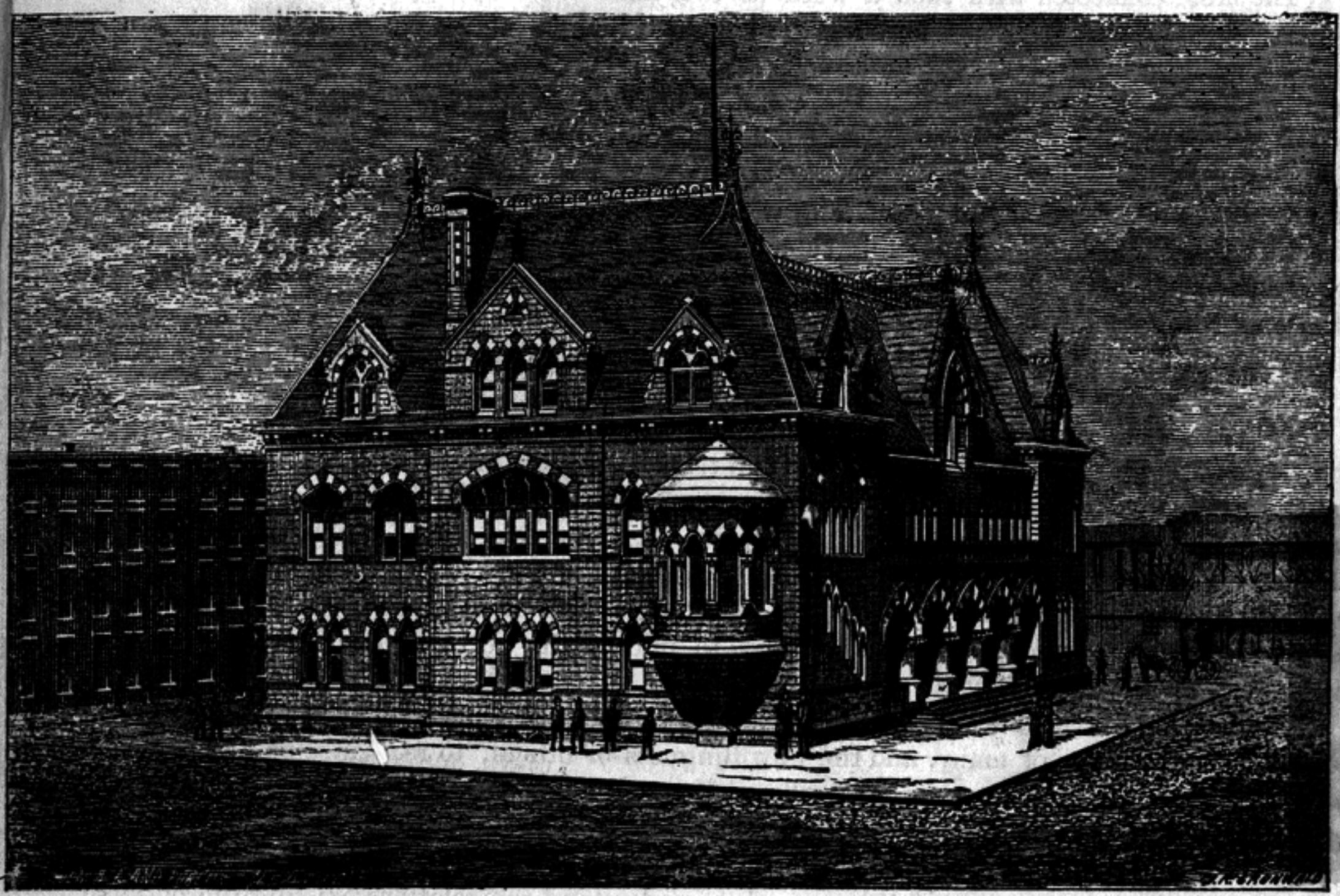
INDUSTRIES OF EVANSVILLE.

Trade, Commerce and Manufactures

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW.



United States Custom House, Evansville, Indiana.—Photographed by Douglas

MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES, BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, CHURCHES, ETC.; TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS HOUSES AND MANUFACTURING CONCERNS OF THE "CRESCENT CITY."

EVANSVILLE, IND.:
PUBLISHED BY COEN & LAND.
1880.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The labor counected with such a work as this none can fully appreciate but those who have performed it. Hence we do not propose to recite the months of incessant toil in gathering facts and information from sources near and remote, many of which were at first inaccessible. The utmost care has been exercised in the collation and presentation of the matter in this work, especially that relating to the commercial situation of Evansville, and no expense has been spared to make it not only acceptable to the general reader, but in the highest degree valuable to our tradesmen, manufacturers and financial institutions. The book is mainly designed to furnish the most authentic information concerning the facilities and resources of this city which will awaken a more comprehensive spirit of enterprise at home, and increase patronage and favor from abroad. It also aims to direct attention to our vast capabilities and resources, many of which are as yet undeveloped, and to *utilize* more thoroughly the facts which demonstrate the superiority of Evansville as a commercial and mannfacturing city.

No city in the United States of similar proportions to Evansville is as little known and understood, as every one who has traveled much can testify. A very low estimate is placed on her capabilities, compared with orher cities, by the country at large. This is due to a *neglect* of the *proper utilization* of facts. Impelled by a just motive of commercial gain, other cities have availed themselves of every channel—especially the *printing press*—through which to secure the notice and patronage of the country; Evansville, resting unwisely on the supposition that others would *seek* her hidden *possibilities*, has neglected to inform the world of her resources and advantages, even where she may *justly* claim superiority.

Among the great difficulties which obtained in the prosecution of this undertaking not the least was the inability of many, and the unwillingness of others, to recognize or accept those facts which lie beyond their narrow range of observation. Perched on the molehills which their *terrene efforts* have raised, conceited with the idea that their own view embraces the whole horizon, they could not be induced to ascend the altitudes from which they might observe the magnitude and grandeur of the true economy of things, and to understand the relations existing thoroughout the whole. The wheels of commerce would run more smoothly, the hammers of mechanics beat without intermission, the social and civil service present fewer disorders, if all men would appreciate the relations they sustain to each other and freely discharge the obligations which inhere in those relations. No one man is unrelated to the rest; it is the combination of interests and enterprise that gives strength and proportions to communities. The publishers emphatically express their gratefulness to those who have encouraged them with their sympathy and influence, and especially to the patrons of the work, who compose so valuable a portion of the business men and are contributing most largely to the growth and prosperity of Evansville. With this brief preface we launch our vessel, trusting that it may bring to port the treasures which the merchants and business men of the Crescent City so richly deserve.

Very respectfully,

COEN & LAND, Publishers,

Stereotyped and Printed by
THE COURIER COMPANY,
Evansville, Indiana,

R
977.233
In42

GENERAL INDEX

AND LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE

Members of the Board marked thus *.

Ahlering H. & B., Saw Mill 95
Alexander Wm., Groceries and Dry Goods 116
Albecker John, Apollo Theatre and Saloon 120
Andel E., Wholesale and Retail Saddlery 148
Artes Chas. F., Jewelry, etc 148
Apple & Manheimer, Fancy Groceries; Manufacturers of Confectionery 156
*Akin Wm. & Son .....

Baird L. M., Commission Merchant 76
Bittrolff G. A., Watches, Clocks and Jewelry 83
Blackman William, Florist 83
Babytown Malt House 84
Boetticher, Kellogg & Co., Wholesale Hardware 86
Bruning J. F. & Son, Spice and Mustard Mills 106
Behme & Seitz, Wholesale Groceries 106
Becker Bros., Wagon Manufacturers 109
Blount Henry F., Plow Manufacturer 118
Bell Wm. M., Real Estate Agent 120
Bell A. P., Manufacturer of Marbelized Iron Mantels 123
Banks H. B. & Co,, Dry Goods and Notions 127
Bridwell T. C. & Co., Druggists and Pharmacists 131
Babcock E. S. & Son, Commission Merchants 132
Bentz A. W., Boston Bakery 132
Bunker Hill Flour Mills 141
Blomer, Schulte & Reitman, Furniture etc, ... 142
Blemker, Tillman & Co., Excelsior Stove and Mantle Works 147
Brinkmeyer & Harper, Washboard Manufacturers 158
Bemus Hotel, E. & M. B. Hall, Proprietors 159
Baerd J. A., Boot and Shoe Manufacturer 159
Baer D., manufacturer of Trunks and Valises 160
Bradstreet's Commercial Agency 116
*Bingham & Page, Steamboat Agents 171
*Brown W. G., E. & T. R., Packet Co .....
*Boniface W. H., Merchandise Broker 165
*Babcock E. S .....
Brose Bros., Proprietors Sunnyside Flour Mills 161
Bush A. S. & Co., Real Estate and Loan Agents 165
Buehner J. B. & Co., Manufacturers of Chairs 169
Board of Trade Card Rack 175
Board of Trade Card Rack 176

City of Evansville, Review, etc 17
Cotton and Wool Manufacturing 37
Course of Study in the High School 50
Course of Study in Grades, below High School 51
Cook & Rice, Brewers 150
Churches 59
*Conant W. H., Steamboat Agency 77
Carmody J. D. & Co., Florists 90
Christ A. & W., Bakers and Confectioners 100
Caldwell William, Groceries 110
Caden Franz R., Empire Stone Works 112
Carr N. F. & Co., Wines and Liquors 114
Cody, Burtis & Co., Cooperage, etc 117
Curnick & Moll, Boots and Shoes 128
Crawford A. & Co., Plumbers and Gas Fitters 139
Cavender & Jones, Livery Stable, etc 140

Durre, Firnhaber & Schmitt, Wines, Liquors, etc 98
Decker C. & Sons., Manufacturers of Wheels, Hubs, Spokes, etc 118

PUBLIC LIBRARY, CENTRAL
1945
Mrs G S Clifford

Drew & Bennett, Insurance Agents..... 152
Dun R. G. & Co., Mercantile Agency..... 153
Douglass S. W., Photographic Artist..... 156
Duesner L. W., Druggists..... 159
*Durland & Perkins.....
Denebeim Bros., Notions and Furnishing Goods..... 162
Doll Ben & Co., Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods..... 168

Evansville's Geographical Position..... 22
Evansville as it is in 1880..... 32
Evansville's Public Schools—Early History..... 42
Evansville City Library..... 58
Evansville, Paducah, Cairo & Memphis Packet Line..... 70
European Steamship Agency..... 81
Elliott T. M., Auctioneer and Commission Merchant..... 74
Evansville Cotton Manufacturing Co..... 75
Evansville & Tennessee River Packet Co..... 83
Evansville Oil Tank Line..... 84
Evansville Cement Pipe Works..... 87
*Elles & Knauss, Canal Flour Mills..... 103
Evansville Woolen Mills..... 113
Epmeier W. F., Druggist and Pharmacist..... 124
Evansville Commercial College..... 125
Ellison Mrs. S. E., Millinery and Dressmaking..... 130
Evansville Buggy Co..... 137
Evans & Verwayne, Dry Goods and Notions..... 138
Evansville Hominy Mill and Malt House..... 144
Eichel & Lowenthal, Pressed Brick Manufactory..... 145
Evansville Hominy Mill and Bag Factory..... 146
Enz Stephen, Manufacturer Boots and Shoes..... 161
Evansville Paper Mill, F. Funke, Proprietor..... 165
Evansville, Paducah, Cairo and Memphis Packet Line..... 166

