THE SUNDAY GLOBE

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# Sunday Globe.


MINNEAPOLIS EDITION

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS

*You should look for it in the columns of the GLOBE. It is there every time dished up*

*TO THE QUEEN'S TASTE.*

VOL. X. THE SAINT PAUL DAILY GLOBE: SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1888.---TWENTY PAGES. NO. 1.


## THE FLOUR CITY,

### And the Star Part It Plays in the Northwestern Drama.

### The Dead Year Crowded Full of Records That Cannot Die.

### What Was Accomplished in All That Goes to Make a City Great.

### An Array of Facts and Figures for the Contemplation of the World.

ONLY the dead year, like the cigar which Father Time carelessly tosses away, but out of its ashes are raked up the statistics which Minneapolis so cherishes as a part of her greatness. The year has gone, but the figures remain. It was a great year, greater than any of its predecessors in the history of the city, but t at is an oft told tale. Every year erases the high water mark of those which preceded it, and if it does not accomplish this feat all around, it does so in every essential detail and in some so thoroughly as to leave no doubt on the average. For instance, if the building of 1887 did not come up to expectations, the wheat receipts ran far beyond the most sanguine estimate. The banking business eclipsed any previous gain and the jobbing total was a long stride in advance of the step made by any other twelve months. Milling and manufacturing, great as they have been, enter this week upon a year from which the greatest returns are expected. In every way the city is in a vigorous, healthy and prosperous condition, and faces the new year with the highest of hope and the brightest of anticipation. Its people are happy and contented and its lot among those of the blest upon earth.

The GLOBE this morning presents the most important and interesting of the city's statistics, in compact and readable shape, compiled from the most reliable sources. There is no effort at padding and no thought of belittling, but every subject is presented just as it is—and with its own comments.

#### BUILDING FIGURES.

**The Previous Year Beaten in the Number of Structures.**

The exact total of the building for the year cannot be reached, and has not been, by any systematic figuring. The results announced have run from $9,000,000 to $11,000,000, depending upon the bias of the compiler. The difficulty is to agree upon an equitable addition to the figures taken from the books of the building inspector. It is generally conceded that the estimates turned in when the permits are taken out are too small, but just how much they should be increased is a bone of contention. For a portion of the year a fee was charged, proportioned to the estimated cost and during that time builders naturally cut down their figures, though the statistician makes the same claim, when no fee is charged. It has always been customary to add 25 per cent to the building inspector's figures, and it seems no more than fair to increase the addition for 1887. The Minneapolis papers differ very widely as to this addition, the paper getting out the latest figures invariably making the largest addition, to obtain the largest result. The GLOBE desires to be entirely fair and free from bias, giving the facts and arguments, and letting the result speak for itself. The building inspector's books make the following showing:

| | No. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| 1886 | 4,503 | $9,099,052 |
| 1887 | 4,556 | 6,207,785 |

This shows very plainly the effect of the fee system, by a comparison of the number of the permits with the amount, and the necessity for an addition. The GLOBE figures on an average of about 40 per cent to be added, which with the building carried over, would give the following results:

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspectors' books | $6,207,785 |
| Add 40 per cent | 2,483,114 |
| Under way, carried over and suburban | 1,200,000 |
| Total | $9,890,899 |

The Star-News figures out 10,064,733, by adding 50 per cent for the time the free system was in operation and 25 per cent for the remaining time. But the Star only figured for 1886, the exact building inspector's record, clearly stultifying itself. The Tribune figured the 1886 building nearly $13,000,000. The only thing clear is that 1887 has exceeded 1886 in the number of buildings erected, and as that is the significant point, is sufficient.

#### REAL ESTATE RECORD.

**Last Year Surpassed by Over Twenty Millions.**

The year now past is a magnificent witness to the present and future prosperity of Minneapolis, especially in the real estate market. It forever silences the pessimists who unto the end are "doubting Thomases." There has been no boom nor even an attempt to boom Minneapolis dirt during the past year. It has been one of the most conservative, both in buying and selling, ever known in the city, and yet see what magnificent results can be shown. An increase of $21,000,000 over the transactions of 1886. With the gradual increase in population silently but steadily going on all the time a demand for residence property has been active all the year and the solid result is shown in the splendid improvements to be witnessed in such properties as Highland Park, West Minneapolis, St. Louis Park, the Eight ward, Fairmount addition and other localities too numerous to mention. City property has long ago passed from out the reach of speculation. It is controlled by as solid and splendid a set of business men as can be found in any of the great cities of the East, and the character and magnificence of the buildings that are erected on such property will be a lasting testimony to this fact. The manufacturing interests, which have been already fully written up, are, of course, more or less mixed up with the real estate interests of the city. In the northeastern section the greatest activity has been manifested during the last half of the year as a district suitable for manufactories and shops. Thomas Lowry, the well-known street railroad president, with his usual sagacity, has invested largely in real estate in the section and next year plenty of surprises may be expected; talk is cheap, but in that instance without any doubt to expend upon this well worn subject. The handsome residences in the suburbs, the stately banks and business blocks that have been erected in this decade are the best and strongest testimony to the vast real estate transactions that have been consummated in the year now gone. Appended are the figures which will conclusively go to prove the veracity of this siatement:

