

A Barometer of Business Prosperity

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY



OMAHA, NEBRASKA

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ORGANIZED IN NEBRASKA

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$4,809,164.20
Banking House.....	125,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	200,000.00
Due from Banks and U. S. Treasurer, \$4,435,300.79	
U. S. Bonds.....	201,000.00
Other Bonds.....	551,337.78
Call Loans	241,262.75
Cash	1,550,559.68
	\$6,979,461.00
	\$12,113,625.20

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$500,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided Profits	248,779.62
Circulation	200,000.00
Deposits—Banks.....	\$5,417,630.45
Individuals.....	5,647,215.13
	11,064,845.58
	\$12,113,625.20

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Herman Kountze, President W. A. Paxton J. A. Creighton, Vice President
 J. M. Woolworth E. M. Andresen W. S. Poppleton
 F. H. Davis, Cashier C. T. Kountze, Ass't Cashier L. L. Kountze, Ass't Cashier

The First Bank in Nebraska to Exceed

Eleven Million Dollars in Deposits

We Furnish Kountze Bros., New York, Foreign Letters of Credit, Buy and Sell Foreign Exchange and Issue Travelers Checks

BANK, MERCANTILE, MANUFACTURERS' AND FARMERS' ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS IN BASEMENT

OMAHA A FINANCIAL CENTER

Gate City the Money Capital of a Vast Commonwealth.

LOCAL BANKERS ON THE SITUATION

Conditions All of Strength with Most Encouraging Indications of Enduring Growth and Continued Prosperity.

As seen by bankers, the financial situation of Omaha and Nebraska is something of which every Nebraskan ought to be proud. All express themselves as pleased with the present situation, which they say is the most flattering in the history of the state. They also believe that prosperity will continue and that the brilliant record for the current year of the Omaha banking houses will be eclipsed by that of 1906.

Financial Capital

Luther Drake, president of the Merchants National bank, says: Omaha is the financial capital of the vast agricultural commonwealth of Nebraska, and the great west, whose wealth seeks outlet and finds its natural distributing agencies in Omaha. Stronger and more conservative banking institutions cannot be found in any city in the country. A very healthy tone now underlies the financial condition of the city. While the banking laws provide that the reserve of national banks shall be 25 per cent, the banks of Omaha show and have shown for some time reserves of more than 40 per cent. The statements of the various national banks issued August 25 at the call of the comptroller of the currency show the largest increase in the country shown in the history of the city between two calls. The magnitude of the increase is due to the large deposits in the country tributary to Omaha and to the growth of our city, and it reflects the general prosperity of the farmers, tradesmen and working people.

The outlook is more than satisfactory. Large crops have been raised this year and the farmers will have increased wealth to put into the banks this fall. F. H. Davis, cashier of the First National bank, says:

The wonderful growth of the business of the banks of Omaha as shown by the recent statements, is a fair index of the prosperity of Omaha and the territory west and northwest of us. The abundant crops of this year, now safely harvested, promise still further growth during the next twelve months. A large number of new banks have been organized this year in territory tributary to the city and many will maintain accounts here. Omaha is advantageously located as a banking city. In my opinion the next ten years will show us prominently into view as a financial center. The banks here carry a large portion of the reserve funds of a large per cent of strong banks west of us as far as the Pacific, on three different lines of transcontinental railroads. In addition Omaha's banks are favored with a large amount of business from Iowa, northeastern Kansas and South Dakota.

During the summer the prominent banks of Omaha have shown a larger line of deposits than banks of the same standing in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Our facilities for loaning money are not as great as those of the twin cities, and the Omaha banker is obliged to seek other markets for desirable paper.

Due to Agricultural Prosperity

Gurdon W. Wattles, vice president of the United States National bank, says:

For five or six years an enormous surplus of farm products has been raised by the farmers of the state, and during all this time the price has been better than for any like period in the history of the state. The result is that a large amount of money has been put into the banks. It is not borrowed money, but is owned here; it is the money of the farmers. More than \$200,000,000 came into the pockets of Nebraska farmers last year for grain and produce shipped out of the state.

This wealth has been put into the local banks, and by them into the city banks, until all the financial institutions now have more money than they ever had at their disposal before. About October 1 the banks of Omaha usually face a demand for money from the country banks for money to take care of their surplus loans. This year the banks of Omaha are loaning money to New York and other eastern financial centers at the current rates there, and at the same time the rates of interest on first-class loans are as low in Omaha as in any other city in the United States. This year, for the first time, Nebraska crops will be handled by Nebraska money, and New York does not have to help us care for our banking business.

C. F. McGrew, vice president of the Omaha National bank, in reviewing the financial situation said:

"In 1905, very prosperous conditions generally prevailing, the total deposits of the clearing house banks in Omaha were \$4,000,000, holding an available cash reserve of \$1,500,000; while the corresponding statement of 1906 showed total deposits of \$7,000,000, and available cash reserve of over \$1,000,000. The establishment of a grain market at Omaha has been the most important event in its history since the location of the terminus of the Union Pacific railroad. With four large storage and distributing elevators now in operation, and several more in the course of construction, its stability as one of the leading grain markets of the country is beyond question. We question if there is a bank in any state of Nebraska indebted to a bank in New York City to the extent of a dollar—certainly none of the larger ones are; in fact, hundreds of thousands of dollars were loaned during the summer months by Nebraska banks to the manufacturers and jobbers of New York and New England, much of which paper remains unmatured, so that the money that now comes west from New York belongs to the people of the west and they are only calling for their own.