*Fields William & Co., Dealers in Flour, Grain, etc..... 75
Failing W. & Co., Druggists and Pharmacists..... 76
French Wm. E. & Co., Carpets and Wall Paper..... 95
Forth & Bowles, Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables..... 96
Feldhacker F., Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware..... 97
First Avenue Coal Mines, Thomas & Sons, Proprietors..... 102
Fritsch L., Fashionable Merchant Tailor..... 104
Frick Jos. K., Architect..... 109
*Foster A. H. & Co., Pork Packers..... 113
Fendrich C. S., Parlor Art Store..... 117
Fendrich C. S., General Agent for St. John Sewing Machine..... 117
Farmers' House, Wm. Proctor, Proprietor..... 127
Fendrich Herman, Wholesale and Retail Tobacco..... 129
Fischer's Hotel and Saloon, A. Fischer, Proprietor..... 131
Fritsch W. A., Druggist and Pharmacist..... 145

German National Bank..... 162
Grote F. & Co., Machinists and Agents for White,s Sewing Machines..... 74
Geuple J. M., Books, Stationery etc..... 75
Greene & Bro., Insurance Agents..... 91
Galt House, Simon Cahn, Proprietor..... 112
Gugenheim & Co., Furniture, etc..... 135
Gleaves Albert, China, Glassware and Queensware..... 141
Gross N., Clothier..... 149
*Goeke & Uffenkamp, Groceries, etc..... 121
*G. J. Grammer, Superintendent Mail Line Wharf boat..... 70

Harnishfeger Fred W, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer..... 162
Humphrey S. H. & Co., Dealers in Corn Meal and Chop Feed. Manufacturers of Shingles..... 162
Hunton Frank M., Photographer..... 168
Hermann Furniture Factory.....
Healthfulness of School Buildings..... 52
*Hinde, Verhoeff & Co., Proprietors of Elevator..... 129
*Herbert & Co, Commission Merchants.....
*Harrison J. B., Evansville Hominy Mills..... 46
Hoffendorfer W., Groceries, Feed and Provisions..... 89
Hefele Louis, Florist..... 91
Hornbrook & Co., Farm Machinery, etc..... 94
Hermann George, Cigars and Tobacco..... 94

Haase Conrad, Mattress Manufacturer..... 97
Heblich Jacob, Grocery and Confectionery..... 98
Heimann & Kahn, Wholesale Grocers..... 108
Hollingsworth Bros , Queensware and Glassware..... 112
Herrmann & Bro., Manufacturers of Wagons, etc..... 113
Hoffherr Jos. J., Wagon Manufacturer..... 118
Helder Philip C., Manufacturer Tinware..... 127
Hudspeth, Curtis & Co., Dry Goods..... 132
Hedderich Gust, Staple and Fancy Groceries..... 133
Hassler John, Manufacturer Candies, etc..... 149
Hoffman J. J., Groceries, Wines and Beer..... 157
Hinkle, Nisbet & Co., Wholesale Boots and Shoes..... 159
Hodge & Co., Wholesale Wines and Liquors..... 160
Helfrich & Rechtin, Saw and Planing Mills..... 160
Hartmetz Jno., Proprietor Vanderburg Brewery..... 143

Iron and Its Products..... 34
Ichenhauser Louis, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Chandeliers, Etc..... 99
Ingle Jno. & Co., Coal Dealers..... 114
Improved Mercantile Agency..... 116
*Iglehart Bros., Flour Mills..... 175

Johnson Harry, St. George Saloon..... 90
Jaquess, Bro. & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions..... 105

Kerth Thomas, Dealer in Leather, Findings and Hides..... 163
*Koster & Korff, Wholesale Grocers..... 77
Klein Philip, Barrel Factory..... 84
Karges Fred, Groceries and Produce..... 89
*Klinck Jno. M. & Co., Flour, Feed, Etc..... 115
Koeling Wm., Groceries, Etc..... 134
Keegan J. W., Family Groceries, Etc..... 121
Koch Henry, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware..... 137
Kellogg R. H., Wholesale and Retail Hardware..... 151
Keck, Miller & Co., Dry Goods, Etc..... 152
Keller Chas., Guns, Sporting Goods, Etc..... 102
Kramer's Saw Mill..... 115
Klee Henry & Son, Undertaking and Livery Stable..... 104

Lewis Dr. S. B., Surgeon Dentist..... 163
Lennert Jacob, Cigars and Tobacco..... 167
Lawton J., Wholesale and Retail Hardware..... 167
Lœwenthal L. & Co., Wholesale Clothiers..... 170
Lumber and Its Products..... 32
Lead, Copper and Brass Manufactures..... 36
*Linton N., Broker.....
Lennert Geo., Manufacturer of Cigars..... 73
Lowenstein S. I., General Insurance Agent..... 93
Lowenthal & Co., Commission Merchants and Produce Dealers..... 76
Lehnhard & Earl, Planing Mill, Contractors and Builders..... 101
Lederer Fred, Dealer in Wines and Liquors..... 119
Lannert & Barenfanger, Carriage Builders..... 123
Lyon M., Wholesale and Retail Clothing..... 126
Leich & Lemcke, Wholesale Druggists..... 140
Little S. W., Manufacturer of Hardwood Lumber..... 146
Lutz Michael, Grocery..... 157

Meyer Jacob & Bro., Planing Millers, etc..... 165
Mesker J. B. & Sons, Galvanized Iron Cornices..... 173
Melzer A. & Co., Soap Manufacturers..... 172
Mesker J, B. & Son, Architectural Iron Works..... 174
Mineralogical Position..... 20
*Mackey, Nisbet & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods..... 101
*Mueller C. A., Commission and Flour.....
Manufacturing Advantages of Evansville..... 27
Manufactures from Earthy Substances..... 37
Manufactures from Agricultural Products..... 38
Miscellaneous Manufactures..... 39
Mercantile Interests..... 39
Mackey & Huston, Druggists and Pharmacists..... 72
McCorkle John S., Planing Mill, manufacturing and contracting..... 78
Morris J. H. & Co., Coal Dealers..... 86

Minnis J. S., Gents' Furnishing Goods and Shirt-makers 87
Miller Bros., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods 92

Mesker Henry & Son, Staple and Fancy Groceries 98
Maurer Andy, Manufacturer of Brooms, Vinegar and Cider 104
Meueller C. A. & Co., Commission Merchants 119
McGrew & Burtis, Eagle Family Grocery 129
Mendenhall J. C., Druggist and Pharmacist 133
Merchants National Bank 136
Marlett John J., Real Estate Dealer 138
Moll Peter, Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc 139
Miller Geo.. Boots and Shoes 145
Miller Arthur E., Cenfectionery, Etc 147
Miller & Wood, Groceries 157
Miller C., Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc 158

Nexson J. W. & Co.. Insurance Agents 128
Nitzer Mrs., Fruits, Confectionerv and Toys 143
*Nicholson Duke .....

Orr Samuel & Co., Iron, Steel, Etc 141
Puder G. & Co., Stoves and Tinware 97
Patrick E. W., Insurance Agent 111
Parsons & Scoville, Wholesale and Retail Grocers 139
Pierson & Rock, Wholesale Hardware 153
Preston Bros., Wholesale Grocers 155
Pittman Dr. Chas. E., Surgeon Dentist 160
Pfistner, Ritt & Co., Tannery 170

Roesner Peter, Western Railroad Stock Yard 78
Ross W. S., M. D.. Druggist and Pharmacist 85
Reis & Schumacher, Leather Manufacturers, Etc 105
Reitz Clem, Saw Mill 106
*Raleigh Patrick, Pork Packer 107
Rahm Wm., Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc 110
Rice & Jones, Wholesale Hats and Caps 116
Rimroth Albert, Dry Goods and Groceries 122
Roach John J., Oils, Etc 126
Reichmann Fred, Family Grocery 134
Rasenburger August, Grocer 144
Reitman & Schulte, Saw Mill 156
Reitz John A. & Co., Steam Engines, Boilers and Machinery 164
Reitz John A. & Sons, Manufacturers of Lumber 166
Roelker J. H. & Co., Manufacturers of Stoves 169
Roelker Plow Company 169

Statistical Table 24
*Start Geo. H. & Co., Commission Merchants 135
*Sullivan E T .....
*Sweetzer, Caldwell & Co., Wholesale Notions 136
St. George Hotel, Mackey & Huston, Proprietors 71
Schmitt August, Stoves, Tinware and Pumps 79
Schmidt Flor C., Drugs. Medicines, Etc 80
Sherwood House, W. B. Sherwood, Proprietor 82
Straub Fred P. & Co., Hardware Dealers 88
Swanson Bros., Planing Mill 92
Schrichte J. H. Leading Retail Clothier 95
Smith John C., Manufacturer of Hoes and Mill Picks 100
Schultze & Waltman, Manufacturers of Staves and Headings 102
Schultze, Thuman & Co., Mechanics' Foundry 107
Suhrheinrich A. & Co., Dealers in Flour and Proprietors of Star Mills 111
Scholz F. J., Proprietor Evansville Steam Marble Works 121
Smith Robert, Undertaker and Box Manufacturer 122
Sonntag Geo. S., Wholesale Hardware 125
Streeby Jay B., Fruits, Confectionery, Nuts, Etc 131
Stoddard Wm. H. P., Wholesale Druggist 138
Stockfleth Henry, Family Grocery 140
Smith Geo. C. & Co., Booksellers, Etc 148
Schmidt Chas. F., Music and Musical Instruments 152
St. Cloud Hotel, G. W. Anderson, Proprietor 167
Suess F., Optician 173

The Railroad System of Evansville 25

The Coal Business of Evansville..... 32
The Journal..... 68
*The Courier..... 68
*The Tribune..... 68
The Union..... 68
The Evansville Demokrat..... 69
The Saturday Evening Argus..... 69
The Indiana Medical Reporter..... 69
Tenney C. C., Wholesale and Retail Hats, Etc..... 73
The First National Bank..... 79
The Evansville National Bank..... 80
Ticket and Transfer Office..... 81
The Armstrong Furniture Company..... 85
The Citizens National Bank..... 88
Tuttle & Swing, Plumers and Gasfitters..... 89
Thornhill Geo., Saddle and Harness Maker..... 96
The Ohio Valley Wine Co..... 154
Thorbecke Joseph, Merchant Tailor..... 155
Torian & Barbour, Wholesale Hats, Caps, Etc..... 161
Turnock Wm. C. & Co., Brass Founders, Etc..... 164

Ullmer & Hoedt, Brewers of Lager and Export Beer..... 72
Urso & Marsicano, Wholesale Foreign and Domestic Fruits..... 108
Uhl A. & L., Manufacturers Stoneware, Etc..... 130
*Umple H. H., Broker.....

Viele, Stockwell & Co., Wholesale Groceries and Liquors..... 93
Vierling & Runge, Wholesale Druggists..... 109
Voges & Kreipke, Feed Store and Commission Merchants..... 122
Vaughn's Steam Laundry..... 128
Vrydagh & Clark, Architects..... 134
Vanderburg Brewery..... 143
*Vahbber & Kauffman.....

Weidner Wm., Wine and Beer Saloon..... 79
Wilde Herman, Surgeon Dentist..... 91
Wiltshire & Kreipke..... 110
Wack & Miller, Manufacturers of Saddlery..... 115
Wiltshire J. W. & Co., Manufacturers of Stoves, Etc..... 120
Wheeler & Co., Groceries..... 124
Williams George I., Proprietor Williams House..... 124
Warren Geo. W. & Co., Music and Musical Instruments..... 149
Yosemite Mills, R. Ruston, Proprietor..... 99
Ziegler & Son, Family Groceries..... 82

INDEX TO CARD RACK

Blakey & Frey, Attorney at Law..... 175
Coleman J. A., Attorney at Law..... 175
Denby & Kumler, Attorneys at Law..... 175
Garvin Thos. E., Attorney at Law,..... 176
Gould & Pfaefflin, Attorneys at Law..... 176
Gilbert D. M., Hats, Caps, Etc..... 176
Iglehart Bros., Grain, Flour and Feed..... 176
Iglehart Asa & J. E., Attorneys at Law..... 175
Mattison & Wilkinson, Attorneys at Law..... 175
Mooney Thos. J., Attorney at Law..... 175
Richardson Rob't D., Attorney at Law..... 175
Reid Bros., Architects..... 176
Smith Sam'l E., Attorney at Law..... 175
Smith W. Frederick, Attorney at Law..... 176
Schackelford James M., Attorney at Law..... 176
Schlaepfer H. J., Drugs, Etc..... 176
Tenney C. C., Hats, Caps, Furs..... 176
Vance S. B., Attorney at Law..... 175
Wedding Charles L., Attorney at Law..... 175
Wartmann & McCarer, Attorney at Law..... 176

ERRATA.

