

# JOBBERS' UNION SUPPLEMENT.

ST. PAUL MINN., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1884.

## ST. PAUL JOBBERS.

Continued From First Page.

and it is the only proper time for planting many kinds of seeds, especially the nut-bearing varieties. The good work of last spring should be supplemented by a large increase in the number of trees and seeds set out this fall.

Mr. L. G. Wilson, of Parsons, Aurora county, D. T., writes: The possibility of successful tree culture is a question of vital importance to all who propose to make Dakota their home. In the following list of trees grown on his claim in northern Dakota the growth has been healthy and the wood well matured. The table shows the growth during the summer of 1883:

Lombardy poplar.....4 feet to inches  
Cottonwood.....5 " 6 "  
" Ash.....2 " 2 "  
" Elder.....2 " 7 "  
" Elm.....1 " 6 "  
" Norway spruce.....2 " 6 "  
" Red pine.....2 " 0 "  
The following shows growth from seed:

Apple.....1 foot 8 inches  
" Pear.....1 " 6 "  
" Honey locust.....2 " 0 "

**Fruit Culture in Dakota.**  
Under the above caption a correspondent writes the *Parkier Era* as follows:  
Allow me through your columns to say to those who do not believe Dakota is or will be a fruit growing country, that they would be surprised to visit the Alderman nursery, two miles south of Hurley, and see a quarter-section of land covered with fruit trees, vines and shrubbery, all growing and much of it laden with fruit. I would not attempt to tell how many bushels of fruit of different kinds will be harvested, but I counted twenty-two apples on one limb, and many others were apparently as full. It would surprise any person not acquainted with the facts to visit the place. The proprietors, who have made fruit culture in this country a special study, will gladly show you the orchard and nursery, point out and name this shrub and that tree or vine, telling you their advantages or failings, what is most adapted to this climate and soil, and why. It is so, and why some do not do so well. The instructions and hints are well worth any person's time and expense who cares to raise fruit. I, for one, am so much interested, that I wish every person who has a tract of land would go and see for themselves. I am satisfied it would awaken in them an interest in fruit culture.

**The Hay Crop.**  
We hear a great deal about the big corn and grain and vegetables of Dakota, but the grass crop is not receiving the notice which it merits. The prairie all over is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, superior for grazing and hay to any of the tame grasses which are grown east. A heavy cut of hay may be taken from any place in the country, and it has fattening properties equal to the common grasses of other sections with grain added. If the grass of Dakota could be turned into beef it would supply the markets of the world for the next two months. This crop is as good as gold, and the day is not far distant when not a single steer will be allowed to go to waste.—*Mitchell Republican.*

**Dakota Land Offices.**  
OFFICERS. REGISTRARS. RECEIVERS.  
Abbeville, Chas. T. McCoy, B. E. Hutchinson.  
Bismarck, John A. Rea, W. H. Francis.  
Crescent, H. W. Lord, A. O. Whipple.  
Deadwood, Jas. P. Luce, E. P. Champlin.  
Fargo, Henry Williams, Henry H. Vessey.  
Grand Forks, B. C. Tiffany, W. J. Anderson.  
Huron, G. B. Armstrong, R. B. Lowry.  
Mitchell, Geo. E. Everett, Hiram Barber.  
Watson, Chas. G. Williams, Henry H. Vessey.  
Yankton, G. A. Wetter, Jos. C. Chandler.

**Dakota Weather.**  
The following shows the weather range for the year 1883:  
Average temperature..... 51.  
Number of days on which rain or snow fell..... 109.  
Number of clear days..... 236.  
Total precipitation of rain or snow, in inches..... 30.51.

**What Will Grow on Soil.**  
Dakota soil will produce good corn the first year it is broken. If the corn is planted with a common hand sod planter between the furrows, and planted in season, it is as profitable a crop to raise as corn on old ground, as it saves labor in cultivating.

Potatoes make an excellent growth on soil with no cultivation, plowing them in by dropping them in every third furrow near the edge. From 100 to 175 bushels per acre have been raised, planted in this way.

Flax also is a good crop, where the object is to subside the soil as much as possible. In one season a pulverizer is used and the ground is thoroughly prepared, flax will yield from ten to fifteen bushels per acre, but great care should be used in the selection of seed, as there is apt to be a great variety of seed seed among the flax that is almost impossible to remove. Flax may be sown as late as the 20th of June, but earlier will be better on account of dry weather.

