, 1886, and the business has run from \$12,000 to \$13,000 per month since then. The company occuhalf acres, the value of which with buildings and machinery is \$80,000. The foundry proper is 125x70; machine shops, 120x40; carpenter shop 40x60, and blacksmith shop, 80x40. The regular number of employes is ninety-five and fifteen additional skilled mechanes will be added to the force in a few

pany is \$4,200. Coots Building Works. John F. Coots' construction shops tone yards, etc., occupies an entire city The number of employes at present is 250, of whom 137 are located in this city. The weekly pay roll averages \$2,000, the work does last year amounted to over \$1,500,000, the value of buildings,

The monthly pay roll of this com-

other material on hand is \$55,000, and the capital invested ranges between \$250,000

Canning and Preserving Works

thing proved satisfactorily that the e

ital of the company is \$20,000 with power

priate machinery secured for all depart

ments of canning. The capacity of the

Barber Asphalt Paving Company.

This company has its western head quarters in Omaha, under the manage

this company employed 187 men, and its monthly pay roll ran from \$1,800 to \$2,100. The buildings and machinery of the company are valued at \$14,000, of which \$7,000 were expended in improvements last year. In St. Joseph, Mo., the Omaha branch of the company laid 59,000 yards

of payement last year, and has contracted

for 50,000 yards for 1887. In this city 50,000 yards have been petitioned for to

Electric Light.

THE THOMPSON-HOUSTON.

The Thompson Houston company suc-ceeded the Sperry Light and Motor com-pany in 1885, which itself was the succes-

sor of the Northwestern Electric Light

and Power company, and after hard

work and changes of management suc-

cess has been achieved. The officers of the company are: J. C. Regan, president;

J. E. Riley, secretary and treasurer, and

G. J. Melms, manager and superintend ent. The capital of the company is

\$100,000, eight men are employed in the works, 225 lights are now in operation

the power is furnished by a 250-horse

power Corliss engine and three Westing-

house high speed engines. During the present month a station of 500 are lights

and one of 2,000 incandescent lights wil

be established. Electric motors for small factories will also be in readiness, which

will be of great benefit to industrial works founded on moderate capital and

will undoubtedly add to the manufacto-

ries of the city. This company is now using 160 tons of coal per month and

300,000 gallons of water are evaporated

in its boilers during a similar period. The business of 1886 has exceeded that of

all former years and promises well for

THE OMAHA ILLUMINATING COMPANY

commenced business November 16

commenced business November 16, having leased the poles and plant of the defunct Northwestern Light and Power company. Its business is operating an electric light system. The capital of the company is \$20,000, and its officers are: P. C. Himebaugh, president, R. W. Breckenridge, vice-president, Frank Warran warranger, each

president; Frank Warren, secretary and

treasurer: J. D. Morse, superintendent H. T. Clarke, C. C. Warren, P. C. Hime

baugh, R. W. Breckenridge and Frank

Warren, directors. Seven dynamos are are now used, the power is furnished by

275-horse power Corliss engine at th Woodman Linseed Oil works, eighty are

lights are in use, seven men are regu-larly employed and the monthly running

intends to double its capacity at

light of the United States Electric Light

company's long distance system, which

has given the greatest satisfaction where-

light is equal to sixteen candles, and

preparations have been made to distrib-

Union Steel Nail Company.

On June 1, 1886, this company pur-chased the entire real estate and plant of

the Omaha Nail Manufacturing company

and immediately commenced putting in

additional and improved machinery for

radically changing the method of manu-facturing adopted and followed by the

old company. The special nail made is the "Union." The capacity of the works

is 300 kegs per day, and 120 men on an

average are employed when the work

are running. Last year but little work

was done, owing principally to the changes in switching facilities caused by

the improvements on the adjacent rail

road and the construction of the larg

uncertain just how far the grounds of the

company would be encroached upon. These difficulties with the unset

tled state of the Iowa railroad tariffs by

St. Louis were discriminated against at

the rate of from ten to lifteen cents per

months ago. This cessation is but tem-porary, for a new location is being looked

for, an offer, in fact, having been made for 110 acres in West Omaha pre

erty is very valuable, being held at \$100,000 by the company, but according

to the sales of real estate in the vicinity it would reach \$175,000. In case a new

location is not procured work will be re-sumed at the old stand as soon as the

public improvements around it are com

company is \$150,000, of which \$125,000 i

paid up. The officers are: George T. Walker, president; William Haven, vice-

president; W. N. McCandlish, secretary

Northwestern Shot Company.