| MONTH. | No. 1886 | No. 1887 | Amount. 1886 | Amount. 1887 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 624 | 868 | $737,559 | $3,228,385.65 |
| February | 883 | 1,109 | 1,806,968 | 3,319,031.74 |
| March | 1,227 | 1,447 | 2,928,243 | 3,838,245.14 |
| April | 1,187 | 1,589 | 3,215,800 | 5,080,720.24 |
| May | 1,362 | 1,650 | 3,700,094 | 6,496,566.38 |
| June | 1,241 | 1,524 | 3,272,468 | 5,702,462.41 |
| July | 1,264 | 1,500 | 3,422,353 | 5,884,586.47 |
| August | 1,264 | 1,332 | 3,043,352 | 4,832,535.78 |
| September | 1,251 | 1,301 | 3,438,600 | 5,792,092.22 |
| October | 1,358 | 1,360 | 3,726,618 | 4,216,673.50 |
| November | 1,361 | 1,364 | 3,807,308 | 4,773,992.98 |
| December | 1,471 | 898 | 8,734,415 | 5,632,408.00 |
| | 9,160 | 15,942 | $36,833,778 | $58,886,810.48 |
| Increase over '86 | | 6,782 | | 22,053,032.48 |

#### BANKING BUSINESS.

**Which Shows Growth in Keeping With Other Branches.**

There is no branch of trade which turns out a better record for 1887 than the banking business. The increase of the number of banks, their capital, surplus, deposits and clearances, have kept even step. Minneapolis closed 1887 with twenty banks, with a net capital of $8,710,062 and with $20,000,000 of deposits. Four new banks were added during the year, but they were all small ones. The following comparative table carries its own story:

| | Capital. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|
| 1885 | $5,320,000 | $13,677,369 |
| 1886 | 5,705,000 | 16,094,000 |
| 1887 | 8,710,062 | 19,890,000 |
| Increase for 1887 | $2,945,062 | 3,796,000 |

The statement of the clearing house makes a showing equally good. The clearances for the year, compared with 1886, are as follows:

| | 1887. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|
| January | $13,258,833.29 | $10,497,243.41 |
| February | 10,452,670.76 | 8,943,231.54 |
| March | 12,945,640.36 | 11,380,755.34 |
| April | 12,539,413.50 | 9,764,881.66 |
| May | 15,629,743.65 | 13,272,502.48 |
| June | 16,731,951.74 | 12,434,970.24 |
| July | 15,706,793.97 | 13,128,098.25 |
| August | 15,048,647.62 | 12,667,523.17 |
| Septemb'r | 16,324,983.76 | 17,271,323.87 |
| October | 22,826,010.16 | 19,175,451.41 |
| November | 22,899,054.13 | 18,268,443.19 |
| December | 18,682,775.41 | 17,497,354.60 |
| | $193,046,518.25 | $164,301,748.37 |
| Increase for 1887 | | $28,744,769.88 |
| 1884 | | $110,556,619.72 |
| 1885 | | 124,715,103.64 |

December fell off somewhat, or the round totals for 1887 would have reached $200,000,000.

#### WHEAT AND FLOUR.

**The Biggest Feathers in the Cap of Minneapolis.**

There is no particular thing in which the pride of Minneapolis can spread itself as upon the wheat and flour statistics of 1887. The year was not only the greatest in the history of the city, but the result so far exceeded the wildest anticipations that they were a matter of world-wide comment. The total wheat receipts reached the magnificent total of 45,047,190 bushels for the year ending Dec. 1, and for the fiscal year nearly $48,000,000, an increase of nearly 14,000,000 bushels over 1886. It stamped Minneapolis as unquestionably the primary wheat market of the world.

The flour figures are no less gratifying, but there is every probability that the record of 1888 will far exceed it. The following table shows the output and export, in barrels, for the past four years:

| | Output. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| 1884 | 5,317,672 | 1,805,876 |
| 1885 | 5,221,243 | 1,834,544 |
| 1886 | 5,951,200 | 2,288,500 |
| 1887 | 6,375,250 | 2,583,030 |

The year was a good one for the millers, but they are looking forward to 1888 as a harvest time.

#### ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

**A Summary of the Work Done by the City in 1887.**

The GLOBE has, from time to time, printed portions of the city engineer's report, as fast as completed, showing the work done by that department during the year, and the amount of money expended in each. The following table is a summary of all these reports. The annual report of the city engineer will be made to the council at the next meeting:

| | |
|---|---|
| Paving laid, 5,224 miles | $140,518.70 |
| Curb and gutter laid, 9,594 miles | $60,655.75 |
| Sewers constructed, 7.63 miles; sewer tunnels constructed, three-fourths of a mile | $318,887.27 |
| Side walks laid, miles | 251.94 |
| Money expended on bridges, now under construction | $237,529.34 |
| Number of additions platted, 107; number of lots in same | 8,022 |
| Money expended on public buildings | $33,703.26 |
| Water pipe laid, miles | 40.03 |
| Paving ordered for 1888, 5.73 miles | $173,102.38 |
| Sewers ordered for 1888, 9.24 miles | $241,109.34 |
| Sidewalk ordered for 1888, 80.82 miles | $228,995.76 |
| Paving laid previous to March 1, 1888, 14.51 miles | $649,760.45 |

