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Industries



OF THE



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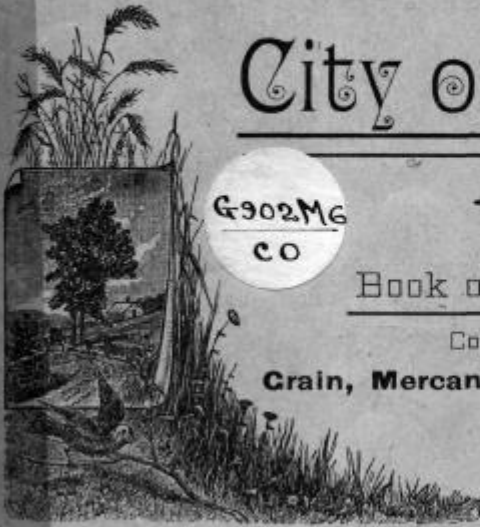
City of Milwaukee

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WISCONSIN

Book of General Information

Containing Statistics of the
Crain, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interest
of the City, together with a review
of the principal Industries.



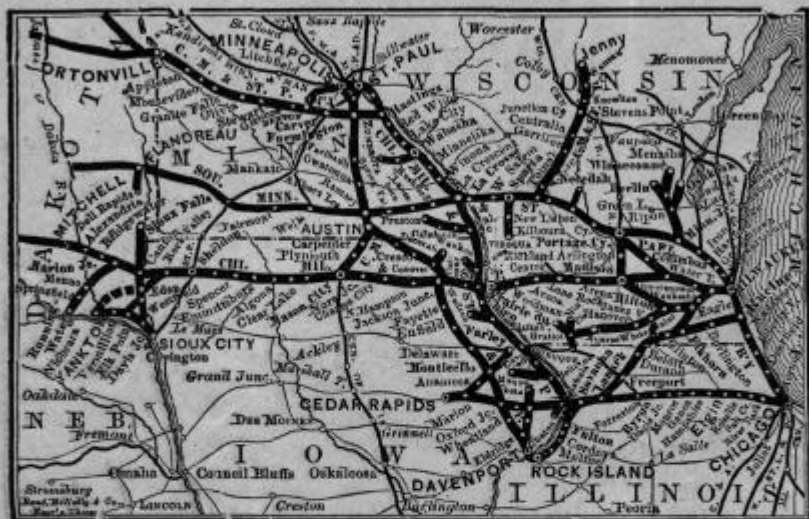
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City of Milwaukee,

WISCONSIN.

A BOOK OF GENERAL INFORMATION,

—CONTAINING STATISTICS OF THE—

Grain, Merchantile and Manufacturing

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Together with a review of the Principal Industries.

MILWAUKEE, WIS:
RIVERSIDE PRINTING COMPANY.
1882.



INTRODUCTORY.



THE growth of the American Republic is so marked in all departments of industry and commerce, that its best informed citizens are not able to keep pace with the many very rapid changes that are continually going on about them. Particularly is this the case in that section known as the great Northwest, where, within a generation, there has sprung up into existence a community that now holds a very important position among the great centres of trade of this prosperous and populous nation, and one that is destined at no distant day to outrank many of its older and larger sections. Recognizing the very great necessity of some work that would give to the public comprehensive information in regard to the improvement and growth of one of the leading cities of the Northwest—Milwaukee—the publisher of this work has no hesitancy in placing it in the hands of the public, believing that no volume, heretofore issued, relating to this city and its industries, contains so great an amount of useful, if not indispensable information.

The design of this volume is not only to acquaint citizens of Milwaukee of what their city contains, but rather to more generally diffuse over the country its desirability as a purchasing centre for all commodities and the distribution of the same, and its great advantages—natural and otherwise—for the location of industries. A careful perusal, on the part of those residing at a distance, or unfamiliar with the marvelous diversity of the resources of Milwaukee, is earnestly commended as certain to excite interest, and likely to suggest experimental relations, at least, that must conduce to the profit of all parties. The best investment that can be made by those interested in the growth and prosperity of Milwaukee, is to purchase and distribute this volume abroad, and thereby show to the country the unequalled advantages enjoyed by this city as an industrial centre, and a location for capitalists; and those seeking new homes among a cultivated and prosperous community, are particularly invited to visit this city and examine her various advantages, as portrayed by this work, before locating.

Hoping the business men of The Cream City will appreciate this enterprise, and that the city and its trade may receive great benefit from the circulation of such practical and useful information as here presented, we remain,

Very respectfully,

NLW ERA PUBLISHING Co.

THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

Those who have been reaping, and those who may continue to reap benefits from the admirable location of Milwaukee as a Commercial and Manufacturing Centre, must render thanks to the Indians for choosing the site. Nearly all great cities of the Western Hemisphere stand upon the ashes of by-gone wigwams and council houses, which were built by the red man ; and had not the mixed tribes settled at the mouth of the Milwaukee river, thus attracting traders to the spot, the "Cream City" possibly might never have existed, at least it would not have been what it now is. The first civilized of semi-civilized people who visited Wisconsin for any but missionary purposes, came solely to trade with the aborigines. They, therefore, sought no particular location, were not influenced in any degree by eligibility, soil or prospective commercial advantages. They went wherever the Indians with whom rude commercial relations were desired to be established, had built their straw-like villages, no matter whether in desert or swamp. These nomadic traffickers were not in search of the best foundation for a city, site for a capital, or tract for an empire. Their sole object and thought was to find the Indians. They found them at the mouth of the Mahn-ah-wauk-ee seepe ; therefore the site of the Cream City was chosen by the aborigines.

The natural attractions of the place in an early day were not easily discernible. The streams which emptied into the bay at this point were sluggish ; their mouths obstructed by wide sand bars ; their shores rank with obnoxious weeds ; and the whole Menomonee Valley an uninviting swamp, alternately covered with water and weeds, and a little further back with tamarack forests. Therefore, men prospecting for desirable



Milwaukee's Chamber of Commerce.
The acme of Architectural excellence. Erected by the Hon. Alexander Mitchell in 1880.

locations (with water powers, attractive scenery, healthful atmosphere, rich soils, good spring water, and other concomitants which all prospectors think they must see combined whenever they propose to found great cities,) would, in all likelihood, have passed Milwaukee for a half-dozen places on the lake shore, which would apparently fill the bill.

But, as the logic of events has proven, it would have been a great mistake to have gone elsewhere.

Geographically, Milwaukee is situated in north latitude, $43^{\circ} 2' 3.46''$, (this result being obtained from observations made from the dome of the Court House, by J. D. Graham, in July 1858,) and longitude west of Greenwich, England, $87^{\circ} 54' 25.7''$.

This places the city about 3,000 miles north of the equator, or line which divides the Earth into north and south halves, and about 6,100 miles west of the line which, passing through the Greenwich observatory in England, divides the Earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres, or halves. All things considered, the location of Milwaukee is not equalled by any city on the great chain of lakes; she has a broad protected bay; almost unlimited amount of dock-room; is nearer the inexhaustible iron and copper mines of the North than any other large city; nearer the pine and hard-wood forests, nearer coal (by water); nearer the vast wheat fields of Dakotah and the North-west; nearer to numberless summer resorts (Milwaukee herself being an admirable resort for pleasure seekers); is in that latitude whose climate predisposes the greatest amount of life, energy and consequent thrift; is free from malarial diseases; has pure air, good water and admirable facilities for drainage.

Milwaukee, then, must ever increase in strength, population, wealth and commercial prosperity. No revulsion can ever shake her foundations, as she depends upon nothing limited, special or precarious for the fuel which feeds her commercial fires.

She will grow, perhaps not rapidly, but steadily and solidly, —when other cities are at a stand-still or have begun to decay— and will become the synonym for thrift, solidity and mercantile honor.

Our City's Trade.

(Through the kindness of William J. Langson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, we are enabled to present the following interesting facts and figures.)