In notice of First Avenue Coal Mines, page 102, average annual pay-roll should be $36,000, instead of $3,600.

In notice of The Armstrong Furniture Co., page 85, Mr. Armstrong's name should be U. W., instead of W. W.

In notice of George Thornhill, Saddlery, etc., page 96, yearly business should be $20,000 to $30,000, instead of $2,000 to $3,000.

INDUSTRIES OF INDIANA.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW—COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES—BUSINESS AND BUSINESS MEN.

The city of Evansville, though one of the most active business centers, as well as one of the most beautiful cities in the United States, is not so well known abroad, nor are her social and commercial advantages so fully understood as are those of many other places of much less real significance and importance. This is true beyond question, and the reason thereof is mainly that, as a city, she is practically without a written history. It is left then to the INDUSTRIES OF INDIANA to introduce her to the world:

The birth and life of a city is, in many respects correspondential with the birth, infancy, growth and development of a human being. There were the earliest days and years of its being, when the pulsing life knew no recognition beyond the fond associations which brought it forth and nursed it with tender care. Then came the period of youth—it could walk alone, could put on the habiliments of youthful manhood and begin to breathe the air of independent action, then it must pass through the era of conflicting emotions and interests before it could harmonize its antagonisms and vitalize its dormant energies. Through the earlier days—through the period of boastful youth—through the struggles that presage the strength of healthful manhood, this city now stands before the world with its *ten talents* actively employed; with manifest intent to assert its manhood and fulfill its mission of usefulness.

It is not the intention of the publishers of this work to present any elaborate history of Evansville of the past, but to present her to the world as she is to-day. We deem it appropriate, however, to present a few facts in her early history, and to give some brief account of her past condition in order to better show her importance and the claims she has upon the country.

Less than a century ago, in 1812, Col. Hugh McGary immigrated from Kentucky to the Territory of Indiana. Having carefully examined every point along the river he satisfied himself that no other point presented the advantages sought for by him to so great an extent as the spot on which now stands Evansville. Here he erected his rude log cabin which was the first white man's habitation erected on the site where now stands the most beautiful and picturesque city of the Ohio Valley. Previous to the settlement of Col. McGary at this point and for some years afterward, an Indian village of the Shawnee tribe occupied the vicinity of Pigeon Creek, but as peace prevailed at that time they were in no way troublesome.

"In 1813, Warrick County was formed out of that portion of Knox County lying south of Rector's Base Line and extending from the boundary of Harrison County to the Wabash River, and Col. McGary, who owned the lower part of the present site of Evansville, laid out a number of lots, and donated some land to Warrick County, provided they would fix on this place as the permanent seat of justice."

"In 1814, the Territorial Legislature of Indiana divided Warrick County, creating Posey County on the west and Perry County on the east, which left the site of Evansville near the south-west corner of the then existing County of Warrick; for which reason the Legislature ordered that the seat of justice be removed from Evansville to a certain tract of land owned by Nathanial Ewing, which was afterwards named Darlington. This removal came near nipping the existence of the embroyo city in the bud, and from this period until 1817, Evansville made very little progress, hardly having an existence as a village."

The action of the Legislature referred to above could not, however, stop the progress of a city which had for its site the most beautiful land bordering on the Ohio River, and for a short time only

was her "Onward March" retarded, for soon she recovered, and under the leadership of her pioneers who were men of enterprise and firm resolve, marched triumphantly on to metropolitanism.

In 1816 and 1817, General Robert M. Evans and James W. Jones united with Col. McGary and the town was remodeled on an enlarged scale, they having purchased that portion of the land situated north of what is now known as Main street. McGary entered the land soon after his arrival, and had once attempted to make a survey—in fact had sold some portion of the tract to various parties. Gen. Evans, however, made another survey and had the premises platted, in order that there might be no trouble in the future.

The town was named Evansville in honor of General Evans, who was a Virginian by birth, having been born in Frederick County, of that State, in 1783. In 1803, he was married to Miss Jane Trumble, of Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, she being a sister of Judge Robert Trumble, of the Supreme Court, of the United States. In 1805 he removed with his family to the Indiana Territory and settled near where the town of Princeton now stands. His residence here did not occur until 1824, but while living in Gibson County, he was instrumental in forming Vanderburgh County, and exerted much influence in favor of Evansville, as the County seat. "In the war of 1812, the surrender of Hull left the north-western frontier exposed to the incursions of the British and Indians, and occasioned very considerable alarm in this and adjoining States. Nearly ten thousand volunteers immediately offered their services to the Government, and being placed under the command of Gen. William Henry Harrison, were marched toward the Territory of Michigan. Evans had joined Gen. Harrison immediately on his taking command of the army, and was appointed by the General as one of his aids. He proved such an efficient officer that he was promoted by Gen. Harrison to a Brigadier Generalship, and placed in command of a large body of militia, both from Indiana and other Teritories. * * * * From the fall of 1828 until his death, which occurred in 1844, Gen. Evans maintained his residence here."

In 1818 Vanderburgh County was formed from a portion of Warrick, and named in honor of Judge Henry Vanderburgh, one of the Territorial Judges and early settlers of Indiana. During this year Commissioners were appointed to locate the seat of justice of the new County, and Evansville was selected on account of the local advantages, and her donation of one hundred lots and five hundred dollars.

For a time the town made rapid progress. The first election was held in August, 1818, when twenty-five votes were polled. In one year from its establishment as a county seat it became an incorporated town and Hugh McGary, Isaac Fairchild, Everton Kinnerly, Alfred O. Warner and Francis J. Bentley, were elected Trustees. Hugh McGary was chosen President, Elisha Harrison, Secretary and Lister of taxable property, John Connor, Treasurer and Alpheus Fairchild Collector and Marshal. The first tax levy was twenty cents on the one hundred dollars of real property, and a specific tax on several kinds of personal property. The value of taxable property is not given in the records, but the total tax duplicate for that year amounted to $191.28¾. The first meeting of the Board of Town Trustees was held on the 20th of March, 1819.

In 1819 there were one hundred inhabitants; and the village boasted of a tavern, kept by Ansel Wood, Esq. This was situated on Main street, (then called the State road), in the rear of the present site of Armstrong's furniture warerooms. It was in 1819 that a Frenchman opened a country store near the river bank. He was soon succeeded by Mr. Armstrong and the Lewis Brothers. In this same year Amos Clark took up his abode at the County seat, as a lawyer, and was soon appointed Prosecuting Attorney—for the criminal portion of the community (and it was very large) entertained peculiar views with regard to horses, cattle and hogs, and neither respected the tenth or eighth commandments of the time-honored Mosaic law." It was in this year that the first postmaster was appointed, his name was Daniel Warner and he was appointed by President Monroe, and though the mails arrived only once a week, the village gained national recognition and had regular postal facilities.

"In 1820, Jno. M. Durham, Daniel F. Goldsmith, Prestly Pritchett, Wm. Mills, jr., and John A. Chandler were elected Trustees and James A. Briso was appointed Secretary and Alanson Warner, Treasurer. These early officers of the corporation are given in this sketch, as many of them were for years prominent citizens of Evansville, and though they have all passed away and been long since numbered with the dead, memories of their services still linger in the recollection of many of our people, and it is nothing more than justice, it would be less than proper, should the names of the founders of our growing city fail to accompany the record of its present enlarged business and population."

In 1821 the first church was established by Rev. D. C. Banks, who came here from Ohio. It was a Presbyterian organization and the church building stood on the lot where the ~~Courier~~ building now stands.

"The first Justice of the Peace was Prestly Pritchett, who was elected in 1822. He was a successful magistrate and looked carefully after the "civil" and criminal complications and difficulties of those earlier times."

"The first school house was erected in 1824. It was a small brick building, and stood at the corner of Third and Main streets. Mr. Chute, an elderly gentleman, was appointed and empowered to "teach the young idea how to *shoot*." As early as 1818, he had occasionally received pupils at his cabin; but now for the first time a school was instituted to which all could send children hitherto unprovided and unafforded regular educational privileges. The school house was also regularly used for religious purposes. Rev. Mr. Wood, a Presbyterian minister, often preached there, as well as clergymen of other denominations."

The first jail was erected on the south-east corner of Third and Main streets, in 1823, and the first public hanging took place in 1821. A man by the name of Harvey was executed for killing Robinson. The criminal was bu ried in the rear of the north-west corner of Third and Main streets. From 1824 to 1828 the village struggled hard far a mere existence and all accounts seem to show that her progress was rather of the backward nature, the tax duplicates increasing but precious little, while the delinquent list was painfully large. There appears to have been no meeting of the Town Trustees from the 14th of March, 1825, to January 1828. On the 28th of March, 1828, there were elected new Trustees and in that year the amount of taxes assessed was $107.28½, which was less than the first town levy, nine years before. From 1828 onward, new life and spirit seems to have been infused into the inhabitants, and improvements and developments rapidly followed, this was, of course, in a great measure due to the fact that the interior counties of the State had become more populously settled, and the produce of the agricultural districts found its way to a southern market through Evansville.

"The first newspaper published in Evansville was a weekly sheet, known as the *Evansville Gazette*, in 1821, the editors and publishers being General Elisha Harrison and William Monroe. Its career, however, was brief, lasting only till about the year 1823, when it was suspended—one of the results of the torpor and listlessness that rested like a funeral pall about the town for several succeeding years. But in 1831, when new signs of awakening and renewed evidences of life and fortune were infused into the place, the *Evansville Journal and Vanderburgh Weekly Advertiser* was established by Willam Town. In 1839, William H. and John Jay Chandler purchased the paper and, lopping off a portion of its title, the re-christened *Evansville Journal* has been continuously published since. The progress to wealth and significance of the city is amply demonstrated and substantially attested in the opulent and metropolitan conditions of the *Journal* of the present day.

In 1834, on the establishment of the first State Bank, Evansville was designated as one of the points for the organization of its Branches. This greatly enlarged its financial facilities, and gave additional and timely impetus to all departments of business."

In 1835-6, after the passage of the Internal Improvement bill by the State Legislature, Evansville was chosen as the southern terminus of the Central and Wabash and Erie Canals. The Wabash and Erie which had its beginning at Toledo, Ohio, was to strike the head-waters of the Wabash River, and follow the "rich and prolific valleys" of that and the White River, terminating on the Ohio at Evansville. The Central Canal was intended to pass from Muncietown, through Indianapolis, to Point Commerce, on the White River, where it would unite with the Wabash and Erie Canal. "Thus Evansville, by a great scheme of hydrographical inocculation," was to be placed in control of these stupenduous works, which would command the only outlet of two of the richest and most productive valleys on the globe. In June, 1836, the contracts were awarded for the construction of the canal, and the tide of immigration immediately began to pour in, real estate advanced to high and fancy figures, and the town began to prosper.

From 1837 to 1838 the city was at a standstill from effects produced by the bankruptcies of these years. During these years business throughout the whole country was more or less paralized and Evansville was compelled with the rest to share the dull times. During the year 1838 the census of the town was taken and the following was the showing:

Whites males, 567; females, 621	1,188
Black males, 24; females, 16	40
Total population	1,228

In 1840 the number of inhabitants had increased to 2,121. From 1840 to 1850 there was a marked increase in the population and business of the city, and in 1847 the Legislature granted a charter for the incorporation of Evansville as a city, and the first Council under the new charter was held April 12, 1847. In 1850 the Evansville & Crawfordsville railroad was commenced, which opened up a new outlet to the northern and north-western portion of the State, thus strengthening Evansville's position as the distributing point to the Southern States. From 1850 to 1860 the increase in the city's population was equal to about 105 per cent. or 10½ per cent. a year.

