, 10		THE OMAHA DAILY BE	E: SUNDAY, JANUARY	l, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.		
BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT	dwellings and cottages, costing on an aver- age of \$1,900 each.	IRON BANDS OF COMMERCE	tobucco manufacturies, one oleomargarin factory and 3,001 special taxpayers.	MANUFACTURING IN OMAHA	business they turn out all kinds of office and bank furniture, fixtures, etc. The furniture and mattress factories have added largely to the number of their em-	A GREAT YEAR FOR JOBBERS
New Structures Have a Frontage of Over Five Miles.	The plant of the American Water Works company is located at Florence, a prosperous little suburb just north of the city limits. It is one of the most extensive and complete in	Omaha the Hub of Thirteen Great Railroad Systems.	The transactions of the banks of a city are, without doubte the best index of its business, as through them all of the money	Figures That Show the Record of the Past Year.	ployes and to the size of their plants. The overall factories have had a phenome- nal growth though the number of factories was reduced from four to three. A careful examination of the accompany-	A Heavy Gain in the Volume of Business Transacted.
COSTING ABOUT FIVE MILLION DOLLARS	the United States. Prior to this year the company had expended \$6.845,000 upon the system. The engines now in use have a pumping capacity of 45,000,000 gallons per day. The reservoir system is the largest in	FOCUS FOR SIXTEEN THOUSAND MILES	employed in the legitimate trade has to pass. The banking functional, clight savings and two state banks, with an aggregate capital of \$5.455,500.	AN INCREASE IN MEN AND MACHINERY	ing table will serve to bring out many more facts regarding the condition of manu- facturing in Omaha. It is not claimed that the table gives all the different lines of man-	REMARKABLY FREE FROM FAILURES
Permits Include Twenty-Two Factories. Ten Churches, Thirty-Four Warehouses Extensive Street Improvements	the United States, having a capacity of 350,- 000,000 gallons. The water is pumped from the river into large settling basins and then pumped to the relay stations, which are lo-	Enormous and Increasing Traffic - Army of Employes - Five Electric Street Railway Systems - Another Railroad Bridge	The deposits aggregate \$24,650,000, or \$2,- 150,000 more than op January 1, 1892. The banks doing junsiness in the city are as follows: Name, Capital.	A Tabulated Statement of the Condition of the Manufacturing Interests of the City - Industries That Employ Labor	ufacture in the city. There are many shops and small factories scattered all over the city that employ a few men each, and although they do not cut much of a figure in- dividually, yet in the aggregate give support	A Review of the Wholesale Trade of Omaha During the Past Year as Compared with the Previous Year-Fig-
-Flourishing Enterprises.	cated at the foot of Cass street, Twentieth street and Poppleton avenue and Fortieth and Hamilton streets. The company has 0.765 consumers in Omaha, South Omaha and East Omaha. The water is conveyed through	Across the Missouri.	Omatri National \$1,000,000 First National 500,000 Merchants National 500,000 United States National 500,000 Commercial National 400,000 Connercial National 400,000	and Create Weatth.	to a great many laborers. The number of amployes at some factories varies with the seasons, running larger or smi, or as the domaid for goods increases or	Omaha's jobbing trade was never in so
and it was near the middle of the summer before there was any great activity. The records in the office of J. F. Tilly, superin- tendent of buildings show that during the	sumption aggregates 14,000,000 gallous. The company has sixty-five men on the	older cities of the east and south. Thieteen	Nebraska National 400(0) Union National 250,000 American National 200,000 National Bank of Commerce 500,000 8AVINGS BANKS.	Ly a year of expansion as regards the manu- facturing interests of the city. In other words, it has been the exact reverse of the season of ISD0.91. The great crop failure of	the first of the year.	fourtishing a condition. The excellent crops throughout the state for the past two years have not only increased the volume of trade very materially but have improved trade
tweive months just ended the sum of \$3,635,- 850 has been invested in new buildings in this city.	the summer months.	quarters in this city. Each day during the year 143 passenger trains arrive and depart from the depots and the combined systems control 15,786 miles of		15:00 together with disturbing influences at the financial centers of the country, started a period of centraction that lasted until the new crop of 1891 was assured. During that	ber of hands employed by the factories in 1891 and 1892 it must be born in mind that all the growth of the manufacturing industries is not represented in those figures. As stated above, the factories bave added	conditions. Collections have been excep- tionally good and losses comparatively slight. A perusal of the following figures prepared with great care by the mercantile agency
During this period 1.372 permits for the erection of buildings were issued. This represents the number of buildings completed or partially completed during the year. Of	the hands of the New Omaha Thompson- Houston Electric Lighting company and the Omaha Gas Manufacturing company, both of which are Omaha institutions and both of	road operated from the Omaha headquarters. A careful estimate shows that during the year the several roads received 2.973,768 and forwarded 1.831,855 tons of freight, or one- third more than during the corresponding	Omaha Laun and Tenst company		largely to their facilities in the way of ma- chinery which has enabled the business to be doubled in many cases without doubling	of R. G. Dun & Co. for the years 1891 and
these there were seventy five stores and offices. There were six two story, three five- story, three four-story, thirteen three story, eleven two-story, and the balance were one-	During the past year the electric light company has expended the sum of \$75,000 in improving its plant and system. At this time it is the fifth laws at plant in the	period of 1801. The increase in the business is principally due to the expansion of the wholesale trade, the increased number of manufacturing establishments and the fact	Midland bank. 100,000 The Omahn cicercing house, which was es- tablished in 1884, and which is under the mannement of William H S. Huches, tolls	who expressed themselves as themselves	out by the figures is that the employes were given more steady employment than during the previous year.	In some lines the percentage is very nearly 100. In a few there has been no improve- ment, according to the figures, and in one line there is a deficit. These are relative
story blocks. Forty-five of these blocks were brick and stone, and the balance were frame. There were crected twenty-two manufacturing establishments, [ifficien of	Culted States. Besides adding two new machines that cost \$5,000 each, the company has put up fifty miles of wire for the incan- descent system, which extends on Far-	the best market west of the great lakes. The railroads furnish employment to 7,500 persons during the entire year, whose yearly earnings aggregate in round numbers the	the story of the business transactions of the banks in this city. It tells a story that proves conclusively that during the past twelve months Omaha has been one of the cities of the United States	sion, however, was touched at last, and with the harvesting of the splendid crop of 1891 conditions began to improve. At the same time the agitation in favor of giv-	year by the manufacturers will serve to show the importance of the manufacturing industries to the city. Under the head of capital employed is in-	only. In the line of notions where a falling off appears, the explanation is found in the fact that the trade has been ab-
which were of briek and stone and sever frame. The storage and warehouses number thirty-four, twenty-seven of which are frame and seven brick. There were ten hew	Thirtieth, on Chicago street to Twenty-fifth, on Sherman avenue to Corby street, on Cum- ing to Fortieth and on Twentieth and Twenty-fourth to the Belt Line tracks.	sum of \$5,000,000, hearly all of which is spent with the business men of the city. During the past year the callroads have expended not less than \$1,000,000 within the city limits in the wave of immediate and an	to make a proud record in the financial world, and that it has been one that has forgod far ahead of all competi- tors; that it has distanced all of its former records and that today it is recognized as one	preference was commenced, and under the double influence of botter times and better patronage the manufacturers of the city have had a most prosperous year. Prosper-	the manufacturer, as well as the money used in the business. The value of the output of the factories	sorbed by the dry goods estab- lishments. In the case of wall paper where the figures are unchanged the fact can be attributed to the marked decrease in