The aggregates for seven years, given below, show no material increase from 1875 to 1879. The total business of 1880 was larger than in any former year, while that of 1881 appears to have exceeded the former a hundred millions dollars. The increase is the more significant from the fact before referred to, that the grain trade in the aggregate, and especially wheat, was deficient in both years :

COMPARATIVE VOLUME OF BUSINESS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

1881	\$582,299,958.52
1880	467,230,471.06
1879	435,025,197.38
1878	389,095,604.82
1877	422,162,034.56
1876	401,087,625.49
1875	448,323,027.71

The total receipts of grain in 1881 were 18,603,111 bushels, against 20,398,818 bushels in 1880. Wheat, corn and rye respectively showing a decrease, and oats and barley each an increase, the latter of a million bushels over the supply of the previous year. But while there was a very decided decrease in the total receipts of grain alone, there was a very large increase of flour, equivalent to 4,306,000 bushels of wheat, making an increase in the total movement of flour and grain combined of 2,501,333 bushels, as shown by the following comparison :

	Receipts, 1881.	Receipts, 1880.
Wheat, bus.....	10,176,098	11,756,463
Corn, "	945,975	2,161,507
Oats, "	2,217,571	2,031,878
Barley, "	4,588,310	2,579,752
Rye, "	677,148	869,211
Total grain, bus.	18,623,111	20,398,818
Flour, reduced to bus.....	15,198,332	10,886,292
Total equivalent in bus.....	33,796,443	31,285,110

It will be observed that while the decrease in the receipts of wheat alone for the year is 1,580,000 bushels, by including flour there is an increase of 2,726,675 bushels over the combined receipts of flour and wheat in 1880. For the crop ending August 27, 1881, receipts of wheat alone show a decrease of 2,787,000 bushels, while by including flour there is an increase equivalent to 2,275,842 bushels, compared with the movement of the previous crop. It is therefore apparent that the diminished receipts of wheat, compared with 1880, at this point, is due to the increased production of flour by interior mills, the number and capacity of which have increased rapidly within the last few years, while the production of wheat has decreased. Receipts of all kinds of grain for the last crop year were 20,153,379 bushels, and including flour reduced, 3,086,884 bushels. The figures include the total movement, through shipments as well as consignments to this market.

The most remarkable decrease in the grain trade is to be found in the receipts of corn, which dropped from 2,161,507 bushels in 1880, to 946,975 bushels in 1881. This is generally attributed to the apathy of our dealers, in failing to make any exertions or offer any inducements to establish a corn trade in this market. The prospective importance of this branch of the grain trade, however, in view of the greatly increased production of corn throughout the country west and even north-west of this city, has recently aroused more interest in the subject. Our rules of inspection have been changed to correspond with the Illinois state inspection, and assurances are given to country shippers that they can rely on realizing at least as good prices for their corn here as in the Chicago market. Buyers will also find the corn received at Milwaukee of very superior quality.

The receipts of oats show a slight increase, with the probability of a larger movement during the remainder of the crop year.

Barley shows the decided increase of 1,005,000 bushels in the amount received. In the grain trade of this market it now ranks next to wheat. The receipts for the year were 4,585,319 bushels, of which upwards of two millions of bushels were used here in the manufacture of beer.

The manufacture of flour by the mills of Milwaukee—850,388

barrels—shows an increase of 222,231 barrels over the product of 1880, and 107,000 barrels over the heaviest production of any former year. Within the last two years all of our mills have greatly improved their machinery, adopting the latest and best improvements, besides largely increasing their capacity, which is now, under favorable circumstances, equal to 7,000 barrels daily, or an annual production of upwards of two millions of barrels. The relative condition of the Flour and Wheat markets, however, is not often such as to warrant the mills in working up to their full capacity.

The shortage of the hog crop did not manifest itself in any decrease of the receipts of hogs at Milwaukee, compared with 1880-81. The total receipts for the pork year ending March 1st were 632,031 hogs, and the total packing during the same period 486,066 hogs.

In the minor articles of produce, as a rule, there was a larger volume of trade and higher prices than usually realized. For particulars the tabular statements following are referred to.

Manufacturing establishments of every class enjoyed a prosperous season, and several new industries established met with encouraging success. Among the latter, the glass works are a good example. Thus far confined to the manufacture of bottles, the value of the year's production was \$300,000, supplying only a small portion of the demand. The great Whitehill Sewing Machine and Motor Works were not completed until near the end of the year, but will doubtless make a good showing in the future. The motors, as well as the sewing machines manufactured by this company, have already achieved a wide reputation, and possess advantages that have created a demand for them at home and abroad.

The Milwaukee works of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Co. were taxed to their fullest capacity with an increased production of \$1,594,000 over 1880, the approximate valuation of products being \$6,400,000 consisting of rails, bar iron and splices, merchants' bar and pig iron. The company employed an average of 1,500 hands. The Minerva furnace, operated by this company, which went out of blast in 1880, remained idle during the last year, as the production of pig iron was greater than the

company could profitably use together with the large amount of old iron re-rolled. The company expects at an early day to have use for the full production of all the furnaces, which may involve an improvement of the works so as to manufacture steel as well as iron rails, or possibly the addition of a nail factory, for which, it would seem very great inducements exist.

The total valuation of the products of the various iron works of the city in 1881, including rails, merchant iron, pig iron, stoves, iron railings and machinery, is estimated at fourteen millions of dollars.

In the manufacture of steam engines and mill machinery, a large amount of capital is profitably employed, and the work of this kind turned out by the establishments of Milwaukee has become justly famous throughout the world. The engines of our own water-works and various manufacturing establishments, and the machinery and outfit of the flouring mills of the city, as well as most of the great mills of Minnesota, are products of Milwaukee manufacture, and in effective economy, beauty of design, and perfection of workmanship, cannot be surpassed. The passenger, baggage and mail coaches turned out at the railway shops of the C. M. & St. P. R'y in this city, in durability, comfort and elegance of finish, are unexcelled by the make of any of the great car works of the East or West. With such a market to supply, it is greatly to be regretted that the list of our manufacturing establishments does not include any locomotive works.

The manufacture of lager beer, which has always been a noted industry of Milwaukee, continues to show its annual progress. The enormous amount of 929,524 barrels was the product of the breweries of this city in 1881, and the sales during the same period 845,768 barrels, of total value at the wholesale price, exclusive of bottling, of \$6,765,144, giving constant employment to about twelve hundred men. The breweries of the Philip Best Brewing Company are models of perfection in this line of manufacture, and will compare favorably with any similar establishment in the world. Very large additions will be made to the brewing capacity of Milwaukee during the

present year, and the indications are that at no distant day the brewing interests here will exceed that of any other city on the continent.

The manufacture of leather is also a growing and important industry of Milwaukee, the products of which for the year were not far from five millions dollars in total value.

The total valuation of the products of Milwaukee manufactures in 1880, according to the United States census, was about \$46,000,000 and the number of hands employed about 23,000, including the works at Bay View, which are partly outside of the city limits. It is not therefore an unreasonable estimate to say that the total value of the products of our manufactures in 1881 was at least fifty millions, and the number of hands employed twenty-five thousand.

The jobbing trade has been active and prosperous in every department. Several new houses have been established, and the old concerns have had about all the business they could handle, and in many instances have found it necessary to greatly enlarge their stores. The wholesale trade, as well as the manufacturers of Milwaukee, are just beginning to feel the impetus that the extraordinary development of our railway system within the last two years has given to Milwaukee as a trade centre. To the north as far as the British Possessions, to the west and south-west as far as the Rocky Mountains, and eastward throughout Michigan and Indiana, Milwaukee jobbers send their goods and wares, while our manufacturers frequently have orders to fill for points on the Pacific slope, and even from China, Japan and South America. With the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway, now assured at an early day, Milwaukee will enjoy more direct communication with the Pacific States than any other commercial centre of equal importance east of the Rocky Mountains.

The sum of \$2,942,085 was expended in Milwaukee during the year in the erection of new buildings and the enlargement of old ones—an increase of upwards of eight hundred thousand dollars over the outlay of the previous year in this class of improvements. The work embraced many fine buildings for manufacturing, commercial and residence purposes, and a large

proportion of small residences, for which there is still a great demand.

The population of Milwaukee increased 61.6 per cent. between 1870 and 1880, and is recorded in the United States census at 115,578 for the city proper. At the moderate ratio of increase the population of the city in 1881 was 121,697, but is generally conceded, on the customary basis of estimating population, to be at the present time about 125,000. Including the population of Bay View, which is practically a part of Milwaukee, the total would not be less than 130,000.