All kinds of root crops will do well on soil if the pulverizer is used.  
Turnips and rutabagas especially do well, even without pulverizing. Turnips should be sown as late as July, and will produce a good crop. For stock, the mangel-wurzel is very profitable root crop, and can be raised as easily as rutabagas and is an enormous yielder.

**Timber Claims.**  
The first thing sought after here in the way of land claims are tree claims, of which the government allows one out of every section of land. As a result, in a short space of time we shall have ten acres of timber growing on every section of land in Dakota. Add to these the shade and lawn trees, and fruit orchards that will set about the farm houses, and this new timber prairie will then present the handsomest landscape view that mortal eye ever rested upon. The soil of Dakota prairies grows nearly all varieties of forest trees with astonishing rapidity. Soft maple, cottonwood, ash, Lombardy poplar, English or stake willow, and the like, all do splendidly on this prairie soil, and five years from setting are large enough for fuel and many useful purposes. This has been thoroughly proven through Minnesota and the southern part of Dakota, as every observing traveler can testify.

**An Estimate of the Cost and Profit of Raising Wheat in Dakota.**  
Then, with wheat at twenty bushels per acre as a basis, it is very easy to estimate the profits of farming. We will allow every man just the same for his work as he would get were he to do the work for some one else:  
Plowing, per acre..... \$1.50  
Seed, per acre..... 1.50  
Sowing, per acre..... 2.50  
Harvesting, per acre..... 2.50  
Treshing and marketing..... 3.00  
Total, per acre..... \$10.50  
Wheat brings \$1 per bushel, making the returns of each acre \$20. If a man carries on eighty acres his income from his labor is \$1,600. If he do the work himself, which a man can do with a little help, he will have a snug little pile for a rainy day. If he hires all the work done, the expense on eighty acres will be \$840, which leaves a clear profit of \$760. This being true on eighty acres, it will be proportionately true on any larger number of acres. In twenty years a man will have received the snug little sum of

\$32,000 for his labor on an eighty-acre farm. The expense of living must come out of that, but it will be made as large as any one desires, even large enough to have the man without house or home. But there is no need of this. A man must practice economy in any business to succeed. A large garden and fruit can be raised, poultry, pigs, etc., which will in no way interfere with the general returns of the farm. In fact, the more stock raised and the more varied the crops, the more likely are the returns to be regular year after year.

We know there is a profit in good farming. We have seen farmers go on, year after year, adding to their buildings, stock, acres, and getting money out at interest, when merchants and other business men went by the board. The main wealth of the land to-day is its farms. A farm is a certain, constant gold mine, and requires only surface mining to find pay streaks.

**Suaborn County, Dakota.**  
Litcher, Woonsocket, Forestburg and Roswell are important towns in this county which was once the western half of Miner county, and is as fine a county of land as often seen. The far-famed Jim or Dakota river meanders through the county from north to south nearly in the center of the county, and hence it lies in the very heart of the Jim River Valley. A part of the county east of the river has been settled for some time, and has many improved farms with from fifty to one hundred acres each already under cultivation, and the quantity and quality of the crops that have been produced are not surpassed by any section of the Territory.

The country west of the river can almost be said to be the stock man's paradise. The grass starts earlier in the spring and keeps green later in the autumn than in any other section of the territory and the hay produced from it will keep stock green and in good condition through the winter without grain. One of the most successful stock men, who has been here eight years, and is everywhere known for the fine quality of his stock, says that he can make more flesh in the winter than he can in the summer, and that he never feeds in any grain.