churches erected, costing in the aggregate \$66,000, three of which were brick and seven frame. The seven school houses cost in aggregate the sum of \$65,000. The hospitals, costing \$27,000, were added to the	takes in all of the territory in the vicinity of Hanseom Park.	trackage and adding to their facilities for handling the increasing business of the ter- minals. The Missouri Pacific has con-	of the principal money centers of the coun- try. . In banking circles the year ends with Sep- tember 30 as on that date the annual re-	ways, and 1892 has witnessed immunerable changes and improvements. A list of all the firms that have moved	ufacturers do not complete involcing until the close of the year. The tendency among	prices in 1892 as compared with preceding years. In several lines the quantity of goods sold has been fully 50 per cent greater than the year preceding but the jarge reduction in prices offsets a great part of this and on
 list of new buildings. All of the other permits were for the erection of dwellings and cottages, many o which cost from \$5,000 to \$10,000. One interesting feature about the dwellings. 	pay roll number sixty and their wages amount to \$5,000 per mouth. The Omaha Gas Manufacturing company has expended \$25,000 ouring the past year in	iron viaduct over the Belt Line and along Hamilton street. The Burlington has placed a viaduct over Fourteenth street, at a cost of \$5,000, while nearly five miles of	Omaha clearings were \$271,668,937 for the	business, would surprise every one by reason of its length. A number of manufacturing	So much has been stild regarding the cost of fuel and the consequent disadvantages	the face of the returns the increase is not
erected hist year is that the average cost 0 construction was \$4,390, or nearly \$1,000 more than during any previous year in the history of the city.	I ments about its plant. The company has laid three miles of new mains and placed 35 meters since last January, which means 3,50 new lamps. There are 100 men on the pay	turing suburb of East Omaha. The Pullman Car company has its general western headquarters in Omaha and fur- nishes, emulation of 20 mm, who are in	proceeding twelve months, as against \$218- 046.893 during the year ending September 30, 1891. The annual report of the comptroller	Avera Avera Fund Avera Fena Surd Numb	Value sume Value Capture Includi Inclu	bacco, coal, coke and cement, dry goods, groceries, lumber and shelf hardware. These are all staples and necessities. In some of the less essential lines such as drugs, con-
Take the buildings thatswere crected las year and place them side by side, leaving ou the streets and alleys, and the line would fil one side of a street for a distance of five and one-fourth miles.	nonth. This year the company expects to lay : great many new mains, the principal one of which will be into Citton Hill	the offices, engaged in repairing the cars and looking after the supplies, all of which used on the western divisions are purchased in this city.	house is making some prodigious gains and that during the entire year it has stood fourth in point of increase, being exceeded only by Philadalubia, Calusstan and Chicago.	Number Employ the Yel Sumber Sumber Mergio the Yel of Firt	Puel correction decorrection franctory francto	fectionery; jewelry and rubber goods a large increase could also be rated. The total amount invested in the jobbing trade in Omaha is \$8,410,000. Upon this cap- ital our wholesale dealers sold during 1893
 builders are only required to furnish the superintendent with figures showing the es- timate cost of the buildings for which the desire the permits. This invariably result 	Telephone and Telegraph Systems. The telephone system of the city is owned and operated by the Nebraska Telephone	Pacific system are located here and consti- tute the largest manufacturing establish- ment in the city. They cover sixty acres of ground and represent an investment of	of Kansas City and several times greater than that of St. Paul. Taking the banks of the entire state, they show that the densaits aggregate \$61,69 per	Hag factories 1 0 10 1 Button factories 2 8 38 Boller works 3 30 1	E B E F B F 00 100 75 40.000 21.000 86.000 90.000 40 41 10 20.000 21.000 86.000 86.000 30 30 29 20.000 21.000 86.000 865.000	\$9,700,000 over 1592. (During the year the number of wholesale establish- ments increased from 152 to 169. Only three failures occured in the jobbing trade
in an underestimate, as the fee is based upon the cost of the building. The estimate neve exceeds 75 percent of the actual cost, and again there are the plumbing and steam fitting	 company, an Omaha corporation, and is offit cered by Omaha men. The management is as follows: President, Caspar E. Yost vice president, J. J. Dickey; secretary and 	 \$2.300,000. The average number of men employed during the year was 1,318, with 1,385 working at the present time. With the ex- terption of a few months during the summer, the summer. 	capita. The money that passed through the Omaha clearing house during the year end ing December 31, 1892, aggregated \$295,619,720	Brown factories 3 1 5 Brown factories 3 1 15 Bottling works 2 23 16 Frewerles 1 13 13 13 Brownles 1 13 13 13 Boots and shoes 1 30 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	during the year. strangely enough two of these were in the notion line. One other notion house went out of the business, one shell hardware firm
 makes it safe to add 25 per cent or \$900,71 to the estimated cost of the buildings creete during the year, which would run the tota up to \$4,548,562, which would represent th 	 V. P. Musselman; local manager, Vance I Lanc. During the last year the company has operated thirty-two exchanges, fifty-nino 	a capacity. The value of the output will aggregate more than \$3,750,000, which includes the building of sixteen locomotives and the repairing of 250; the	amount was \$214,147,187. The banks of South Omaha are independent of those of this city, and as a result denot figure in the clearing house reports.	Control factories	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 resume business. Two of the shoe houses consolidated and two book and stationery establishments were united, thus cutting out six houses but their places may below but
According to the ordinances of the city, the builders are only required to furnish the superintendent with figures showing the es- timate cost of the buildings for which the desire the permits. This invariably result in an underestimate, as the foe is based upon the cost of the building. The estimate neve exceeds 75 per cent of the actual cost, and again there are the plumbing and steam fitting which never are figured in the permit. This makes it safe to add 25 per cent or \$000,71 to the estimated cost of the buildings creete - during the year, which would run the tota up to \$4,548,562, which would represent the actual cost of the 1,362 new buildings.	Telephone and Telegraph Systems. The telephone system of the city is owner and operated by the Nebraska Telephone company, an Omaha corporation, and is offi- cered by Omaha men. The management is as follows: President, Caspar E. Yost vice president J. J. Dickey; secretary and treasurer, L. H. Korty; assistant treasurer V. P. Musselman; local manager, Vance Lane. During the last year the company has	The principal machine shops of the Union Pacific system are located here and consti- tute the largest manufacturing establish- ment in the city. They cover sixty acres of \$2,510,000. The average number of men em- ployed during the year was 1,318, with 1,385 working at the present time. With the ex- ception of a few months during the summer, the shops have been run to their full capacity. The value of the output will aggregate more than \$3,750,000, which includes the building of sixteen locomotives and the repairing of 250; the building and repairing of 5,911 freight and	The percentage of increase was double that of Kansas City and several times greater than that of St. Paul. Taking the banks of the entire state, they show that the deposits aggregate \$61.69 per capita. The money that passed through the Omaha clearing house during the year end ing December 31, 1892, aggregated \$255.619,72 while during the same months of 1891 the amount was \$214,147,187. The banks of South Omaha are independ- ent of those of this city, and as a result do not figure in the clearing house reports. Their capital is as follows:	Pag factories Pag fact	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 849.710,000 worth of goods, an increase of 89,700,000 over 1892. 4 During the year the number of wholesale establish- ments increased from 152 to 169. Only three failures occured in the jobbing trade during the year. strangely enough two of these were in the notion line. One other notion house went out of the business, one shelf hardware firm was burned out early in the year and did not resume business. Two of the shoe houses consolidated and two book and stationery establishments were united, thus cutting out