Shot company was organized as suc

cessor to the Omaha Shot company

Its business is the manufacture of drop and mould shot, etc. Beside

the Omaha establishment the company

has annex industries of a similar character in St. Paul, Minn., and Dubuque Ia. The capital stock is \$100,000. C. H

B. Carter, is president of the company and F. H. Merriam, secretary. The

Omaha works consist of a costly plant of

the latest improved machinery and sub

stantial buildings. The output for 1886, was 400 tons of shot, the business of the

year being largely in excess of that of the

previous year. Six skilled shot makers

Union Hydraulic Drain Tile Company.

The business of this company is the manufacturing of machines for making

clay and cement tiles. The officers are

A. R. Souer, president, Jeff W. Bedford

secretary and treasurer; W. D. Sherman, superintendent. The capital of the com-

menced here in 1886; a substantial built

ing 100x50 is occupied, which with the

lant of machinery is valued at \$10,000.

Tweive men are regularly employed and

the weekly pay roll runs from \$75 to \$100.

They have just sold six machines for

\$1,000 each and have contracts for thirty

Corrugating Iron Works.

This company has a paid up capital of \$39,000; occupies a substantial brick building 196x39 in Bedford Place; em-

ploys twenty-five men and is doing

large business in making lire proof shut-ters, etc. The officers of the company

are: J. C. Regan, president; W. R. Vaughan, vice-president; George J. Arm-

brust, secretary, and James Griffith, busi

Omaba Lead Pipe Company.

The Omaha Lead Pipe company ope-

pany is \$60,000; operations were

are constantly employed.

more at the same price.

January 25, 1886, the Northwestern

The authorized capital of the

cinct on the Belt line. The present pr

keg made the company shut down a

nail shipments

Omaha

Sixteenth street viaduct, which left

ute 12,000 of these lights in Omaha.

once. They have just duced the celebrated incar

The compan

incandescent

expenses are \$1,000.

be laid in 1887.

the future.

in Omaha, making 280,000 yards

works is 15,000 cans per day.

experimental work was done.

rates in connection with the Northwestern Shot company and is ducted by the same incorporators, although the business affairs are kept enalthough the business affairs are kept en-tirely separate. C. H. B. Carter is man-ager of the industry, the purpose of which is the manufacture of bar and sheet lead, lead pipe and kindred pro-ducts. During 1886 there were made 200 tons of lead pipe. The business for 1886 Last year was the introductory year of this industry in Omaha, and nothing but terprise would be a paying one and of great benefit to fruit and vegetable raiswas 50 per cent larger than that of 1885

great benefit to fruit and vegetable faus-ers in this and adjacent counties. The officers of the company are S. H. H. Clark, president: W. G. Shriver, secre-tary; John B. Evans, treasurer; Lee Bird, superintendent; directors, S. H. H. Clark, John A. MeShane, E. L. Stone, Dr. Jetur R. Conkling and John T. Bell, The cap-Omaha Barb Wire Company. This is a very prominent Omaha manu-facturing industry. During the last year which statistics show was a losing period for barb wire makers generally, this com pany had a largely increased business. The works are now running night and day to supply the demand. The capacity to increase to \$30,000. A substantial three-story building has been erected, 100x120, at a cost of \$10,000, and approof the works is two car loads or about 400 rolls of wire per day. Last month fifty car loads were manufactured. The plant comprises the very latest machin-ery, valued at about \$35,000. There are fifty five men employed and the pay toll amounts to \$2,560 per month. The company has a paid up capital of \$50,000, and a surplus of \$25,000. Its trade territory ment of Charles E. Squires. During 1886 the company laid 48,000 yards of asphalt extends all over the west except California. The officers are: M. M. Marshall, president; M. S. Milbourn, vice-president; O. N. Ramsey, secretary and treasurer. down in the city since paving operations began. The asphalt pavement is now represented on sixteen of Omaha's prin-cipal streets. During working seasons this company employed 189 men, and its

Carter White Lead Company. The Carter White Lead company is a successor to the Omaha White Lead works, which were established in 1876.