In 1857 a report was published by the President of the Board of Trade, showing the amount of business done during that year and from the tables of "Merchandise Sales" we extract the following:

Groceries	$2,034,629	Dry Goods	$845,271
Iron and Hardware	275,000	Boots and Shoes	123,000
Drugs and Medicines	69,095	Queensware	61,000

From the table of "Manufactured Articles," we take the following items:

Flour and Shipstuff	$477,000	Stoves and Castings	$120,000
Steam Engines	165,000	Steam Boilers	33,000
Saw Mills	62,000	Planing Mills	35,000
Furniture	96,000	Wagons and Blacksmiths	65,500
Breweries	58,000	Tanneries	50,835

We give the following items from the table of "Exports:"

Corn, sacks	101,683	Oats, sacks	19,770
Wheat, bushels	62,699	Flour, barrels	62,228
Pork, barrels	49,628	Bacon, hogsheads	10,480
Lard, kegs	58,885	Tobacco, hogsheads	9,781

"The Banking Capital in 1857, as represented by the public banks, was $325,000. The popula-

tion of the city was set down at 12,250, and it was estimated that, during that year, one hundred houses had been erected, valued at one-quarter of a million dollars."

The monetary troubles of 1857, and the depressions of 1860-1, naturally checked the growth of the city, but as the results of 1870 show, the effects were only temporary. The steady increase of the population of Evansville during the period of seven decades, through the disasters of the peace of 1815, the bankruptcies of 1837, the monetary troubles of 1842, the national panic of 1857 and the depressions of 1860-1, from the outbreak of the rebellion, indicate clearly that, although in each decade, depressing periods of business and stagnations of commerce similar to that of 1873-4-5, have occurred, yet the city, as a whole, has continued to increase its population and consequently its business, however individuals may have, in the wreck and crash of private fortunes and undivided interests, sunk and been forgotten.

We have thus hastily sketched some of the incidents in the history of Evansville, and briefly referred to facts illustrative of her past progress. A more particular enumeration would have been without the scope of this article, besides extending it beyond the limits to which it was necessarily assigned. Our own citizens hardly need such remembrances of references as these to impress them with a confidence in the onward and upward progress of a city of which they so well know they have reason to be proud. Strangers, however,—such as know Evansville hardly more than by name—whose faces are set westwardly with a view to the establishment, in this fruitful region, of their business and homes, may be sufficiently interested, even by the imperfect report made by us, to stimulate further inquiry on their part. Such an inquiry will disclose a thousand additional facts to strengthen the conviction that Evansville has a rightful claim to the prominence which her friends assign to her. What forbids the realization of their most enthusiastic predictions as to its future growth and greatness?

Here stands a city with a natural highway of travel which reaches eighteen of the finest States of the Union, besides her railways which connect with the network of similar roads stretching to every point of the Union. What shall forbid an accumulation here of inhabitants beyond any thing of which we have authentic records. Millions upon millions, until there shall have sprung up here a city containing hundreds of square miles, with an area even then affording but reasonable accommodations for the vast multitudes collected within it. Of course such visions relate to the future; but that future amidst the growth of such a nation as ours, can not be long postponed. Meanwhile the present generation will witness a progress with which it may well be content. That progress it is true, will depend much upon the enterprise and energies of our citizens. For we fully rely on it that its citizens will be true to their city and themselves, and it may be no idle dream which conceives for Evansville the most exalted destiny; which, with a just prophetic forecast, transforms the humble hamlet of McGary into the future metropolis of the new world.

MINERALOGICAL POSITION.

Evansville is without doubt destined to become the great manufacturing city of the south-west. That she has advantages that entitles her to lay claim to this we are fully convinced. Located right in the very heart of one of the richest coal fields in America, and one of the most extensively accessible ones in the western coal measures, it will be seen at a glance that she has the first great requisite for a manufacturing city, viz: Coal. The coal fields of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia by reason of the natural avenues of transportation and trade stand in a supporting relation to the coal measures of Indiana.

The area of the Tennessee coal field is 5,000 square miles; of Ohio, 10,000 and of Kentucky, estimated, 16,000. A certain portion of these in each are iron producing regions at the present time and will no doubt become yet more productive. These three States from reason of their production of iron, must always in there mineral productions be important auxiliaries to the manufactures of Evansville.

Not less to her iron deposits which surround this locality, than to her coal is Evansville indebted for her past, and dependent for her furure. Cheapness of fuel in the larger proportion of cases, justifies a transportation of mineral to the locality of the fuel; but when the transportation of mineral is necessary but for short distances, and by easy artificial and available natural channels, the combination of cheapness of fuel, with great supplies of mineral immediately at hand, constitutes the locality which must become and always be a great manufacturing center. These two requisites Evansville has, and in the importance of fuel as a requisite for manufacturing she has a power which is unequaled by any city in the south-west.

Having but briefly sketched the fuel fields surrounding the locality of Evansville, in our chapter on the "Coal business of Evansville" we desire to devote a few paragraphs to an equally brief discription of the ore field from which she can and will draw her supplies of iron.

Throughout the counties embraced in the bituminous coal region of Indiana, are to be found extensive beds of iron ore, and equally large deposits in the counties east and north-eastof this region. The Green River which is now navigable for two hundred miles from its mouth affords a cheap channel for the supply of iron from the counties in Kentucky lying upon that river, while the Wabash and White Rivers give similar cheap transportation to the iron of this State. Her railroads leading out of the city will enable Evansville to get the metal from the interior and mountain counties of Indiana. The quality and quaintity of the Indiana and Kentucky iron is so fully known as to need no exposition. It is sufficient that the fullest access to them be had. The irons of Missouri are, as it were, at Evansville's door. While to the east of her those of Ohio are equally available. The rich ores of West Virginia are as fully beneath her hand. The furnaces of Kentucky, Tennessee and the central river counties

of Ohio will also seek a market here for their metal. It will be noticed that in iron as in coal, Evansville is centrally situated to the products of four States, and that she is in her own State, immediately surrounded by vast deposits of that mineral, while to those of one other State, Michigan, she is, by reason of facility of cheap transportation, brought almost into as central a position. What has been the natural effect of such a mineralogical position upon the past of Evansville, and what will be its effect upon her future, it is hardly necessary to inquire. The results are seen in her past progress and her future indicated by that past. The two substances, coal and iron, are always, when rendered available, the basis of great and permanent commercial and manufacturing wealth. Spreading a map of the nations of the earth before us, we at once perceive that those in which exist extensive deposits of these two, at first glance unattractive substances, are among the wealthiest, as well as most powerful nations of the world, and that upon and around these formations the most flourishing populations are concentrated. "Coal," says Vischers, "is now the indispensable aliment to industry. * * * * It is to industry what oxygen is to the lungs—water to the plant—nourishment to the animal." Says Elett: "This is essentially the age of commerce and of steam, the foundations of which are our coal mines. In the machine shop and factory, on the railroad and canal, on the rivers and ocean, it is *steam* that is henceforth to perform labor, overcome resistance and vanquish space. There was no appreciable iron trade anterior to the introduction of the steam engine, an instrument of power deriving its efficiency almost entirely from coal."

The connection of the past of Evansville, with the coal deposits of Indiana, so rich and so easily mined is too plain to need comment. Coal has been the life of the steam engine, and the steam engine has been the great power which has called into existance our manufactures. On the future of Evansville as connected with her two minerals, we have no need to expatiate.

"The employment of the combustible mineral, COAL, in the smelting of iron has emancipated the iron manufactory. Henceforth the mineral comes to seek the fuel."

"Coal is the most essential agent of industry. The foundry, the iron, constitute merely the instruments, the elements of riches." *

"The occurrence of iron ore associated with coal has been considered the most prolific source of commercial prosperity possessed by Great Britain. Her political economists have long been accustomed to ascribe the extent of her manufactories to the abundance and cheapness of both these substances, by which are furnished, not only fuel for working the steam engines which put in operation their machinery, but the material also for constructing the machinery." †

"Of all the physical circumstances which have contributed to our extraordinary progress in manufactures and in industry, none have so much influence as our possession of valuable coal mines." ‡

"Since the invention of the steam engine, coal has become of the highest importance as a moving power, and no nation however favorably situated in other respects, not plentifully supplied with this mineral need hope to rival those that are, in most branches of manufactures." *

"Our coal mines have conferred a thousand times more real advantages upon us than we have reaped from the conquest of the Mogul Empire, or those we should have reaped from the conquest of Mexico and Peru." ‡

The remarks of the various writers we have quoted are overwhelmingly forcible in their application to Evansville. It needs no drawing of inferences to sustain how powerfully the past of other localities of coal and of iron fortell the future of Evansville.

The coal areas of three of the various great manufacturing nations of Europe need only to be compared with that of Evansville's immediate fuel field, to see the relative position she holds to those as a producing center, and as a possible rival. Great Britain had, according to Taylor, but 11,859 square miles of coal, France but 1,719, and Belgium but 518, while Indiana's coal area is given by various authorities at 6,500 square miles, Kentucky 16,000, or more than those three great manufacturing nations combined; and of this 22,500 square miles, more than one-third is almost literally under the feet of Evansville, at least at her very door.

When these two substances, iron and fuel, as in the location of Evansville, combine with natural and artificial advantages, of great availability and extent for the distribution of their products, as well as easy, cheap, and rapid means of concentration at the manufacturing point of the raw material, can it be a subject of hesitancy to decide upon the employment of capital in manufactures at this point? Says an authority we have already quoted, "Production which outstrips all local necessities, urgently demands new outlets. Embarrassment no longer attaches to production; the trouble rests henceforth with the distribution."

Possessed of a river navigation of many thousand miles, reaching thereby nearly 400 counties, with their millions of population; penetrating by these avenues into fifteen States of the Union; commanding distinct avenues of access by water to the ocean; her railroads and projected railroads spreading its iron net work over the interior States and reaching hundreds of inland cities and towns, otherwise unapproachable, excepting by the stage coach and road wagons; Evansville laughs at the last sentence of our quotation, "The trouble rests henceforth with the distribution."

The past history of all manufacturing cities is proof of the quotation from the same authority, that "henceforth the mineral comes to seek the fuel." Sustained in her expectancies of the future by the experiences of the past of the cities and towns of other nations having coal formations; tri-

---

* *Bulletin de la Commission Centerale de Statisque Bruxelles*, 1843.

† *Ducatell's Report to Maryland Legislature*, 1833.

‡ *McCullough's statistics of English Manufactures.*

umphant in her geographical position over the troubles of distribution; what city, what locality, offers such bright features for examination by the capitalist, the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer? What point presents greater inducements to labor, to skill, to ability and to capital?

EVANSVILLE'S GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Evansville is situated in latitude 38 degrees 8 minutes north, and 87 degrees 29 minutes west from Greenwich, or 10 degrees 30 minutes west from Washington, and occupies the position of county seat of Vanderburgh County, and the commercial capital of Indiana.