During the last year the company has during the year, which would run the total burning the last year the company has operated thirty-two exchanges, fifty-alice toll offices and has had 4.427 telephones in use. It has 770° , miles of pole lines and 1.186_4 miles of toll line wires. There are 180 regular employes on the pay roll, with 225 during the summer months. The salup to \$4,548,562, which would represent the actual cost of the 1.072 new buildings. In addition to this there has been \$150,000 expended upon the new city hall and \$90,000 upon the new postoffice building, making a total of \$4,788,562 that was expended upon new buildings during the year 1892, or \$2,247. tries amount to \$8,000 per month.

the railroad system. The furnaces used 12,150 tons of coal dur-ing the year. The total wages paid to the employes amounted to \$1,357,226,51. J. H. McConnell is the superintendent of Last year the company commenced the erection of a three story, fire proof, \$125,000 exchange building at the corner of Eight-centh and Douglas street, which will be commotive power and machinery, with J. H. Manning division master mechanic. pleted this season

The work of placing the wires in the heart of the city underground was also started and is now well under way, as nearly all of the conduits and manholes have been placed. To do this has required the expenditure of \$53,290.79. To finish this work and complete the exchange building will require the additional outlay of \$95,000 cables has been lot. There will be 1,500 miles of hard drawn copper placed in these cables, at a cost of \$35,000. A switch board, which is to be one of the largest in the United States, and costing \$45,000 has been ordered for the new building.

Since the beginning of last year the com-pany has built the following new lines and equipped them with metallic circuits: From Omaha to Fremont, by way of Millard, Elk-horn, Waterloo and Valley, a distance of forty miles and at a cost of \$7,000; between Omaha and Ashland the fourth wire has been added at a cost of \$2,217.84. This line also completes a second motallic circuit be-tween Omaha and Lincoln. The line between Lincoln and Nebraska City has been improved by the addition of a metallic cir-cuit at a cost of \$6,000. The line between Plattsmouth and Nebraska City has been built by the addition of twenty-eight miles of copper wire, completing the metallic cir This was at a cost of \$3,000.

Street Rallways. The street railway system, which is the property of the Omaha Street Railway company, is regarded as complete as any in the country and is equipped with all the latest improvements. Last year the company made several ex-

postal cars. Over 0,000 tons of castings were unde, used and shipped to the other shops of

Last year the company made several ex-tensions of its lines, the principal one being the connecting of the Sheely packing house district with the city. The greater portion of the work of the season, however, was in rounding up and putting the road in the best possible condition for operating. In doing this the company has placed bridge joints under the rails on nearly all the lines." To carry on the improvements, it has required the expenditure of something over \$125,000.

The company operates ninety miles of road, nearly all of which is furnished with electric equipments and run by electricity. During the past year the company has purchased twenty new cars and the same number of electric motors

The banks of South Omaha are independcut of those of this city, and as a result do not figure in the clearing house reports. Their capital is as follows: Name. South Omaha Natiowal Packers National Union Stock Yards National Capital. \$100.000 100,000200,000Dist. Dr. \$400,000 Total The deposits at the close of the year were:

South Omaha National. Packers National Union Stock Yards National $\begin{array}{r} 8277,145 \\ 125,075 \\ 458,715 \end{array}$ \$850,935 Total . Adding the totals of the banks of Omaha

and South Omaha the banking capital is \$6,085,500 and the doposits \$25,510,935. Total Bank Deposits.