**Spink County, Dakota.**  
When we have said that Spink county lies in the midst of the James river valley; that it is divided by that river in a generally north and south direction into two not very unequal portions; that four important and several small branches of creeks connect the main river within its boundaries, watering, in their winding courses, a very large extent of country; that the more important of these are known as Turtle, Snake and Timber creeks and Dry run; that the county contains forty-two townships, seven from north to south and six from east to west; that its area is, therefore, 1,512 square miles; that this is equivalent to 67,780 acres—in round numbers, a million acres of land, almost the whole of it highly fertile and susceptible of easy cultivation; when we have said that the surface of the country is partly level prairie, and partly of gently undulating character; that bluffs of moderate height and narrow strips of bottom land are characteristic of the streams, as well as frequent fringes and occasional groves of forest trees; that the waters abound in several varieties of fish, in-

cluding pickerel, perch and catfish; that groblers are plentiful on the prairie, and badgers and rabbits, and even wolves not rare; that various game birds and wild fowl are quite abundant in their season; that nearly every acre of the million is in the hands of settlers; when we have said all this we have about exhausted our material for description. Any further account of the natural features of the county would probably apply equally as well to all the best portions of the valley in the Jim River, there are portions of the country said to be better than other portions, as there are also portions of the valley said to be better than other portions; so, perhaps, it would be safe to say that Spink county is a part of the very best portions. But when it is considered that only four years ago this great country, with its tens of thousands of acres of well-cultivated ground; with its thousands of comfortable homes; with its 5,000 of population; with its bustling towns, and churches and schools; with its roads and bridges; with its railways; with its thousands of horses and other live stock; with its present civilization and development—had not a single house or a single human inhabitant, one is lost in astonishment and proud of the people he calls his neighbors and friends.

Resident Ashton and Mellette are at present the most important towns in Spink county.

**Ashton, Dakota.**  
Is situated due west of St. Paul about 300 miles, being thirty-five miles south of Aberdeen and almost in the geographical center of the now famous county of Spink.

The site upon which the city of Ashton stands, was platted by C. H. Prior, general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, early in the year 1881.

Through immigrant trains from Atlanta, Ill., and other eastern towns, came in the spring of 1882, each train that arrived representing from twenty to sixty families who were to find homes at or near Ashton. These people were gathered, in the main, from the foremost families in their respective localities, thus giving Ashton and vicinity a class of citizens, mostly Americans, as refined and intelligent as can be found in any eastern community.

The year 1883 was a prosperous one for Ashton. During the year over \$100,000 was paid to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company for freight alone. Fifteen hundred tons of soft coal and 300 tons of hard coal were sold at the rate of 25 cents per ton, and 100,000 bushels of wheat were shipped at the rate of \$1.00 per bushel. In 1883 Pratt & Co.'s steam elevator handled 90,000, and the mill of C. E. Spencer & Co. consumed a large additional amount. July 4, 1883, the Artesian well began its flow at the rate of 100 barrels an hour.

Ashton's reputation as being a substantial and reliable business center is fast becoming known, and here genuine worth, as a growing Dakota town, is attracting the attention of capitalists everywhere.

**The "Jim River Valley" of Dakota.**  
Nine-tenths of which is fertile prairie, is, beyond all doubt, the best wheat growing country on the globe. The soil is a rich, dark, vegetable loam, containing lime, potash, soda, magnesia, sulphur, and phosphorus, with from ten to fifteen per cent. of finely pulverized organic matter. The soil is un-fertilized by a man's hand, and is from a three to five foot depth. The soil contains from twenty to forty per cent. of phosphate of lime, and is a great reserve fund from which crops can draw substance whenever the soil has been exhausted. The whole valley is well watered by nature; there being a large number of small streams tributary to the Jim, or more properly, the Dakota river, which not only drain the land well, but supply an abundance of water, and they are, to some extent, skirted with a fine growth of timber. Water, clear and pure to the last, is found in abundance by digging from twenty to thirty feet into the ground. It is never severe. The winters are probably three weeks longer than in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois or Michigan. The air is clear and bracing, and malarial diseases are almost unknown. The inhabitants are thrifty and generally well-to-do, and have come from all parts of the globe—not to live in idleness, but at ease.

**Flandreau, Dakota.**  
THE COUNTY SEAT OF MOODY COUNTY.  
The first settlement of what is now Flandreau, was made by Mr. F. W. Pettigrew about ten years ago. The village is situated on the banks of the Big Sioux river, which affords one of the very best water-powers in southeastern Dakota, and presents a magnificent opening for the establishment of productive manufacturing enterprises.

There are five churches; Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, and two Indian. An excellent graded school has been established here. The streets are well laid out. Sidewalks are built all over the village. It has excellent hotels, street lamps, and presents the appearance of an eastern village. Society is as good as can be found in any place in the east. The citizens are of an enterprising and energetic class.