Evansville combines more geographical advantages of position than any inland city or town in the Southwest. Situated in the heart of the bituminous coal formation of the Appalachian field, and equally advantageously located as to the deposits of iron ore, her geographical relations to the staple materials of Indiana, as well as to the North and Northwest, are unequaled. Her location to the whole extent of country bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the East, the Gulf of Mexico on the South, the Mississippi River on the West, and the Lakes upon the North, is so nearly central that when viewed with reference to her natural means of intercourse with the States within these boundaries, *she stands in the position of a geographical centre.* Describing upon an accurately proportioned map of the United States a circle, with a radius of 400 miles from Evansville, it embraces therein the following States entire and in parts: Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, part of Minnesota and the Eastern part of Kansas. This circle embraces every variety of climate, and nearly, if not quite, all the staples of the various sections of the Union; *for the products and the business of which Evansville, as the centre of the circle, reaches out 400 miles on either hand.*

As a geographical centre of such an available business territory, it is not without interest to note the increase in the wealth of the portion of this territory embraced in the Ohio Valley only, in the past twenty years. In 1850, the valuation of property, real and personal, of the seven Ohio River States was $2,089,002,652. In 1870 the census states it at $10,726,839,301, or an increase of over five hundred per cent. Under the same ratios the valuation of the same species of properties will be in 1890, only ten years from now, *over thirty-two thousand millions*, this is allowing the increase from 1870 to 1880, this year, to be the same as from 1860 to 1870, and from 1880 to 1890 only one-half. To this immense aggregation of wealth the geographical position of Evansville is one of control if only ordinary business activities are used to maintain markets, and hold trade.

In the same period the property of the sea coast States, real and personal, would under the same ratios, be *thirty thousand million.* As before stated, to the most of these States as to those of the Ohio Valley, Evansville stands a geographical centre. By that same geographical position, Evansville holds a grasp upon the products and wants of the Mississippi Valley States, as well; which showing by the census of 1870, a valuation of personal and real properties, of nearly four thousand millions of dollars, notwithstanding the losses conseqent on the civil war, and an increase, notwithstanding, of quite fifty per cent. over the valuation of 1860, which in 1890, under the same ratios of increase should not be less than eight thousand millions of dollars. *Within the four hundred miles of reach* on either hand from the centre of her circle will be accumulated in ten years from now quite seventy thousand millions of dollars of real and personal property. And allowing, as before stated, the increase from 1870 to the present year to be as from 1860 to 1870, and from 1880 to 1890 one-half that ratio, what opportunities for business; what room for enterprise; what probabilities for the accumulation of wealth does not the geographical position to these riches suggest to capital, the enterprising man of business and the skillful mechanic, seeking location for the employment for their respective business forces; for to this extent of country the manufacturing advantages that Evansville possesses must always prove a magnet, attracting business and population.

The contemplated ship canal will, when completed, add still greater strength to the already strong geographical position of Evansville, and presents another consideration to the man of capital, the active, enterprising, far-seeing business man, and the skillful, ambitious mechanic, to locate at this point.

Evansville may well feel proud of her natural highway of travel and transportation, and her position on the Ohio River tells in a word what advantages she has of a cheap carrying power, and what this city must be in the future. We desire here to illustrate the difference in cost of transportation between railways and the rivers.

By the census ratios it appears that in fifteen years the sixteen sea coast States will require one hundred and thirty-eight millions bushels of wheat alone beyond what they produce per annum, or over three million tons. Grain can be carried on railroads for one and one-half cents per ton per mile. On the Ohio River it can be carried for three mills per mile. Under these figures the one hundred and thirty-eight millions of bushels of wheat shipped by rail from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, a distance of eight hundred miles, would cost for transportation thirty-six million eight hundred and forty thousand dollars; but carried by river, a distance of over one thousand miles, would cost only ten million one hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars, a saving to the consumer in the Eastern States of nearly twenty-seven millions of dollars in one year's expenditures for wheat alone.

The improving of the navigation of the Ohio has in past years been strongly pressed upon Congress by a Board of Commissioners for the seven Ohio River States. A plan for its radical improvement has been adopted by the United States engineer, and an appropriation made by the Government for the construction of the first adjustable dam, which was begun at Davis Island in 1877. By a series of these dams it is proposed to secure the *desideratum* of never less than six feet

of water at all seasons, insuring a continuous daily navigation of the Ohio by boats, carrying a thousand tons and upward.

The increasing demand for cheap transportation and, in fact, all transportation arising out of the multiplying wants of the growing populations of the various sections of the nations, must at an early day cause the Ohio to be made as fully available for transportation as it is possible for engineering skill to render it. How greatly this will strengthen the already strong geographical position of Evansville is easily seen. Reaching, through the natural avenues of travel, the following States and counties by steamboats, without transhipment of goods. By the Ohio River from Evansville north to its headwaters and south to Cairo, touching every important point in West Virginia, Southern Ohio, Northern Kentucky, Southern Indiana and Illinois. By the Mississippi, the towns and counties bordering upon that river in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. By the Missouri River, Central Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Montana. By the Arkansas and White Rivers, Central, Southern and Northern Arkansas. By the Red River, Central Louisiana. By the Wabash River, Central Indiana. By the Tennessee River, Western Tennessee, Kentucky and Northern Alabama. By the Cumberland River, Interior of Kentucky and Northern counties of Tennessee. By the Big Black and Yazoo Rivers, Inland Mississippi. By the Minnesota River, the interior of Minnesota. By the Illinois River, the interior of Illinois. By the Muskingum, the interior of Ohio. By the Kanawha River, the interior of West Virginia. By the Allegheny, the Northern portion of Pennsylvania and the Southwestern portion of New York. By the Monongahela, Southwestern Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Thus reaching by navigation eighteen States and two Territories, not only the border counties thereof, but the interior of these States as well, affording unparalleled facilities for reaching from the 46th degree of northern latitude to the 30th, from the 1st degree to the 22d longitude west from Washington, embracing an area of 1,052,000 square miles of territory.

Of this extent of country, the Ohio River passes along the borders of six States, watering the shores of 71 counties, viz: 2 in Pennsylvania, 12 in Virginia, 13 in Ohio, 25 in Kentucky, 14 in Indiana, and 5 in Illinois. The Mississippi traverses the boundaries of ten States, and gives navigation to 95 counties, viz: 6 in Minnesota, 10 in Iowa, 8 in Wisconsin, 17 in Illinois, 14 in Missouri, 2 in Kentucky, 5 in Tennessee, 10 in Mississippi, 6 in Arkansas and 17 in Louisiana. The Missouri washes the shores of three States, 24 counties in Missouri, 11 in Nebraska and 6 in Kansas. The Tennessee gives water transportation to three States, and outlet to 14 counties, viz: 2 in Alabama, 5 in Tennessee, and 6 in Kentucky. The Cumberland affords water carriage through two States and to 9 counties, viz: 6 in Tennessee and 3 in Kentucky. The Illinois and Kaskaskia give to twenty-four counties in Illinois navigation, and the Wabash similar privileges to six counties in Indiana and five in Illinois. The Arkansas affords twelve counties in that State a like advantage, and the Red River the same to nine counties in Louisiana. The White River gives carriage to nine counties in Arkansas and five in Missouri. The Yazoo, the Sun Flower and Big Black, afford to eleven counties in Mississippi travel by river communication. The Hatchee and Obion, the same facilities to six counties in Tennessee. The Kentucky and Green Rivers egress to the Ohio to fourteen counties in Kentucky. The Osage and Missouri Rivers, steamboat navigation to eight counties in Misssouri. The Platte River to four counties in Nebraska. The Des Moines and Iowa Rivers give to eleven counties in Iowa access to the Mississippi by water; and the Wisconsin and Rock Rivers the same facilities to eleven counties in Wisconsin. The Muskingum to three counties in Ohio. The Kanawha River to three counties in West Virginia. The Allegheny gives eight counties in Pennsylvania and one in New York, communication by water to market for their productions, and the Monongahela similar advantages to two States, five counties in Pennsylvania, and one in Virginia, being 377 counties to which Evansville has direct communication.

In view of this unequaled river system giving Evansville this direct access to the very hearts of eighteen of the finest States of the Union, can there be any doubt of the future of the "Crescent City" as a commercial and shipping, as well as a manufacturing point? The contemplated improvement of the Ohio may be for a brief time delayed, but the very necessities of the country will force the expenditure of the money requisite to render this great highway of transportation all it can be made, and which its location to the producing and consuming populations of the country indicate it must be; not only will the constantly increasing wants of the people for cheap transportation require this, but the steady growing bulks requiring transportation will render it necessary, and such improvements of the navigation of all connecting rivers, as will make most available to those twenty States this system of navigation, without a parallel in any nation or in any country whose value the following table shows:

STATISTICAL TABLE,

Showing the Principal Rivers Navigable from Evansville to their Head Waters without Transhipment of Freights, Wealth of Territory, &c.

Rivers.	States	Counties.	Population	Cash Value Personal and Real Estate.	Cash Value Farms.	Cash Value Farm Products	Cash Value Farm Stock.
Allegheny,	Pa	8	505,999	$ 466,559,891	$ 134,109,995	$ 19,189,794	$ 14,328,980
	N. Y	1	43,909	20,620,578	22,914,176	5,224,297	4,192,525
Arkansas,	Ark	12	117,159	46,717,249	11,915,701	9,737,231	4,051,731
Big Black,	Miss	4	79,028	17,217,641	8,460,130	7,675,788	2,954,476
Cumberland,	Tenn	6	142,181	99,594,035	2,984,353	7,320,624	5,234,567
	Ky	3	32,712	8,615,440	4,154,292	2,389,414	1,493,178
Des Moines,	Iowa	7	147,819	70,172,314	42,408,488	12,088,227	9,683,004
Green,	Ky	7	94,820	76,553,755	15,207,468	6,563,663	4,126,972
Hatchee,	Tenn	4	68,890	27,523,662	9,994,930	6,213,823	2,650,037
Illinois,	Ill	18	404,650	294,109,666	171,352,947	35,847,671	25,509,535
Iowa,	Iowa	4	73,371	44,559,300	28,774,948	8,029,545	6,090,578
Kaskaskia,	Ill	6	138,501	94,719,512	42,624,517	12,526,686	6,333,922
Kentucky,	Ky	7	73,730	31,156,717	21,119,829	5,656,039	4,312,076
Missouri,	Neb	11	72,480	38,759,779	18,873,549	5,450,525	3,781,176
	Mo	24	790,678	781,580,770	161,705,310	38,122,565	26,794,071
	Kan	6	11,925	38,997,189	13,964,477	4,588,272	2,837,867
Maremee,	Mo	3	35,081	15,458,520	7,464,692	2,022,517	1,023,960
Monongahela,	Pa	4	216,373	175,442,325	119,031,064	13,776,920	10,937,032
	W. V	1	13,547	4,445,727	4,724,358	1,161,916	71,260
Muskingum,	Ohio	3	105,858	52,476,159	34,250,070	6,738,055	4,420,775
Mississippi,	Ark	6	42,889	22,303,582	5,699,945	4,834,456	1,687,667
	Iowa	10	280,214	171,893,476	88,114,903	24,695,042	16,830,325
	Ill	17	438,545	307,910,775	167,216,820	42,141,477	24,078,023
	Ky	2	14,914	5,755,571	3,172,584	1,410,622	663,784
	La	17	366,637	249,194,823	31,266,079	20,963,613	5,099,870
	Mo	14	182,269	121,178,520	46,833,095	13,207,193	9,842,765
	Miss	10	129,482	44,092,210	22,620,138	16,686,602	4,948,541
	Tenn	5	118,234	61,242,891	17,594,456	18,752,485	3,600,871
	Wis	8	126,468	71,922,260	28,299,010	10,058,448	6,213,177
	Minn	6	115,129	73,436,276	27,630,190	10,272,324	5,202,647
Ohio,	Ind	14	252,124	151,372,179	57,449,434	13,282,795	7,928,265
	Ill	5	46,017	17,410,560	5,573,869	2,265,663	1,113,369
	Ohio	13	693,571	565,135,553	143,896,281	27,478,685	16,085,167
	Ky	25	424,845	262,330,888	80,762,422	21,027,194	13,934,083
	Pa	2	298,342	389,246,865	60,646,521	6,502,355	4,591,501
	W. V	12	130,557	67,395,785	27,964,932	5,888,622	3,924,395
Osage,	Mo	5	42,243	17,100,000	7,127,978	2,196,192	1,799,292
Obion,	Tenn	2	29,290	10,055,882	4,388,101	3,092,877	1,733,770
Platte,	Neb	4	11,413	9,473,733	2,557,727	4,489,543	690,594
Red,	La	9	111,664	22,394,847	11,256,425	11,440,665	3,521,096
Rock,	Ill	5	147,455	9,747,797	60,915,264	14,276,561	10,654,091
Sunflower,	Miss	1	14,569	6,191,200	6,002,270	3,818,040	798,862
Tennessee,	Ky	6	66,568	20,165,447	8,187,035	1,588,080	2,708,193
	Tenn	6	78,652	18,564,598	7,800,849	4,469,930	3,149,334
	Ala	2	23,097	6,745,207	1,884,223	1,488,678	810,013
Wabash,	Ill	5	70,828	36,390,528	17,972,443	5,309,294	3,210,430
	Ind	6	120,960	87,950,086	56,711,788	8,528,248	5,555,958
White,	Ark	9	72,111	25,719,823	6,084,961	6,659,337	2,541,123
Wisconsin,	Wis	6	168,295	111,748,770	52,461,314	15,362,820	8,451,978
Yazoo,	Miss	6	58,736	37,893,421	16,523,247	14,342,529	4,006,599
Totals,		377	7,834,908	$5,408,292,792	$1,953,519,698	$522,833,759	$316,498,908
Same territory, 1850,			4,600,426		601,312,416	$218,992,007	$ 87,413,443
Increase in 20 years,			3,234,582		1,352,207,272	$303,841,752	$229,085,345

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM OF EVANSVILLE.