#### WHERE IT HAS GONE.

**A Summary of the Money Expended by the City in 1887.**

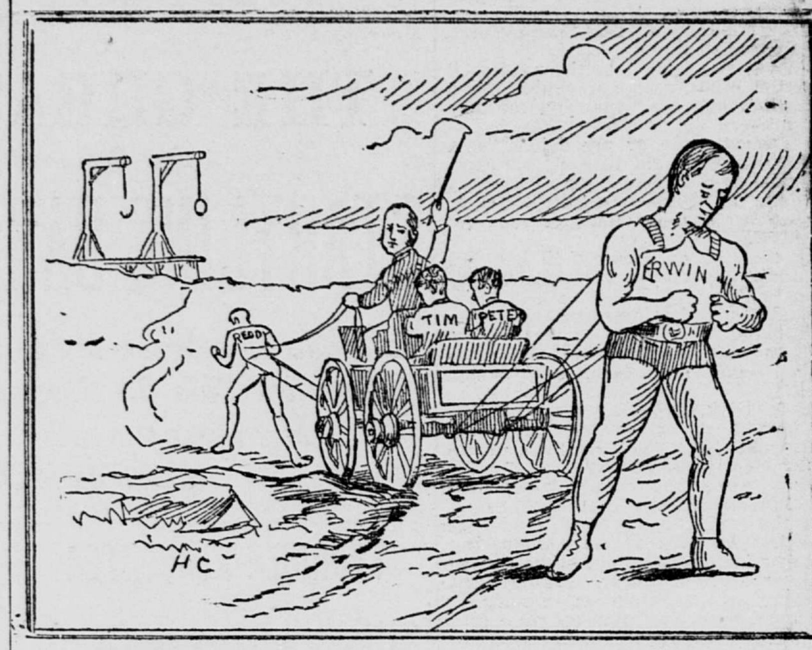
The following table shows to a cent the amount of money expended by the city of Minneapolis during the year 1887. The amount is about $2,000,000 larger than the previous year, but this increse all went into permanent public improvements, so that the howl raised by some of the Republican papers falls very flat. Following is the summary:

| | |
|---|---|
| Permanent improvement fund | $893,175 07 |
| General fund | 855,663 79 |
| Permanent improvement revolving fund | 597,429 54 |
| Ward funds | 316,817 08 |
| Interest fund | 202,767 50 |
| Library fund | 71,813 45 |
| Park fund | 144,077 74 |
| Water works fund, under board of water commissioners | 83,841 32 |
| Water works fund, under city council | 478,688 99 |
| Board of education | 823,345 07 |
| Total | $4,467,619 55 |

#### UP IN SMOKE.

**What the Fire Department Accomplished---A Year's Flames.**

The improvement in the equipment and discipline of the Minneapolis fire department during the past year was quite noticeable—a new engine house has been added and another erected to take the place of an old one. Three chemical engines and one second-class steamer have been added, and twenty-nine horses purchased while 8,000 feet of hose has been added. The department has now 152 men under pay, and the expenditures for the year amounted to $156,021.04.





THE DAVIS-ERWIN TUG OF WAR.

It will be seen that the losses from fire are quite large, but this is due largely to the destruction of the St. Anthony elevator in August, which is outside the water district. The damage to the Morrison block and the burning of Mortimer apartment house comprise a good portion of the balance of the losses, so with the exception of these three conflagrations it can be readily seen that the department has succeeded to a remarkable degree in protecting the property of citizens. The following shows the number of alarms answered, together with the losses and insurance for the year:

| MONTH. | No. | Loss. | Insurance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 28 | $5,946 | $153,400 |
| February | 19 | 18,864 | 88,850 |
| March | 21 | 6,279 | 32,625 |
| April | 23 | 20,000 | 15,000 |
| May | 32 | 38,995 | 26,200 |
| June | 32 | 8,179 | 20,700 |
| July | 44 | 1,263,629 | 221,929 |
| August | 24 | 1,827 | 6,010 |
| September | 23 | 202,120 | 288,150 |
| October | 26 | 6,620 | 21,100 |
| November | 45 | 79,935 | 309,600 |
| December | 13 | 2,255 | 9,100 |
| Total | 335 | $1,654,689 | $3,327,764 |

#### MINNEAPOLIS POSTOFFICE.

**How its Business Has Grown in the Last Few Years.**

The Minneapolis postoffice is now an institution second to none in the country, in a city the same size as Minneapolis, and will, in the course of time, occupy its elegant new building on the corner of First avenue south and Third street, directly across the street from the GLOBE office. The business has been steadily increasing ever since it was organized, as the following records plainly show:

| | 1886. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|
| General business | $409,225.91 | $490,810.09 |
| Money order business | $1,625,177.63 | $1,852,519.58 |
| No of orders | 127,309 | 160,258 |
| Increase | $145,742.08 | $177,514.12 |
| Registered letters | 148,636 | 180,000 |
| Number of carriers | 45 | 53 |
| Pieces collected and del'vd | 16,661,352 | 21,011,652 |
| Special letters delivered | 10,197 | 13,308 |
| Box and gen'l delivery | 3,398,997 | 2,614,753 |
| Dead letters handled | 149,538 | 142,822 |
| Mail sent from office | 14,782,135 | 26,433,459 |
| Mail handled in transit | 1,270,425 | 1,743,642 |
| Mail pouches and tie sacks | 185,055 | 263,425 |
| General summary pieces mail handl'd | 36,411,083 | 52,126,348 |