On the 1st of January, 1886, the name, proprietorship and business of the company were changed, and apparently have passed into more active management The name of the company is as given in the caption of this article; Levi Carter is president and S. B. Hayden secretary and the manufacture of white lead is the business proper of this industry. The capital invested is \$90,000. The plant of the old company, as far as prac-ticable, has been improved and used, a large amount of new machinery added and buildings covering nearly three acres are occupied in the business, all representing a value of \$175,000. Sixty men are regularly employed, the monthly pay roll is \$3,000 and the capacity of the establishment is 2,000 tons of corrodes per year. The business of 1886 exceeded that of 1885 by fully 50 per cent, and during the present year the capacity will b increased to 4,000 tons. The improvement ments made during the last year amount to \$10,000. There are only twenty-eight similar industries in the United States and the Carter company is the only one west of Chicago.

Woodman Linseed Oil Works. The business of these extensive works during 1886 has largely exceeded that of any previous year. The daily (24-hour) any previous year. The daily (24-hour) capacity of the mill is 2,000 bushels of seed or a production of 4,000 gallons of oil and 60,000 pounds of oil cake. is a storage capacity of 350,000 bushels of seed at the works, and for 10,000 barreis of oil. Between forty and lifty men are employed and the monthly pay roll averages over \$800.

Grant's Slagolithic.

John Grant, who for years was super-intendent of the Barber Asphalt Paving company and who is the patentee of the slagolithic or slag and stone pavement, has made his business and manufacturing headquarters in Omaha. Thirty men are regularly employed, exclusive of payement layers, and a very expensive plant of machinery is required in the manufacturing process. The slagolithic is covered by three patents. This pave-ment is really indestructible and absolutely rat proof, making its value for cellars and vaults inestimable. It is cheaper than sand, makes a neat and attractive walk which never becomes smooth and slippery like flagging, and can be removed in blocks like stone and the joints and corners can be ornamented by brick tiling or any other way at will. Over 50,000 feet of the slagolithic were laid in Omaha last year. Mr. Grant is now laying this pavement in St. Paul Minn., and other western cities, and the usiness of 1887 promises to be far ahead of 1886, which exceeded by 75 per cent the expectation of the proprietor.

Manufacturing Briefs. S. Crawford, manufacturer of arti ficial limbs Omaha Flour, Grain and Mill company

employs fifteen men. O'Berne, Hosick & Co's soap Works fifteen men employed. Champion Mills, Deneson & Co., pro

prictors, employ two men. Housek Bros., coppersmiths, employ ive men; weekly pay roll, \$80. A. J. Simpson, carriage maker, em-ploys forty skilled mechanics.

H. H. Marhoff, trunk manufacturer employs five men; weekly pay roll 本75. O. J. Wilde, show case manufacturer mploys two men, weekly pay roll, \$30. William B. Smith, stair builder and ardwood workers, has fifteen employes. Wearne Bros.' iron and brass foundry employs fifteen men; weekly pay roll,

Mayne Paint Manufacturing company employs fifteen men, weekly pay roll E. M. Hulse Mattress company em

ploys forty-five persons, weekly pay roll Drexell & Foll, cut stone contractors Employ fifty men; monthly pay roll, \$3,000. A. Rosenberry's saw mill, etc. Fifty

men are employed; monthly pay roll, \$2,500. Canfield Manufacturing company em ploys sixty-five persons; monthly pay roll, A. T. Longprey, carriage and wagon

maker, employs five men; weekly pay roll, \$75. P. J. Quaeley manufactures all kinds oap, employs four men; weekly pay

roll \$50. J. L. Wilkie, manufactures paper poxes; employs six persons; weekly pay

