EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1888 .- SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 199

[Continued from Fifth page.]

# THE CATTLE MART

The Third Packing Center of the United States.

**TOTAL CATTLE RECEIPTS, 340,469** 

Nearly 15,000 Carloads of Meats Shipped in 1888.

TOTAL HOG RECEIPTS, 1,283,000.

The Magic Growth of South Omaha Its Government, Business and Institutions-Facts and Figures.

#### The Live Stock Industry.

South Omaha has a population of 10,739. It has five banks, three daily and one weekly newspaper, many hotels, an excellent fire department, four large packing houses, whose slaughterings were more than a million head during the year just closed, has direct communication with nine leading railroads, a park of seventy acres, on which more than \$60,000 have been spent on beautifying it, has removed nearly 500,000 cubic yards of dirt in grading its streets during the year, will pave in the spring, has two viaducts costing \$75,000 in process of construction, and will have a motor rolling to Omaha next year, and has every claim to the name of the "Magic City."

## City Expenditures for 1888. Grading, one-hair to be paid by the

Grading, one half a seesed to adjacent	34.49 months
lols	42,227,71
Sewerage	222,0000,549
Police department	6,670,00
Street commissioner's department	5,805,70
Engineer's department, salaries, in-	
struments, etc	5,768,17
Fire departmen!	3,359,00
	1.829.00
City council Legal expenses	1,301,40
Printing etc.	1,928,87
City eleck's department	816.68
Fire and other water service	Geet, 43
Intl	574.25
Mayor's department	415.00
Rentals	301.01
Rentals City treasurer's office	280.5
City election	255,00
Poor	1725, 00
Puel	1505.73
Hallding inspector's department	1:20,50
City scavenger's department	62,00
Sewers:	
Sanitary or house sewers	17,311,95
Storm-water sewers	5,046,61

Sewer inspectors 547.00 Total. \$180,411,17 To this may be properly added the grading done by the county commissioners on Twenty-fourth, Q and Thirty-sixth streets, and Missouri avenue, requiring the removal of about 72,000 cubic yards of dirt, costing

## The City's Indebtedness.

The total indebtedness of the city is \$198,-580.77, consisting of \$43,000 L street viaduct and \$35,000 Q street viaduct bonds, \$62,000 sewer bonds, \$35,000 funding bonds, all due in twenty years, and \$12,000 paying bonds due in ten years, all drawing 6 per cent interest, and all sold above par, and \$11,586.77 float-

Valuation of South Omaha Property. The assessed valuation of the property, at bout twenty-five per cent of its value is 1,813,734.60. The first assessment made \$1,813,794.60. was more than \$2,700,000, which was reduced to \$2,152,000, and then equalized to \$1,813,794.60. The real value of the property in the city is now about \$9,068,973.

The City Engineer's Department. During the year ISSS an official grade was established by the city engineer for all the streets from and including Twenty fourth street west to the Union Pacific railroad right-of-way, and from I street on the north to Q street on the south, both inclusive, and in addition thereto on Q street from Twentyfourth to Thirty-sixth streets, both inclusive. N street east to Twentieth and Twenty-fourth from A to Wyman streets, inclusive. To grade N street required the removal of 55,601 cubic yards of dirt, Twenty-fourth street 24,853 yards, Twenty-fifth street 188, 223 yards, Twenty-sixth street 62,722 yards, Twenty-seventh street 36,380 yards, M street 41,015 yards and Q street 40,735 yards, a total of 448,628 cubic yards, costing \$84,763. The engineer's estimate to complete the grading laid out and contracted for will cost \$19,136 making a total grading cost in the city, during of \$108,987.22. The assessm realty for grading expenses of \$46,623,51

#### swells the grading costs in the city to \$108,-The Sewerage System.

Complete sanitary or house and storm water sewer systems were completed during the year with a total length of 17,279.08 feet, or three and one fourth miles, costing in whole numbers \$30,000. The sanitary or house sewer consists of one main, 24 inch pipe, from J street south along the Union Pacific railroad right-of-way to and connect-ing with the Union stock yards tunnel at Albright, a distance of \$,700 feet, costing Albright, a distance of 8,700 feet, costing \$2.25 per foot, making a total cost of \$19,575. For use of the tunnel, extending to the river, one half its cost, 10,174.38, was paid the Union Stock Yards company. There are fourteen manholes, costing \$3.40 a foot, total \$618.38. The N street main, 1.175 feet long, at 85 cents per foot, cost \$998.75. The alley laterals, 3,688.48 feet, 8-inch pipe, at 61 cents, costs \$2,240.96. The manholes, concrete, lumber, etc., cost \$7,500, making the total costs of this sewer system \$40,498.09. The storm water system cost \$5,312.22. The N street main, 1,395.6 feet, 24 inch pipe, from the west side of the Union Pacine right-of-way to Twenty-fourth streect, at \$1.85 a foot, cost \$2,531.86. On Twenty-seventh, Twentycost \$2,534.86. On Twenty seventh, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-fifth streets, north from N to M streets, 1 533 feet of 15-inch mains, cost ing 78 cents a foot, were laid, with a total cost of \$1,195.74. The catch basin pipe, 603.2 feet, at 55 cents a foot, cost \$331.76, and \$1.8 feet of catch basin wall at \$3.15 a feet cost \$263.97. Iron cost \$153.75 and extras \$786.14, making the total cost \$5,312.22.

## Viaducts.

Two viaducts, connecting the east and west sides of the city, extending over the railroad tracks, have been contracted for. The L street viaduct, 1,495 feet long, a com-bination of iron and steel having two 134 foot and one 95 foot through Pratt trusses supported on iron cylindrical pier, and single and double decked trestle filled with concrete, costing completed \$11,598 The Q street viaduct, 876 feet long, with a 400 feet gradest approach, consisting of one 150 feet, one 106 feet, and one 50 feet spans, through Pratt truss, combination of iron and steel, supported on cylindrical iron piers filled with concrete, costing completed \$31,300.