The bank deposits for the year show a flattering increase, indicating that there has been great activity in all financial and usiness circles. The following will show the amount of de-

posits that the national banks of the city have had on hand at the close of each year since and including ISSS: $\begin{array}{c} 8.123 \ 298 \ 20 \\ 8.462, 108 \ 59 \\ 10.546, 461 \ 65 \\ 11, 283, 114 \ 02 \\ 14, 057, 465 \ 00 \\ 21, 098, 000 \ 00 \end{array}$ On December, 1887. On December, 1888. On December, 1889. On December, 1890. On December, 1891. On December, 1892.

The per cent of increase of deposits during he past year has exceeded that of any

B-	mber of Firms	unies Employed uring the Year.	1 10 10	otal Number of opic Employed uring the Year	al Number Em- loyed January I, 1883.	Fotal Number ployed One Year Ago	al Wages Fuid uring the Year Isiz	pital Employed luding the Value of Flant.	ue of Output at the Factory.	ue of Fuel Con- umed for Power,
ag factories button factories button factories foller works fox factories fox factories fox factories trewerles. . Shops bots and shoes offee and spice mills andy factories ooper amiths ooper amiths ooper aniths ooper shops light factories . Spinors . Spino	2 *		10181203555 550012140144556117706572451285558145 140144556117706572451285558145 55001140144556117706572451285558445	100 432 1512 15 93 20 90 4 5 4 20 15 15 25 12 15 25 28 15 9 4 25 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	004125119332552551199995 #09328 #23 # 111217883 #1945442 # 2022	755 109 257 129 00 129 129 00 128 10 129 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	40,000 20,000 20,280 30,580 9,280 9,280 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,	21,000 21,000 25,000 25,000 15,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 100,600 145,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 155,000 47,000 155,000 47,000 150,000 50,000 115,000 50,000 115,000 50,000 115,000 50,000 50,000 115,000 50,0000 50,0000 50,0000 50,0000 50,0000 50,0000 50,0000 50,0000 50,0000 50,00000000	54,000 54,000 148,500 148,500 148,500 155,000 155,000 155,000 155,000 155,000 155,000 155,000 250,000 250,000 250,000 250,000 250,000 250,000 10,000 35,000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0	Se0 555 1.290 295 800 19,000 24,000 34,000 34,000 1,000 2,080 9,00 1,000 1,000
Planing mills. Shot and lead pipe. Safe and tron works. Sarie and jellies. Shirt factories. Shirt factories. Shirt factories. Sterotyping and electrotyping Smelting works. The factories. Trank factories. Trank factories. Vinegar factories. Wall plaster. Wilte lead works. Wilte works. Total.			3 255 6 257 4 350 155 9 195 16 16 16 4,659	355 657581 4000 55001758 170 55001758 5.048	8 271 6 255 25 55 25 55 25 55 25 11 150 20 20 20 20 20 12 75 11 5.641 15.641 16 15.641	21 15 36 30 15 16 22 75 10 1.605 1.605 1.605	$\begin{array}{c} 1,116\\ 177,199\\ 8,000\\ 14,409\\ 50,000\\ 7,200\\ 31,671\\ 3,380\\ 420,000\\ 89,200\\ 89,200\\ 89,200\\ 89,200\\ 125,860\\ 15,000\\ 10,450\\ 13,000\\ 10,450\\ 38,000\\ 0,100\\ \end{array}$	00001 2010,000 200,000 200,000 110,000 110,000 25,560 200,000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,0000 10,00000000	2,000 207,000 \$5,000 50,050 11,000 17,000,000 25,000 25,000 164,000 164,000 164,000 164,000 164,000 185,000 185,000 19,500 834,104,200	150 1.785 1.090 1.000 1.500 1.500 2.000 2.000 2.000 1.400 15,000
Brewerles Brick Yards Cigar Factories	121	1 	32 37 12 5	121514-5	32 14 5	12 22 5		300.000 19,500 7,000 25,000	160,000 25,400 18,000 60,000	8,000

It must be remembered that only round figures are given in these estimates, but Manager Roberson of R. G. Dun & Co." mercantile agency, under whose direction the figures were prepared, says they are conservative, and if wrong in any particular fall below the actual results and they are therefore the more gratifying. Following is the comparative table which readers will do well to clip out and save for future reference:

Jobbing Lines.	No	Aggre- pate Sales.	No	1892. Aggre gate Sales.	Capital inv sted
Agricult'l imp'ts	9	6,000,001	12	5.000.000	150,000
Barber's suppl's.	2	20,000	. 2	900,52	6,0.0
Boilers & eng's	1.65	100,000	13	100,000	26,000
Hooks and sta ry	2.6	69,0,10	1		30.030
Boots and shoes	11.6	1,750,000	1:43	2,300,000	000,00E
Eutcher's supl's	1	55,000	1.4	15,000	10,006
Carpets	3	23,000	2	25,000	15,004
Cigars & tobleos	16		-20	1.800.000	250,000
clotning	11	101,000	13.	500,000	120,030
Cl, toke & Cm ⁺ t	5	1,200,000	5	1,450,000	200,000
Confectionery	3	430,050	- 35	515,900	140,000
Cr'e'ry & glns'wr	3	200.000	- 36		120,000
Drugs	2	1,250,000	- 223	1.530.010	400,000
Dry goods	1.3	3,250,003	2	2.750,000	025,000
Flour	- Ð	503,000	173	1,000,080	100,009
Forniture	- 4	159,000	- 41	1800,000	300,000
GEOCCEICS,	7	8,000,000	17	9,500,000	1,100,000
Guns & sp't'g g's	1 2	125.000	12	-139,000	45,000
H'rness& sailry	22	350,0001	3	452,000	150,000
Hats.cops.gl'v s	12	\$00,000	2	350,000	75,000
Heavy#inritware	2	259,000	2	375,000	100,000
		4 7 4 3 4 34 4 4 3	- 14	T. m (2) - 414 \$15	STUDIE CHARGE

00,000

650,000 75,000

J'I'ry & Mus Inst

ent tobacco.

Millinery. Not'ns & fur, g's

Lumber.

\$4,119,032.66. The curbing was extended by the setting of 11 15:100 miles at a cost of \$96,520, making a total of 128 79-100 miles in the city, costing a total of \$646,516.32. Repairs on asphalt streets cost \$3,374.72, and sweeping 949 miles of paved streets cost

791 more than during the year 1891.

ternal improvements.

square yards, costing \$91,000.

ands and cost \$399 370

100 of

Public Improvements.