Omaha Marble works, M. J. Feenan proprietor. Six men employed; weekly pay roil, \$75. Kopp, Dreibus & Co., candy manufac mrers, employ twenty-six men; weekly

pay roll, \$150. Omaha Safe works, G. Andreen, pro prietor, employs twenty-five men; weekly ay roll, \$800. Novelty Wood works, L. McGeer, pro-

prictor, employs ten men, and the weekly pay roll is \$150. A. Siefken, eigar and packing box maker, employs twelve hands; monthly

pay roll, \$300. Novelty Iron works, Davis & Cowgill proprietors, employ eighteen men; weekly oay roll, \$250.

Home Spice mills, Gates, Cole & Miles proprietors, do a large business in roast ng coffee, etc. Gate City Roller mills, William Tight proprietor, employ three men, weekly

pay roll \$40. R. O. Backus, ornamental wood and iron fence maker; has five employes weekly pay roll, \$100.

J. M. Wilson, boiler maker and sheet iron worker, employs eighteen persons weekly pay roll \$210. Giencoe Flour and Feed mills, Marsh &

Smith proprietors, employ five persons, weekly pay roll \$65. Gate City Stove Repair works, Thomas Birmingham, proprietor. Ten employes weekly pay roll, \$100.

Omaha Vinegar works, Haarmann Bros., proprietors, have capacity of twen ty-five barrels per day. Omaha Enterprise Iron works, John

Bowyer, proprietor, employs six men; monthly pay roll, \$200. H. W. Snyder manufactures soda and 1886, being \$370,874; surplus, \$201,164.

mineral water; employes ten ment Bee Hive Trunk factory, C. H. Farly,

proprietor, employs seven men and the weekly pay roll is \$100.

Andrew Moyer, sash, door and blind factory; employs thirty five men and his weekly pay roll is \$1,000. T. M. Trevitt manufactures store and

hatchway elevators; employes three men; weekly pay roll \$45. Nebraska Marble and Granite works, J. V. Sweeny, proprietor, employs ten men; weekly pay roll, \$150.

Omaha Kindling Manufacturing company, Turner, Dakin & Spofford proprieors, employs lifteen persons. Novelty Carriage works, E. D. Meadim ber, proprietor, employs forty skilled workmen; weekly pay roll, \$825.

Northwestern Marble and Granite works, A. Baumeister, proprietor. Three men employed; weekly pay roll, \$45. W. B. Quintan makes a specialty of manufacturing stonecutters' tools; employs four men; weekly pay roll \$75.

Pomy & Selgeike, soda and mineral water manufacturers and beer bottlers; employ fifteen men; weekly pay roll J. Seymour, cooper, makes a specialty

of light cooperage, butter tubs, firkins, etc.; employs eight men; weekly pay Cooperages: John Powers employs

fifteen men; weekly pay roll, \$250. F. Flack employs eight coopers; weekly pay Nebraska Broom factory, F. Krause,

proprietor, employs seven men, weekly pay roll, \$60, and 5,000 dozen brooms vere made in 1883. M. E. Smith, the wholesale drygoods

merchant has added to his business the manufacture of overalls, shirts, etc., on an extensive scale. Clarke Bros. & Co., conduct an extensive coffee and spice mill and manu-

facture baking powder. They employ thirty men; monthly pay roll \$2,500. W. L. Parrotte & Co., manufacturers of of gloves, mittens, etc., employ thirty persons. They also have a factory at Gloversyille, N. Y., and a tannery at Fre-

mont, Neb. Aeme Iron and Wire Works, W. Boehl, proprietor, employs six hands; weekly pay roll, \$75. Omaha Wire Works, Me-Manus & Sulliyan, proprietors, employ

four men; weekly pay roll \$50. Omaha Shirt Factory, P. H. Gottheimer, manager, employs seventy-five girls and men, the weekly pay roll being \$175. W. H. Harrison's Shirt Factory employs tweive girls; weekly pay roll, \$80.