## The Board of Trade.

The board of trade, an active organization of enterprising and representative business men, was organized in February 1888, and has been one of the moving powers in South Omaha's on ward march.

The City Schools.

The City Schools.

The city has five school building and employs fifteen teachers. The high school building is a fine brick costing \$17,000. During this year a large addition was built to the high school building. A fine two-story brick was erected in the Third ward, and a large frame school building was built at Albright. Two cid buildings were removed, one to Brown Place and the other to the Fourth ward, and were completely overhauled and are now quite as good as new buildings would be. In 1885 there were 201 persons of school age, in 1886 there were 201, monthly pay roll of \$700. Churches. persons of school age, in 1886 there were 321, in 1887 there were 784, in the early part of

1888 there were 1,091, and now there are not accommodations for all who wish to attend the public schools in the five buildings. Since May, 1888, the treasurer received \$41,302,99, and has paid out \$28,581.94.

## The Postoffice.

The Postoffice.

The postoffice at South Omaha was raised to a presidential office February 14, 1888, and now requires four clerks. The gross receipts for 1888 were \$13,813,74. Money order and postal note business, \$29,137,42. Registered letters forwarded, 2,184, registered letters forwarded, 2,184, registered letters forwarded by problems and 20,907 envelopes were mailed by publishers and 20,907 envelopes were sold. On January 1, 1880 the office was removed to the McGinnis block, N street, new boxes and office furniture were put in and now it is a first class and complete postand now it is a first class and complete post-

Union Stock Yards R. R. Co. The Union Stock Yards Railroad company was organized in 1884 by the same persons and having the same officers that the Union and having the same officers that the Union Stock Yards company has. The company has twenty-three and one half miles of track and this year put on three new standard switch engines. The road has direct connections with the Union Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the B. & M. and the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad lines. The total value of the railroad company property is \$263,300. In December of this year a new round or engine house was built, and an extra round or engine house was built, and an extra sidetrack is being built to the rear of the George F. Hammond Passing company's plant. Excavations have been made and five tracks lowered to grade and extended west between the Omaha and the Armour-Cudahy

#### Pocking companies' plants, to Thirty-third Railroad Traffic.

The following comparative table shows the relative number of passenger tickets sold at the Union Pacific depot in this city by months for 1886, 1887 and 1888;

MONTH.	1846.	1897.	1888.	Inc. '88 over'87
January	1,579 2,187	10,235	23,157	12,89
March	2,408 2,401	11,520	25,043 10, 02	14,011
June.	2,664	11,234	34,031 32,055	20,78 18,65
July August September		17,145 19,625 21,014	31,543 34,544 33,050	17,389 15,919 12,059
October November	4,040 0,757	25,880 34,996	118,672 30,018	12,68 5,08
December	10,169	34,097	40,005	6,062
Total	45,255	225,543	34,016	165, 165

This table shows an increase in 1887 over 1886, of 183,298 passenger tickets sold and an increase in 1888 over 1887 of 165,553.

In January, 1886, the passenger business of the Union Pacific railway company at this point was less than 2.000 passengers, in February it was 2,187, in March 2,408, and in April 2,408, a total of 8,102 during the first four months, with a grand total for the year of 1886 of 43,784. Yet just two years later in the month of December, 1888, the number had increased to 40,005, a number nearly as large as the entire twelve months in 1886. PASSENGERS. large as the entire twelve months in 1886. The passenger business for April, 1886, was 2,407; April, 1887, was 15,528; April, 1888, was 31,802. Wonderful as this showing is, and start

ing as these figures are, they are carried out

by the monthly comparisons:	111.00.00.00	
1886.	1887, In	acrease
May	13,751	11.087
June 1,664	14,204	12,630
July	17,148	15,276
August 3,018	19,625	16,607
September 4,489	21,014	19.535
Oxtohor 4 019	25,889	21,840
October 4,649 November 6,757	34.9.6	28,140
November		
December	1888.	21,898
1887.	25, 807	10.040
January		15,542
February	225,001	15,863
March,	20,043	14,040
April	31,802	20,272
May	34,631	20,780
June	32,355	18,651
July	34,542	17,394
August	31,544	15,919
September	36,070	12,056
October 25,889	38,072	12,693
November	39,938	5,002
December	40,005	6,068
Erection of the second of the		-

Four railroad companies receive and forward freight direct from South Omaha. They are the Union Pacific, Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, Missouri Pacific and the Burlington & Missouri River companies while the Webby Deck Island and panies, while the Wabash, Rock Island and Milwaukee receive and ship over the Union Pacific road. The following statement for the first quarter of 1886, 1887 and 1888 shows

the increase of busines	s at South C	Jmahn;
January 7,734,638 February 13,498,305 March 8,657,432	1887. 21,837,522 19,996,911 26,718,345	1888, 20,016,101 35,025,947 37,013,188
Total26,890,465	74,462,778 ILWARDED.	92,955,223
January 6,839,104	1887. 18,910,446	1888,
Fectuary 7,711,900 March 7,100,838	16,231,178 26,002,013	\$1,370,228 \$0,523,648
The state of the s	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	10.00 (a) A (b) (a) (10.00

in freight received, and of 479,926,714 pounds in freight forwarded, or a total increase in traffic during that time from 48,512,307 pounds to 162,473,782 pounds.