Net income, being balance on quarterly returns of the Minneapolis postoffice from 1883 to the present time:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1883 | $128,054.05 |
| 1884 | 119,457.19 |
| 1885 | 129,387.57 |
| 1886 | 145,742.08 |
| 1887 | |

Gross yearly income from 1883 to the present time:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1883 | $177,599.55 |
| 1884 | 178,218.97 |
| 1885 | 195,785.43 |
| 1886 | 225,178.37 |
| 1887 | |

Following is a complete list of the various postmasters, together with the time of their appointment:

January 7, 1854—Hezekiah Fletcher.
December 22, 1854—Carlos Wilcox.
April 7, 1856—Alfred E. Ames.
April 22, 1857—Samuel Hidden.
August 30, 1858—William P. Ankeny.
April 4, 1861—David Morgan.
July 12, 1865—Daniel Bassett.
November 17, 1866—William W. McNair.
March 11, 1867—Cyrus Aldrich.
April 15, 1871—George H. Keith.
June 21, 1882—Orlo M. Laraway.
June 22, 1886—John J. Ankeny.

Following are the superintendents of the various divisions of the postoffice: Hallett W. Hill, free delivery; Daniel W. Ahern, mailing division; Thomas R. Newton, money order division; Marc Warwig, registered letters; Francis A. Laraway, postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

#### COPPERS FOR A YEAR.

**What the Police Force Accomplished in 1887.**

The police department has changed during the past year in its make-up considerably. The reorganization of the force by the police commission in April relegated some of the oldest officers to a life of obscurity in comparison with the glory of identification with a military police force. There are now 171 men on the roll, an increase of ten men over last year, and the work of the department as revealed by the statistics gleaned from the records of the municipal court show the total number of arrests during the year to have been 5,604, or approximately 1,000 more than during 1886, the principal causes being: Assault, 65; assault and battery, 162; assault with a dangerous weapon, 8; disorderly conduct, 589; drunkenness, 2,861; embezzlement, 21; obtaining money under false pretenses, 2; forgery, 1; highway robbery, horse stealing, 4; grand larceny, 14; petit larceny, 875; vagrancy, 531; miscellaneous, 948.

THE OLD LOCK-UP,

which for years has been a disgrace to the city and humanity, has disappeared and in its place is now a more commodious structure which will answer the demands of the city of a temporary prison for some time to come. It is of brick, three stories high, 50x50 feet in its dimensions, heated by steam; provided with a stable for the patrol wagons, etc. The basement will be fitted up for the accommodation of such unfortunates as apply for shelter in winter.

THE NEW CENTRAL STATION.

The office on the first floor will be fitted up in a neat style. The second floor will contain fifty-one cells—the male and female departments being separate. The third floor will probably be used as a drill hall and gymnasium by the police. Especial attention has been paid to the sanitary arrangements, and the lack of ventilation and cleanliness will hereafter be obviated, it is hoped. All in all the new central station will doubtless prove at least a comfortable, if not luxurious, place of detention. Its cost is $25,000 and it will be ready for occupancy by February.

#### IN NATURE'S BOSOM.

**The Remains of John Crosby Laid to Rest.**

The funeral of the late John Crosby took place from the family residence, 624 Tenth street south, in the midst of a blinding snowstorm, yesterday morning, and was largely attended. In the morning all the employes of the deceased, wearing crape upon their left arms,

marched to the house in a body, and looked for the last time upon the face of him whom they loved, and then marched to Washington avenue, in readiness to take the funeral motor to Lakewood. As they left the house, the parlors speedily filled up with friends, members of the chamber of commerce and other business associates of Mr. Crosby. The casket stood in the north parlor, and was flanked by a sheaf of wheat on either sides. The floral tributes were many and handsome. Rev M. D. Shutter preached the sermon and made the following address:

I am not come to explain the mystery that offers itself to our thought to-day. The curtains are as dark and dense as when they first fell between Love and Death. I doubt not that the laws for which we come into this world and by which we pass beyond the horizon are ordained in wisdom; that death is not the result of divine caprice or anger; that the terrors which superstition has conjured about the tomb are but fancies, as one remarked long ago, "What is so universal as death must be a blessing." Everything in this universe is keyed to the note of love. Beyond this—what can we say? To whom has there come a fuller revelation? Surely not to me.

I loved the man who lies here and bring my humble tribute to lay among the wreaths upon his breast—the breast, where but a few days ago throbbed as royal a heart as ever came from the hands of God.

During the past eleven years Mr. Crosby was prominently identified with the business interests of the city, and leaves behind him an honored name. Every true life writes itself something better than words in the souls of men. Wise in council, scrupulously just in his dealings, considerate of those in his employ, his loss is felt far beyond the circle of his home.

The business men among whom he was known for his judgment and solid sense; the workingmen, whom he befriended; those who met him in the social relations of life, unite with the ones who to-day sit solitary by the shadowed hearth, to mourn his departure.

Mr. Crosby was a man who was modest, unassuming in his bearing, never caring for publicity, but hearty and frank in his manner, winning hosts of personal friends. Those who knew him at his own fireside knew his generous and genial nature. * * *

The angel of death comes and goes, but leaves behind two brighter angels, Memory and Hope. The throbbing life of affection becomes a strong and a beautiful influence, that is always with us to guide, admonish and bless. The angel of hope is with us in the shadow of death. We are helped by the stanza of the poet:

"I know not where those islands lift
Their fronded palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

We are cheered by the vision of the prophet, "and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away."