The following figures give some idea of the business transacted during the year 1883: One hundred and thirty thousand bushels of wheat were marketed at this point. There were also marketed 12,000 bushels of oats, 4,000 bushels of barley, and 15,000 bushels of flax. The banks have sold eastern drafts to the business men during the last year, to the amount of \$440,000. There were also marketed 12,000 bushels of oats, 4,000 bushels of barley, and 15,000 bushels of flax. The banks have sold eastern drafts to the business men during the last year, to the amount of \$440,000. There were also marketed 12,000 bushels of oats, 4,000 bushels of barley, and 15,000 bushels of flax.

ture and wealth, and the monotonous expanse of prairie will be broken at every point by the var-colored verdure of waving crops and meadows. The fact is a pronounced one that of the eleven hundred thousand acres in Brown county there are not three sections all told of waste land, save such as is by the few beautiful lakes and streams of sparkling waters.

We wish to call especial attention right here to the fact that all of this immense tract is government land, pure—for the settler, for homestead, pre-emption and timber culture entry—that although this portion of the valley is gridironed with railway lines, there are neither railroad grants nor will there ever be any railroad bonds to oppress the farmer.

In addition to Aberdeen the principal business centers are Groton, Bath, Warner, Columbia, Westport and Frederik.

**Hand County, Dakota.**  
Is the east center of Dakota, geographically, and lies on a parallel with the 46th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich crosses the parallel of 44 1/2 north latitude, your pin will be within ten miles of the center of Hand county. The Great Re valley extends through the county. Its soil is rich in all that goes to make up a garden spot of the general and other crops common to this latitude flourish with a remarkable thrift. The county is well provided with water, while vigorous prospecting is now going on for coal, with the best prospects of success. Three thousand farms can be found in the county, each with its mine of wealth—richness in its soil.

All portions of Hand county can be reached from Walsey, on the Jim River Valley line of the C. M. & St. P. railway.

**Madison, Dakota.**  
Is the county seat of Lake county, and is situated on the line of the southern Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Lake county embraces sixteen townships and Madison is located very near the geographical center of the county. Nearly every branch of business is represented. There are three banks, six general stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, two furniture stores, one clothing store, one book and stationery store, one exclusive grocery store, one boot and shoe store, one jewelry store, two harness shops, several blocks with shops, barber shops, millinery stores, restaurants, meat markets, etc.; two livery stables, two hotels, two newspaper offices, one coal yard, and many other establishments.

Among the most prominent institutions in town is the Lake county steam mill. Madison has four churches, Presbyterian, Catholic, Baptist and Methodist. The public school building was constructed at a cost of \$4,500. The Territorial normal school, which was located in Madison by the territorial legislature in 1881, is now in operation in the upper rooms of the public school building. The normal school building, when completed, will probably cost not less than \$80,000.

The Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges are represented in Madison, besides a Grange lodge and an Eastern Star chapter; also a Good Templar's lodge. The town is blessed with the very best society, and anything like old frontier times has long since departed from this community.

**Mitchell, Dakota.**  
One year ago, Mitchell, although the then town of the west, was but an incorporated town of 2,000 inhabitants. Today she is a full-fledged charter city of double the size, and with all the paraphernalia of city government. The year has been a remarkably earnest one. Every day has been the accomplishment of some purpose previously formed, and the foundation of new hopes to be realized. One notable feature of the improvements of the past year is the substantial metropolitan arrangement and design.

French plate fronts, have crowded along both sides of Main street for a distance of half a mile, and have branched out into the side streets. Palatial residences have loomed up in every portion of the city, and every cottage line the public thoroughfares. Among the public buildings the court house is a handsome structure, and the court room, offices and furniture are generally pronounced the best west of the Mississippi. The Catholic, Methodist and Baptist churches, are buildings metropolitan in arrangement and design. The public schools have been graded throughout, an admirable course of study adopted and introduced, and the whole school system put in systematic and harmonious motion.

A great university has been located, and commodious buildings will be erected during the coming year. In the near future Mitchell will be as noted for her manufacturing industries as she is now for the intelligence and enterprise of her citizens. During the present season, business blocks, residences and railroad houses and machine shops, and feed mills, the university building, the great National Homestead Monument, a system of water-works and fire protection, a grand opera house, and Mitchell promises as rich a future as any town the sun shines on.