The magnitude of the traffic of South Omaha can be ascertained by the number of cars and weight of freight received. The following table, carefully compiled, shows the number of cars of freight and the weight

thereof received of	ver the dit	Terent	railroads.
Roads, Cars, U. P. 14,456 B. & M. 8,411 F. E. & M. V. 3,630 M. P. 2,6617	110,275,347 74,415,935	Cars, 17,440 11,800 7,357 3,185	Pounds, 408,702,689 295,101,977 174,178,559 79,700,110
Total29,161 This shows an 1 over 1857 of 10,524,	ncrease in and an in	39,685 cars crease	957,681,345 received of 335,-

In the mouth of May 6,593 cars were required to have the freight received at and shipped from South Omaha. For the week ending September 30, 1888, \$25,272.48 was received by the Union Pacific railway company from the Union Stockyards company for freight charges, and the total receipts of the Union Pacific railway company for September, 1888, were \$95,287.53.

The	Exp	ress	Busin	CSS.	
The Union I	Pacific	cexpre	essoffic	e was	opened
in December,					
business was	done	by the	Unior	Pac	the rail
road. The gr					
seen by a com	Dana	on or t	ne mas	three	Acute
November, 188	7. casl	1 c.o.d.	receip	ts 8	354 0
November, 188	8. 11				693 9.
For year 1886,	- 66	**	9.6	200	1.658 8
For year 1887.	9.5	**	3.8	4745	3,186 3
For year 1888.	- 65	**	**	10.00	8. IEDI DE
Nov., 1887, cast	fore	oods f	orward	loul.	24 0
Nov., 1888,		9	100	1919.00	1325 21
For year 1886,	44	**	3.0	7.5	161 38
For year 1887,	48.7			***	208.0
For Year 1888.	44	44.		550	3.783.0

The receipts are \$12,103.56 for 1888, while for 1886 the receipts were only \$1,837.80. Lumber Yards.
The South Omaha lumber yards report a hriving business for 1888, owing to the

large amount of building during the year. Newcombe's lumber yard handled 20,000,000 feet of lumber. Average number of menemfeet of full our. Average number of men employed, 40; monthly pay roll \$2,000.

Howland & Bradford's lumber yard did a good business in lumber and coal. Lumber handled during year, 3,000,000 feet; number of employes, 15; monthly pay roll, \$700. In addition to lumber this firm handled 7,200 tons

tons of soft coal during the year.

The Star Union Lumber company also dal a fine trade, handling 4,000,000 feet of lumber. Number of employes, 10, with a monthly pay roll of \$525.

The yard of S. W. Hudleston maintained its usual fine showing. There was 3,000,000 feet handled here, with 15 employes and a

Churches,
The Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal,
Baptist, Presbyterian, German Methodist
Episcopal, Episcopalian and United Presbyterian denominations are represented here.
There are six resident ministers and six church edifices, the First Methodist Episcopal, the German Methodist Episcopal and the Albright Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian,
St. Hridget's Roman Catholic mission and
St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal mission.

year a large seminary and convent will be erected,

#### Newspapers.

South Omaha has three daily and one weekly newspapers: The Stockman, owned and published by J. B. Erion and Charles H. Rich, and the South Omaha Drovers' Journal, formerly the Hoof and Horn, owned and edited by L. F. Hoton, are stock papers, and the Boomer, a local paper first issued in November, 1888, are the daily papers, and the South Omaha Times, owned and pub-lished by M. M. Parish, is a weekly paper. Each has a large circulation and enjoys a liberal advertising patronage.

#### The Exchange.

The exchange, a large brick building, three stories high, the old wing 150 feet long, facing the south, and the new wing, 100x60 feet, three stories, facing east, cost \$65,000. The new addition, costing \$30,000, was built this year. The building is heated with steam, has all the modern improvements, het and cold water, electric lights and bells, a hotel with a capacity for seventy-five guests per day, the Union Stock Yards bank, the offices of the Stock Yards company, two tel-egraph offices, and forty commission offices.

South Omaha has a number of good hotels and boarding houses. There are sixty-three licensed houses to sell liquor, each paying a license of \$500. The principal hotels are the Exchange, New Pacific, Delmonleo, Hascall's, McGucken's, Reed House, Benson, St. Raven, Burke's Green Tree, McCoy and Carter's.

#### Brick Yards.

Half a dozen brick yards, with capacities varying from 5,000 to 15,000 brick per day, were kept going night and day during the whole season. All earth at this point is brick clay, and good brick can be bought for \$7 per thousand.

The Water Supply. The Mater Supply.

The American Waterworks extends from Omaha to South Omaha, and during the year mains have been laid on all the principal streets. The water pressure and supply

are ample for fire, public and private use.

The Electric Light Company. An electric light company, of residents, having a capital of \$25.0%, was organized in September, and December 20th the city was first lighted by are lights. One dyname, with a capacity for forty-two 2,000 arc lights, was put in, but before they were completed applications had been received for so many more services that two more dynamos will be put in without delay, one for are and the other for incandescent lights.

### The Rendering Works.

The rendering works, with a capital of \$230,000, Edward A. Cudahy, president, and John A. Doe, superintendent, removed its works and put up new buildings at La Platt. Operations, in the new works, were com-menced May 29, 1888. The capacity of the new works is equal to all the wants of this market. Sixty men are on the pay roll.

#### Summary.

Total number of firms doing business in South Omaha, January 1, 1888, 141. Total number of firms commencing business during the year, 167.

Total number of firms retired during the

year, 65.

Net gain during the year, 102.