Although it was late in the season before

public work was started, the sum of \$650, 061.02 was expended last year in making in

ternal improvements. The annual report of City Engineer Rose-water, which has been submitted to the mayor, shows the following: Asphalt pavement, new, 62 miles; repay-ing, 94 miles, a total of 1.56 miles, or 34,652

square yards, costing \$91,000. Brick—New pavement, 2 31-100 miles; re-paving, 1 3-100 miles, a total of 3 37-100 miles, or 64,827 square yards, costing \$118,857. Sandstone-New pavement, 2 12-100 miles, as 50.857.

This gives Omaha 18 18-100 miles of as-phalt pavement, 7 15-100 miles of brick, 20 89-

5 35-100 of cypress block, a total of 71 27-100

miles, costing in the aggregate the sum of

stone, 19 61-100 of cedar block and

or 56.827 square vards, costing \$112.513. The total payement laid during the year aggregates 7 37-100 miles, or 155,776 square

\$17,308,45.

\$17,308,45.
Sewers 10 31-100 miles in length were laid at a cost of \$34,400. The addition of last year gives the city 102 42-100 miles of sewers, which have cost \$1,405,734,50.
For sewer repairs and maintenance the sum of \$11,587,50 was paid, \$1,800 being on contract and \$0,787,51 for day labor.
The idex alles Init during the tear covered

The sidewalks laid during the year covered 17.75-100 miles and cost \$46,777.84. There were 16 miles of wooden walk, costing \$37,316.18, and 1.75-100 miles of permanent

walk, costing \$19,461,84 Repairs amounting to \$804.50 were made on

the Sixteenth street viaduet. Grading of streets cost \$127.828. This sum of money removed 951.944 yards of earth, and added 11.54-100 miles, making a total of 148.14-100 miles of graded streets in the city, which have cost \$1.282 SIS.54.

The amount of tonnage used in paving, curbing and in the construction of sewers Figuring 40,000 pounds to the car there would have been 951 cars of sandstone, 604 cars of brick, 650 cars of brick, 650 cars of coment, 21 cars of asphalt and 1,409 cars of sand, a total of 3.726 cars to have hauled the material for the paying and the curbing. To have hauled the material fo the sewers would have required 200 such cars. Had these cars all been made into one train, that train would have been

Indications now are that this year the amount of public work will be nearly double what it has been during any previous season. City Engineer Resewator states that when

some legal restrictions are corrected ther will be available \$100,000 of sewer and \$100, 000 of paying bonds. There will probably be \$300,000 of district paying, \$100,000 of district sewer and \$100,000 of grading bonds. In ad-dition to this there may be added the coustruction of sidewalks and the repairs on the vinduets, which will bring the aggregate up to \$925,000. At this time there are 1892 cor tracts amounting to \$75,000 on which work has not yet been commenced, but which must be completed next season, showing that auring the year 1898, public improvements to the amount of \$1,000,000 will be made.

Mr. Rosewater's idea is to have the improvement ordinances passed at as early a date as possible, that work may begin with the opening of sping_

Suburban Improvements,

Florence, one of Omaha's most prosperous suburbs, lies just north of the city limits and contains 1,200 inhabitants. Being situated in a bend of the river and at the foot of a high pluff, it is a very picturesque place and is rapidly becoming a favored resort for peo-ple who have a desire to reside just outside of the city. The town was settled by the Mormons as

The town was settled by the Mormons as carly as 1818, and for a time it was Omaha's competitor for the position of metropolis of the west. Railroads and capital came to Omaha, and for a time Florence ex-perienced a season of decay, but dur-ing the past few years it has been growing rapidly until how, when it has a population of fully 1800. The little city is the home of the American Water Works company's plant and principal pumping stacompany's plant and principal pumping sta-tion. It has a magnificent school building, which was erected last year at a cost of \$5,000. The school furnishes employment to three teachers and has 175 pupils enrolled. There are a great many fine residences, thirty of which were erected during the past year, and at a cost of \$40,000.

The town has a city government, a system of water works, a fire department, several stores and a number of fine churches.

The suburbs of Benson and Haleyon Heights, lying to the northwest and just out-side of the city limits, have attracted the attention of the nome builders during the past year. They are connected with the city by the Benson and Haleyon Heights motor line, which furnishes a ten-minute

The two subarbs have a population of 1.500, a graded school, a town hall, besides any number of stores, shops and business houses. The improvements during the school houses. The improvements during the past year have been substantial, consisting of a \$7,500 school house, a Methodist church cost-ing \$2,500, a \$1,500 town hall and twenty-nine

A proposition has been made to the citians of Hastings and Grand Island to extend the lines from Omaha to those cities and if the same is accepted it means an additional

expenditure of \$30,000 next season. Omaha is the headquarters of the third district of the western division of the Western Union Telegraph company. The district officers are as follows: J. J. Dickey, superintendent; Charles B. Horton, assistant supertendent and W. W. Umsted, manager. In this district, and during the past year. the company has extended its system by the addition of 3,550 miles of wire and 500 miles of new pole lines. This was at a cost of \$100,000. The extension of new lines and the ceping of old ones in repair furnish steady employment to 300 line and construction

The increase in the business of the Omaha office during the past year has been more than 25 per cent. There are twelve branch offices in the city which, together with the main office have handled 6,000,000 messages, making this rank as one of the most import ant telegraph centers of the country. The The Omaha office furnishes employment to 200 persons, whose salaries aggregate \$12,000 per onth

month. Lines of the Western Union cover every railroad entering the city. In addition to these the company has a large number of highway lines, which formerly belonged to opposition companies. More than 100 cir-cuits are worked outside of the city and coered by the Omaha office. A battery of 000 cells furnishes the power, but during the oming year this will be supplanted by an lectrical engine. The operating department cupies the entire fifth floor of the Omaha National bank building. Messages are con veyed between the business office and the operating room by means of pneumatic tubes, supplied with air pressure by means of the power furnished by a three-horse

The American District Telegraph company oes a general messenger business. It gives employment to fifty-one persons, the monthly pay roll amounting to \$1,600.