**Big Stone Lake.**  
Is a beautiful sheet of water thirty miles long, skirted with timber. From it flows the Minnesota river, and the Minnesota line forms its eastern boundary. A steamer line makes regular trips up the lake, which is fast becoming a summer resort. The country surrounding is a gentle rolling prairie, with a soil adapted to raising every kind of vegetable and many kinds of fruit. Ortonville is situated at the southern extremity of Big Stone lake, and is the county seat of Big Stone county, one of the richest agricultural sections of Minnesota.

**Corn and Pork.**  
It has been found from carefully conducted experiments by different persons, that one bushel of corn will make a little over 10 1/2 pounds of pork. Taking the result as a basis, the following deductions are made. When corn is worth 12 1/2 cents per bushel, pork will cost the producer 17 cents per bushel. When corn is worth 17 cents per bushel, pork will cost the producer 25 cents per bushel. When corn is worth 25 cents per bushel, pork will cost the producer 34 cents per bushel. When corn is worth 34 cents per bushel, pork will cost the producer 44 cents per bushel. When corn is worth 44 cents per bushel, pork will cost the producer 54 cents per bushel. The above statements show what the farmer realizes on his own corn when it is in the form of pork, and they also demonstrate the fact that there is more in corn at 25 cents per bushel, when fed to hogs at 3 cents per pound.

**What is the Union For?**  
The building of a metropolis such as is St. Paul with its broad avenues, its splendid buildings, its refined society, its educational, rural and art institutions, and its thousand other attractions, is due chiefly to the liberality and culture of the business men from whom is obtained the money to carry to completion all material improvements. It is true that many professional men give liberally to aid great works, but it will be found, if traced back sufficiently, that this money was earned by them, directly or indirectly, from the business men. If we think of the wares of the merchants, and also of the productive and commercial agencies employed to place them at the disposal of the people, we certainly will grant that the shops of a great city are among the most suggestive subjects for reflection. The comparison is not intended as a general director, but all available space is occu-

pled with mention of establishments of prominent character.

The object of these excursions is to allow the jobbers to become personally acquainted with the character and resources of the country they supply, and to meet at their own homes the men with whom they have dealings. It is hoped that the visits may prove mutually pleasant and profitable, and that they may cement the close relations already existing between the city and the country merchants.

**DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.**  
Next to the Grocery business this is the heaviest in St. Paul and last year the sales amounted to the enormous sum of nearly \$10,000,000, and from present indications this amount will be increased fully twenty per cent. There is no city of its size in the world that has larger or more substantial wholesale Dry Goods houses than St. Paul. The proprietors are without exception, live, enterprising broad gauged men and their business is conducted accordingly. Their sales for the first six months of the year reaches \$5,026,000.

**AUERBACH, FINCH & VAN SLYCK.**  
*Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.*  
CORNER SIBLEY AND FOURTH STREETS.

To pretend to undertake to write business editorials of the leading mercantile houses of St. Paul and omit the gigantic wholesale dry goods establishment of Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck, would be as absurd as to try to make bread without flour, or fire without coal. It may be said to be the father of them all, the pioneer in the line, almost back to the first retail store. In the wholesale business the house dates back to 1868, and two of the present partners, Messrs. M. Auerbach and George R. Finch, were associates in the firm as long ago as 1864. Both of these gentlemen are now in the prime of life, active and full of energy, and Mr. Finch, the president of the St. Paul Jobbers' union is so overflowing with animal spirits and so hearty in his social companionship, that one might mistake him for a jolly drummer, just breaking into the joys of the road.

The trade of the great northwest need no reminder of the strength and capacity of this great house, they know that its resources are unlimited, its popularity boundless, its name and fame ubiquitous, and its integrity unimpeachable. Residents of much larger cities than St. Paul now is, but not larger than it will soon be, gaze unconcealed admiration and envy upon the magnificent proportions of the noble building which occupies the entire western side of the block extending on Sibley street from Fourth to Fifth streets, for it has few peers among the dry goods palaces of the land. With a length of 300 feet on Sibley and a width of seventy-five feet, an opportunity is presented for the effective display of architectural effects, and admirably has the architect availed himself of it, for in design and finish it is splendidly attractive.