Showing the total number of firms now doing business in South Omahn (including three banks and five packing houses), to

### The Union Stock Yards.

The Union Stock Yards company was organized in 1884 and has 260 acres of land with the improvements valued at \$2,000,000. During the past year \$160,000 have been spent in improvements, \$130,000 in grading, railroad tracks, etc., and enlarging, repairing and building stock pens, and \$30,000 on the addition to the Exchange building. There are forty unloading and twenty-one loading chutes. The daily capacity of the yards is horses and mules. During the year 36,492 cars, containing 340,469 cattle, 1,283,600 hogs, 153,503 sheep and 5,035 horses and mules were received, and 14,365 cars, containing

203,034 cattle, 333,228 hogs, 118,208 sheep and 3,790 horses and mules were shipped, The hog receipts of 1888 show, an increase The hog receipts of 1888 show an increase of 5 per cent over the receipts of 1887. This showing is quite as favorable as could be expected, and much better than any of the other large packing centers. The largest receipts of hogs in one day in 1887 were 19.514 November 14, while the receipts June 18 1888 were 19.618. 12, 1888, were 12,668. The largest receipts luring any week since the organization the stock vards company were 47,838, for the week ending June 8, being a daily average

During the year 1887 the feedmaster's books show that 36,876 bushels of outs were used, and in 1888 there were used 45,731 bush-els of outs costing about \$16,090. The hay used in 1887 was 4,170,245 pounds, and in 1888 there were 6,740,520 pounds, costing

about \$23,590. The hog receipts during 1884 were 2,792; during 1885, they were 155,568; the second year at the yards showed an immense in crease in hog receipts, which were 417,379.

The same great increase in the number of ogs received at Omaha continued during 1887, and the receipts by months were as

January		100																				
Februar	y	4.8	4.4		1	٠,	ý.	4		4	Ý	A.	- 4	•		w		G	٠,		6	
March		44	1:0			10	7	16								8		6			K	4
April														٠,			. ,	ı,			ı.	
May			9			7	2.	Ŷ	Š.		ŝ	2	2	Ž.		2			9		9	
	9 (8.80)																					
July	460		æ,	N		g									ij	ñ		3	9	×		33
August	7.55		88				Z.	4	3	M	ð	Š.			Ĭ,				1	ď	õ	
Septemi	140.00		• •	- 1		- 5	**	1	4			*	* *	10.0		7.		1	9.7	* /	(0)	
Selbrann	100	0.5	111	7.3		1.5		7	2		*	1	1.5	7.7	7	•	1.1	7	р. 1	7	×	7.1
October																						
Novemb																						
Decemb	er.	14		21	23	i.		-	i.		œ,	ŝ,		i.	ú	Ç,	ä	8	Σ.	9	ř	
Tota																						1.

December		153,84
		1,085,54
	PTS DURING 1888. 1888, by months	, were
		71,23
February		79,77
March		* * 4134
April		105,91
Mas	3250-1201-1201-1201-1201	157.78
of HILLS or because at an exercise		179,90
July		122,87
August		101,67
september		83,22
October		93,49
November		163 47
December		124,83

Total hog receipts in 1888 . The daily average receipts were 4.114, while the average receipts in 1887 were only 3,479. The total value of the receipts of hogs in 1888 was \$19,510,072.

HOG RECEIPTS FOR FIVE YEARS.
The following shows the yearly receipts and daily average from the opening of the stock yards: No. 3,702 130,867 380,487 1,011,766 1,281,600

Total receipts ........... 2,820,452 Cattle Receipts. The yards were opened August 1, 1884, and the receipts of cattle for the remainder of the year were 88,416; for 1885, 124,100; for 1886, 148,515. During the year 1887 the yards saw the

phenomenal increase in cattle receipts from 148,515 in 1886 to 239,263 in that year, or an increase of more than 54 per cent owing table shows the receipts by months:

Total cattle receipts, 1887. ... CATTLE RECEIPTS IN 1888.

The increase of cattle receipts during 1888 kept apace with the other increase of busi-The rate of increase was more than 42

St. Agnes' Roman Catholic, the Baptist and United Presbyterian will cach build church edifices this coming spring. In connection with St. Agnes' Roman Catholic church next January 12,865 Total cattle receipts during yards year, 310,160. The receipts by years since the yards were opened for business were as follows:

Total receipts of cattle since the opening of the yards, 921,710 cattle. The largest re-ceipts of cattle in any one day were 5,842 on September 19, 1887. The largest cattle re-ceipts during any week were 18,500, for the week ending October 31, 1888. Daily Average Receipts of Stock.
The increase of receipts since the opening of the yards to the close of this year, has been unbroken and gratifying. The daily been unbroken and gratifying. The average receipts by years is as follows: Hogs, Cattle. 884 average per day .... 4°4 397 1,428 474 3,408 761 4,114 1,091

Receipts of Sheep, Horses and Mules. The following table shows the receipts of sheep, horses and mules by months during the year. Month. Sheep. H. and M. November .....

Total 158,503 5,665
This shows an increase in sheep receipts of \$2,589 over 1887, or 109 per cent, and an increase in the receipts of horses and mules from 3,202 in 1887 to 5,035 in 1888, or more The total number of sheep, horses and

\$4 5 6	441, 1363	H. and M. 466 1,954 3,628
\$T 88	A	5,035 5,035
Potal These interesting tal	297,885 bles show	that mor

than half of the sheep received at the yards to date, and nearly half of the horses and mules, were received during the year just CARS HANDLED. The following table will show the number of cars received and shipped by months during the year:

1	court trible crees to creek		
	Month, December January February March April May June June August September October November	1,718 1,817 2,317 3,36 4,086 3,798 2,918 2,984 3,892	Cars Shipped 56 56 1,56 1,70 1,74 1,14 2,11 1,67 1,67
1	PITTO A SOLD IN	1949 (CHP)	1114 7126

Totals 30,092 14,365 This shows an increase of cars received in in 1887 from 27,540 to 36,492 in 1888, and an increase from 10,384 cars forwarded in 1887 to 14.365 in 1888.