Viewing Evansville with respect to situation, we may truthfully remark that she possesses almost unrivaled means of communication with the South and South-west, and directly or indirectly with all points of prominence in the United States. By reference to a map it will be observed that Evansville is the geographical centre of that grand section of favored territory composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, which is perhaps the richest, most populous and powerful of any equal stretch in the Union. Its peculiar situation in this respect and its singular advantages as a point for the interchange of manufactured commodities and raw materials, or for the exchange of the great products of this wonderful valley—one section bringing wheat, corn, the minor cereals, hogs, and manufactured goods to lay at our feet; the other contributing its wealth of tobacco, cotton, sugar, cattle and all that goes to make up the volume of trade from the marvelous fields of the South; thus meeting at Evansville, making it the great center and dignifying the place at once as the identical spot for the building up of the greatest internal market of the Nation. Its position therefore would naturally point it out as the established city through which the most direct lines of communication between the North-west and South Atlantic seaboard cities would naturally pass, as would those striking the most available points for exchange of products between the lakes and the South; while as a *route* from the middle and eastern States to the South-west and *via* the Southern Pacific Road to the Pacific Ocean, it presents the most feasible, the most direct, and shortest line of any yet proposed. Already we see the gathering strength of Evansville in this respect. A very large portion of the trade between St. Louis and Nashville, Chattanooga, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Columbus, Macon, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, and other Southern centers of wealth, passes over our railroad lines, through Evansville. The returning trade comes the same way. Chicago finds this the most favorable and the shortest line to the same points, and our railroads are even successfully competing with powerful rivals in attracting this way the traffic of the East with Nashville, Memphis, and other cities in that direction. Liberal freight tariffs and prompt and rapid transportation are doing much to throttle extortionate monopolies and to introduce our railroads to popular consideration and favor. The possibilities of Evansville in this respect are not only grand, but they are dazzling in their influence, and time—*time* alone is needed to bring out immeasurable results.

The value of this communication with the large cities of the South by such direct routes and in such brief time needs no comment.

The pioneer enterprise in the system of railroads now centering at Evansville is the EVANSVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, forming the consolidated lines of the Evansville & Crawfordsville, Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago, and Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroads. Its construction was commenced in 1850, and finished to Terre Haute in 1854, where connection was afterwards made with the remainder of the line. This road is of incalculable advantage to the city and intersects all of the leading roads to the East, North and North-west which cross the State of Indiana, and gives direct routes to all of the largest cities in the country. At Princeton it connects with the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Road, now under construction. At Vincennes it connects with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, either for Cincinnati or St. Louis, with the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad for Vincennes, and with the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad for Cairo and points in Illinois. At Terre Haute its connections extend over the Vandalia Road, either to St. Louis or Indianapolis, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Logansport Crawfordsville & Southwestern. Paris & Decatur, (now the Illinois Midland) to Peoria, and the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad to Chicago. At Danville it strikes the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and Paris & Danville Road, and in addition crosses a number of less important roads before reaching its northern terminus at Chicago. So it will be seen that these connections are not only varied and extensive, making the Evansville & Chicago Railroad the only route traversing the full length of the State of Indiana from North to South. This road has already directed the grain and provision trade with the South to this locality, and the bulk of it travels this way while its northern and eastern bound freightage, includes the receipt and compels the transhipment at this place, of some of the leading products of the South, especially tobacco and cotton.

The value of this road and its connections is seen by a glance on a complete railroad map. By its connection at Vincennes with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which passes through and into four great States and nineteen counties of those States. The value of the population, wealth and products of these counties, and the importance of the route as instanced by the value of personal and real estate, value of farms and farm products is shown in the following table:

States.	Counties.	Cash Value of Personal and Real Esate	Population.	Cash Va'ue Farms.	Cash Value Farm Products.	Cash Value Live Stock.
Ohio	1	$419,982,000	329,000	$21,000,000	$2,121,219	$1,000,709
Indiana	11	124,465,226	206,709	56,536,474	12,415,348	8,309,857
Illinois	6	87,218,766	129,180	42,133,478	9,339,346	5,196,127
Missouri	1	511,035,000	351,189	28,409,63	3,566,476	1,333,793
Total	19	$1,142,700,992	1,016,084	$148,079,58	$27,442,389	$15,840,486

By its connection with the Indiana & Vincennes Railroad running through four counties in Indiana, which had in 1870 a population of 74,801; real estate to the value of $40,723,375, and farms of a cash valuation of $24,729,016, yielding $5,612,688 of farm products, and having $4,074,552 of live stock. At Terre Haute it connects with the Vandalia or P., C. & St. L. Railroad, which passes through and into six of the most productive States of the Union, and thirty-one counties of these States, the value of which will be found in the following table:

States.	Counties.	Cash Value of Personal and Real Estate.	Population.	Cash Value Farms.	Cash Value Farm Products.	Cash Value Live Stock.
Pennsylvania	1	$ 69,288,390	48,483	$ 39,015,600	$ 4,526,239	$ 3,938,335
West Virginia	2	4,060,127	4,363	2,317,814	347,055	2,218,840
Ohio	12	425,885,906	472,805	200,454,673	35,852,054	22,121,605
Indiana	9	233,819,990	266,056	105,025,363	16,612,261	12,400,111
Illinois	6	88,307,356	123,316	42,573,200	10,515,962	6,084,888
Missouri	1	511,035,000	351,189	28,409,635	3,566,487	1,333,793
Total	31	$1,332,696,763	1,276,312	$417,796,285	$71,420,047	$46,097,572

This trunk route, by its direct connection with the COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL, reaches eleven other counties in Indiana other than those in the above table, which had in 1870, a population of 134,025; personal and real estate to the value of $99,221,323; farms of a cash value of $55,476,850; producing farm products to the value of $11,657,183, and live stock worth $8,782,514. By its connection with the TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WABASH RAILROAD, nine more counties, other than those previously given, are reached direct, having in 1870 a population of 262,118, with personal and real estate of the cash value of $176,582,022, with farms of a cash value of $108,350,561, yielding farm products worth, at cash valuation, $23,825,592, and with live stock worth $19,850,000 cash.

The value of these connections, as shown by these statistics of the very elements that go to support railways, consume manufactures, and create commerce, is very great, not to mention in the slightest the many indirect connections, whose similar resources also tend to these lines and to Evansville. It would appear that the population is, in the aggregate 2,765,845, the value of real estate and personal property, $2,745,323,809, or more than the entire national debt; while the value of the farms was $878,066,316, the cash value of the farm products $161,702,641, and live stock was $103,854,712. Our connections with roads running through such immense wealth needs not much comment to show the value of Evansville's railway system, as a sustainer of her business and a promoter of her growth. When to these is added that of the balance of her contemplated lines, it is evident that Evansville's continued prosperity with a railway system giving access to such wealth, in addition to the other enormous sums shown by the census, to lie along the course of her accessible river can be a subject for no doubt, however it may be temporarily effected by those periodical depressions of business to which the country has been subject.

But to return to the exhibit of the Evansville railway system. The second line of importance to the growth and prosperity of this city is the ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD. This enterprising road has done much to extend the commerce of this city and opens up a grand railway route—almost trans-continental in extent—through the States of the South-east to the Gulf of Mexico and the South Atlantic seaboard. Connecting as it does Evansville with Nashville, Tenn., it extends through four great States, traversing in its course a wealthy, fertile and beautiful country, noted not less for its varied and enchanting scenery than for the value of its agricultural and mineral products. This road, though built within the past few years already ranks among the most important in the West and South, having opened up to commerce a vast area of country whose immense wealth in minerals—especially coal—cereals, tobacco and cotton, has added largely to the business of the towns and cities on this line and at its termini. The St. Louis and South-eastern furnishes the shortest and most direct route to Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Florida, the ports on the Gulf and the seaboard cities of the South. It is very fortunate in its numerous and close connections with other railroads, which enables passengers to easily reach places off the direct line of the road. The following shows the statistics and population and product values of this road:

States.	Counties.	Cash Value of Personal and Real Estate.	Population.	Cash Value Farms.	Cash Value Farm Products	Cash Value Live Stock.
Illinois	5	$ 18,204,886	116,391	$ 39,477,920	$ 8,634,074	$ 5,763,343
Indiana	2	21,741,145	52,330	24,729,016	2,682,947	2,187,038
Kentucky	5	18,109,102	79,060	31,905,000	5,612,688	4,074,502
Tennessee	2	28,794,037	79,153	19,721,434	1,746,275	1,187,038
Total	14	$ 86,849,180	326,934	$115,833,370	$18,675,982	$13,211,971

At Ashley, Ill., the Southeastern crosses the Illinois Central Railroad. At Enfield it crosses the

Springfield Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad; at Carmi, the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad. From McLeansboro, Ill., a branch extends to Shawneetown, crossing the Cairo & Vincennes at Eldorado, and passing by the immense coal mines and salt wells at Equality, Ill. At Nortonville, Ky., the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad is crossed; at Guthrie, the Memphis Division of the Louisville & Nashville; at Edgefield Junction a union is formed with the main line of the Louisville and Nashville road; while at the city of Nashville, as already stated, connection is made with railroads traversing the South in every direction.

The LAKE ERIE, EVANSVILLE & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD, when completed will extend from Bellefontaine, Ohio, to this city, and is one branch of the through projected trunk line from Cleveland, on Lake Erie, to Altata, on the Pacific Ocean, in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico. This is the most western branch, and is another chain in the grand enterprise. The total length of this route will be two hundred and eighty-five miles, and eighteen of these are now completed and in successful operation to Boonville. Most of the remaining portion is graded, with every prospect of a speedy completion. It opens up vast mineral resources, and is itself built upon veins of the richest coal mines. The country which this road penetrates has now no railroad facilities, and the transporting of the products is done by wagons.

The agricultural products which grow along this line amount to $30,000,000 annually; the revenue from coal alone would yield a railroad $3,000,000 a year. This line tapping the celebrated Indiana block coal, which, being free from phosphorus and sulphur, is of the greatest utility in smelting iron ores and manufacturing steel and gas. Too much value can not be placed upon this line, and the increased trade it would bring to us, while cheapening all our manufacturing processes.