Last year the company answered 50,046 messenger, 7,485 cab and 33,164 wagon calls. The sum of \$2,500 was expended in improv-In the state of second was explained in improv-ing the system. A few weeks ago a contract was made with the National Automatic Fire Alarm company of New York for the use of that company fire alarm system. A num-ber of buildings have been equipped and several more are under contract.

At this time the company has 600 call boxes in service, besides 400 signal boxes, all of which are located in the principal institutious of the city. The alarm system compels the use of 125 miles of wire.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable company which came into existence some ten years ago, has one of its division headquarters in city. The business is looked after 5. Dimmeck, who is manager of the vision. During the past year the company ias made many improvements on its system. It has built 500 miles of line, connecting Des Moines, Sloux, City and Lincoln with Omaha. The company has built a new line from Denver to Lendville. with

Recently the company moved its Omaha headquarters into the new building at 1320 Farmain street and equipped the plant with the latest and most approved telegraph ap plances. Outside of the main office, th company has seven branch offices in this city and six in South Omaha. The company has fifty persons on the city pay roll, which amounts to \$1,500 per month. During the messages at the Company handled 1,000,000 messages at the Omaha office. Within the next six months all of the city lines will be

The Churches.

rebuilt.

There are now 109 church buildings in the oity and it is estimated that the religious denominations, all of which are represented, have a membership of 40,000 persons. Last year there were ten new churches erected at an aggregate cost of \$66,000. In addition this there were thirteen missions establish and supplied with preachers.

The monthly pay roll reaches \$25,000 and 500 men are furnished steady employment. Several important extensions are contem-plated this season, and at the annual meeting of the directors of the road it is thought that it will be decided to build a line to Courtland Beach and another to Forest Lawn cemetery, the latter line to pass through the

town of Florence and from there directly west The Benson & Haleyon Heights Street Railway company has two miles of electric line in operation, extending from the west line of Clifton Hill to Benson. This road pays out \$350 in wages each month and has

eight men on the pay roll. The East Omaha electric line, which is operated by the Interstate Bridge and Terminal company, extends from Sherman avenue, east on Locust street for a distance of three miles and reaches the manufacturing center of East Omaha. The line furnishes employ ment to ten men whose wages aggregate \$600 per month.

The Dundee electric road, owned and oper ated by Robert W. Patrick, runs from Fortieth and Farnam streets to the west line of Dundee Place, a distance of two miles. During the past year the line, which was previously operated by horse power, was equipped with electric appliances at a cost of \$20,000. The line fur-

aries amount to \$300 per month. The cars of the Council Bluffs & Omaha Bridge and Street railway enter the city over the Douglas street bridge, running

through the neart of the city. The New Bridge.

One of the most important improvements in the further development of this city and East Omaha is the consummation of the plans of the Interstate Bridge and Terminal Railway company to span the Missouri river with a magnificent steel railway bridge at East Omaha. This will be a combination rallway and motor bridge, and when com-pleted will be the finest structure of its kind

on the river. idea of the structure can be had Some idea of the structure can be had from the following facts concerning its dimensions: The pivot for the draw span will have a diameter of 40 feet and will have its foundation 125 feet below the surface of the water. In length the bridge will be nore than 1.500 feet, with a width of 80 feet. The draw span will be 500, while the main fixed span will be 500 feet long. The cost of the bridge when completed will be about \$1,100,000. As the draw will not have to be opened but a few times each year for the passage of boats, an electric engine will be

used for the purpose of turning the span The terminal system, lands and right-of way, all of which have been secured, are ample for a city of 500,000 inhabitants. On the east side of the river and along the levee connections have been secured to reach the Northwestern system at a point north of the Council Bluffs driving park. Connec-tions have also been secured along Eighteenth street, by which all of the reads running into Council Bluffs can be reached.

On the west side of the river, more than 100 acres of land has been purchased be tween Locust and Nicholas streets, which will be used for freight depots and yard room The haste of the bridge and terminal com pany to secure these lands is made apparent from the fact that the builders of the bridge are under contract to have the pivot pier and the draw span completed at an early date that the company may be enabled to com-mence hauling cars over the structure by the

1st of next June. This, however, pertains only to the temporary work, but it will be so substantially built that it can be used until the permanent bridge is completed.

Internal Revenue.

The United States internal revenue dis-trict of Nebraska includes this state and the two Dakotas. The district office is located

two Dakotas. The district office is located in this city. The service furnishes employ-ment to thirty-five persons. For the year ending December 30, 1891, the total collections were \$4,296,850.62. The re-ceipts of the office for the twelve months, ending December 30, 1892, were \$4,781,487.06. The Nebraska district, including the present boundaries, was created in 1886, and since that time the collections have accreated that time the collections have aggregated

The Omaha office collects from two distilleries, tilleries, twenty-five breweries, 250 cigar manufactorers, two sugar factories, fifty

former year and has been far greater than in any of the other cities of the north, south or west. These same banks carry a surplus of nearly \$1,000,000, or \$500,000 more than at the cor-

responding period of last year. The savings banks carry savings deposits as follows: \$1,500,000

Omaha Savings bank. Omaha Loan and Trust company McCague Savings bank. Globe Loan and Trust company. Dime Savings bank. German Savings bank American Savings bank 180,000 raska Savings and Exchange 400,000 bank

Total \$3,552,000 On December 30, 1891, these savings banks carried savings deposits aggregating \$2,943, 168, while on December 30, 1890, the deposit were \$2,772,395, showing a gain of \$170,773 during the year. During the year 1892 the gain in savings deposits was \$608,832 over 1891 and \$779,605 over 1890.

The savings banks of the city estimate that 70 per cent of their customers are wage earners who reside here, they being men and women, boys and girls, who work in stores shops, factories and offices. Their deposit deposit will average \$150 per capita, or \$18.75 more than at the same date of last year.

United States Custom House.

