

Banking Institutions of Omaha---Safe, Sound, Reliable

Stock Yards National Bank

of South Omaha

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

September 15, 1913

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$4,275,185.33
United States Bonds to secure Circulation and Deposits	281,000.00
Stocks and Bonds for Investment	36,000.00
Bonds to Secure Postal Savings	27,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	25,500.00
Due from United States Treasurer	14,000.00
Cash and Sight Exchange	4,016,130.88
Total	\$8,674,816.21

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 750,000.00
Surplus and Profits	515,043.11
Circulation	280,000.00
Deposits	7,129,773.10
Total	\$8,674,816.21

H. C. BOSTWICK, President

F. W. CLARKS, Vice Pres. **H. C. MILLER, Asst. Cashier**
J. C. FRENCH, Cashier **EPES CORY, Asst. Cashier**
J. S. KING, Asst. to President **J. B. OWEN, Asst. Cashier**

Live Stock National Bank

OF SOUTH OMAHA

OFFICERS:

C. F. McGrew, President **T. E. Gledhill, Vice-President**
L. M. Lord, Cashier **F. W. Thomas, Ass't. Cash.**

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

RESOURCES

Loans	\$1,173,063.27
Banking House & Fixtures	12,500.00
U. S. Bonds at Par	170,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	7,500.00
Cash and Sight Exchange	1,083,889.56
Total	\$2,446,952.83

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 150,000.00
Surplus	40,000.00
Undivided Profits	8,424.89
Circulation	150,000.00
Deposits	2,098,527.94
Total	\$2,446,952.83

Comparative Statement

August 9, 1908	\$414,037.21
August 9, 1909	\$527,795.47
August 9, 1910	\$833,840.86
August 9, 1911	1,408,332.34
August 9, 1912	\$1,769,568.79
August 9, 1913	\$2,098,527.94

HORSE ON THE PENSION LIST

Veteran of Quarter Century's Service in Army is Properly Rewarded.

Mick, the only horse on Uncle Sam's pension list, is enjoying his new freedom in a pasture on the military reservation at Fort Riley, Kan., after twenty-six years of continuous service. So far as the post records show, he is the only army horse that was ever pensioned. All of them are condemned when their period of usefulness has expired and are sold at auction. Mick's long service and unusual qualities saved him from this fate and he will be kept at Fort Riley until he dies.

Mick is 33 years of age. He was purchased for army use in 1887 for \$150, about half of the amount now paid by the government for artillery horses. He was assigned to a battery as wagon horse and served in that capacity until eight years ago, when he was promoted to chief section horse and was ridden by the sergeant in command of the section until his retirement a short time ago. Within the last eight years Mick has developed unusual talents for a horse without high school training and has won

A number of medals and blue ribbons for performances entirely out of the line of his duties. He took a blue ribbon in a Roman race at the St. Joseph military tournament six years ago, and that race is still discussed by the older men of the army who were there. As a jumper he also has a good record and in spite of his age is able to clear the bars in good shape.

Mick is a veteran, too, having served in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. Until his retirement he was with Battery D of the Sixth Field artillery, and has been stationed at Fort Riley for a dozen years.

At the post he is known as the horse that cleans his teeth. After every meal he hunts out a picket rope and rubs his teeth across it until they are thoroughly cleaned. He is a blood bay without a white spot on him and weighs 1,200 pounds.

When it is considered that the average period of service of an artillery horse is from three to ten years, Mick's long record is exceptional, and army men say that he has more years in his credit than any other horse in the army.—Kansas City Star.

The Persistent and Judicious Use of Newspaper Advertising is the Road to Business Success.

OMAHA BANKS IN GOOD SHAPE

Local Institutions Show Up in a Healthy Condition.

WILL LIKELY BE RECORD YEAR

Outlook for the Total Clearings of Nineteen-thirteen is That They Will Surpass All Previous Marks.

Although many parts of the country are complaining of slight indications of tightening of money, Omaha banks have felt practically none of the effects of it this year. Credit maps, strictly up to date and prepared by experts on the financial situation throughout the United States, place Omaha in the strip where business is normal.

Omaha bankers believe that the clearings for this year in Omaha are likely to break all previous records. This opinion they base on the increase already shown for the first eight months of the year. The year 1911 now stands out in the history of Omaha banking as the highest record reached.

In spite of the currency bill controversy, which is supposed to affect business and banking, the Omaha banks are moving right along and business is good with them. Bankers are watching the currency bill with great interest, however, and are anxious about the provisions it shall finally contain.