## GREAT CORPORATIONS

### Some of the Recorded Minneapolis Enterprises of the Past Year.

### Nearly Two Hundred Certificates, With a Capital of $75,000,000.

### Great Enterprises on Which You Can Make Your Comments.

### General Summary of the Situation--Mining and Manufacturing Lead.

While the reading public may, in its daily wrestle with the newspaper, notice the numerous "articles of incorporation," it still has a very feeble idea of the extent of the incorporation business. For instance, if the wildest Minneapolis boomer were to say the new companies of 1887 sported a capital stock of over $75,000,000 and numbered nearly 200, who would believe him. Yet he states but the fact. The GLOBE has carefully compiled these articles, and they will be found below, placed under their proper heads. They are given without comment, but they tell their own story:

MINING AND MANUFACTURING.

The Minnehaha Barrel company, capital $12,000; manufacture barrels and other cooperage.

The Sharp Iron Mining & Smelting company, capital $1,500,000.

The Haseltine Mill Furnishing company, capital $20,000; for manufacturing mill machinery.

The Northwestern Knitting company, capital $5,000; manufacture all kinds of knitted goods.

Nicollet Mining company, capital $250,000.

Gogebic Water and Gas Supply company, capital $100,000; constructing water, gas and sewerage works by contracts.

Hennepin Mining company, capital $250,000.

The Minneapolis Paper mills, capital $160,000; manufacturing paper and wood pulp and dealing in paper and paper stock.

The Potter Smelting and Refining company, capital $500,000; smelting and refining gold and silver ore.

The Boston Mining company, capital $1,000,000.

The Northwestern Co-operative Furniture company, capital $25,000; manufacturing and selling all kinds of office and household furniture.

The C. C. Washburn Flouring Mills company, capital $1,100,000; maintaining and operating flour mills, grain elevators and warehouses.

Northeast Minnesota Mining company, capital $2,500,000; working coal mines and stone quarries and selling the material therefrom.

The Minnesota Granite and Polishing company, capital $100,000; cutting and polishing all kinds of stone.

The Sage Emery Mining syndicate with a capital of $2,500,000.

The Vermilion Range Mining syndicate with a capital of $2,500,000; for the purpose of mining, smelting, working, selling and refining ores and minerals.

The Pleasant River Gold Mining company with a capital of $100,000.

The Swan Iron company with a capital of $1,000,000.

Red Wing Lime and Stone company, capital $50,000; manufacturing and selling lime, quarrying and selling stone, and digging and selling sand.

The Gibson Electric company, capital $100,000; manufacturing and dealing in electrical apparatus and machinery.

The Pioneer Paint company, capital $15,000; manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of paints.

The Red Rock Iron Mining company with a capital of $6,000.

Spickerman Manufacturing company, $4,000; capital; manufacturing sash, doors, and mouldings.

The Earle Manufacturing company $200,000 capital; manufacture and sale of the Earle Automatic bagger and tallyer.

The Mystic Starch company with $100,000 capital; for the manufacture and sale of starch.

The Minneapolis and Black Hills Mining company with $1,500,000 capital.

The Equator Mining company with $10,000,000 capital.

The Tyner Manufacturing company, $125,000 capital; manufacture of the Tyner spark arrester.

The Merchants Protective Fire and Burglar Alarm company, capital $10,000; manufacture of Bunker's fire and burglar alarm.

The East Hoppenyan Iron Mining company, capital $1,000,000.

The Kehoe & Matthews Cigar company, capital $10,000; manufacture of cigars.

The Minneapolis Electro Matrix company, capital $1,000,000; manufacturing and dealing in machines, apparatus and appliances for or pertaining to matrix making.

The Madison Mining and Reduction company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

The Morgan Mining and Reduction company, with a capital of $25,000.

The Clayton Plow Works company, capital $100,000; engaging in the manufacture of plows and other agricultural implements.

The Zesbaugh-Bintliff Manufacturing company, capital $50,000; engaging in the manufacture of picture frames and mouldings.

The Central Iron Mining company, capital $1,000,000.

Gogebic Development company, capital $5,000,000; mining and smelting all kinds of ore and minerals.

The Manufacturers' syndicate, capital $100,000; manufacturing wagons, carriages and all kinds of farm machinery.

The Iron Ore Mining company, capital $1,000,000; operating and developing iron mines.

Minneapolis Stock Yards and Packing company, capital $1,000,000; erecting warehouses, elevators and stock yards and engaging in a general slaughtering and packing business.

Globe Electric Light and Power company, capital $500,000; manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus and the generation of light and motive power by electricity.

The L. D. Kilbourne Boot and Shoe company, capital $100,000; the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes.

Minneapolis All Iron Fence company, capital $75,000; manufacturing iron fence.

The Edison Electric Light and Power company, capital $400,000; construction and operation of the necessary machinery and appliances for producing and supplying electric light and motive power.

The T. H. Drew Glass company, capital $50,000; manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of glassware.

The Northwestern Nail and Manufacturing company, capital $100,000; buying and selling all kinds of metals and manufacturing the same.

The Minneapolis Wagon Works company, capital $1,000,000; manufacturing wagons, carriages and all kinds of wheeled vehicles and farming implements.

The Omega Iron Mining company with a capital of $800,000.

The Minneapolis Door Hanger company, capital $20,000; erecting and operating a foundry and machine shop.