There are three cornice works in the city. The Western, C. Specht, proprietor, employs forty men and the weekly pay roll is \$500. The Omaha, Ruemping & Bolte, proprietors, employs titteen men and the weekly pay roll is \$125. The Eagle, John Epeneter, proprietor, employs twelve men, and the weekly pay roll is \$175. All of these establishments do galvanized iron work, slate and tin rooting, etc.

## TRADE NOTES.

Midland Electric Company. This company has been organized under the laws of the state for the purpose of dealing in all kinds of electric apparatus supplies, and everything in which electricity enters as a prominent factor, from a sumple alarm bell to a mammoth lighting plant for cities, factories, etc. It was established in 1884, and its business last year was over 75 per cent of that of any previous year in its history. The paid up capital of the company is \$50,000, and its officers are: J. J. Dickey, president; Flemen Drake, vice-president; H. J. Wells, secretary and manager, L. H. Korty, treasurer; Israel Lovett, superintendent. Eleven men are constantly employed, and the expenses of the company during the last year were

Banmer, the Reliable Jeweler, Baumer's jewelry establishment, 1314 Farnam street, is the oldest and one of the best known not only in Omaha but in the trans-Missouri country. The lines of diamonds, watches, clocks and silver-ware are all fully represented, and every article, whether a brilliant of first water or a silver spoon, is warranted to the purchaser. It is this fair dealing and security which have given Mr. Baumer his deserved and reliable reputation.

Popular Saloon and Billiard Parlor. Thompson & Little, 1204 Farnam street, are among the oldest and most popular saloon and billiard parlor proprietors in Omaha. The reputation of the house for line liquors and eigars is so well grounded that none claim superiority. Beside being one of the representative firms of old Omaha Thompson & Little have such a wide acquaintance and general patronage from the traveling public that they enjoy a steady and enviable custom.

J. A. Murphy, contractor, has built some of the chief buildings recently erected in South Omaha and this city. He also erected the large elevator near

Contractor.

the Union Pacific transfer depot, across the river. He has located permanently in Omaha. House Moving. W. P. Aylesworth has recently come here from Council Bluffs with

plete apparatus for moving all kinds of buildings. He has reduced the business cience, and will furnish ample bonds for the proper fulfillment of all contracts.

The Turf Exchange. The Turf Exchange, 1306 Douglas street, is one of the most handsomely appointed and inviting billiard parlors Omaha. Residents and strangers alike are universally pleased upon inspecting the elegant interior of this attractive re-sort. Mr. Gus Stephan and Mr. Peter Bouse, the genial proprietors, constantly exert themselves to please their patrons Their wines and liquors are unexceptional quality, and billiard experts speak in

high praise of the tables. James Stephenson's Livery. James Stephenson introduced in Omaha the first cab line some time since, in connection with his long-established livery. It is not saying too much to give Mr. Stephenson the distinction of being the veteran owner of the finest livery barn and turn outs in this city.

Sporting Headquarters. Mr. Ed Rothery, the well known boni-

face and prominent sporting man, is making a decidedly popular resort of Rothery Sporting Headquarters, Eleventh and Harney streets. He dispenses all varieties and the best qualities of wet supplies to his patrons, who are numerous both in Omaha and throughout the state, Although he does a rattling business, still Mr. Rothery is not in any way rattled by the continuous flood of custom. Colonel A. H. Forbes is the genial manager of Mr. Rothery's establishment, and is acknowledged to be one of the most popular of caterers. Both gentlemen will welcome heartily and treat hospitably all visitors

during the new year. Occidental Hotel. John A. Paynter, of the Occidental hotel, is one of the ideal hosts. His hostelry on South Tenth street enjoys the

advantage of being near the Union depot and wayfarers receive at his hands the best treatment that can be afforded. Insurance.

The Nebraska and Iowa insurance company of Omaha is one of the leading companies of the state. Under the management of J. T. Hart its business shows a creditable ratio of increase the past four years, the statement of assets Jan