

MARKET HOUSE, ST. PAUL.



SPECIMEN STRUCTURES.

SOME OF THE BUSINESS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS THAT ORNAMENT ST. PAUL.

The Market House and Turner Hall—The New Drake Building—P. H. Kelly's Block—The St. Paul & Omaha General Offices.

The Drake Block.

The Drake block, built for Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck, wholesale dealers in dry goods and notions, is one of the finest houses in the country. The building has frontages of seventy-five feet each on Fourth and Fifth streets and 300 feet on Sibley street.

OUR BANKING CAPITAL.

The Commercial Center Which Attracts the Wealth of Sagacious and Enterprising Business Men.

FIGURES VERY SIGNIFICANT.

Capital Nearly Six Millions, Deposits Nearly Eleven Millions and Over Ninety Millions of Exchange Sales.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The amount of the transactions by the banks of a city is, of course, the best index to the business of the place. St. Paul's commercial importance is demonstrated in a most gratifying manner.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK is at present the most extensive of banking houses. It was established in February, 1863, and to-day is one of the most stable and wealthy moneyed institutions of the country.

The First National bank has a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000. Its books show a balance of \$990,000 representing surplus and undivided profits, a circulation of \$294,000, deposits amounting to \$4,950,000, loans, \$3,850,000, and during the past year it has sold \$4,500,000 of exchange.

THE CAPITAL BANK OF ST. PAUL, organized in October 1880, and is located at No. 137 East Third street. Its officers are L. E. Reed, president; W. D. Kirk, cashier, and J. W. Wait, assistant cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK. This bank was organized in 1872, and has a capital of \$1,000,000. It occupies very elegant and spacious apartments at the corner of Third and Jackson streets.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK was organized in 1865, and now occupies a fine apartment at the corner of Third and Wabasha streets, in McDougal's block.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF ST. PAUL was organized in 1867. It is located on the corner of Third and Robert streets, and the officers are as follows: John S. Prince, president; E. J. Meier, assistant cashier; trustees, E. F. Drake, H. R. Brill, B. Presley, John A. Stees and John S. Prince.

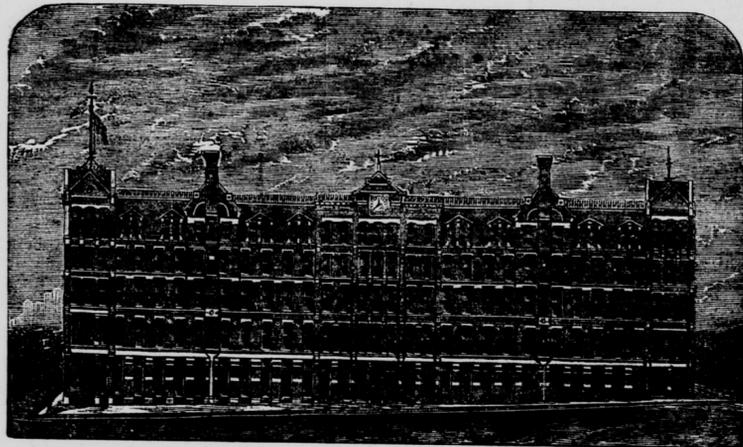
C. ST. P. M. & O. R. R. OFFICES.



Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Block. The cut herewith represents the headquarters building of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha road. It is located on the north-west corner of Fourth and Wacouta streets.

The New Turner Hall. An excellent view of which is herewith given, is situated at the corner of Sixth and Franklin street, fronting on Sixth. Its architecture is German Renaissance in style.

DRAKE BLOCK.



\$260,010.90. The amount of exchange sold in 1882 was \$509,000. This is one of the most substantial and well-managed institutions of the kind in the country.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK will be organized early in 1883, and commences business in the new Drake block on Third street between Jackson and Sibley streets about May 15.

PRIVATE BANKING HOUSES. W. A. Calbertson has very handsome offices in Gilliland's block at the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, and conducts a business devoted strictly to the buying of commercial paper, his transactions in 1882 amounting to about \$2,000,000.

Recapitulation. The aggregate banking business of the city shows as follows: Capital, \$5,799,838; deposits, \$10,920,339; loans, \$10,913,000; exchange, \$91,577,450.

INSURANCE. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. This is an institution of which St. Paul is pretty proud, as it holds a national position, and bears a reputation which may well be envied by the oldest insurance companies of the world.

While the growth of St. Paul from year to year for the past four or five years, may seem remarkable and even phenomenal to many who are ignorant of the causes which conspire to produce it, to those acquainted with the immense resources of the vast country tributary to it, it is not a matter for wonder.

sets of the company are over \$1,000,000, and the business extends throughout the United States. The officers of the company are: C. H. Bigelow, president; P. Berkey, vice president; W. S. Timberlake, treasurer; C. B. Gilbert, secretary.

The German-American Rail Insurance Co. was organized in 1875, and has qualified under the laws of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. It has a capital of \$25,000 and is officered as follows: Gen. John B. Sanborn, president; Walter H. Sanborn, secretary, and E. B. Sanborn, treasurer and general manager.

German Scandinavian Rail and Storm Insurance Co. This company was organized in December, 1881, with a capital of \$25,000, its charter providing for the privilege to increase to \$100,000. The officers are A. R. Kiefer, president; Gustav Willis, vice president and treasurer; J. P. Jacobson, secretary, and J. A. Allen, general manager.

THE WHOLESALE BUSINESS. While the growth of St. Paul from year to year for the past four or five years, may seem remarkable and even phenomenal to many who are ignorant of the causes which conspire to produce it, to those acquainted with the immense resources of the vast country tributary to it, it is not a matter for wonder.