These are the leading roads of the Evansville railway system, and are sufficient to indicate its power in Evansville's future, to increase her growth and aid her business.

Of the various projected roads it is not requisite here to speak, as of their routes or their trade statistics no data could be given. That several of these will hereafter add to the railway facilities of Evansville, is one of the certainties of the city's future. This brief exposition that is here given of Evansville's railway system shows its power; its lines reach to the East, Northeast, Southeast, South, West, Northwest and North; it reaches the great seaports of the Atlantic coast with a singular directness and force; it lays hold on the great lakes as strongly; it reaches into and covers the West with a wonderful grasp; and, as shown, lays a similar broad hand on the South. This presentation of Evansville as a railway center suggests at once a greatness for the city, increasing with the wants and products of the greater portion of the Union.

MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES OF EVANSVILLE.

Let us light the lamps of prophesy, and by their penetrating rays examine our surroundings, the causes of our rapid development, the operations by which Evansville is impelled to her destiny. We have a country covering an area of three million square miles—enough to make twenty-five kingdoms as large as Great Britain, and possessing all the mineral, agricultural and commercial facilities to make a country great and prosperous. In extent of coast, whether of sea, lake or gulf, in number and value of harbors, and in the means of inland navigation, whether of sound, lake or river, there is no country so blest as ours.

Our sea coast, lake and river navigation is over thirty-three thousand miles. The various rivers and bayous of the Mississippi alone furnish over sixteen thousand miles of steam navigation. We have this immense area of rich and varied soil, from which we take in abundance nearly all the most valued productions known to agriculture, and to such a vast extent is our virgin soil *yet undeveloped*, that we could sustain a population of 750,000,000 of people and be no more thickly populated than Great Britain is at the present moment. In mines and placers of gold, only one nation can compete with us; of silver, copper, lead, zinc; we have larger supplies; while iron, more valuable than all the rest, is widely diffused and inexhaustable in quantity.

The quality of our iron is not surpassed by any on the globe. As one item in iron we would mention the "Iron Mountain" in Missouri, that rises in majesty above the surrounding country, as if inviting the attention of capital. This mountain of iron is computed to contain enough to supply the markets of the world *for a thousand years*, and is almost at Evansville's door. The above applies in a general way to the United States, but let us consider for a moment what advantages Evansville possesses.

By reference to the chapter in this volume relating to the "Geographical Position of Evansville," it will be observed that her position is a particularly central one, and that for the natural and cheap channels for the distribution of productions, she is possessed of remarkable advantages.

The end of every manufacturer is to increase the utility of objects by modifying their external form or changing their internal constitution. In some instances substances that would otherwise be utterly worthless are converted into the most valuable products—as the hoofs of certain animals into prusiate of potash; the offal into goldbeater's skin; and especially rags into paper. Thus beneficent in their general object, it is scarcely remarkable that modern manufactures are principally distinguished for their amiliorating influence upon man's social condition. By cheapening manufactured products they put within the reach of the poorest classes what in former times were accessible only to the wealthy and noble. The servant, the artisan, and the husbandman of England, at the present time have more palatable food, better clothing and better furniture than were possessed by "the gentilites" in the "golden days" of Queen Bess. In 1850 the various mills in the United Kingdom

gave employment to 596,082 people, of whom 40,775 were children under thirteen years of age, and 329,577 were females above thirteen. In the United States the most important of the Textile manufactures are those of cotton and wool. In 1870 there was employed in the cotton manufacture a capital of $174,500,931; consuming over 1,000,000 bales of cotton annually, and producing about 993,001,000 yards of sheetings, calicoes, &c., and 37,000,000 pounds of yarn valued for the entire product $97,968,792. The number of persons employed was 120,724, of whom 41,978 were males, and 78,746 were females. Massachusetts contained very nearly one-third of the whole number of spindles in the United States and nearly one-half of the capital invested in the cotton manufacture was owned in Massachusetts. The woolen manufacture of the United States employed a capital of $[illegible],000,000; consuming 140,000,000 pounds of wool, worth $50,500,000, and the product was valued at $[illegible]6,214,933. It is more generally distributed throughout the United States than the cotton manufacture, yet Massachusetts employs in it nearly one-third of the whole capital and consumes one-third of the wool. But the future of manufacturing enterprise in the United States, except in its effects upon society, must not be judged from the present development in Massachusetts. In 1810, according to the census, Virginia, the two Carolinas and Georgia manufactured greatly more in quantity and value of cotton and woolen fabrics than the whole of New England; and North Carolina produced double as many yards as Massachusetts. We doubt not the superior intellectual energy of the people of Massachusetts has attracted much that, with equality in this particular, combined with superior physical advantages, will again be attracted elsewhere. Manufacturing enterprises in the United States is yet in its experimental stage. The people have but recently recovered from the delusion that manufactures are injurious to national prosperity. They have not had time to study the conditions upon which success in manufactures depends, or to comprehend the lines that naturally and properly separate human pursuits. In future times, a manufacturer will no more think of consulting merely his personal inclinations, or one favorable circumstance, in the location of his manufactory, then the agriculturist, for a similar reason, would choose for the field of his operations the Pilot Knob of Missouri, or the gold-seeker the sands of New Jersey. As yet manufacturers are working independently, not only of each other, but of the general laws that underlie economical production. Being in doubt as to the proper locality, they have not concentrated or combined their efforts; and the buyers of manufactured goods being in doubt as to the home market, give their confidence to European manufactures. It is the object of the present volume to submit, with due deference, to the consideration of both these classes, some suggestions based on the experience of the past and of other countries; and to endeavor to aid them—First: *By considering what are the requsites to prosperity or the causes of economical production in manufactures;* Second: *By indicating a locality possessing the advantages for manufacturing in the highest degree of perfection;* Thirdly: *By showing the progress already made in manufactures in that locality.* First then, we will give a few of the moral causes of eminence in manufacturing:

Political Economists divide the essential requisites of production into two—Labor and appropriate natural objects. To these, in manufactures, we must certainly add capital. But the productive efficacy of all productive agents, as every one has observed, varies greatly at various times and places, and depends upon a variety and due combination of circumstances, partly *moral* and partly *physical*. Foremost among the moral circumstances conducive and essential to prosperity, especially in manufactures, are *freedom of industry and security of property*. We need but glance at the history of any European nation, France in particular, to discover that governmental interference with industry is baneful in its effects, and that monopolies and corporation privileges retard progress. "I have frequently seen," says Roland de la Platiere, a minister of state during the French revolution, manufacturers visited by a band of satellites, who put all in confusion in their establishments, spread terror in their families, cut the stuff from the frames, tore off the warp from the looms, and carried them away as proofs of infringement; the manufacturers were summoned, tried and condemned; their goods confiscated; copies of their judgment of confiscation posted up in every public place; future reputation, credit, all was lost and destroyed. And for what offense? Because they had made of worsted a kind of cloth called *shay*, such as the English used to manufacture, and even sell in France, while the French regulations stated that that kind of cloth should be made with *mohair*. I have seen other manufacturers treated in the same way, because they had made camlets of a particular width, used in England and Germany, for which there was a great demand from Spain, Portugal, and other countries, and from several parts of France, while the French regulations prescribed other widths for camlets. There was no free town where mechanical invention could find a refuge from the tyranny of the monopolists—no trade but what was clearly and explicitly described by the statutes could be exercised—none but what was included in the privileges of some corporation."

In England freedom of industry dates from the abolition of monopolies in 1624; and there can be no question as McCulloch observes, that "Freedom and security—freedom to engage in every employment, and to pursue our own interest in our own way, coupled with an intimate conviction that acquisitions, when made, might be securely enjoyed or disposed of—have been the most copious sources of our wealth and power. There have been only two countries, Holland and the United States, which have, in these respects, been placed under similar circumstances as England; and notwithstanding the disadvantages of their situation, the Dutch have long been, and still continue to be, the most industrious and opulent people of the continent—while the Americans, whose situation is more favorable, are rapidly advancing in the career of improvement with a rapidly hitherto unknown."

In the United States, industry, it is true, is generally free, and property in most places adequately protected by public opinion against both legislative and mob violence; but our advantages in these

respects for the development of enterprise in manufactures have been modified and limited by fluctuating legislation on the subject of foreign competition. Very early in our constitutional history, the question was agitated—shall government, in adjusting its taxes for revenue, so discriminate as to protect and encourage Home Manufacturers, or in other words to diminish, if not exclude, foreign competition in our markets? This question was submitted to the people, but proved too vast for popular solution. These opinions changed with the current of argument, like the judgment of the Dutch Justice, and the discussion which they had made promptly in accordance with the wish of the attorney on the one side, was as promptly reversed upon the suggestion of the attorney on the other side. Finally, not knowing what to do, the majority seem to have concluded that as posterity had done nothing for them they were under no obligations to do any thing for posterity. In the meantime legislation upon the question fluctuated with the vacillation in public sentiment, and capitalists being unable to calculate with certainty the risks involved, were timid in embarking in manufacturing enterprises. It would seem therefore that, in addition to security of prosperity and freedom of industry, success in manufactures implies a certain and stable, if not a wise policy of governmental action upon questions affecting manufacturing interests.

2. Another moral cause contributing, and in truth, essential to eminence in Manufacturing Industry, is the *general diffusion of intelligence among the people*. By intelligence, in this connection, we do not mean merely the understanding necessary to enable an individual to become the creator, maker or lord of a machine—for capacity to contrive and invent seems a part of the original constitution of man. The mind is God's machine, with powers seemingly unlimited and capable of producing anything from a bad pun to the lever of Archimedes, the flying pigeon of Archytas, or the Calculating Machine of Babbage. But the exercise of this faculty, the application of the best intellect in a community in the direction of practical improvements, depends largely upon the approbation and rewards bestowed upon successful enterprise in invention or mechanical labor. It is in vain to hope that ambition will spur intellect to achieve mechanical triumphs, where an inventor is respected less than a tinseled soldier or a ragged lawyer. It is in vain to expect that mechanics will strive to acquire any extraordinary skill when mechanical labor is degraded to serfdom, or even is not appreciated. In the histories of nations, whose rise and fall are classical studies, we learn that the application of mind to invention as well as handicraft operations, was regarded as unworthy of freedom. "In my time," says Seneca, "there have been inventions of this sort—transparent windows, tubes for diffusing warmth equally through all parts of a building; short hand, which has been carried to such perfection that a writer can keep pace with the most rapid speaker. *But the inventing of such things is drudgery for the lowest slaves.* Philosophy lies deeper. It is not her office to teach men how to use their hands." Another ancient and eminent teacher, who can boast of a disciple here and there in our country, considered the true object of all education and philosophy to be—to fit men for war. Need we wonder there have been dark ages in the world's history. Need we say that in an atmosqhere tainted with such a sterile philosophy, the arts which improve man's material condition cannot flourish. The proud position of New England—a position so enviable that her light reflects lustre on States with which she is allied—is due rather to her sound, intelligent, practical philosophy, than to any physical advantages or intellectual superiority. A Yankee lad inhales from the surrounding atmosphere, if he do not hear from the father's lips that it is an important part of his duty to aid in extending man's empire over the material world, and every available addition to human force for accomplishing that end, that he may originate, will be a sure passport to the respect of his neighbors, if not to fortune. The women and children are educated to regard ignorance and idleness as vices; and all deeming it honorable to add something to the aggregate product of their country's wealth, co-operate and lighten the original curse, for

"All are needed by each one,
Nothing is fair or good alone."