The business of the Post Office is one of the straws which show the current of Milwaukee's population and prosperity. According to the annual statement of Postmaster Payne, printed on another page, the total revenue of the office in 1881 was \$211,172.69, against \$183,828.06 in 1880—an increase of \$27,244.63. The number of mail letters delivered by carriers was 4,169,262 against 3,825,034 in 1880. The total deliveries of mail, registered and local letters, postal cards and newspapers, by the free delivery department was 7,799,024, against 7,004,307 the previous year. The amount of money orders issued was \$320,923.16, against \$293,215.88, and the amount of money orders paid, \$1,200,380.69, against \$1,168,847.41 in 1880. Every department of the office shows the same relative increase, and a comparison with the record of ten years ago, shows the total business to have more than doubled within that period.

The prosperity of our lake commerce was unfavorably affected by the diminished surplus of grain forwarded, but the producers and shippers derived some benefits from the extremely low rates of freight prevailing, while the largely increased westward freightage of coal, and comparatively high rates of freight, afforded some compensation for the deficiency in Eastward movement of grain, in this respect completely reversing the old order of things. In former years vessels carried coal from Buffalo and other ports to Milwaukee and Chicago, for ballast, free or at very low rates, in order to get a more profitable return freightage of grain; but on several occasions last year, corn was carried from Chicago to Buffalo in order to get a paying return freight on coal.

The various railroads extending from Milwaukee experienced a large increase of general traffic, and had an active and prosperous season, with a marked appreciation in the value of their stocks and bonds.

The railway extensions, connected with Milwaukee, exceed in extent and importance those of any former year in the history of the city, and give to our merchants and manufacturers the benefits of direct communication with every part of the Northwest, while our market has become accessible to the largely increased area of agricultural lands thus opened to settlement and cultivation. Within the State of Wisconsin alone 500 miles of new railroads have been opened to business within the year, the greater part of which consists of extensions of Milwaukee roads, and the remainder of tributary roads connected with them.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co.

has pushed the extension of its lines in every direction with a degree of energy and foresight that has ever characterized its management and placed it foremost among the great railway corporations of this continent in the length of its roads and the area of territory in which they constitute the main channels of travel and transportation. Throughout the far Northwest it has led the advance of settlement and civilization, and opened to emigration a region of great natural fertility, possessing all the resources necessary to support a large and prosperous population. And while thus pushing its way into the undeveloped regions of the great Northwest, it has not been unmindful of its lines and branches throughout the more populous portions of this and adjoining states, wherever to be found an insufficiency of railway facilities. Its new Pacific Division connecting both Milwaukee and Chicago with Council Bluffs and Omaha, passing through the most populous and productive portions of Illinois and Iowa, already commands a profitable traffic as far as it has been put in operation, and when completed, as it will be early the coming summer, with its superb equipment and enterprising management, cannot fail to

derive a large share of the through business to and from the Pacific and other roads terminating at the Missouri River.

During the year 1881 the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company opened to business 340 miles of new road, having in operation at the close of the year the following lines of railway:

- Prairie du Chien Division*—From Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, with branches extending through Janesville, southward to Rockford, Ill., and westward to Shullsburgh, with branches running northwest from main lines in Green, Sauk and Richland counties, respectively, including Mineral Point Division, 364 miles.
- Iowa & Minnesota Division*—Being an extension of the P. du C. Division, from McGregor to St. Paul and Minneapolis, with branches in Iowa and Minnesota..... 230 miles.
- Iowa & Dakota Division*—Being an extension of the I. & M. line from Mason City, Iowa, to the Missouri River, opposite Niobrara, Nebraska, and to Chamberlain, Dakota, on the main line, extending across the Territory towards the Black Hills, with branches in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota..... 502 miles.
- Sioux City & Dakota Division*—Extending from Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton, Dakota, thence westward to a junction with the Niobrara branch; also northerly from Sioux City to Flandreau, Dakota, on the Southern Minnesota Division, intersecting and forming a junction with the main line to McGregor and Milwaukee..... 141 miles.
- La Crosse Division*—Extending from Milwaukee via Watertown and Portage City to La Crosse, with various branches..... 319 miles.
- Wisconsin Valley Division*—Extending northward from Tomah on the La Crosse Division, through the valley of the Wisconsin River, to Merrill, in Lincoln Co..... 168 miles.
- Southern Minnesota Division*—Being practically a continuation of the La Crosse line from the Mississippi River completely across the State of Minnesota, and to the James River in Dakota, with a branch from Wells to Mankato, Minn..... 436 miles.
- Hastings & Dakota Division*—Extending from the Mississippi River at Hastings to the valley of the James River in Dakota, with north and south branches, intersecting the Iowa & Minn. Div. at Farmington, and forming a junction with the River Division at Hastings, with a branch on eastern side of the river to Stillwater..... 435 miles.
- Dubuque Division*—From Clinton, Iowa, northward, along the west bank of the Mississippi, to La Crescent, connecting at that point with the River Division, making a continuous line

to St. Paul and Minneapolis, intersecting the four East and West trunk lines at Sabula, McGregor, La Crescent and Hastings, with branches extending from the river westward into Iowa and Minnesota.....	323 miles.
<i>River Division</i> —La Crosse to St. Paul and Minneapolis, including Wabasha extension.....	205 miles.
<i>Northern Division</i> —From Milwaukee, north and northwest, dividing into four lines extending respectively to Portage City, Berlin, Winneconne and Oshkosh.....	182 miles.
<i>Racine & Southwestern Division</i> —Extending from Racine to the Mississippi at Savanna, thence down east bank of the Mississippi to Rock Island, across the river at Savanna, westward to Cedar Rapids, with a complete network of branches in Eastern Iowa, extending southward to Davenport and northward to the line of the Iowa and Dakota Division, joining the C. & Pacific Division at Lanark for Chicago, the Prairie du Chien Division at Beloit and Eagle, and the Chicago Division at Racine Junction for Milwaukee.....	558 miles.
<i>Chicago Division</i> —Milwaukee to Chicago, with short branch to Libertyville	88 miles.
<i>Chicago & Pacific Division</i> —Chicago to Lanark Junction.....	118 miles.
<i>Marion Extension</i> of Southwestern Division towards Council Bluffs.....	85 miles

Total miles of road in operation at close year 1881.....4,115 miles.

The length of new road put in operation during the year was 340 miles; and the Company has under contract to be completed early in 1882, 332 miles additional, which will make the total length of road that will be in full operation before next autumn, 4,437 miles—all constructed in the very best manner, mostly of steel rails, provided with an abundant and superior equipment. The C., M. & St. P. R'y Co. will have its new line completed to Council Bluffs early the coming summer, forming a new and very direct route to the great network of roads extending westward from that point, especially the Union Pacific and its various branches. An examination of the accompanying map will enable the reader to form some idea of the vast extent of the complete network of roads now owned and operated by the C., M. & St. P. R'y Co., reaching the sources of every description of business throughout the great West and Northwest that can afford profitable railway traffic. While some of the new lines of this company are not wholly tributary to Mil-

waukee, still the fact is apparent that every mile of such roads which it builds or acquires, increases and improves our railway facilities, and opens to our merchants and market territory hitherto practically inaccessible to us. Milwaukee certainly has a large interest in the unsurpassed progress made by this great corporation within the past few years in the extension of its system of roads, and if the merchants and manufacturers of Milwaukee take advantage of the opportunities offered, they cannot fail to derive great benefits from the increased facilities thus extended to them.

Milwaukee Beer.

The manufacture of Beer at Milwaukee for 1881 shows an increase of 167,304 barrels over the product of 1880, the total amount of 929,524 barrels having been brewed by the following establishment, whose sales are also given in the same table:

BREWERS.	Beer brewed barrels.	Sales of Beer barrels.
Phillip Best Brewing Co.....	363,022	324,269
Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.....	267,029	253,371
Valentine Blatz.....	118,587	107,064
Franz Falk.....	75,000	61,453
Fred Miller.....	30,892	37,510
Jung & Borchert.....	24,494	23,938
Jacob Oberman.....	13,500	12,984
Gottelmann Brewing Co.....	10,500	10,000
Cream City Brewing Co.....	9,800	8,189
Milwaukee Brewing Co.....	7,700	7,000
Total.....	929,524	845,768

The value of the beer sold, at the wholesale price, was \$6,765,144.