The manufacturers of St. Paul have been very generally called upon, and the result has been truly surprising, but few of them setting the increase in their industries at less than 50 per cent. In all the more extensive lines the increase has been fully up to 50 per cent, and many new establishments have been started.

style, has a frontage of 60 feet by 100 feet in depth, two high stories and basement in height, with mansard roof, and cost \$18,000. The foundation and basement is of granite, and the superstructure wood. The basement is divided off into a club room, dining room, kitchen, pantries, wine room, closets and lavatories.

P. H. Kelly Mercantile Company.

Our advertising columns this morning, announce the formation of a corporation to be known as the P. H. Kelly, Mercantile company. This company succeeds to the immense business built up by the senior of the old as well as the new house.

The house has a half million of paid up capital and that sum will be increased to a full million shortly. In fact it will stand at a million to-day but for a defect in the general law relating to incorporations.

P. H. KELLY BLOCK.



ST. PAUL WORKHOUSE.

By an act of the legislature, approved on the 10th day of February, 1881, the common council of the city of St. Paul was authorized and empowered to establish, erect and maintain a work house for the confinement and punishment of prisoners sentenced thereto by the municipal court of the city of St. Paul, or the district court of the Second judicial district, Ramsey county.

The board was authorized to purchase real estate for the institution at a cost of not over \$3,000, to erect suitable buildings, to manage the business general and to select a superintendent. Under the law the city of St. Paul was authorized to expend \$80,000 for buildings.

The present building was erected with reference to future extensions and enlargements, and the board will from time to time go to the legislature for moderate appropriations of money with which to complete the institution.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The State Reform school board consisting of Messrs. Ingersoll, Otis, Murray and Pettitt, managers, and J. C. Riethdoffer, superintendent, on Dec. 13, made their biennial report for the two years ending Nov. 30, 1882, to Gov. Hubbard and the state legislature. The report states that no change in the conduct was to be noted, and that the health of the inmates has been good.

The fire of last July, which destroyed the engine house, inflicted a loss of over \$40,000. It necessitated the stopping of all the machinery in the shops, and as the heating apparatus of all the buildings was connected therewith, it was necessary to proceed at once to the erection of a new building. The new structure was built of solid brick walls, and an iron roof 35x40 feet and an engine of 60-horse power purchased.

The jail is 50x70 feet and two stories in height. The cells, of which there are thirty, each to accommodate two persons, are located in the center of this space, being from eight to twelve feet distant from the outside walls. They are of wrought iron bars, built into the solid wall. Water is forced into a large tank located in the rear end of the third story, from whence it is distributed to all parts of the building.

The board asks for the following appropriations: Current expenses, 1883, \$85,000 00; current expenses, 1884, 35,000 00; to cover loss by fire, new engine, etc., 4,000 00; for repairs, improvements, two years, 4,000 00; to insure state property, 2,600 00. Total, \$131,600 00.

Table showing inmate statistics: Total number of inmates committed since Jan. 15, 1868, 578; commitments past two years, 106; discharged, 97; escaped, 3; died, 1; out on leave of absence, 1; present in the institution, 123.

Table showing offenses: Larceny, 76; incorrigibility, 16; assault and battery, 4; vagrancy, 3; rape, 1; attempt to break and enter stores, 2; arson, 2; attempt to poison, 1; manslaughter in fourth degree, 1.

Table showing inmate ages: Eight years old, 2; nine years, 4; ten years, 4; eleven years, 4; twelve years, 10; thirteen years, 24; fourteen years, 22; fifteen years, 19; sixteen years, 13. Total, 106.

NEW TURNER HALL.

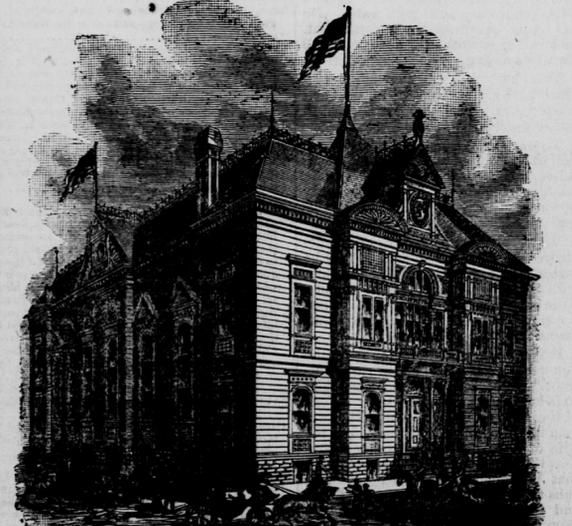


Table showing kinds of business and amounts: Agricultural implements, \$2,053,000; Beer, 1,030,000; Blank books and paper, 1,233,000; Boots and shoes, 8,150,000; Carpets and house furnishings, 550,000; Cigars, 850,000; Clothing, 1,000,000; Coffee, teas, spices, etc., 1,422,000; Crockery and glassware, 720,000; Confectionery and fruit, 900,000; Drugs, paints, etc., 2,060,000; Dry goods and notions, 18,570,000; Flour, feed and commission, 3,250,000; Fuel, 2,500,000; Furniture, 230,000; Grain, 5,880,000; Groceries, 10,200,000; Gums and sporting goods, 150,000; Hardware, stoves and heavy iron, 8,000,000; Hats and caps, 1,140,000; Hides and furs, 928,000; Leather, saddlery and findings, 1,050,000; Live stock, 3,750,000; Lumber, 2,200,000; Machinery and mill supplies, 1,344,000; Musical instruments, 150,000; Provisions, 475,000; Sash, doors and blinds, 500,000; Sewing machines, 450,000; Stoves, valves, etc., 175,000; Wines and liquors, 2,650,000; Unclassified, 4,400,600.

Total, \$69,682,060. Total for 1881, \$1,282,647. Increase in 1882, \$18,449,258.