Prior to the beginning of the fiscal year 1889 the total of duties collected at the Omaha custom house, covering a period of sixteen years, was \$93,431. Under the opera-tion of immediate transportation privileges conferred in 1888, receipts from customs have greatly increased, as will be seen by the following comparative table:

Year.		Total Value.		Free.)utiable.	Duties.		
1887-8 1888-9 1890-90 1890-1	ľ	40,140,05 151,448,00 160,552,00 477,864,00 588,058,00	ľ.	2,188.00 2,965.00 20,670.00 213,679.00 183,434.00		\$7,952.00 148,483.00 139,882.00 254,185.00 298,524.00		29,851.00 68,235.02 67,189.26 93,350.06 127,962.56	

The above figures cover fiscal years, which end on the 30th of June. If the last six months of the last fiscal year and the first months of the last fiscal year and the first six months of the present fiscal year be taken together they will make up the calen-dar year of 1892, in which duties col-lected at this office amounted to \$178,224, a remarkable showing, to be accounted for largely by the immense tin shipments of the Cudaky Backing company and our two wholesale dealers in plates. The remarkable increase in value of free goods, in 1890-9915 was attributable to the release of over 4,000,000 pounds of sugar in one day, a circumstance not likely ever to in one day, a circumstance not likely ever to occur again. Leaving that item out, the total of free goods for that year would be less than \$100,000. If will be seen, therefore, that in the regular importations of free merchandise the receipts for the last fiscal year were almost double what they were in 1890-'01. This increase was almost entirely due to our greatly enlarged tea trade in Omaha and to the importation of silver ore from Mexico.

It will also be noticed that while the values of dutiable goods was less than for the previous year, the amount of duties collected provious year, the amount of duties collected was considerably greater. This is attributa-ble partly to an increased tariff on certain articles which are imported into Omaha quite largely, and partly to heavier receipts of merchandise upon which a high rate of duty was imposed by the act of 1883. The warehouse, and examination room, which were added to the facilities for trans-action the contents business at this port in

which were added to the interintes for trans-acting the customs business at this port in 1891, have been greatly appreciated, and Omaha is well equipped for any probable in-crease that may be experienced in the vol-ume of receipts from abroad. Mr. W. H. ume of receipts from abroad. Mr. W. H. Alexander's third year as collector will end on Jan. 4, 1893, leaving one more year of his official term, unless a change shall be made by the new administration sconer. Captain J. N. Phillips, deputy and inspector, is still in office, but Mr. H. C. Crumb, clerk and in-spector during the last two years has ac in office, but Mr. H. C. Crumb, clerk and in-spector during the last two years, has ac-cepted a position in Chicago, his place in the custom office being filled by Mr. Henry A. Snow, formerly with the Omaha Gas company.

You don't want a torpid liver; you don't want a bad complexion, you don't want a bad breath; you don't want a headache. Then use De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills.

ur Mill 8 40 4.021 15,**400** 31,000 10,000,000 20,000 06,000 45,150,855 8,244 31,121 3,131,649 21 43 2,975 26 50 3,491 Printers. Packing Houses. 4.005 Total So ath Omaha $\substack{ 3.618 \\ 5.641 \\ 9.259 }$ $\substack{3.092\\4.005\\7.687}$ $\substack{2.219.565\\9.509.905\\5.789,470}$ $\begin{array}{c} 10.897,300 \\ 11.508,400 \\ 21,905,700 \end{array}$ 45,503,258 183,250 34,104,20079,007,458752.162 Grand Total

firms have doubled their floor space within a year, and many more removals into larger buildings are contemplated in the near

Another great change is noticed in the way of machinery put in during 1892. The growth of business has stimulated the manu-facturers to increase their plants by the addition of the very latest and most improved machinery and apparatus of all kinds, which places them in a position to compete with the largest and best equipped factories of the older castern states. Not a few of Omaha's factories have had their capacity foubled during the past year by this mean in their proper place.

Another noticeable feature in manufactur ng circles is the introduction of many ne es of goods. The number of new factorie there has been a strong tendency among the older manufacturers to extend the lines of goods manufactured by them. Many times this has necessitated the putting in of a supplementary plant. The most important feature of the year

has been the success of the home patsonage movement, which has place Nebraska goods in almost all the retail stores of the state and given the manufacturers a prestage tha they could not have secured in any othe way without years of hard work.

Mere generalities, however, regarding bas-iness matters are of very little avail only as they tend to give a general idea of the situa they tend to give a general idea of the situa-tion. Similar conditions do not always pro-duce the same results in different lines of business. Certain influences may serve to greatly benefit one line of business and at the same time be a great detriment to some other line. Even in the same line of business different houses may experience different results, owing to some peculiar feature in the business. It is only when each line of business is taken up by itself that positive assertion can be made without fear of contradiction. fear of contradiction. While 1892 has been a year of expansio

there are some lines of business that have refused to expand. Houses which manu-facture for the Omaha trade only have not experienced as much prosperity as those that manufacture for the outside trade, owing to the fact that the retail trade of Omaha was very duil during a large part of the year. The carriage factories, for example, that work for the manufacture to the present to retain home trade only have little reason to rejoice over the year's business. The local demand for carriages, especially high priced car-riages, has been light. On the other hand the manufacturers of express and dray wagons have had a good year, owing to the orbits of the lobblue and manufacturing activity of the jobbing and manufacturing interests which stimulates a demand for hat kind of vehicles. The manufacture of cigars is another in

dustry that presents an exception to the general rule of prosperity. The prejudice of smokers against goods of local manuacture has evidently not been removed. The box factories, owing to the prosperity the box factories, owing to the prosperity

of other lines of manufacture, have doubled the number of their employes and more than oubled their business.

The candy factories have made great im-provements in their facilities for manufac-uring which have enabled them to largely increase their output without increasing their working force to so great an extent. The cooperage business has about held its own during the year, though it is nothing to what it was a few years ago, owing to the ruinous competition of penitentiary labor. The foundries, planing mills and other factories that supply building material have made good progress. The planing mill busi ness has undergone a decided change during the past few years in Omaha. There are not as many mills as there were at one time, the business being centralized in fewer but larger mills. These large mills have put in all the best machinery to be had and are

which our manufacturers are under placed cured that figures have be on the fuel question. been Some unite important branches of manufacture do not require any power while others use very little, while still others reduce the cost by burning waste material from the factory In some cases where only one firm is en gaged in a certain line of business, and where the publication of figures would ecognized as applying to a certain firm. stars have been substituted for the figures The amounts thus left out have been in-cluded in the totals, the same as if inserted

POSTOFFICE.