The following table will show the number of drive ins of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses and mules for the year by months, with a total comparison with the totals of

Months.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses & Mules.
Dec	104 206	1,022 569	430	
Feb March April	250 163 743	501 559	246 113 82	
May	655 228	1,672 1,585	04	9
July	58 380	579 597	********	
Sept Det Nov	104 164 127	390 702 619	211 205 76	20
Year	3,201	8,977	1,456	7-1
For 1887.	3,100	5,548	1,360	

Railroad Stock Traffic. The following tables will show the number of head of cattle, hogs, sheep, horse and mules, and the number of cars received

and forwarded over the various rationads.

decempts.

and the aggregates of each for the year:

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. Horses Total No. Mules. Cars. 28,918 1,445 0,250 1,456 Total..... 310,000 £283,000 158,583 5,055

SHIPMENTS. Roads. Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. Horses and Mules. 1.2% 24.872 2.0% 104 11.787 1.370 2.0% 57.1% 20.6% 57.1% 20.135 27.334 44.010 135.416 3.871 109 42,063 15,454 26,600 490 856 1 100 Total...... 200,0 4 [ 113,228 118,208 3,530 14,543

## PACKING HOUSES.

The packing industries of South Omaha ave grown in magnitude until the packing ouse business of this city is the third largest in the world.

The packing house of Swift & Co., G. F. Swift, of Chicago, president, and A. C. Foster, general manager, is located west of the Union Pacific railroad tracks and south of the Y, and has front and rear railroad switch tracks, with facilities for loading fifty cars of dressed weeks, per day. The build. cars of dressed meats per day. The buildings are brick and cover an area of two and one-half acres, and have a floor area of about six acres. The chill room covers about two acres. The value of the buildings is \$300,000, and the capacity is \$00 cattle, 1,000 hogs and 300 sheep per day. The machinery consists of four boilers of 1,000 horse power and two Corils engines of 225 horse power, and two dynamos with arc and electric circuits, with twenty arc and 600 incandescent lights. The shaughter, tank and fertilizer houses are each three stories high, the oil house four and the bone house five. Four circuitors are n use. New ice houses, with a capacity for 7.500 tons, were erected at South Omaha during the year, and the ice houses at Cut off lake were enlarged to hold 150,000 tons. The capacity of the ice boxes is 6,000 tons. The monthly pay roll is \$12,000 to \$15,000. About 6,500 tons of saits and 12,000 tons of coal are used per year. Ten to twelve cars of dressed meats a week are shipped to G. F. Swift & Son's market in Omaha, which is the finest retail market in that cut.

the finest retail market in that city.

From April 1 to December 31, 1888, the Cattle Total Hog slaughtering was not commenced till December 4. The business of this well managed packing house has increased from \$104,090 in December, 1887, to \$415,640 in December, 1888. The value of the product shipped from April 1 to December 31, 1888, was \$3,710, 151.

Immediately west of the Union Stock yards is located the mammoth packing house of the Armour Cudahy company, formerly

the packing house of Thomas J. Lipton & Co., whose principal office is in South Omaha. November S. 1888, when Michael Cudahy, president, Edward A. Cudahy, vice president and general manager, and Philip D. Armour commenced business here as the Armour-Cudahy Packing company the buildings covered an area of one and one-half acres and five men were employed in the general office, and now, after the first year's business, the buildings cover fifteen acres of ground, and also have about fifty-two acres of floors and sixty men are employed in the general office. Everything cisc has increased in the same proportion. The property is now valued at \$800,000. During the past year the hog slaughtering houses have been entirely hog slaughtering houses have been entirely remodeled and rebuilt and now have a capac-ity for killing 5,000 hogs a day. Since the remodeled and rebuilt and now have a capacity for killing 5,000 hogs a day. Since the packing season of 1888 commenced the slaughterings have been about 15,000 a week, and as soon as the supply increases 25,000 hogs a week will be killed. West of the old plant has been creeted a mammeth building with the following departments: Ham nouse, three stories with ten large smoke houses adjoining, capacity 600,000 pounds per day: lard and oil refinery, four stories, capacity 1,000 tierces a day, in all sizes of tin and wooden tackages; sausage department, three stories, capacity 50,000 pounds per day; canning department, three stories, capacity 40,000 cans all sizes per day; tin shop, three stories, capacity equal to the requirements of stories, capacity equal to the requirements of the canning room and refinery; beef slaugh-tering and storage house, four stories, capac-ity 700 cattle a day. The chill room and cold storage alone is ten acres. During the past year 408,210 hogs were slaughtered. Cattle slaughtering was commenced October 18, 1888. The surprising growth of this new 1888. The surprising growth of this new and weil managed institution, whose connections already are the very strongest in the south and southwest of the United States and throughout Europe, can best be realized by its business done. During the year its distributive sales, exclusive of board of trade transactions, were \$10,289,587,30. The increase over the November, 1887, sales of \$202,303,44 to \$815,123,76 in November, 1888, simply tells of the growth of the magic city of South Omaha and this packing house. During the year 24,273 barrels of pork of all kinds, 17,210,420 pounds of lard, 45,289,632