Sixty or ninety days ago there was considerable talk among the bankers of the country about money stringency, but the only local effect was a little briskness on the part of the banks in hustling the collection of old notes. This resulted in a cleaning up of a lot of old business that leaves the banks of Omaha ready to go into the winter in good shape. They have been preparing for the passage of the currency bill, which is expected to take some of the money away from the local banks. They are carrying large "cash mases" in Chicago, New York and other eastern points that can readily be converted into cash in twenty-four hours' notice. Those eastern balances are being held up high in order that the banks may be in the best possible shape here to take care of what business comes this winter without any danger of shortage under any circumstances.

Federal Money Constant. Then, too, the \$1,200,000 is coming from the federal treasury as a loan with which the Nebraska banks are to handle the state crops. This money represents only a fraction of the amount required annually from the Nebraska banks to move the crops of this section. It will help in that it will provide a surplus to such an extent that there will be an abundance of money for crop-moving activities.

As a matter of fact several bankers here have said that the Omaha banks do not really need this money, but that they are taking it since it was apportioned them. They have asked that it be not sent to Nebraska until in October, as they have no possible use for it earlier than that.

Deposits Are Large. The deposit of the Omaha banks are large, and the surplus on hand is in good shape, but they will accept the federal money and that part of it not needed for actual crop moving will be invested in some kind of commercial paper for a short time so that they will be able to get their interest out of it. There is no good ground on which to refuse the money, and the bankers feel that the idea of placing federal money out in the banks for this purpose, in general, is a good working principle. Thus they do not believe in refusing the money apportioned to them here in Omaha simply because they here don't need it, while others in other states may. They want to be favorable to the plan and principle involved, for some other year there may be a greater need here and less in some other section. However, they do not want to pay interest on it for a period of time when they have no possible use for it, and for this reason they have asked the government to hold it back until October.

New Banks Justified. During the last year the increased business of Omaha has justified the establishment of a new bank. This is the State Bank of Omaha, established in the State Bank building at the corner of Seventeenth and Harney streets, where the new institution has already established itself in the banking activities of the city.

When the last call was made by the federal comptroller of currency for statements of the conditions of the national banks in Omaha at the close of business August 9, the condition of the institutions was found good. The deposits were greater by \$70,000 than when the call came June 4. The deposits were slightly less than in September, 1912. This is accounted for by the fact that there was another month to run before they would be expected to show the same deposits

or greater than the corresponding month of last year.

The deposits of August 9, this year, showed \$20,821,196. Those of June 4, just a little more than a month before, were \$19,972,121. The loans of August exceeded those of June; those of August were \$40,725,724, while those of a month earlier were \$40,312,524.

On September 4, last year, the deposits were \$41,648,650. With the deposits of August 9, this year, up to the figure of \$40,583,130, a month earlier than the call last year, bankers are confident that if a call were issued at present they would show a better deposit than they did last year September 4.

TAKES PICTURES UNDER SEA

Successful Tests of Submarine Photography in Thirteen Feet of Water.

A new departure in submarine photography is promised from the successful results of the Williamson flexible submarine tube, the invention of Captain J. H. Williamson, by means of which his son, J. Ernest Williamson, several days ago took photographs of fishes, divers and other objects at distances under the surface of Hampton Roads of from ten to thirty-five feet.

The results of Williamson's experiments with his father's invention were so successful that, although he is not an expert photographer, he is planning an expedition to the West Indies for the purpose of taking moving pictures of submarine life in those waters.

The tube which makes the taking of such photographs possible is perfectly flexible and can be stretched to any length from one foot to 500 or more. At the bottom of the tube is a chamber with a glass front and with room for three persons. No compressed air is necessary, and those in the room breathe the same air as those on the surface. They can thus remain below for hours.

In his Hampton Roads tests young Williamson took pictures both in the night and day. To take the night photographs four powerful electric lights with reflectors were lowered beneath the boat, and as the objects passed the big glass eye of the submarine chamber they were snapped.

A large chunk of meat was hung over the side of the boat on a hook and dangled before the glass face of the little room at the bottom of the tube in which Williamson and two companions worked. Nor was this bait entirely necessary, for all sorts of fishes were attracted to the chamber by the light inside, which served as a jacklight such as is used in spearing salmon.

One of the best tests came when several expert swimmers and divers took headers off the boat and crawled below the surface to the depth of thirty feet, where photographs were taken as they passed in front of the glass.

Newspapers and magazines were weighted and lowered in front of the chamber thirty feet down and pictures made of them.

Hitherto moving pictures of submarine subjects have been confined to the inmates of glass tanks or photographs made through the bottom of such vessels as the little steamboat with a glass bottom that makes sightseeing trips of the ocean's floor in Bermuda.—New York Sun.