The steady increase in all departments of the Omaha postoffice is a sure indication of the growth in population and business of the city. A force of forty-seven clerks and sixty-seven carriers, an increase of 3317 per cent in two years, has been kept busy and

with them and the aid of three collection wagons for the prompt and frequent collection of mails from the street boxes, the office has been able to give as prompt and satisfactory service as that of any city in the country. The following comparative figures from the various departments will

show the increase: Number of carriers at \$1,000 per year, 39 number of carriers at 8800 per year, 47: num-ber of carriers at 8000 per year, 11; substi-tutes, 7; special messengers, 2; Deliveries—4 carriers maked trip daily;

37 carriers make 2 trips daily; 6 carriers make 3 trips daily; 16 carriers make 4 trips dails Collections-4 carriers make 1 telp dally:

37 carriers make 2 trips daily : 4 carriers make 3 trips daily : 5 carriers make 4 trips Omaha's fire department consists of twelve engine houses, eleven of which are owned by the city, three engines, six hose carts, five hose wagons, three book and ladder tracks, two chemicals, one chemical and hose car-riage combined, 14,500 feet of hose, one water tower fact, five horses and a \$15,000

daily : 2 carriers make 5 trips daily. RECEIPTS AND DISBUBSEMENTS. 1891 1893

\$288,723,80 2,055.77 \$290,779.6

Increase over 1891. \$264,588.29 26,101.35 EXPENSES. Salaries, including clerks and car-

riers for 1891 Salaries, including clerks and car-riers, for 1892 \$ 88,503,05

101,132.95 riers, for 1892 Increase over 1391 Number of special delivery stamps sold in 1892 Number of special delivery letters delivered in 1892 12,620.00 664.40

(10.120)

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT. 1892. 1891.

Money orders and 571 498.10 \$ 583,737.79

218,198.66 210,804.32 1,046,849.15 1,926,160.47

ceived. 1,046,849.15 1,926,160.47 Total handles by money of d e r department. \$1,836,545.91 Encrease over 1891. 194,156.67

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

1891. 1892.

ROSTER OF THE OFFICE.

T. S. Clarkson, postmaster. James I. Woodard, assistant postmaster. J. E. Cramer, Superintendent of mails. Charles E. Burmester, superintendent of noney order division. R. Phoenix, superintendent of registry di-

I. H. Platz, superintendent of free delivery

W. W. Connoran, chief clerk of mailing di-

(a) S. Mole chief clerk distributing. Iss Viola Coffin, secretary civil service board

An honest pill is the noblest work apothesary. DeWitt's Little Early of the Risers

cure constipation, biliousness and sick head turning out a much finer class of work than formerly. Besides doing a general milling ache.

300,000 150,000 200,000 00,000 35,000 35,000 35,000 55,001 35,004 7,001 $125,000 \\ 125,000 \\ 125,000 \\ 300,000 \\ 125,000 \\ 455,000$ 100,009 200,000 200,000 200,000 575,000 vsters and tist ints, oils, gins Printer's sup'l's. $115,000 \\ 51,000 \\ 590,000$ Phot'g ph sup's. Periodicals..... 10,00. $\begin{array}{c} 100.032\\ 100.000\\ 20.000\\ 375.000\\ 50.000\\ 250.000\\ 55.000\\ 10.000\\ 550.000\\ 550.000\\ 550.000\\ 25.000\\ 25.000\end{array}$.500,000 500,000 100,000 sh'el't'r&fi'd'gs 0.000 m, w'tr & fty sp 50.000 (50,000)Toys. Twines & c'rilige Wines & ilquors. Wall paper..... Other lines 29,000 2,750,000 100,000 175,900 100,000 In the above table no account is taken of

the jobbing trade of manufacturing estab-lishments. Among these are included some houses whose wholesale trade aside from their manufactured goods is very large, and would in all probability swell the figures by at least another million. To avoid duplication of figures, however, these are omitted, and their aggregate sales are shown in a table devoted especially to manufactories.

The New Postoffice Building.

Work upon the new postoffice and govern-ernment building on the block bounded by Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Dodge streets and Capitol avenue was commenced last sea-son, and up to this time the sum of \$90,000

son, and up to this time. the sum of \$90,000 has been expended in laying the foundation walls for the main structure. Congress has appropriated the sum of \$1,300,000 for the construction of the build-ing, \$200,000 of which is now available. At the coming session of congress an attempt will be made to secure an additional appro-priation of \$400,000, making the total appro-priation reach \$1,600,000. The building will be four stories high and will be build of be four stories high and will be built of granite and sandstone. The plans adopted call for the Romanesque style of architec-ture. Over the center of the structure there will be a tower 165 feet in height

water tower, forty-five horses and a \$15,000 fire alarm system. The value of the equip-ment, including the real estate on which the

buildings stand, is a triffe more than \$205,000. The officers are: J. J. Galiigan, chief; C. A. Salter, first assistant chief; J. J. Barnes, second assistant chief; George A. Coulter, superintendent of the fire and police alarm. There are also fourteen captains, one in com-

mand of each of the companies, and seventy men. The entire department is under the control of the fire and police commission. During the year 1891 the department turned out at 226 fires, at which the aggre-grate loss amounted to \$267.851. During has year and near to the huming

During last year and prior to the burning of the Continental block there had been 247 fires, with loases aggregating \$200,000.

The Omaha & Grant smaller, the largest concern of its kind in the world, is located at the foot of Douglas street. The buildings cover twenty-five acres of ground, and, to-gether with the reduction works, represent an investment of 84,000,000. Improvements amounting to \$100 000 years made last years.

amounting to \$150,000 were made last year. A large share of the ore is consigned from the mines of Mexico, South Dakota, Colo-

rado, liaho and Montana. The smelter furnishes employment to 800 men, whose salaries amount to \$35,000 per

Last year's output was as follows: Lead

ore, 48,580 tons; pare copper, 2,303 526 pounds; silver, 17,019,111 onnees and 125,029 onnees of gold, the whole being valued at \$22,000,000.

Draw Your Own Conclusion.

Draw Yoar Own Conclusion. Mr. J. O. Davenport, manager of the Fort Bragg Redwood Co., Ft. Bragg, Cal., has this to say of Chamberlain's Couch Remedy: "T used it for a severa cold and cough and obtained immediate relief. In the Fort Bragg Redwood Co's store we have sold large quantities of Chamberlain's medi-cines." For sale by druggists.

month.

The Smelling Works.

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The Fire Record.