Stock Business Helps

Regarding the outlook for an increase in business T. H. McPherson, cashier of the Union Stock Yards National bank, said:

With enormous crops, not only in Nebraska, but all over this section of the country, there cannot help but be an increase in business. Receipts of live stock at the South Omaha stock yards are large just at present and to a great extent the business of the banks at the yards depends on the receipts. From indications there is still a large quantity of stock to be marketed yet this year. I look for a constant increase in business some months to come and there is every indication of continued prosperity.

H. C. Bostwick, vice president and cashier of the South Omaha National bank, has this to say of present conditions:

Of course our business is regulated to a great extent by the live stock market. Receipts at South Omaha are quite heavy, in fact larger than at this time last year. Cattle are coming to market in good condition, and while the prices paid are not so very high just at present, fair prices are maintained and the outlook is exceedingly bright. As for the money demand, it is not equal to the ordinary. Borrowers are not as plentiful as they have been in the past. To a great extent this is caused by the generally prosperous condition of the people in this section of the country.

Frank J. Moriarty, cashier of the Packers' National bank, said:

The usual fall demand for money is starting in, but it is not as large as usual, and the demand is later than usual in starting. This condition is brought about by the general prosperity in the west. Less money is being borrowed than usual to move the crops. The year will be a good one from a business standpoint and I look for a continuance of the present prosperous conditions.

F. N. Clarke, manager of J. L. Brandeis & Son's bank, says:

The welfare of our banking depends on the crops of Nebraska and surrounding country. We have had good crops in the last few years and good crops this year. As a result the bank deposits are large. That is all there is to it. I remember the story of the Nebraska farmer who said: "I raise big crops of corn; I feed the corn and raise hogs; I sell the hogs and buy more land; then I raise more corn to feed more hogs to get more money to buy more land. As long as the crops come the money for the land and those hogs going through the bank and financial conditions in Omaha will be good."

The Omaha National Bank

OF OMAHA

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Capital \$1,000,000.00
Surplus 200,000.00

COMPTROLLER'S CALL

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 25, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$6,144,640.52	Capital	\$ 1,000,000.00
Overdrafts	5,803.57	Surplus Fund.....	200,000.00
U. S. Bonds, for Circulation....	636,000.00	Undivided Profits.....	24,133.12
Stocks and Bonds.....	512,811.24	Circulation	600,000.00
Banking House and Safety Deposit Vaults.....	200,000.00	Deposits	10,482,965.72
U. S. Bonds for Deposits	\$ 424,000.00		
Due from Approved Reserve Agents..	1,790,489.95		
Due from other B'sks	1,050,981.24		
Cash on hand.....	1,512,372.32		
Due from U.S.Treas.	30,000.00		
	4,807,843.51		
	\$12,307,098.84		\$12,307,098.84

Safety Deposit Vaults in Basement of Omaha National Bank Building—safe, strong, convenient; \$5.00 per year and upwards.

OFFICERS

J. H. MILLARD, President.
WM. WALLACE, Vice-President. CHAS. E. WAITE, Cashier.
C. F. McGREW, Vice-President. FRANK BOYD, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS

J. H. MILLARD, N. W. WELLS, WM. WALLACE,
GUY C. BARTON, C. F. McGREW, I. W. CARPENTER,
C. H. BROWN, A. J. SIMPSON, W. M. BURGESS.

GUY C. BARTON, President. E. A. CUDAHY, Vice-President. TRUMAN BUCK, Vice-President.
H. C. BOSTWICK, V-Pres and Cashier. H. C. MILLER, Assistant Cashier.

CAPITAL, \$250,000 SURPLUS, \$250,000
PROFITS, \$75,000 DEPOSITS, \$3,225,000

The South Omaha National Bank

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

Accounts of banks transacting business with the stock yards received on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on balances. Collections receive prompt attention and funds disposed of as requested without loss of time.

DIRECTORS:

GUY C. BARTON, H. C. BOSTWICK, Vice-President.
Pres. Omaha & Grant Smelting Works. E. A. CUDAHY,
E. M. MORSMAN, Jr. V. P. & Gen'l Mgr. Cudahy Pkng. Co.
J. D. STANDISH, J. P. LYMAN,
Hammond Standish Co. President National Packing Co.
TRUMAN BUCK.

The Union Stock Yards National Bank

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

Capital - - - \$300,000
Surplus and Profits 100,000

Located at the stock yards. Has exceptional facilities for handling promptly and efficiently the banking business arising out of the purchase or sale of Live Stock at the South Omaha market.

Accounts Are Invited

JOHN A. CREIGHTON, President. THOS. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.
F. H. DAVIS, Vice-President. JOHN C. FRENCH, Ass't. Cashier.