During the year 24,373 barries of ports of an kinds, 17,210,420 pounds of lard, 45,289,932 pounds of dry salted meats, 10,251,038 pounds of sweet pickled meats, 8,648,5; 2 pounds of smoked meats and 5,210,470 pounds of fertilizers were the output of this one house. This institution is equipped with two ice making for a hilling the peak departments of This institution is equipped with two ice machines for chilling the pork departments, capacity seventy-five tons a day, and two additional ones are being put in for the beef houses; eighteen boilers and four engines, with 1,500 horse power, three dynamos, with a capacity of forty-two 2,000-arc lights and sufficient incandescent lights for all the departments, a petroleum gas machine, a smithy, a machine shop, a fire department, a retail market and six switches with trackage retail market and six switches with trackare capacity for loading seventy cars a day. The fire department consists of a captain and nine men, theroughly drilled, sleeping ever the offices and boarding at the company restaurant, having two chemical engines and the most perfect fire water connections on every floor of all the departments. The restail market the finest in South Omaha just tail market, the finest in South Omaha, just opened, does a business of \$50 a day. The monthly pay roll, to about 1,200 employes, is \$58,000, and the salary paid per year to the office men, stock buyers and foremen is \$135,000. Three telegraph operators are constantly employed and the telegraphic bill is \$30,000 a year. There are consumed 15,000 tons of ice, 35,760 tons of coal, 10,275 tons of salt, 100 cars of crude petroleum and more than 200 cars of tin plate per year. A con-tract has just been closed for \$10,00 worth of the best English tin plate, to be delivered in 1880. The tin plate used is made for the company under a special contract and of the best quality that can be made. The new offices, occupied August 15, 1888, are the best apportioned packing house offices in the United States, costing \$20,287. The building is frame, 75x200 feet, and two stories high. The first floor is used for offices, exclusively and the second floor is divided Into dormite ries, parlors, reading rooms, fire department quarters, dining room and restaurant. In the office are two large fire-proof vaults. The office, under the management of Edward A. Cudahy and Assistant Manager James H. Howe, is divided into the Packing House de partment, which cares for all the southern and green meat trade, the jobbing depart-ment, which cares for the Pacific coast trade and all trade in this vicinity except the local

for all exports, the city, which cares for the city trade and has ten large delivery wagons, and the city branch at Omaha and Council Bluffs, which receives four carloads of meats The Omaha Packing company, P. L. Underwood, of Chicago, president, and James Viles, Jr., general manager, succeeded the Fowler Packing company and began busi-ness February I, 1888. The packing houses are situated southwest of the Union stock yards. During the year ending 1885 285,188 hogs were slaughtered and packed. A large warehouse, 113x160 feet, was built in 1888. During this packing season the slaughterings of hogs has been about 8,800 a week and the weekly shipments of cars have been

trade, the foreign department, which cares

about eighty-five. The George F, Hammond Packing company, the oldest of the South Omaha institu-tions, has its plant west of the Union Pacific railroad tracks, and immediately south of the northeast end of the Y. A new switch is being laid from the Y to the west side of the building. The frame buildings will be replaced next year with brick. This house alone makes a business of slaughtering hogs, cattle, sheep and calves. During the year 144,744 hogs, 63,174 cattle and 6,357 sheep were slaughtered. The following table shows the number of slaughterings, the aggregate weight and the cost.

shows the number of smagnet, gregate weight and the cost: Killed Weight. Killed Hogs 141,744 Caftle 63,174 Sheep 6,3 7 \$1,919,460 ( 2,886,20 ) ( 25,250 ) 35,356,230 74,4+4,170 646,860 Totals., 214,275 110,497,260 \$4,830,924 93 By this it will be seen that the average weight of hogs was 245 pounds, the average cost \$13.26, and the average price per hun-dred \$5.47. The average weight of cattle

was 1,179 pounds, the average cost \$44.10, and the average price per hundred pounds \$3.73. The average weight of sheep was 102 ounds, the average cost per hundred pounds The number of men employed is 325, and

the wages paid was \$170,261,22, being an average of \$523.88 for each man. PRODUCT MADE.

The following tabulated statement shows the kinds and amounts of the year's pro-

duct:	
Pieces.	Weight.
Shoulders, S. P	113,597
California Hams 16730 S. P. Hams 80,777	111,000
S. P. Hams	1,155,500
Short rib sides	1,490,585
Short clear sides	715,910
Long clear sides 2,573	149,767
Rellies	399,000
Bellies 5,316	67.67
Shoulders D. S	221,738
P. S. lard	2,810,588
Tallow	1,469,746
Tierces	
Tailow oil 4,755	2,044,148
Grease 847	307, 273
Neutral lard 1,074 Neats foot oil 177	363,661
Neats foot oil	64,376
Barrels	
Stearine, 2,980	770,077
Number of men employed	1935
Amount of wages paid for the year	120 2011 99
GEO, H. HAMMOND	K. Chi.
	as co.
By Hy. H. Meday, Supt.	
Packing House Statistics	2:

Through the courtesy of the managers of he several South Omaha packing houses who kindly furnished the information at this time The Bre is able to present the result of the slaughterings during the last year. The Armour-Cudahy works began slaughtering hogs November 10, and the year for that house begins and closes on that date. Cattle killing was not commenced till December, and no record of the cattle slaughtered is given. The Omaha packing company began operations February 1, and the statistics for that house are only cloven months. Swift & Co. began killing cattle April 1, and hogs December 4, and the report of that house commences at the dates mentloned, and ends with the close of the year. The following is the slaughterings of the several houses by months for the time mentioned: sho kindly furnished the information at this

87. OV	Armour & Co.	Omaha Co.	Hammond & Co.	Ewift &
60	40,198 -		2222	
arch	96,345 37,197 34,213	21,381 28,22		22822

Total .68,210 283,188 144,744 7,700 The total of the hog slaughterings is 1031,478 head, and the steady increase can be seen at once by comparing the following table of the killings for the last four years. But it must be borne in mind that quite one-fourth of the year there was no killing in one or more of 1885..... 1887 See Survey of See Survey See hogs slaughtered was 255 pounds, and the average cost was \$9.96 or \$3.90 per hundred &

in 1887 the average weight was 251 pounds and the average cost was \$12.28 or \$1.85 per hundred. The average weight in 1888 is about 250 pounds, and the average cost is about \$13.75 or \$5.50 per hundred. The following comparative table gives the average weight average cost of each how and the weight, average cost of each hog, and the average price per pound of hogs during 1886, 1887 and 1885: HOG AVERAGES FOR THREE YEARS.