The Northwestern Pacrusta Decorative company, capital $100,000; decorating ceilings, walls and other surfaces.

The Minneapolis Iron Rolling mill, capital $50,000; manufacturing iron rod, bars and wire.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine company, capital $250,000; manufacturing and selling threshing machines.

TELEGRAPH AND RAILWAYS.

The Minneapolis Central Railway company, capital $500,000; building and operating lines of street railways.

Continental Cable and street Railway Construction company, capital $100,000; constructing cable and other lines of railways.

The Minneapolis Railway Terminal company, capital $1,000,000; acquiring and constructing railway lines in and about the city of Minneapolis, and to do a general railway terminal business.

The Minnesota Belt Line and Transfer company, capital $1,000,000; construction and operation of lines of railway around and about Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Chocktaw Coal and Railway company with $2,500,000 capital.

The Polar Telegraph company, capital $1,000,000; erecting telegraph lines and carrying on a general telegraph businesss.

The West Side Street Railway company, capital $200,000; building and operating a street railway line.

The St. Paul and Minneapolis Rapid Transit company, capital $2,000,000; constructing and operating an elevated railway between Minneapolis and St. Paul.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

The National Historical Publishing company, capital $20,000; buying, selling and publishing historical and other literary works.

The Daily Globe Building company, capital $200,000, for the purpose of erecting a building to accommodate the business of the "Globe Publishing company."

The Swinburne Printing company; capital, $50,000; a general job printing, book binding and lithographing business.

The Northwestern Architect Publishing company; capital, $25,000; publishing a journal on architecture.

The Minneapolis News company; capital, $25,000; publishing a newspaper.

The Lumberman Publishing company; capital, $10,000; engaging in a general printing and publishing business.

The Northwestern Miller; capital, $100,000; printing and publishing a weekly magazine.

The Journal Job Printing and Publishing company; capital, $10,000; engaging in a general job printing business.

The North Star Printing company; capital, $200,000; a general printing, engraving, book binding and publishing business.

LUMBER.

The Minnesota Timber and Supply company, capital, $150,000; engaging in the manufacture of all kinds of lumber.

The Mark Paine Lumber company, capital $50,000; dealing in lumber.

The Hall & Shevlin Lumber company, capital $100,000; engaging in general lumber business.

The De Soto Lumber company, capital $100,000; engaging in the manufacture of all kinds of lumber.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL.

Atlantic Elevator company, with $300,000 capital.

The Minnesota Wood Supply company, capital $25,000; buying, selling and dealing in wood and other fuel.

The Minneapolis Package Delivery line, $40,000 capital; transporting, carrying and delivering to all parts of the city, trunks, packages and merchandise.

The Northern Fresh Fish company, with a capital of $30,000.

The Minnesota Heat Regulator company, capital, $20,000; dealing in the Butz-Thermo Electric regulators.

The Hiland-Sperry company, capital $20,000; general commission and brokerage.

The West Minneapolis Co-operative Merchandise company, capital $10,000; establishing and carrying on a general merchandise store.

The Northwestern Fresh Fish company, capital $16,000; dealing in game, poultry and fish.

The Minneapolis Grain Dealers' association, capital of $500,000; erecting and operating elevators and warehouses and dealing in grain.

The Murch Novelty Advertising company, capital $25,000; engaging in a general advertising business.

LOANS AND BANKING.

The Franklin State bank, capital $50,000; general banking business.

The Standard bank, capital $25,000.

Farmers' & Mechanics', capital $25,000.

The Exchequer, capital $30,000; a general loan business.

The Minnesota Credit & Mortgage company, capital $100,000; for dealing in bonds, mortgages, notes and other obligations.

The Union Debenture company, capital $500,000.

The Realty Mortgage and Debenture company; capital $1,000,000.

The International Loan and Investment company with a capital of $200,000.

The Northwestern Investment company with a capital of $100,000.

The Realty Mortgage and Debenture company, capital $1,000,000; loaning money on real estate security and dealing in mortgages and other securities.

The Chicago Guaranty company, capital $50,000; engaging in a general loan business and dealing in notes, bonds, mortgages and other obligations.

The Minneapolis Debenture Loan company, capital $2,000,000.

The Doty Investment company, with a capital of $150,000.

Mechanics' Real Estate Loan and Investment association, capital $500,000; engaging in a general real estate and loan business.

Mutual Investment association, capital $75,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Minneapolis Real Estate exchange, capital $30,000; for the purpose of securing uniform action among real estate dealers in reference to buying, selling and renting real estate and to secure uniform rates of brokerage in real estate transactions.

The Mississippi Land, Loan and Investment company, capital $500,000.

Mutual Union Loan company, capital $100,000, a general real estate business.

The Minnesota & Wisconsin Abstract and Realty company, capital $50,000; engaging in a general real estate and loan business and for making abstracts of title to real estate.

The Suburban Real Estate & Improvement company, capital $400,000; buying and selling and dealing in real estate.

The West Minneapolis Land & Improvement company, capital $300,000; engaging in a general real estate business.

The West Minneapolis Land company, capital $300,000; engaging in a general real estate and loan business.

The Abacus Real Estate company, with a capital of $50,000.

The Pacific Land company, capital $53,000.

The Fifth Avenue North Improvement association, capital $10,000.

The Eastern Land company, $100,000 capital.

The American Realty company, capital $100,000.

The St. Anthony Realty company, capital $150,000.