About 86,000 barrels of the beer brewed last year was bottled, mainly for shipment. The shipments of beer from Milwaukee in 1881 to the East and South consisted of 2,165,217 quarter-barrel kegs, and 140,115 packages of bottled beer. These figures are exclusive of shipments to the West and North, of which the railroads make no report. The East and South shipments were by the following routes:

	Beer, kegs.	Bottled Beer. pkgs.
By C. & N. W. R'y.....	1,311,919	11,239
" C. & M. & P. R'y.....	790,798	128,419
" Lake.....	62,500	457
Total 1881.....	2,165,217	140,115
" 1880.....	1,800,834	

The following table showing the annual production of beer at Milwaukee, will illustrate the rapid development of this now famous Milwaukee industry.

STATEMENT.

Of the Amount of Beer Manufactured Annually by the Brewers of Milwaukee, for Sixteen Years.

YEARS.	Beer brewed Barrels.	YEARS.	Beer brewed Barrels.
1881.....	829,524	1873.....	260,120
1880.....	762,220	1872.....	225,159
1879.....	548,770	1871.....	142,000
1878.....	426,340	1870.....	108,845
1877.....	322,671	1869.....	90,500
1876.....	321,611	1868.....	72,522
1875.....	279,286	1867.....	82,543
1874.....	292,141	1866.....	68,758

The sales of the Schlitz Brewing Co. in 1871, were 12,283 barrels; in 1881, 253,371 barrels—all manufactured in *one* brewery. Quite an expansion in ten years.

Lumber.

The total receipts of lumber at Milwaukee in 1881, as recorded at the Custom House, and reported by the railroads to the Chamber of Commerce, were 217,040,000 feet, against 190,428,000 feet in 1880. The receipts of 1881 comprised 135,590,000 feet by lake, and 81,450,000 feet by railroad.

The following tables will show the receipts of lumber, shingles, lath and cedar posts, monthly, during the year, with the channels of supply. A very large increase will be observed in the receipts of cedar posts, which are now used quite extensively for paving-blocks, as well as fencing and other purposes, for which the durability of the cedar renders it especially valuable.

STATEMENT.

Showing the Monthly Receipts of Lumber, Shingles and Lath at Milwaukee During the Year 1881.

Months.	Lumber, Feet.	Shingles No.	Lath, Feet.	Cedar Posts. No.
January.....	5,217,000	5,070,000		45,200
February.....	4,427,000	6,620,000		22,100
March.....	3,459,000	9,660,000		27,200
April.....	9,533,900	23,180,000	340,000	81,003
May.....	21,890,000	19,420,000	945,000	106,266
June.....	31,691,000	31,295,000	895,000	143,581
July.....	27,408,000	19,869,000	860,000	94,000
August.....	30,393,000	19,760,000	875,000	57,182
September.....	25,908,000	14,569,000	338,000	62,323
October.....	24,852,000	15,131,000	300,000	34,449
November.....	20,828,000	11,834,000	818,000	59,126
December.....	12,145,000	10,717,000	50,000	40,970
Totals, 1881.....	217,040,000	187,125,000	5,421,000	773,400
" 1880.....	190,438,000	132,696,000	5,694,000	333,635
" 1879.....	180,722,000	160,411,000	8,875,000	380,353
" 1878.....	132,980,000	161,550,000	6,945,000	225,276
" 1877.....	141,883,000	174,904,000	4,422,000	192,321

Receipts of Groceries.

The following table shows the receipts of a few leading commodities of groceries at Milwaukee (exclusive of through consignments from the East to exterior points), annually, from 1879 to 1881, as entered by lake at the Custom House, and reported by the railroads to the Chamber of Commerce:

YEARS.	Coffee, sacks.	Sugar, bbls.	Sugar, hhds.	Tea, pkgs.	Oil, bbls.
1881.....	53,335	117,583	108	16,442	107,164
1880.....	53,918	141,601	227	21,722	71,147
1879.....	48,221	106,434	471	23,704	37,473
1878.....	39,601	90,837	39	19,385	45,575
1877.....	36,521	92,128	281	19,498	58,215
1876.....	35,782	99,294	401	14,279	44,758
1875.....	38,691	110,535	842	18,611	55,983
1874.....	30,946	111,911	628	19,184	50,216
1873.....	30,059	105,681	355	12,373	42,622
1872.....	33,849	106,057	984	22,405	40,586
1871.....	64,669	88,274	4,740	23,506	40,180
1870.....	23,167	78,273	4,740	18,883	30,924

There were also in 1881, 12,817 bbls. and 675 kegs of syrup, and 113,131 kegs of nails, against 89,309 kegs of the latter in 1880.

Milwaukee Industries.

Advance Sheets of the Forth-coming Census Report Concerning the Manufacturing Enterprises of the Cream City—Statistics that will be of Interest to All who have the Welfare of the Future Great at Heart.

The Census Department of the Interior has just issued the tenth annual catalogue, comprising the statistics of the manufactures of the principal cities of the United States, for the census year commencing June 1st, 1879, and ending May 31st, 1880. In the list Milwaukee takes no mean rank, as the appended statements will clearly show. Whole number of manufacturing establishments in the city, 821, in which capital to the amount of 13,711,405 was invested. To operate these, 14,728 males above the age of 16 years, and 3,926 females above 15 years of age, were employed, besides a large number of both sexes under the ages given, and put down as 966 children and youths. These called that year for the immense sum of \$6,305,487 in wages. Material valued at \$26,462,740 was consumed by the manufactures, and products to the value of 38,955,138 were turned out.

Some of the largest industries mentioned and capital used in each are these: Boots and shoes, 61 establishments and capital to the amount of \$301,275 invested; brick and tile, 5 establishments, with a total capital of \$328,500; men's clothing, 52 establishments, with a total capital of \$1,895,128; flouring and grist mill products, 11 mills and money invested equaling the huge sum of \$1,076,000; iron castings, \$440,045 invested in 11 manufactories; leather curried 17 places, with a combined capital of \$1,008,527; dressed skins, 5 places, with a total capital of \$71,500; machinery made at 19 places, valued at \$46,410; meat packing, done by 7 establishments, representing money to the amount of \$789,000; printing and publishing, carried on by 24 houses, with a total capital of \$434,700; tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff, manufactured by three concerns, with a capital together of \$331,000; cigars, 56 places, with a capital of \$238,375; trunks and valises, four factories, with the combined

sum of \$183,000 interested; miscellaneous industries, 67 in number, and involving cash to the amount \$279,830. This was at that time about on an equal footing with Detroit. The above statistics were gathered two years ago. During the intervening period all will readily recognize and admit, that Milwaukee has boomed in the truest sense of the term and has increased more rapidly in all branches, than at any other previous time. Trade has extended, new industries have sprung up in the midst of the people, with a rapidity similar to the growth of mushrooms, but with a foundation not to be shaken by any crash that might come, though by no means anticipated by the business world. So that by this time it would be even modest to say that Milwaukee is 20 per cent. in advance of the figures given.

In the list of industries are mentioned the following number of establishments devoted to each branch: Baskets, rattan and willow ware, 3; blacksmithing, 34; bookbinding, 7; boots and shoes, 61; brass castings, 6; bread, crackers and other baking products, 36; brick and tile, 5; brooms and brushes 4; carpentering, 47; carpet rags, 5; carriages and wagons, 11; men's clothing, 52; women's clothing, 4; coffees and spices, roasted and ground, 9; confectionery, 4; cooperage 39; coppersmithing, 3; cordage and twine 3; mechanical dentistry, 5; drugs and chemicals, 6; flouring and grist mills, 11; men's furnishing goods, 3; furniture, 16; dressed furs, 3; hair works, 3; hand-knit goods, 5; hardware 5; hats and caps 3; iron castings 11; jewelry 4; leather curried, 17; dressed skins, 5; leather tanned, 17; lithographing, 4; looking-glass and picture frames, 4; lumber planed, 3; machinery, 19; marble and stone work 11; mattresses and spring beds, 4; meat packing, 7; mineral and soda waters, 6; painting and paper hanging, 31; plastering, 4; plumbing and gas fitting, 2; printing and publishing, 24; pumps, 4; saddlery and harness, 29; sash, doors and blinds, 7; shirts, 3; soap and candles, 5; stone and earthen ware, 8; tin, copper and sheet-iron ware, 29; tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff, 3; cigars, 56; trunks and valises, 4; upholstering, 6; vinegar, 5; watch and clock repairing, 13; wire-work, 5.

The pamphlet very queerly omits mentioning the great brewing and distilling interests of Milwaukee, thus depriving her of an amount that would swell the business capital not a little.

The above, it will be understood, are not dealers, but manufacturers.