But if the exterior is a surprise and delight to strangers, how much greater must be their wonder and astonishment when they inspect the vast expanse of the interior, its five stories and basement, containing 135,000 square feet of space, and filled with the countless varieties of goods pertaining to the complete dry goods stock. It is indeed a vast emporium, a mammoth depository of merchandise. There are one hundred and ten men employed in the house, and each department is superintended by gentlemen educated here and thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the broad territory they supply.

The officers and finances are under the experienced supervision of that veteran financier Mr. Auerbach, the senior partner, with Mr. A. H. Winslow as his first lieutenant. The general workings of the business outside of the accounts are presided over by George R. Finch, and Mr. W. H. Van Slyck resides in New York and devotes his attention wholly to buying. C. J. McConville is in charge of the department of domestics, blankets, etc.; Sherman Finch and J. F. Simpson of dress goods, woollens and flannels; E. A. Young of white goods, linens, hosiery, underwear, knit goods, gloves, furnishing goods, clothing, etc.; E. L. Jenkins of the notion department, and J. M. Roselle of the bag factory. One of these immense floors, the fourth, is devoted to the manufacture of men's goods, Mackinaw suits, jackets, shirts, jumpers, overalls, etc., and more than 300 girls are employed in their production. Still is the trade of this great house growing, and it will continue to grow indefinitely.

At Nos. 19 and 21, West Third street, Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck have a large carpet, window shade, wall paper and decoration establishment, where forty people are employed. From this house \$500,000 worth of carpets are jobbed annually.

**LINDEKES, WARNEE & SCHURMEIER.**  
*Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.*  
CORNER FOURTH AND SIBLEY STREETS.

Few buildings in this metropolis attract more attention from visitors than that which occupies the southwest corner of Fourth and Sibley streets. It is attractive both on account of its splendid architectural finish and its stately, palatial proportions. It soars to a considerable height, having four high stories above the sidewalk, but really only one-half of the building is visible, the basement and sub-basement being mostly hidden from view. The ground occupied is 101x130 feet thus giving about two acres of floor room inside. It is truly a dry-goods palace such as has but few equals on the American continent, and it was especially designed and built for the well-known and enterprising firm that occupies it, Messrs. Lindekes, Warner & Schurmeier, the members being William and A. H. Lindeke, Reuben Warner and Theodore L. Schurmeier, all gentlemen of long experience and fully cognizant with the needs of the extensive extent of territory which they serve, a territory including all the northwestern states and territories; from the great lakes to the great ocean, and from the western middle belt of this union to the northern limits of the western Canadian provinces. Since the year of its establishment, 1878, the business of the house has constantly grown, until now its annual sales reach to millions of dollars.

A visit to the great depot of dry goods and notions is extremely interesting, and will repay any one who would gain an idea of the vast extent to which the mercantile

**DRY GOODS.**  
To pretend to undertake to write business editorials of the leading mercantile houses of St. Paul and omit the gigantic wholesale dry goods establishment of Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck, would be as absurd as to try to make bread without flour, or fire without coal. It may be said to be the father of them all, the pioneer in the line, almost back to the first retail store. In the wholesale business the house dates back to 1868, and two of the present partners, Messrs. M. Auerbach and George R. Finch, were associates in the firm as long ago as 1864. Both of these gentlemen are now in the prime of life, active and full of energy, and Mr. Finch, the president of the St. Paul Jobbers' union is so overflowing with animal spirits and so hearty in his social companionship, that one might mistake him for a jolly drummer, just breaking into the joys of the road.

The trade of the great northwest need no reminder of the strength and capacity of this great house, they know that its resources are unlimited, its popularity boundless, its name and fame ubiquitous, and its integrity unimpeachable. Residents of much larger cities than St. Paul now is, but not larger than it will soon be, gaze unconcealed admiration and envy upon the magnificent proportions of the noble building which occupies the entire western side of the block extending on Sibley street from Fourth to Fifth streets, for it has few peers among the dry goods palaces of the land. With a length of 300 feet on Sibley and a width of seventy-five feet, an opportunity is presented for the effective display of architectural effects, and admirably has the architect availed himself of it, for in design and finish it is splendidly attractive.