CORN WITHSTANDS DROUTH

The drouth that burned up corn in the great southwest this year may be the price the nation must pay for a new crop that will minimize similar losses in the future.

With the thermometer touching 100, pods falling, kafir corn and milo maize, the much-vaunted standbys of dry years, withering in the fields, "Schribar corn," a new mixture of drouth-resisting sorghums, has produced from twenty-five to sixty bushels an acre.

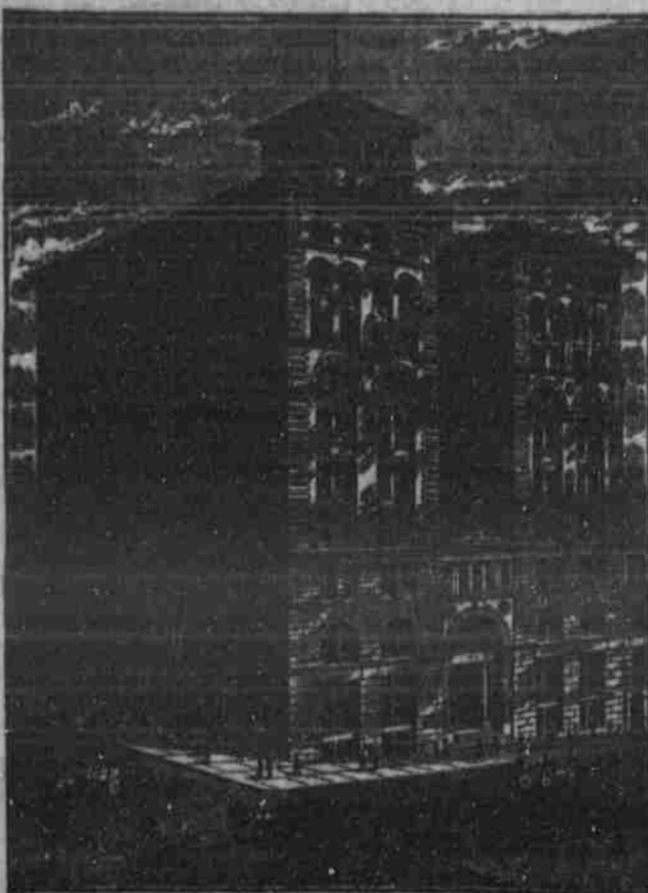
Thirty farmers in Garfield county, Oklahoma, grew "Schribar corn" this year. Less than 35 of an inch of rain fell between June 15 and September 1, but the new sorghum mixture stood green and growing through the blazing days that killed the fetteritas, the kafir corn and the milo maize.

The agricultural experts differ as to the exact nature of the new plant. By some it is classed as a hybrid and by others as a superior strain of fetterita. It matures in ninety days, its grains are larger than those of kafir corn, they are pure white in color, and feeding tests are said to indicate that both the grain and the stalk are superior to kafir.

"Schribar corn" is named from its originator, "Uncle John" Schribar, who claims to have produced it from crossing three drouth-resisting sorghums of the "dura" family.

Future generations of southwestern farmers may have cause to venerate the name of "Uncle John" Schribar, plain farmer of Garfield county.—St. Louis Republic.

Omaha National Bank Bldg., 17th and Farnam Sts.



The Omaha National Bank

Established 1866.

Capital	\$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	750,000.00
Deposits	12,400,000.00

We offer to corporations, firms and individuals every facility consistent with sound banking.

Domestic and Foreign Letters of Credit.
 Self-Identifying Travelers Checks.
 Exclusive Department for Women.
 Safe Deposit and Storage Vaults.

OFFICERS:

J. H. MILLARD, President.	J. DeF. RICHARDS, Cashier.
WM. WALLACE, Vice-President.	FRANK BOYD, Assistant Cashier.
W. H. BUCHOLZ, Vice-President.	E. A. WILCOX, Assistant Cashier.
WARD M. BURGESS, Vice-President.	KEERA MILLARD, Assistant Cashier.
JAMES T. WACHOB, Mgr. Dept. New Business.	

Interest-Bearing Pass Books Issued in the Savings Dept. Which Is Now Located on Ground Floor, Farnam Entrance.

Omaha National Bank Building
FARNAM AND 17TH STREET

The Packers National Bank

SOUTH OMAHA

Capital and Surplus, \$300,000.00

J. F. Coad, President
Wm. J. Coad, Vice Pres.
H. C. Nicholson, Cashier
H. F. Trumble, Asst. Cashier
T. J. Shanahan, Asst. Cashier

Our Certificates of Deposit
 Will Pay You
4% Interest
 A Safe and Profitable Investment

We Also Pay 4% Interest on Savings Deposits

A little want ad does the business.