The Flour City colony, capital $1,000,000; buying, owning and improving property in the Santa Tomas valley, California.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Scandia Building and Loan association, capital $100,000; loaning money to the members for the purpose of erecting houses and improving their property and for buying and selling real estate.

The American Building and Loan association with a capital of $10,000,000.

The Equitable Building and Loan association with a capital of $2,000,000.

Security Building and Loan association with a capital of $2,000,000.

Building Association of Plymouth Lodge No. 160, A. F. and A. M., of the city of Minneapolis, with a capital of $50,000.

CLUBS AND LODGES.

The Lake Independence Fishing club, erecting and maintaining a club house at Lake Independence.

The Minneapolis Lodge No. 44, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Northern Light Lodge No. 121, I. O. O. F.

Flour City Lodge No. 118, I. O. O. F.

Nicollet Lodge No. 119, I. O. O. F.

The Kandiyohi club.

The Turf club.

The Odd Fellows' Temple association, capital $100,000; erecting a building for the use of the several lodges, encampments and cantons of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The Lidus club.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hennepin Avenue Theater company, capital $100,000; erecting a theater and operating the same.

The Minneapolis Institute of Accounts, for the purpose of improving and advancing the profession of bookkeeping and accounting.

The Norwegian Art association, capital $10,000; for the purpose of aiding and promoting Scandinavian art by assisting and encouraging artists at home and abroad by patronage, and a just recognition of such art.

The Northwestern Permanent Exhibit, capital $50,000; for the purpose of maintaining an exhibition of building material and builders' supplies, mechanical arts, furniture and furnishings.

The Children's Endowment society; endowing children with a certain sum of money to become their's at a certain age upon the payment of certain assessments.

The Adath Yeshurin Cemetery association.

The St. Peter Evangelical Lutheran congregation.

The Stewart Memorial Presbyterian church.

The Church of St. Lawrence.

The Life Association of Minnesota.

The Preferred Accident Pension company.

The American Life association for the transaction of life and casualty insurance.

The Northwestern Mutual Endowment society.

Odd Fellows' National Benevolent association.

The Commercial Travelers' Mutual Indemnity and Relief Association of the Northwest, for the purpose of relieving and aiding members who may be disabled by accidents or sickness.

The Union National French Benevolent association.

The Baes Ha Madrisch Hagodal society, a Jewish society.

The Maternity hospital.

The Eighth Ward Relief association, capital, $10,000; erection and maintenance of a public hall, the collecting of money, clothing and provisions and the distribution of the same among the needy persons of the Eighth ward.

SUMMARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mining and manufacturing | 53 | $40,542,000 |
| Telegraph and railway | 8 | 8,300,0 0 |
| General commercial | 10 | 986,000 |
| Printing and publishing | 9 | 640,000 |
| Loans and banking | 15 | 5,825,000 |
| Lumber | 4 | 400,000 |
| Building associations | 5 | 14,150,000 |
| Real estate | 14 | 3,143,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 62 | 270,000 |
| Totals | 180 | $74,256,000 |

#### GEORGIA ODDITIES.

Two men swapped horses in town one day last week and one gave the other a half gallon of molasses to boot.—Hartwell (Ga.) Sun.

Master John Johnson, son of J. D. Johnson, killed a hawk last Thursday measuring three feet from tip to tip of wings, and is therefore entitled to a large chicken-pie.—West Point (Ga.) Press.

Mr. Roop, of Roopville, has a little boy of about nine years of age, who has been partially deaf for several years. Not long since his mother while washing him noticed something in one of his ears, and pulling at it, she pulled out a straw from his ear about two inches long. This was the cause of his deafness, as his hearing has been all right since.—Carrolton (Ga.) Press.

Andy Fleming caught a white squirrel near his residence last week, after cutting down several trees. He accidently set his ax on it and broke its back. It was entirely white and had pink eyes. Whste squirrels are rarely seen in this section. Mr. Fleming's father killed a rabbit several years ago that was as red as a red fox.—Hartwell (Ga.) Sun.

#### A Good Weather Prophet.

New York Sun.

Bobby had been a bad little boy all day, and his mother was very much displeased with him.

"Why, Bobby," she said, "what in the world will become of you when you grow to be a man if you will be so naughty?"

Bobby looked completely discouraged for a moment over his gloomy prospects and then brightened.

"Well, ma," he said, "why shouldn't I make a good weather prophet?"

#### Landscape Work.

Omaha World.

Omaha Man—What are you doing with that knife, Dot?

Little Dot—I'm makin' a city of Chicago to put under the Christmas tree.

"Those sticks don't look like anything but telegraph poles."

"That's what they are. I am goin' to cover 'em with black cloth so they'll look like Chicago.

#### Simply Loaded.

Philadelphia Call.

[Midnight]—"What's the matter with you, Mr. Dusenberry?"

"Nothing, (hic) my dear. Been to the (hic) opera. Such ravishing music, (hic) such ravishing airs, (hic) such——"

"Oh, Dusenberry, you fraud! You want me to think that you're air-tight, when I can see you are full of beer."

#### A Christian Science Failure.

Lincoln Journal.

"Do you believe in the Christian science cure?"

"I used to."

"And did you think that pain was imaginary and had no existence?"

"Yes."

"What converted you?"

"I had three boils on my neck at once."