But if the exterior is a surprise and delight to strangers, how much greater must be their wonder and astonishment when they inspect the vast expanse of the interior, its five stories and basement, containing 135,000 square feet of space, and filled with the countless varieties of goods pertaining to the complete dry goods stock. It is indeed a vast emporium, a mammoth depository of merchandise. There are one hundred and ten men employed in the house, and each department is superintended by gentlemen educated here and thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the broad territory they supply.

The officers and finances are under the experienced supervision of that veteran financier Mr. Auerbach, the senior partner, with Mr. A. H. Winslow as his first lieutenant. The general workings of the business outside of the accounts are presided over by George R. Finch, and Mr. W. H. Van Slyck resides in New York and devotes his attention wholly to buying. C. J. McConville is in charge of the department of domestics, blankets, etc.; Sherman Finch and J. F. Simpson of dress goods, woollens and flannels; E. A. Young of white goods, linens, hosiery, underwear, knit goods, gloves, furnishing goods, clothing, etc.; E. L. Jenkins of the notion department, and J. M. Roselle of the bag factory. One of these immense floors, the fourth, is devoted to the manufacture of men's goods, Mackinaw suits, jackets, shirts, jumpers, overalls, etc., and more than 300 girls are employed in their production. Still is the trade of this great house growing, and it will continue to grow indefinitely.

At Nos. 19 and 21, West Third street, Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck have a large carpet, window shade, wall paper and decoration establishment, where forty people are employed. From this house \$500,000 worth of carpets are jobbed annually.

**LINDEKES, WARNEE & SCHURMEIER.**  
*Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.*  
CORNER FOURTH AND SIBLEY STREETS.

**DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.**  
Next to the Grocery business this is the heaviest in St. Paul and last year the sales amounted to the enormous sum of nearly \$10,000,000, and from present indications this amount will be increased fully twenty per cent. There is no city of its size in the world that has larger or more substantial wholesale Dry Goods houses than St. Paul. The proprietors are without exception, live, enterprising broad gauged men and their business is conducted accordingly. Their sales for the first six months of the year reaches \$5,026,000.

**AUERBACH, FINCH & VAN SLYCK.**  
*Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.*  
CORNER SIBLEY AND FOURTH STREETS.

To pretend to undertake to write business editorials of the leading mercantile houses of St. Paul and omit the gigantic wholesale dry goods establishment of Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck, would be as absurd as to try to make bread without flour, or fire without coal. It may be said to be the father of them all, the pioneer in the line, almost back to the first retail store. In the wholesale business the house dates back to 1868, and two of the present partners, Messrs. M. Auerbach and George R. Finch, were associates in the firm as long ago as 1864. Both of these gentlemen are now in the prime of life, active and full of energy, and Mr. Finch, the president of the St. Paul Jobbers' union is so overflowing with animal spirits and so hearty in his social companionship, that one might mistake him for a jolly drummer, just breaking into the joys of the road.

The trade of the great northwest need no reminder of the strength and capacity of this great house, they know that its resources are unlimited, its popularity boundless, its name and fame ubiquitous, and its integrity unimpeachable. Residents of much larger cities than St. Paul now is, but not larger than it will soon be, gaze unconcealed admiration and envy upon the magnificent proportions of the noble building which occupies the entire western side of the block extending on Sibley street from Fourth to Fifth streets, for it has few peers among the dry goods palaces of the land. With a length of 300 feet on Sibley and a width of seventy-five feet, an opportunity is presented for the effective display of architectural effects, and admirably has the architect availed himself of it, for in design and finish it is splendidly attractive.

But if the exterior is a surprise and delight to strangers, how much greater must be their wonder and astonishment when they inspect the vast expanse of the interior, its five stories and basement, containing 135,000 square feet of space, and filled with the countless varieties of goods pertaining to the complete dry goods stock. It is indeed a vast emporium, a mammoth depository of merchandise. There are one hundred and ten men employed in the house, and each department is superintended by gentlemen educated here and thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the broad territory they supply.