The 67 establishments, classed "as miscellaneous industries," are grouped in order that the business of individual establishments may not be disclosed to the public. In this group are embraced: Agricultural implements, artificial feathers and flowers, artificial limbs, bags, paper, baking and yeast powders, boxes of all kinds, bridges, carriages, sleighs, carriage and wagon materials, drain and sewer pipe, dyeing and cleaning, engraving and die-sinking, fertilizers, files, food preparations, chairs, galvanizing, gloves and mittens, ink, iron and steel, lightning rods, sawed lumber, mixed textile fabrics, models and patterns, musical instruments, linseed oil, paints, patent medicines and compounds, pickles, preserves, sauces, refrigerators, roofing and materials, safes, doors, vaults, scales and balances, show cases, starch, steam fitting and heating apparatus, pottery, stencils and brands, stereotyping and electrotyping, straw goods, tools, toys, games, type-founding, wood-preserving, wood turned and engraved, woolen goods, and many other things that are made and done within the confines of the busy and beautiful Cream City.
—*Evening Wisconsin.*



FRED. PABST, PRES.

CENTENNIAL

MEDAL

PHILIP BEST



PAUL SPANGLER, VICE PRES.

CHAS. BEST, TREAS.

BREWING COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WIS.



PARIS



MEDAL

BOTTLING DEPARTMENT.



EMPIRE BREWERY.



SOUTH SIDE BREWERY.

MANUFACTURERS &

Bottlers of

LAGER & EXPORT BEER

CAPACITY

500000 BBLs

per Annum

Bottling Department.

Milwaukee, April 15th 1884.

—*CAUTION!*—

In order to avoid impositions,
purchasers and consumers of our beer
will please observe that hereafter
our own bottling of "Export Beer"
bears the label of which the engraving
below is a true copy.

None genuine without it.

Philip Best Brewing Co.



GENERAL REVIEW



MILWAUKEE'S REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES.

**PH. BEST BREWING CO.**

No branch of business has given a wider reputation to the city of Milwaukee or contributed more to its financial prosperity and material growth than the brewing interest. "Milwaukee beer" is known the world over, as the best, most popular and healthy beverage anywhere made. At the head and front of this great interest, stands the Ph. Best Brewing Company, the largest concern of the kind on this continent, and equalled in size by only one brewing establishment in the world. The immense capital invested in this establishment, the unequalled quality of the beer made, the high mercantile standing of the managers of the concern, the pluck, energy and indomitable perseverance displayed all through the history of the company, all combine to place the Ph. Best Brewing Company in the list of the foremost business enterprises of the world. Words, however strong, but feebly describe the immensity of the establishment or the enormous amount of business done. Some idea may be gained, however, of the gigantic character of the works and the business transacted, by reference to a few figures.

The entire establishment is run as two breweries, each of immense proportions—one on the West Side, known as the Empire Brewery, and the other on the South Side, called the South Side Brewery. The first named with all its buildings and grounds cover an area of land sufficient to accommodate a good-sized village. The main offices are located in a magnificently furnished building, 40x60 feet, one story high, with basement. The barley elevator is 65x100 feet, and 90 feet in height, with a capacity of 300,000 bushels of barley. From the elevator, the barley is taken to the two malt houses, one of which is 80x205 feet and seven stories in height, with a capacity of 450,000 bushels malting per year; the other 195x120 feet, and from eight to

ten stories high, with kilns attached, and with a capacity of 600,000 bushels. The ready-made malt is received by two malt elevators—the old one being 40x40 feet and the new, 50x100 feet, each 80 feet in height.

The building of the brewery proper is 50x90 feet, which dimensions have been so outgrown by the business of the establishment, that a new building is planned, to be 60x150 feet. In the building is all the most elaborate and most scientific apparatus necessary for the manufacture of the famous brands of beer sent out by the establishment. Near by, is the hop house, 60x40 feet, and two stories high. There are six buildings for storage, from four to five stories high, covering an area of 38,000 feet, with a storage capacity of 140,000 barrels of beer. The center of the whole is utilized as a filling and a shipping department. The engine and boiler house contains a large engine, 200-horse power, a 50-horse power ice machine, stationary fire engine, and several powerful air and beer pumps. A second boiler and engine house has a smoke-stack 140 feet high and contains three 100-horse power ice machines and four boilers. The ice-machine house is two stories high with a basement. Here the Boyle Ice Machine Company's new process, for cooling the fermenting and storage room, is used. The cooperage building, where the beer-kegs are prepared, repaired and stored, are two to three stories high and cover an area of 4000 feet. Next to this, are the stables, 96x100 feet, and two stories in height. The first floor is used for the immense number of trucks, wagons, etc., and on the second, are stables for 100 horses.

On a beautiful lot near by is the hospitable and princely home of Capt. Fred. Pabst, President of the Ph. Best Brewing Company, the genial and popular manager of the Establishment. A big-hearted, big-brained, whole-souled man, full of enterprise, and with an immense amount of executive ability, Capt. Pabst stands without a superior in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and in the success which has crowned his business efforts. With wonderful skill and tact, he manages the great concern over which he presides, looking after matters down to the smallest details. The men in the employ of the works, who number 500, are thoroughly drilled as firemen, and make a most efficient Fire Department for handling the fire engines, the several Babcock Extinguishers and other fire apparatus kept constantly ready for an emergency. The buildings are provided with adequate fire escapes and every precaution is taken to ensure the safety and comfort of employees. In addition to the facilities afforded by the City Water Works, the establishment has on its premises an artesian well, 1,618 feet deep.

The South-Side Brewery is another immense affair. The buildings are as follows : One compact structure, containing brewery, fermentation rooms, store rooms, etc., 200 by 140 feet, and from three to five stories in height ; a barley elevator 45 by 140 feet ; a malt-house, four stories high, 40 by 140 feet ; three storage houses for ice, each 40 by 100 feet ; wash house, filling house, coopering buildings, etc., etc. The bottling house is a large establishment in itself. It is three stories high, and 80 by 150 feet. The present bottling capacity is 250 barrels per day. The machinery of the bottling building, including a 100-horse-power engine, is located on the second floor. The lower floor furnishes accommodation for four cars to be loaded at a time. The bottling is done on the upper floor.

The South-Side Establishment is under the management of Emil Schandain, Vice President of the Ph. Best Brewing Co. Mr. Schandain is a worthy co-laborer of Capt. Pabst. Like the latter, he is almost a giant in physique, as he is an absolute giant in all those endowments that go to make up the head of an enormous and successful business. He is one of the most popular men in Milwaukee.

The house of Ph. Best & Co. was founded in 1842. Its customers and patrons are now found in every part of the civilized world. The "Best" beer is the most popular beverage of the kind manufactured anywhere. The "Export" and "Bohemian" brands find their way into all the markets of the Old World, and enter into successful competition with the favorite brands of Germany itself. As intimated at the outset of the present writing, the figures and statements given furnish no complete or adequate idea of the actual immensity of the establishment described, or of its enormous amount of business done. Perhaps an assistance to a comprehension of the size of the works may be furnished by the statement that, were the floors of the various buildings placed end to end, they would make a continuous walk of nearly forty miles ! In addition to the buildings in the city used by the house, the company have two enormous ice-houses at Pewaukee lake, and three more at Fond du Lac.

The importance of such a business to the City and the State cannot be estimated. The amount paid the National, State and Municipal governments, in the way of taxes, etc., is enormous. The business furnishes employment to a perfect army of workmen, who constitute a most excellent class of citizens. The capital invested is an almost incalculable addition to the valuation of the property of the City.

The amount of beer brewed annually is about 500,000 bbls.

SMITH, MENDEL & CO.—Wholesale Grocers.

No business men in the entire Northwest have a wider reputation for business integrity and wide-awake progressive "push" than the Hon. William E. Smith, late Governor of the State of Wisconsin, and long identified with the best business interests of the commonwealth, and Henry M. Mendel, for many years recognized as a representative of the most honorable and most successful class of men in the mercantile community. A stronger combination of business talent and the elements of real success, would be difficult to imagine. Associated with these gentlemen, is Mr. Ira B. Smith, son of the senior member of the firm, who ranks among the most successful of the younger men in the business circles in Milwaukee. The immense wholesale grocery establishment of this firm is located at the southwest corner of East Water and Huron streets. The business of the firm is mainly confined to Wisconsin. The dealings are on an immense scale. At present, prices of the great range of goods which constitute the stock in trade of such a house are tending upwards, and the prospects for a heavy fall trade were never more auspicious than now. The business of the State is in a sound and most promising condition; and, with the growing prospects of the Commonwealth, there is every reason to believe that the wholesale dealers of its metropolis will come in for a fair share of the patronage of dealers in other cities and towns in that patronage. Messrs. Smith, Mendel & Co., will have the share that legitimately becomes the fruit of business talent and experience combined with integrity and progressiveness.