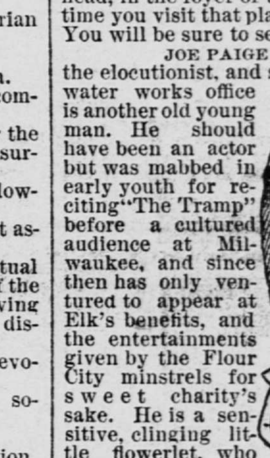
## MEN OF MINNEAPOLIS.

### Little Pleasantries of Individuals Whom Circumstances Make Prominent.

### Col. Nimocks and His Titles---Overpowering Modesty of Jo Paige Smith.

### Andy Nagle's Great Statue Effort--A Few Freaks and Some Foibles.

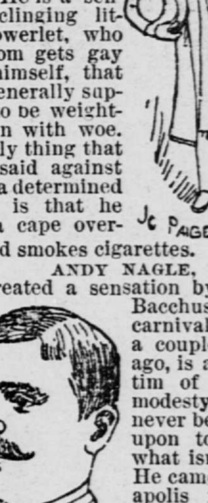
Col. F. E. Nimocks is the gifted managing editor of the Grand Opera House Programme, and author of those scintillating paragraphs which advise you as to where you can get your teeth pulled cheap, or purchase hot wiener wurst between the acts. Although a young man, he has an area of baldness which is beginning to rival in vastness the intellectual frontage of Col. W. A. Tanner. His modesty and retiring disposition have prevented him from becoming very well known except in the select society circles he chooses to adorn. He was formerly a dentist, and it is to his association with laughing gas that he owes the appellation of "doctor," and to his service in the Salvation army the title of colonel. Since he has become an editor and a moulder of public opinion he has grown more thoughtful, and does not receive as many bouquets as in former years, when he was in the habit of buying them and having them delivered to himself in the dining room of the St. James hotel, with the "compliments of a lady admirer." Now that he has achieved fame and fortune he doesn't want much—only the earth, and what's left over. If you don't recognize him from the accompanying cut, look out for a little man who chews gum and wears a plug hat on the back of his head, in the foyer of the Grand the next time you visit that place of amusement. You will be sure to see him.





JOE PAIGE SMITH,

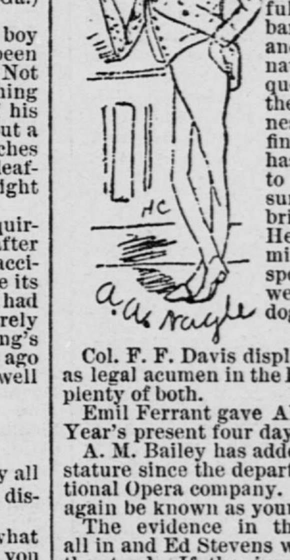
the elocutionist, and sweet singer of the water works office is another old young man. He should have been an actor but was mabbed in early youth for reciting "The Tramp" before a cultured audience at Milwaukee, and since then has only ventured to appear at Elk's benefits, and the entertainments given by the Flour City minstrels for sweet charity's sake. He is a sensitive, clinging little flowerlet, who so seldom gets gay with himself, that he is generally supposed to be weighted down with woe. The only thing that can be said against him of a determined nature, is that he wears a cape overcoat and smokes cigarettes.





ANDY NAGLE,

who created a sensation by posing as Bacchus at the carnival of nations a couple of weeks ago, is another victim of inordinate modesty who can never be prevailed upon to ask for what isn't in sight. He came to Minneapolis from Chicago four years ago, and after looking the town over carefully, finally embarked in insurance, and as a natural consequence drifted into the banking business, in which his financial acumen has asserted itself to a degree that assures for him a brilliant future. He is a great admirer of athletic sports, and has a weakness for pug dogs.





Col. F. F. Davis displays as much wit as legal acumen in the Barrett trial, and plenty of both.

Emil Ferrant gave Ald. Sly his New Year's present four days in advance.

A. M. Bailey has added an inch to his stature since the departure of the National Opera company. He will never again be known as young Mr. Bailey.

The evidence in the Barrett case is all in and Ed Stevens was not called to the stand. If the jury should disagree now it will occasion small wonder.

Jim Gray objects to have his Scotch cap worn by every man in the court house. His "bra' blue bonnet" shall never be brought to base uses.

Tim Byrnes draws invidious distinctions between the counsel for the prosecution and defense at the Barrett case, but it would not do to say how.

J. C. Worrall hopes that when he is county attorney there will be no murder trials, "not in eleven years."

Elmer Foster has figured that he will receive a dollar for every two minutes of actual ball playing next season.

It is said that C. A. Pillsbury and A. E. Rice have formed a political copartnership, the former to be senator and the latter governor.

Heartless Davis has dropped his Hugo-Howard style, and did the Barrett case on a patent cross between Ole Colburn and Pickwick Papers.

From the absence of the customary announcement in their own paper, it is to be concluded William E. Haskell and Alden J. Blethen have not been to the theater lately.

To harrow up Frank Meade's soul just ask him if there was an attraction at his theater last week.

Charlie Parker, as press agent of the People's, has written a thrilling little brochure on that touching piece of imagination known as "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Beginning to-day, C. C. Dunn will swear off telling of the trip to Washington, and Z. P. Weadon will no more dilate on the first line dancer of a ballet.

The little difficulty between Judge Welch and Gen. Vilas has been lost light of in the sight of more stirring events.