| HOG AVERAGES FOR THREE TRANS-| Year, No. Killed, Weight, Average, Cost. Per 10 | 1880. 225,719 | 61,75,488 | 24 | 12,28 | 48,8 | 1877 | 52,701 | 26,77,78 | 251 | 12,25 | 48,8 | 1888. 331,478 | 231,895,90 | 215 | 15,15 | 5,01 | CATTLIJ. Armour Omaha Co, Hammond Swift Totals. The total cattle slaughterings for 1888 was 113,307, a gain of 47,556 over 1887. The fellowing table shows the cattle slaughterings for the last four years:

The average weight of cattle slaughtered at South Omaha in 1886 was 1,225 pounds, and the average cost per head was \$51.01, or \$4.16 per hundred. The average weight in 1867 was 1,237 pounds, and the average cost per head was \$48.10, or \$3.91 per hundred. The average weight in 1885 was about 1,225 pounds, and the average cost was about \$44.10, or \$3.73 per hundred. CATTLE AVERAGES FOR THREE YEARS.

CATTLE AVERAGES FOR THREE YEARS.

No. miled Weight Average Cost Per 103
1880-63,212 17,311,440 1,215 \$51,61 \$4,15
1885-65,752 81,305,440 1,237 45,49 3,91
1888-113,307 138,881,075 1,179 44,10 3,74
8HEEF AND CALVES.

During the year Swift & Company shuightered 23, 168 sheep, and 1,719 calves, and George F. Hammond & commany killed about 6,357 sheep and about 1,380 calves. The total shuighterings of sheep during the year was about 32,000, and of calves about 4,000.

The total number of head of stock killed at the South Omaha packing houses in 1833 was the South Omaha packing houses in 1883 was 1,078,785.

1,078,785.

MILES OF CARS OF MEATS.

Fachof these packing houses ships one or more train loads of meats—daily. The total average car shipments during the shipping season are about 275 cars, or 13,750 cars a year of loaded meats.

Omaha Fire Department. Few cities can boast of a more efficient fire department than Omaha, and property here s well protected and carefully guarded Chief Galligan has proved himself well worthy of his position and through his rigid discipline has made the department very effective. Among the equipments are five four-wheeled hose carts, one chemical en-gine, two hook and ladder trucks and a re-serve steamer. About thirty horses owned by the city are used by the fire department. There are six fire houses located as follows No. 1 at Twenty-fourth and Saunders streets No. 2 on Tenth, between Farnam and Doug las; No. 3 on Harney, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth; No. 4 at Eleventh and Dor-cas, No. 5 at Phil Sheridan and Leavenworth, No. 6 at Sixteenth and Izard. Hook and ladder company No. 1 is quartered in fire houseNo. 3, and hook and ladder No. 2 in houseNo. 1.

In addition to the regular city fire depart ment Omaha has two private fire companies that are very important factors in the de partment. One is located at the Union Pa-cific railway shops and the other at the Willow Springs distillery, but both are always ready to render any necessary aid to the city's

#### fire department whenever called upon. Omaba's Waterworks.

During the year 1888 the water company laid twenty miles of pipe in this city, ranging in size from six to thirty-six inches, making the total mileage of pipe laid reach ninety five miles. They also set 250 new fire by drants and increased the quantity of wate pumped 1,500,000 gallons a day, making th otal daily consumption at present 9,000,000 gallons, and the total number of hydrants

The amount of money expended in im provements, including the new plant at Flor ence which, when finished, will be one of the pest water plants in the world, will aggre gate \$1,000,000 for the year. The power house is a large building constructed of Warrensburg sandstone, with a massive stone foundation, for the pumping machin-ery and is considered the best building of the kind in the United States.

The machinery at Phorence consists of one Gakill's high duty compound condensing, horizontal pumping engines of the same pat-tern as used by the cities of Chicago and Buffalo. It has a capacity of 14,000,030 gallons in twenty-four hours. In addition to engines manufactured by E. P. Eilis, for

low service duty.

The reservoir system consists of five settling basins. The water is numped from the river into one of the basins, the upper strata of water flowing over wires into each successive basin until the last one is reached from which it is derivered for consumption These basins are protected by masonry walls and are lined throughout with cement con crete. They are cleaned by means of a scrieof mud valves located in the bottom and on erated by water pressure, and are connected with a drainage tunnel emptying into the river below the suction.

The main delivery pipe to the city is thirty-six inches in diameter. The boiler plant consists of six upright boilers with a capac-ity of 800 horse power and Butman furnaces. The Water company during the year just passed kept from 300 to 1,000 men in their emiloy at all times and paid out in salaries \$125,0.10.

The officers of the company are W. A. Underwood, president and manager; W. H. Hall, assistant manager; A. B. Hunt, superintendent and Captain Ruger, of Janesville, Wis., is consulting engineer on the works. There are now about 5,000 water takers, the number having increased nearly 1,000 during the past year, making an increase of about 1% per cent a month, or about 20 per cent a year.

## United States Courts.

United States Courts.

Two terms of the federal courts are held in Omana, one on the first Monday of May and the other on the second Monday of November of each year. A third term is held in Lincoln, the capital of the state, on the first Monday of January.

These circuit and district courts are composed as follows: Hon Samuel F. Miller, associate justice of the United States supreme court; Hon. David J. Brewer, judge of the United States circuit court, and Hon. Elmer S. Dundy, judge United States district court. The officers are: G. E. Pritchett, Omaha, United States attorney: Robert Patrick, Omaha, assistant; Ellis L. Bier-Patrick, Omaha, assistant; Ellis L. Bier-tower, Omaha, marshal: Elmer D. Frank, Omaha, cierk of the circuit court; Elmer S. Dundy, jr., Omaha, clerk of the district

Real Estate Transfers. The record of real estate sales, as shown by the deeds filed with the register of deeds, shows a large number of transfers for the year 1838, and a steady increase in the value of Omaha real estate. The total amount of realty sold in 1888

was \$14,603,087,70, as will be shown by the detailed statement of the business done for each month: January transfers February March " (to Dec. 26)

was a large amount of property sold on con-tracts which have not been recorded. The above list of transfers does not include those made after December 26.