DAVID ADLER & SON.—Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Clothing.

The business of this firm dates back to 1849, when it was established by Solomon Adler, who was succeeded in 1855 by D. & G. Adler. These gentlemen were very successful and continued the business until 1850, when they were succeeded by Solomon Adler & Brother. The following year another change took place, the style of the firm being Adler, Mendel & Co., which continued the business until 1879, when the present firm, David Adler & Son, succeeded to the business and have remained in it ever since. The business of the firm is a very large one, extending over Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Missouri and Michigan. The gross business last year amounted to \$750,000, and the present outlook for 1882, insures a business of fully one million dollars. The firm occupies five floors of a mammoth brick building, 324, 326, and a portion of 328, also 85 and 86 Huron street. In addition to this they have an enormous wholesale

establishment across the street, which is filled with goods made up and ready for market. In the cutting-room alone, thirty first-class cutters are employed,—and about 1000 men are employed in the manufacture of clothing for the firm. Everything in the shape of clothing is made by them, from the cheapest to the very best grades. To serve the wants of their customers at a distance, eleven travelling men are constantly kept busy.

F. F. ADAMS & CO.—Tobacco Manufacturers, 1, 3 and 5 Clybourn Street.

The immense growth of the Tobacco business in Wisconsin, during the past few years, is one of the phenomena of the business prosperity of the Northwest. Among the houses which make a specialty of Tobacco manufacturing, none stands deservedly higher in the confidence of the business community than that of F. F. Adams & Co. The house is one of the oldest and most prosperous in the country, established on a firm basis and with a regard for true prosperity, in 1847, it has grown with sure growth, till the amount of business done foots up the enormous total of \$850,000 for 1881, an increase of 28 per cent. over 1880, with a prospect of a large increase during the present year. One hundred hands are employed. The brands of Tobacco manufactured—notably the "Peerless" and the "Standard"—have no successful rivals, in the opinion of the hundreds of thousands of judges of the weed, who constantly use them. Mr. Adams' partner is Mr. H. F. Avers, and both gentlemen are among the most popular business men, personally, in the entire Northwest. Milwaukee is justly proud of her progressive merchants and manufacturers; and, in the front rank of those who have contributed to the good name of the city as a business centre, there is no firm in whose prosperity and prominence the people feel more real satisfaction than in the position and prospects of F. F. Adams & Co.

C. J. KERSHAW & SON.—Dealers in Salt, Lumber, Cement, Stucco, Land Plaster, Hair, Lime, Etc.

The firm of C. J. Kershaw & Son is one of the best known, not only in the Northwest, but in the entire country, among the many classes of people who have occasion to deal in or use the wide range of staple articles which the house furnishes. The house was founded in 1870. It immediately took a leading position in the mercantile community, and its success and increase in dealings has been very great. So rapid is the growth of its business that the dealings in lumber alone increased 25 per cent. in 1881, over the previous year, with a corresponding growth in other departments of its immense trade. The general office of the house is at 68 West Water street, and



MITCHELL'S BANK.
AND

General Offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co.

the lumber office is located on First avenue. Three lumber yards, with a total dock front of 1300 feet, are used for the lumber branch of the firm's trade. A complete stock of all grades of pine is kept constantly on hand, and the yards furnish facilities for loading twenty-five cars at once. The salt dock has 580 feet front, and a storage capacity of 60,000 barrels. Fifty men are kept in constant employment, to handle the enormous quantity of goods received and shipped. The territory covered by the firm's transactions and patrons, extends over the entire West and Northwest. As a matter of course, a share of dealings is with dealers who furnish goods to the agricultural regime, and the name of the firm of C. J. Kershaw & Son is as familiar as a household word to those whose dealings and labors are among the classes of people who contribute most to the real prosperity of the country.

NORTHWESTERN FUEL COMPANY.—Dealers in Coal, Coke and Pig Iron.

The business of this firm was established in 1878, and has rapidly grown into a very large and lucrative trade, extending over Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. The Company has mines in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, and employ a large number of men in mining and loading cars. They have a loading capacity of fully fifty cars per day. Very large shipments are made over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, in this State and Iowa. The general offices of the Company are at St. Paul, but the principal transfer yards of the Company are located in Milwaukee. In these yards are handled thousands of tons of Coal and Pig Iron and enormous quantities of Coke, which is largely used for light fuel. Seventy-five men are constantly employed in these yards, in transferring this vast quantity of fuel from the boats of the Company to the cars for shipment. The officers of the Company are as follows: E. W. Saunders, president; H. T. Smith, secretary; D. W. Howie, agent at Milwaukee; W. H. Simpson, superintendent. Milwaukee. To the efforts and energy of Mr. Howie is largely due the success of the Milwaukee trade. Possessing splendid business ability, together with remarkable energy, he has, within a few years, built up the business of this Company to its present gratifying proportions. Office of the Company, at Milwaukee, 181 West Water Street.

HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.—Dealers in Hard-Wood Lumber.

In 1857, the house of Hatch, Holbrook & Co., dealers in all kinds of hard-wood lumber, was founded. The State has hosts of dealers in all varieties of soft-wood lumber; but this firm

made a departure, which, controlled by a strict regard for the principles of business success, has resulted in building up a line of dealings which extend to all parts of the country, and which is constantly increasing. Last year's business amounted to the enormous sum of four million feet! This firm's figures for the first six months of the present year, show that 1882 will record a large increase over even that immense total. The list of varieties of lumber in which the firm deals, includes: Ash, Oak, Hickory, Walnut, Cherry, Maple, Basswood, Elm, Whitewood, etc., etc. The yards are located on First avenue, the office and place of general business being at No. 130. The yard covers an area of 800 feet in length by 100 feet in width. The members of the firm are: R. Hatch, J. Holbrook, and W. E. Keith. All these gentlemen are well-known for their business enterprise and integrity, for their high social standing and their personal popularity, in mercantile and social life. Such men constitute the foundation of the business success and prosperity of the Metropolis of the State, and their well-earned success is a source of gratification to the entire community.

H. BOSWORTH & SONS—Wholesale Druggists.

In one of the finest and best arranged buildings on the great wholesale thoroughfare of East Water Street, Nos. 337 and 339, is located the immense wholesale drug establishment of H. Bosworth & Sons, one of the best known houses in that line of business in the whole country. The house was founded in 1847, and has always been in the hands of men pre-eminently adapted, by nature, training and experience, to build up and conduct a great enterprise. The present members of the firm are, F. J. Bosworth, B. B. Hopkins and E. C. Hopkins, three of the most thoroughly honorable, competent and, withal, thoroughly genuine gentlemen in the entire Northwest. The entire building, of four stories and basement is occupied for the enormous business of this house. On the first floor are the offices and salesrooms; on the second is kept an immense stock of fancy and druggists sundries and patent medicines; on the third, wines, whiskies, cigars, ales and porters, all of the finest brands and in great quantities; on the fourth, glass and heavy goods; in the basement, oils, window glass and varnish. The house has the sole agency for some of the finest and most celebrated brands of wines, brandies and whiskies, including the world-famed Willard & Frank's Bourbon; and Scott, Cobb & Co.'s unrivaled Kentucky Whiskey. The firm handles enormous quantities of druggists goods and supplies, and keep eight salesmen constantly on the road, in addition to the force of thirty-five men necessary to carry on the business at home.