The officers and finances are under the experienced supervision of that veteran financier Mr. Auerbach, the senior partner, with Mr. A. H. Winslow as his first lieutenant. The general workings of the business outside of the accounts are presided over by George R. Finch, and Mr. W. H. Van Slyck resides in New York and devotes his attention wholly to buying. C. J. McConville is in charge of the department of domestics, blankets, etc.; Sherman Finch and J. F. Simpson of dress goods, woollens and flannels; E. A. Young of white goods, linens, hosiery, underwear, knit goods, gloves, furnishing goods, clothing, etc.; E. L. Jenkins of the notion department, and J. M. Roselle of the bag factory. One of these immense floors, the fourth, is devoted to the manufacture of men's goods, Mackinaw suits, jackets, shirts, jumpers, overalls, etc., and more than 300 girls are employed in their production. Still is the trade of this great house growing, and it will continue to grow indefinitely.

At Nos. 19 and 21, West Third street, Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck have a large carpet, window shade, wall paper and decoration establishment, where forty people are employed. From this house \$500,000 worth of carpets are jobbed annually.

**LINDEKES, WARNEE & SCHURMEIER.**  
*Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.*  
CORNER FOURTH AND SIBLEY STREETS.

Few buildings in this metropolis attract more attention from visitors than that which occupies the southwest corner of Fourth and Sibley streets. It is attractive both on account of its splendid architectural finish and its stately, palatial proportions. It soars to a considerable height, having four high stories above the sidewalk, but really only one-half of the building is visible, the basement and sub-basement being mostly hidden from view. The ground occupied is 101x130 feet thus giving about two acres of floor room inside. It is truly a dry-goods palace such as has but few equals on the American continent, and it was especially designed and built for the well-known and enterprising firm that occupies it, Messrs. Lindekes, Warner & Schurmeier, the members being William and A. H. Lindeke, Reuben Warner and Theodore L. Schurmeier, all gentlemen of long experience and fully cognizant with the needs of the extensive extent of territory which they serve, a territory including all the northwestern states and territories; from the great lakes to the great ocean, and from the western middle belt of this union to the northern limits of the western Canadian provinces. Since the year of its establishment, 1878, the business of the house has constantly grown, until now its annual sales reach to millions of dollars.

A visit to the great depot of dry goods and notions is extremely interesting, and will repay any one who would gain an idea of the vast extent to which the mercantile

**DRY GOODS.**  
To pretend to undertake to write business editorials of the leading mercantile houses of St. Paul and omit the gigantic wholesale dry goods establishment of Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck, would be as absurd as to try to make bread without flour, or fire without coal. It may be said to be the father of them all, the pioneer in the line, almost back to the first retail store. In the wholesale business the house dates back to 1868, and two of the present partners, Messrs. M. Auerbach and George R. Finch, were associates in the firm as long ago as 1864. Both of these gentlemen are now in the prime of life, active and full of energy, and Mr. Finch, the president of the St. Paul Jobbers' union is so overflowing with animal spirits and so hearty in his social companionship, that one might mistake him for a jolly drummer, just breaking into the joys of the road.

The trade of the great northwest need no reminder of the strength and capacity of this great house, they know that its resources are unlimited, its popularity boundless, its name and fame ubiquitous, and its integrity unimpeachable. Residents of much larger cities than St. Paul now is, but not larger than it will soon be, gaze unconcealed admiration and envy upon the magnificent proportions of the noble building which occupies the entire western side of the block extending on Sibley street from Fourth to Fifth streets, for it has few peers among the dry goods palaces of the land. With a length of 300 feet on Sibley and a width of seventy-five feet, an opportunity is presented for the effective display of architectural effects, and admirably has the architect availed himself of it, for in design and finish it is splendidly attractive.

But if the exterior is a surprise and delight to strangers, how much greater must be their wonder and astonishment when they inspect the vast expanse of the interior, its five stories and basement, containing 135,000 square feet of space, and filled with the countless varieties of goods pertaining to the complete dry goods stock. It is indeed a vast emporium, a mammoth depository of merchandise. There are one hundred and ten men employed in the house, and each department is superintended by gentlemen educated here and thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the broad territory they supply.

The officers and finances are under the experienced supervision of that veteran financier Mr. Auerbach, the senior partner, with Mr. A. H. Winslow as his first lieutenant. The general workings of the business outside of the accounts are presided over by George R. Finch, and Mr. W.