#### OMAHA'S BRIDGES.

OMARA'S NEW WASON BRIDGE,
The new wagon bridge connecting Omaha
with Council Bluffs was completed October with Council Bluffs was completed October 30, and opened to the public with very imposing ecremonies. It is an iron structure and with its approaches is nearly a mile in length and thirty-three feet wide. The bridge is fifty-four feet above high water mark, which allows ample room for steamers to pass beneath it at any stage of water. It is built on nine iron piers filled with cement, four of which are sunk to bed rock. The use of iron caissons was tried for the first time in connection with this bridge. They were built from designs furnished by Mr. Hopkins, of the firm of Hopkins & Scully, and so successfrom designs furnished by Mr. Hopkins, of the firm of Hopkins & Scully, and so successful have they been in overcoming many of the difficulties incidental to bridge building, that the designer has applied for a patent. Due care was taken to allow for the changes in temperature and the consequent expansion and contraction of the immense amount of iron used in the bridge. The viadout spans slide on friction plates on the end of the columns, and rock on intermediate columns, thus providing for the action of the temperature.

temperature.

This bridge is used by the Elecric motor line running between Omaha and Council Bluffs and is the means of extensively inscreasing trade and travel between the two cities and bringing them into closer social and business relations. It has already proven largely to the advantage of both cities, and has terminated the monopoly of transportation between Omaha and Coancil Bluffs, which for years extorted such unjust charges and producen such trying inconveniences as only monopolies can. temperature.

only monopolies can.

The advantages of this bridge to Omaha. cannot be overestimated and are not yet fully realized by the business community. The structure cost \$800,000 and its construction

gave employment to 400 men.
THE NEW UNION PACIFIC DUIDOR.
The new steel bridge between Omaha and The new steel bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs, completed about a year ago, was built by the Union Pacific railway company and is one of the finest structures in the world. The bridge is 1,750 feet in length, and fifty-four feet wide, and has ten spans. The floor of the bridge is sixty-six feet above low water. The four main or central spans rest upon colossal granite piers, the total height of each being 140 feet, seventy-four feet being beneath the level of low water. The length of each pier is fifty-five feet at the water and forty-three feet at the coping. The thickness of the piers range from twelve to eight feet. The bridge will stand a pressure of over four tons to the square foot; it is substantial in every particular and cost. s substantial in every particular and costnearly a million dollars.

The Grain Trade.

The grain trade of Omaha is one of the great industries of the city and large quantities of cereals are handled here by the elevators and the distillery and breweries. A wast area of grain-producing country has made Omaha the distributing point for the product, much of which is used here in the

Himebaugh & Merriam, proprietors of the Union elevator, report an active trade in grain during the past year. The capacity of their elevator is nearly 1,000,000 bushels. Their trade during 1888 was as follows:

Total number of bushels. 3,687,400 On the basis of shipment, 500 bushels to the carload, aside from eats, 6,405 cars were required, which, together with the number required in conveying the oats, gives a grand total of 7,011 cars which have been received

and dispatched loaded with grain at the cle-vator during the year 1888. These cars in line would make a train extending over fifty In addition to the grain shipped the brew-eries used about 400,000 bushels of barley; the distillery about 650,000 bushels of corn; the Omaha horse car lines used about 150,000 bushels of corn and oats, and the local flour

and feed mills about 450,000 bushels of wheat There was a large increase in acreage devoted last year to the growing of wheat, rye, corn and other small gram, and with the improved railway facilities and the rapid develconnent of the country attributary to Omaha, the grain trade of this city bids fair to in-

### crease extensively during the year. Omaha's Disburaments. City Comptroller C. S. Goodrich furnishes the following statement of the expenditures of the city of Omaha for the cleven months

of 1888, ending Nov. 30: \$255,034 56 FIRE FUND, \$ 42,087 0; 21,300 80 POLICE FUND. . 11,849 66 SEWER MAINTAINING FUND. 3,720 43

8 6,619 17 131,716 80 irading and gut 96,907 10 601,974 18 145,618 33 7,543 49 234,888 38 31,436 63 18,136 65 25,381 16 18,903 91 tering Paving district. Paving, alley. Sewers Violu ts City hall. Damages pard....

Omaha has the honor of being the residence of three bishops, Right Rev. George T. Worthington of the Episcopal, Right Rev. James O'Connor of the Catholic and Right Rev. John P. Fewman of the Methodist church. The first named denomination has the finest church structure in the city, its cathodral being a model of architectural skill, while St. Mathias' church, how being erected on South Teath street, will be the equal of any building of the kind in the country. There are five Episcopal churches in the city and six in process of erection.

81,742,854 02

There are five Episconal churches in the city and six in process of creetion.

The Catholies have ten churches, the Methodists eight, and other denominations have several line churches. Omana is not wanting in religion, for there is scarcely a street in the city that has not a church upon it, and all the suburban places have one or more houses of worship, representing different denominations. There are sixty-five churches in the city, and the building of several others is contemplated, notably a costly cathedral by the Catholics, whose chirch property in this city is worth at least \$1,000,000. The number of church-going people in Omaha exceeds 30,000.

exceeds 30,000. Omaha Base Ball Association. Omaha hase Hall Association.
Omaha is a patron of sport and athietic exercises and supports a good club in the Western Base Ball association. The club, had, altogether, during the season of 1683 twenty-nine members, whose salaries for the season amounted to \$26,773.89.

Gate receipts for 1888
(apital stock
Improvements in 1888
Additional expenses
A large number of Miditional

ments on the grounds will be mu-