H. M. OLIN.—General Agent for Agricultural Implements.

Every farmer in the country can find just what he wants in the way of Agricultural Implements, at the great repository and salesrooms of H. M. Olin, 230 West Water street. Mr. Olin's business was established in 1866, and has grown till the sales, last year, represented, in round figures, the handsome total of \$200,000, which was an increase of 10 per cent. The prospects for the present year are that the record will show a still greater increase. Mr. Olin makes a specialty of all the best makes of Agricultural Implements, including: Peerless Mower and Reaper; Beloit Harvester and Twine-Binder; Buckeye, and Monitor Seeders and Drills; Veteran Self-Dump Rakes; Chieftain Hand-Dump Rakes; the Celebrated Buford Steel and Chilled Plows and Sulky Plows. All the best makes of Cultivators, Harrows, Threshers, Horse Powers, Engines, Saw Mills, Feed Mills, Churns, Barbed Wire, etc. Indeed it would take all the pages of a book like this to give a detailed description of the almost innumerable articles in which this merchant prince in Agricultural Implements deals. The collection is a perfect museum of marvelous curiosities in the way of everything that can aid the farmer to till, sow, reap and harvest and draw upon nature for full returns of bounteous crops. Mr. Olin's field of operations is principally in the State of Wisconsin, but his farm, as a dealer, extends throughout the Northwest.

DUTCHER, VOSE & CO.—Manufacturers of Stoves of all Descriptions.

The names of the members of this firm are I. A. Dutcher, Hamilton Vose, S. D. Vose and P. E. Dutcher. This firm succeeded George Williams & Co., in 1870, who established the business in 1862. The business of the firm is principally in the North-west, and last year amounted to about \$200,000, an increase of about 25 per cent. over 1880. About eighty men are employed. The works cover an area of five acres, and when in full operation present a scene of industry that is highly gratifying. The facilities of the company for shipping, are first-class; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road having extended their tracks to the works, so that goods are loaded upon the cars direct from the factory. The dimensions of the foundry are as follows: Mounting shop, 50x100 feet; moulding room, 65x230 feet. The salesroom of the company occupy the entire block, 780, Kinnikinnic avenue. This building is five stories high and every floor is packed with the various styles of stoves manufactured by the company. The specialties are the "Bartlet" Range, the "Vanderbilt" Heater, and a large variety of cook and heating stoves. The firm are constantly adding to

their already large facilities, and are prepared to do the very best work. Their standard stoves have already gained a wide reputation, and are growing more popular every day. They make honest work, and it will stand the test every time.

C. A. AVERY--China and Glass Ware.

In the magnificent stores, 414, 416 and 418, Milwaukee street, has just been opened one of the finest and most complete China and Glass Ware establishments in the North-west—that of Mr. C. A. Avery. This gentleman comes from Schenectady, N. Y., where he has been engaged in all lines of the Crockery and Glass Ware business, for the past fifteen years, and where he won the reputation of being an enterprising, honorable and successful merchant. Milwaukee extends to him a hearty welcome, and the people of all parts of the State are already enrolled in the lists of his patrons. The stores just opened have a floor area of 61 by 100 feet. Here Mr. Avery has collected the finest stock of China and Glass Ware to be found west of New York. The establishment is filled with a magnificent collection of rare, beautiful and useful articles. Mr. Avery's purpose is to make a specialty of the finest lines of French, German, English and Italian wares, and Chinese, Japanese and French figures. Added to these he has a splendid stock of Silver-plate Ware, lamps and fixtures, etc. In short, within this magnificent establishment can be found everything in the way of useful and ornamental articles to make a home beautiful. All readers of this book, indeed all visitors in Milwaukee, as well as the people of the city, should pay a visit to Mr. Avery's palace-store.

GOLL & FRANK--Dry Goods, Notions and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Julius Goll and Augustus Frank comprise the members of this enterprising firm. The business was established in this city in 1852, and has since grown to mammoth proportions. They employ 35 hands in the store, and nine commercial travelers scour the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Dakota and Nebraska in the interests of the firm. These wide-awake gentlemen of the road send in orders for an astonishing amount of goods each year. The increase of the business of this firm in 1881 over 1880 was fully 50 per cent., and present prospects promise a very large increase of sales over last year. They occupy the entire block, Nos. 255 to 265 inclusive, on East Water street, corner of Buffalo, four stories and basement. This includes the new building, now under process of completion, which will greatly increase their facilities.

The building is divided as follows :

Basement—Domestics and full packages.

First Floor—Domestics, Prints, Gingham, Dress Goods, Silks and Satins, Repellants, Velvets, Plushes, Cloakings, Beavers, Union and All-wool Goods, Jeans, Cottons, Table Damasks, White Goods, Skirts, and Shawls.

The Second Floor is devoted entirely to Notions.

The Third Floor is piled high with Shirts and Drawers, White Shirts, Men's Flannel Shirts, and a full line of Neck-wear, Lumbermen's Supplies, and Flannels.

Fourth Floor—All Goods manufactured by the firm, including a full line of Overalls, Denim and Ovell, Jean and Cotton Pants, and Cottonades, at all prices and qualities.

A. E. FOOTE.—General Agent for Wagons, Carriages, and Fire Department Supplies.

Mr. Foote has long been known as a leading dealer in Fire Department Supplies, and within a short time, has largely increased his business, opening an immense repository and fine salesroom, for dealing in Wagons and Carriages, at 329 and 333 Broadway. He makes a specialty of the famous Mitchell Farm and Spring Wagons, and J. C. Clark & Sons' fine carriages, for the dealing in which he is general agent. There is no better wagon in the world than the "MITCHELL," and no finer or more beautiful carriages are made than those from the manufactory of J. S. Clark & Sons. Mr. Foote's immense and splendidly stocked rooms are well worth a visit, even from those who do not wish to buy, but who wish to see one of the largest and finest exhibitions of carriages and wagons in the Northwest. In addition to this, he has made an immense increase in his dealings in Fire Department supplies, and is the general agent for the unrivalled Ahrens Steam Fire Engine and the famous Eureka Fire Hose. In the line of Fire Department supplies, Mr. Foote has the only general supply house west of New York. The Ahrens' Steam Fire Engine is the best and most widely known apparatus of the kind in the country. The citizens of Chicago and Milwaukee buy and use no other. Mr. Foote is one of the typical wide-awake men of the Northwest. His success and the immense and steady growth of his business, are the well-earned rewards of fidelity to business principles.

E. P. BACON & CO., Commission Merchants.

In 1865 Mr. Bacon formed a co-partnership with Mr. L. Everingham, and conducted business with uninterrupted success until 1874, when the firm dissolved on account of the impaired health of Mr. Bacon, the business being continued by Mr. Everingham.

In 1877, having fully regained his health, Mr. Bacon resumed the Commission business, with Mr. O. E. Britt and M. P. Aiken, under the firm name of E. P. Bacon & Co., and has continued it up to the present time. Mr. Britt, and Mr. Aiken also retired from the firm in 1880, and the house was consolidated with that of his former partner, L. Everingham, the house at that time opening an office in Chicago also. The Chicago office is under the personal supervision of Mr. Everingham, and its business conducted under the name of L. Everingham & Co., while the Milwaukee business is in charge of Mr. Bacon, and is carried on under the name of E. P. Bacon & Co. The trade of the firm is solidly established, the house known as one of the leading and most reliable institutions in the North-west. It is now one of the oldest firms in the business, and has stood the varied vicissitudes of the past sixteen years without faltering. A settled principle with both members of this firm is neither to speculate themselves nor permit their employes to do so; to which the continued success and strong position it has attained is largely attributable.

Mr. Bacon has been a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, and has served on nearly every responsible Committee.

NORTH WESTERN NEWS ASSOCIATION.—411 Broadway.

One of the latest additions to the business interests of Milwaukee is the organization of The Northwestern News Association, founded and conducted for the purpose of collecting all the important news of the great country covered by the general term "the Northwest," and forwarding it by telegraph to the leading daily papers of the country. That such an institution was needed, is shown by the success with which it has met and the great increase in the business of the Association. The great Northwest finds, in this new organization, a channel by which its doings are made known to the world at large; and, in turn, the daily papers of the country are enabled to furnish trustworthy and valuable news not heretofore obtainable. The headquarters of the Association are at 411 Broadway, where every facility is arranged for collecting and distributing news. Telegraph wires, connecting with all the principal towns and cities in the country, run directly into the office of the Association. Special correspondents are employed at all the news centers of the Northwest, whose duty it is to keep the Association posted in regard to all local events of importance. All the great leading papers of the country are the customers and patrons of the Association. Its management is in the hands of Messrs. M. A. Aldrich, C. M. Shultz and W. J. Anderson—all veteran journalists, experienced news-gathers and active business men.

HANSENS EMPIRE FUR COMPANY.

This well-known and old-established firm has the satisfaction of seeing its many years of diligent labor crowned with an extensive and prosperous business, which extends into all the States of the West and North-west. Encouraged by their success in the Hat and Cap line, and particularly the manufacture of all kinds of Furs, they have doubled their capacity by adding the store south of their old stand, and will now continue to do their business at No. 373, 375 and 377 East Water street. Messrs. Hansen have spared no money in fitting up their quarters and have made them as attractive as money can make them. Milwaukee can justly feel proud of this mammoth establishment, as it is safe to say there is no other one like it west of New York. The ten floors they now occupy are loaded down with goods in their line, as they expect the largest trade for this season they have ever done, and it is expected that their eleven traveling salesmen will make away with a good many goods.

One thing worth mentioning is the nicely arranged Fur Shop, consisting of two entire floors. Here they have employed, according to the season, from 150 to 200 hands, which are busy in making all kinds of Furs, from the cheapest grades to the very finest. The reputation Messrs. Hansen have gained in the manufacture of Seal Sacques and Dolmans, bids fair to be sustained this season, as they are turning out some of the finest garments made from the finest Seal of their own importation. The intention is to turn out of their Fur Shop a quarter of a million dollars' worth of goods this season, and this amount, together with their larger sales in Hats, Caps, Gloves and Mittens etc., will exceed half a million dollars this year. Two-and-a-half to three millions is the total of Hat, Cap and Fur Trade of the city, and prospects are now bright. With prices about the same as last year, a large trade is looked for on all sides, and doubtless will be accomplished, considering the general state of trade.

E. P. ALLIS & CO.--Manufacturers of Engines and Mill Machinery.

The business of this firm is probably the most extensive of its kind in the entire country. Their reputation as machinists and manufacturers of engines and heavy machinery of all kinds is well established, and extends all over the world. About 1000 men are employed in their extensive works, and their work may be found in almost every State in the Union, and in many countries of the Old World. They export yearly large consignments of machinery to Australia, Japan, New Zealand and England. They have a branch house in San Francisco, and agencies in all the principal cities of the United States. They manufacture the Reynolds-Corliss Engine, and pumping and blowing engines.

The huge engines used at the Water Works in the City of Milwaukee were manufactured by this firm. They also make machinery for the new process of making flour by rollers instead of stones, the Gray's patent Noiseless Roller Mill. More than 6,000 of these machines have been sold already, and are being made at the rate of ten per day. This firm also makes a specialty of the manufacture of mill machinery of all kinds and grades. Sixty mills in Minneapolis alone use machinery made by Allis & Co., and all the mills in Milwaukee have accepted them. The works of this company occupy four solid squares, at the corner of Clinton and Florida streets. The firm was established in 1860, and does a business of \$2,000,000 per annum.

GOLDSMITH & CO.--Carpets.

This Establishment at present occupies the large stores, Nos. 355 and 357 East Water street, and does the largest wholesale and retail trade in Carpets, House Furnishing Goods and Bedding of any firm in the North-west. The business was established in 1867, and since that time has enjoyed a prosperous and constantly increasing trade. Great care is also taken in selections, and their assortment is now complete in all the desirable styles suitable for the wants of the trade. The lowest prices are guaranteed, and prompt execution of orders. The firm have unexcelled facilities for making up artistic work in the way of "Draperies," laying parquette floors, &c., and also make a specialty of outfits for Hotels and Steamers, upholstering churches, and other public buildings.



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GOLL & FRANK,

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Dry Goods, Notions

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255 to 263 inclusive, East Water Street,
CORNER BUFFALO. MILWAUKEE.

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Michigan Salt Association

—AND DEALERS IN—

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OIL CLOTHS, SHADES,

Upholstery Materials, Curtains,

BLANKETS, LINENS, BEDDING, ETC.

355 and 357 East Water St.,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DAVID ADLER & SONS,
Wholesale Clothiers,

324 and 326 East Water, and 85 and 87 Huron St.,

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SMITH, MENDEL & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
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GENERAL AGENT
PEERLESS REAPER CO.,
OF CANTON, OHIO.

PEERLESS TWO WHEEL COMBINED REAPER,
ONE WHEEL SINGLE REAPER.
FRONT CUT LIGHT MOWER.

REAR CUT LIGHT MOWER.

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W. E. KEITH.

HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO., Hardwood Lumber,

130 FIRST AVENUE,

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WHEN YOU VISIT MILWAUKEE
— STOP AT THE —

KIRBY

THE BEST
\$2.00
A DAY HOUSE
In the Entire
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HOUSE

FIRST CLASS
IN ALL ITS
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Fire Apparatus and Department Supply House.

AHRENS STEAM FIRE ENGINE,

EUREKA FIRE HOSE. MITCHELL PUMP AND SPRING WAGON.

J. L. CLARK & SON, FINE CARRIAGES.

329 to 333 Broadway, - MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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IMPORTER OF
China, Bohemian Glass

FANCY GOODS, LAMPS, ETC., ETC.

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H. BOSWORTH & SONS,
Wholesale Druggists,

AND JOBBERS IN

WHISKIE, BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

❖ DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, ❖
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ADJOINING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
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Commission Merchants,

Grain, Seeds, Provisions, Live Stock,

AND DRESSED HOGS.

Drafts may be made on either house without reference to the point to which shipments are made, the two houses being identical.

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Mill Builders AND Furnishers

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF

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SMOOTH OR CORRUGATED.

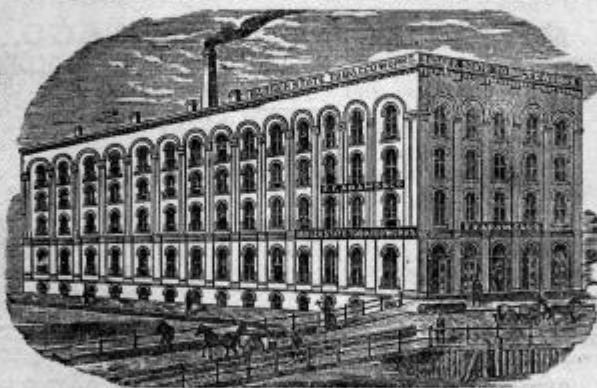
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Steamer "CITY OF MILWAUKEE,"

Leaves D., G. H. & M. dock daily at 2:30 p. m.

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FARE TO CHICAGO \$2.50 LESS THAN BY RAILROAD

Night trains and \$1 less than by day trains.

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Twice Daily.

The Large Side-Wheel Steamers

Sheboygan or Chicago,

Leave Milwaukee Daily at 7 p. m. and 8 a. m.; arrive at Chicago at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Steamers leave Chicago for Milwaukee daily at 8 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Steamers arrive from Chicago at 4:30 p. m.

FARE TO CHICAGO ONLY \$2.00

MEALS AND BERTHS INCLUDED.

Sure Connections at Chicago with all a. m. trains for all points east, south and southwest.

GRAND HAVEN LINE, TWICE DAILY.

Leave. Arrive.

Milwaukee..... 4:30 p. m. Grand Haven..... 7:30 p. m.

Milwaukee..... 8:30 p. m. Grand Haven..... 5:00 a. m.

Steamers arrive from Grand Haven daily at 8 a. m. and 11:30 a. m., connecting at

Grand Haven with railroad for all points in Michigan.

SHEBOYGAN AND MANITOWOC LINE, DAILY.

Leave. Arrive.

Milwaukee..... 7:00 p. m. Manitowoc..... 5:00 a. m.

MANISTEE AND LUDINGTON LINE. Daily, except Sunday.

Leave. Arrive.

Milwaukee..... 7:00 p. m. Ludington..... 5:00 a. m.

Manistee..... 7:00 a. m.

Steamers arrive from Manistee and Ludington at a. m.

Connections with railroad at Ludington to all points in Northern Michigan.

PIERPORT AND FRANKFORT LINE.

Leave Milwaukee every Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 p. m.

KEWAUNEE AND AHNAPEE LINE.

Leave Milwaukee daily at 7 p. m.

GREEN BAY AND ESCANABA LINE.

Leave Milwaukee every Wednesday at 8:30 a. m.

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Touching at Oconto, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, Depere, and making close connections with railroad at Escanaba for Negaunee, Ishpeming, Quinnesec, Norway, and all Lake Superior points.

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Daily at 7 p. m.

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Peerless Reaper.

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H. Bosworth & Sons,

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Ph. Best Brewing Co.,

Capacity, 500,000 barrels per annum.

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