The venomous tongue of slander, however, has caused to be circulated abroad that here, in the fairest region of the States, mechanical labor does not meet with that reward and respect that it is so well entitled to. These slanders, for such they are, have been, no doubt, more effective in hiding our noble section from the attention and consideration it actually deserves, perhaps, than any other cause. We here assert it, and appeal to the intelligence of our country for confirmation thereof, that in no portion of America's broad domain is an honest and industrious mechanic held in higher esteem; and that, instead of frowning down on such, our children are educated to look upon ignorance and idleness, as are those of New England, and in support of this argument we propose producing elsewhere an account of our admirable school system and other sources and causes of intellectual prominence.

3. A third cause of eminence in Manufacturing, and essential to economical production, *is an abundant supply of the most effective laborers, and of those qualified to direct labor*. In view of the improvements already made, it would be rash to assert that a time will never come when automatic machines will dispense entirely with manual labor in manufacturing. So far the introduction of machinery has stimulated the pressing demand for educated labor; and if we can at all judge of the future, success will depend more and more upon the quality of the labor employed. Labor is effective according as it is dextrous, or as it is skillful. There is, then, a difference in the efficacy of laborers, and it is obvious that the higher we ascend in those departments of mechanics and manufactures, the greater must be the advantage in favor of intelligence and skill. And such is the fact. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend," and away from the centers of population and intelligent competition, the face looseth its sharpness, and the hand its cun-

ning. Cities are in nothing more remarkable than in their attractive magnetic influence upon talent of every discription. "The man who desires to employ his pen," observes Casey, "and who possesses only the ability to conduct a country newspaper, removes to the interior, while the man of talent leaves his country paper to take charge of one in the city. The dauber of portraits leaves the city to travel the country in search of employment." Superior mechanics and dextrous workmen manifest a similar preference for cities, and an abhorance for isolation; hence, if for no other reason, extensive mechanical or manufacturing operations must be conducted at a great disadvantage in isolated localities. In a limited experience, we have known of several establishments that have failed apparently from no other cause than the impossibility of filling orders promptly, in consequence of d fficulty in procuring and retaining an adequate supply of good mechanics in an unattractive locality; and to the disposition to select such situations because of water power or some other circumstance, we ascribe much of the past embarrassments of our manufacturers throughout the Union.

Having given a few of the moral causes of eminence in manufactures, we pass by the Physical causes and present to the readers the many advantages which Evansville holds out to the capitalist, the mechanic and the laborer. The power of distribution is in itself an advantage of great weight without which the ability to produce copiously and cheaply would be of less worth. It stands in the same relation that ability to send out his crops readily to the best market does with the agriculturalist. It would matter not how bountifully the earth might yield of its grains and fruits, if the carriage to consumers was difficult slow and costly. The gains would be small and the amount disposed of limited, while some more favorably situated locality would obtain the trade. Not only is facility of distribution of much consideration, but centrality of location to the market to be supplied is of equal desirability. Transportation to a wide circumference is easy, when but half diameters are traversed to reach any point of the circle; thus greatly reducing transportation expenses in the aggregate carriage to a broad market. Evansville not only possesses that centrality of position but combines it with such remarkably comprehensive lines of transportation, that probably no city is possessed of equal advantages. This an examination of her geographical position and her railway system shows. A broad market is a good basis to the encouragement of manufactures; and when the possession of such a market is accompanied by easy reach to all its points, through but comparative short distances of carriage, an advantage of great value is held. After the power of distribution, the next point which attracts the attention of the observant reader, is the position which Evansville occupies for the easy reception of the staple materials of the country. By the South-eastern railroad and its connections she penetrates the entire iron regions of Missouri in every direction. By the Ohio river she has cheap facilities for receiving the products of the Tennessee and Kentucky furnaces, and also the ores and metals of Missouri. It will be seen than that she has direct access to the immense ore deposits of that State by two different routes, viz.: her railroads and her river.

By her railroads and her river penetrating one of the finest wooded districts in the country, gives to Evansville enviable facilities for cheap transportation from that district of such timber as the various manufacturers in wood which have, and may arise, demand.

In this connection, we may speak flatteringly of the vast supplies of cotton, wool and flax, attainable at Evansville. As regards the first, we might say the supply is or could be made almost incalculable, and, that while the supply is so great and so near at hand, the demands for manufactured cotton fabrics—in this temperate zone—is in the same ratio, and the raw material being grown in close proximity to the factory walls, would cost the manufacturer here by far less than it does his Eastern rival, even at its minimum value, at the mills of the latter. Evansville, then, presents a first-class, and in every way, suitable location for cotton manufacturing on a most extensive scale.

The wool of Indiana has already passed into a proverb for excellence of fibre, and all the peculiar characteristics requisite for manufacturing purposes.

Flax and hemp yield abundantly, and in time will occupy important positions in the products of this vicinity.

We are in the very heart of the greatest grain and meat-growing district of the globe. Nearly all of the cereals of the United States grow in abundance, and fine hogs and cattle are seemingly "indigenous to the soil." Unlike most regions of the world, located in the sandstone and coal formations, we have valuable farm lands. Our soil is not wholly of the disintegration of the local rocks and clay, but mixed with the "bowlder drift." Hence the strange anomaly of the fine timber of the forests, the fine corn, wheat, rye and grass farms, on a surface ten to fifty feet above the coal, the iron, or a quarry of sand stone. With such a diversity of soil and climate that guarantees success to skill and industry, who can foreshaddow the possibilities of this locality?

In the reception of material the same advantage of centrality of position obtains as in the distribution of it in its manufactured forms, producing, in the combination of lessened expense, of reception in crude forms, and of re-distribution in finished shapes, a great general advantage not to be too highly valued, and one at all times powerful in holding position against competition.

After the facilities for the distribution of productions and the reception of material, the next important quality in creating and continuing a great manufacturing city is fuel.

There is no point in the Southwest combining, as Evansville does, the two first necessary advantages that possesses the last in so valuable a shape. Other cities may obtain coal of a good quality and in quantities; yet the advantage remains with Evansville, from the easy access which is had to it, and the consequent cheapness of the article. To manufacture in Evansville, there need be, from the location of the coal strata and the advantageous sites for factories at this point, little or no cost for the transportation of fuel. The coal lies immediately under the city from two to three

hundred feet below the surface, on which the factories being located, the coal can be brought up directly into the yards thereof at a cost not to exceed *90 cents* per ton of 2,000 pounds. Where, from any cause the factory is located in such a manner that advantage cannot be taken of these unparalleled facilities for fuel, the cost of coal delivered into the yards of the mills foundries, &c., is only from $1.65 to $1.68 per ton for clean coal, and contracts have been made at $1.40. There is a large extent of ground suitable for all discriptions of manufactories, where, as previously stated, coal can be brought into the yards at a cost of not above $1.68 per ton of twenty-eight bushels. In any article which requires for its manufacture large quantities of fuel, the great advantage gained by this easy obtainance of fuel, and the almost nominal cost per bushel or ton, is decisive as to the advantage of the location.

The advantage of fuel, without the ability to distribute widely and cheaply, and to receive raw materials from a distance easily and cheaply, would of course be in itsself, isolated from the other two, of little or no value; nor would they without the other, be of the same force or value; but such a combination of these three as exists at Evansville is, beyond disputation, unsurpassed—perhaps unparalleled.

The value of coal as a generator of steam depends very essentially upon the quantity of fixed carbon which it contains. As a general rule in the manufacture of iron, the quantity of coal is necessarily augmented in the same ratio that the yield of carbon is diminished. The same is the case where the manufacture of glass is concerned, and, in fact, wherever heat is a requisite in manufacturing.

Following those great essentials, reception of material, distribution of products and cheapness of fuel comes cheapness and eligibility of sites for manufactories.

In Evansville, locations for building, combining the requisites of space, water, transportation facilities, and the best of those advantages already mentioned for obtaining fuel, are to be had in every direction around the city and its suburbs at very reasonable prices and on accommodating terms.

In intimate connexion with the advantages belonging to Evansville is the salubrity of the location. The tables of mortality treating upon this are conclusive of the superiority on this point of this community, and without doubt, the great health possessed by the manufacturing population weighs heavily in the summing up of the advantages of this location as a manufacturing point. Not only to the workman is the health of his family and of himself of importance, but to the manufacturer as well. The loss of income by three or four weeks' sickness suffered by a workman, or by the increased demands upon his earnings from frequent illness in his family, is seriously felt in the consequent deprivation of comforts, which the money lost from lost time, and necessarily expended for drugs and doctors' bills, would purchase. The lessening of such misfortunes is an object in the selection of his place of toil. To the manufacturer, whose profits often depend upon the skillful and unbroken labor of a set of hands, the loss from the forced substitution of green hands for competent ones, or the ragged running of his machinery from the forced depletion of his working force by illness, is also, especially if occurring when his order books are full, a great injury, not only to his profits, but to the smooth working of his business.

To the employer, therefore, as well as to the employe, is the healthfulness of a location a subject of careful consideration, and there are few points, as statistics will show, in the United States, and no point in the Southwest, possessed of all or any of the requisites for supporting a manufacturing community, which can in any way compare with Evansville.

The cheapness with which workmen can live is another point in manufacturing advantages. In this respect Evansville compares favorably with other cities; a majority of the articles of food are low in prices, and articles of clothing as cheap as in any of the large Eastern cities. In fuel, the cost is much less than in any other manufacturing city in the West or Southwest; while rents are much less than in other large cities.

From this brief sketch of some of the manufacturing advantages of Evansville, it is apparent that there are three advantages of cheapness—those of fuel, material and living; three of position—those of reception, distribution and manufacturing sites; three of health, unbroken labor, lessened expenses, and increased income.

The cost of manufacturing, from these advantages and many others of a minor character, is so lessened in Evansville, that it may safely be called the cheapest point in the Southwest for the manufacturing of most articles, especially those in which iron, wood, cotton, wool and fuel are important components. The cotton of the Ohio and Mississippi, the hemp of Kentucky, the ore of the vast iron district around Evansville, the abundance of material for glass, will undoubtedly lead the people of this city to rival Manchester in cotton goods, Birmingham in iron, Russia in hemp, and Germany in glass.

Among the powers used in manufacturing that of steam is pre-eminent, and its advantage being in proportion to its cost, its value is great or small over other kinds of power according to its cheapness. At Evansville so cheap is the article of fuel, that steam becomes the prevalent power.

The cost of material for the erection of the various species of manufacturers is so low at this point, that a desirable advantage is gained here from the reduced cost of building. All such component parts of manufactories, as wood, brick, glass and iron, are cheap, and labor is reasonable, in fact low in comparison with some other points.

There are in Evansville abundant openings for manufacturing enterprises, which will not fail to be highly remunerative if properly conducted. There is business and demand for more manufactories—in iron, glass, wood, cotton, wool, and in fact every staple of the country; and for the capitalist and mechanic, there is no point in the Union where skill and money can be more profitably

employed than at Evansville. To the capitalist desirous of investing money, the mechanic of employing skill, and the merchant of exerting ability, a closer and personal examination into the subjects treated of in this volume, will undoubtedly prove advantageous.

EVANSVILLE AS IT IS IN 1880.

The past of this city has been well cared for; its historical incidents are preserved in its own and in the records of our country; the fame of its great men will survive "fresh in the eternal youth;" and Neaphytes in Archæology may well disperse unless they devote attention to its present, which, with its natural progress, its advance, especially in manufactures, its schools and churches would at any time form a theme sufficiently comprehensive in itself to exclude any minute reference to thee vents of the past. We will, therefore, first notice

THE COAL BUSINESS OF EVANSVILLE.

Coal was known in England as early as A. D. 853, and was applied to economical purposes about the middle of the twelfth century. In Belgium, according to tradition, a blacksmith discovered the value of coal as fuel, in 1198; and in 1239 the men of New Castle, England, were granted the privilege of digging coals by King Henry III.

From old writers upon the subject, it appears that the mining of coal was, in the early days of its introduction as a fuel, conducted under special charters. Its extraction in Belgium was prior to the fifteenth century, subject to the control and supervision of an especial court; and in Scotland, one of the *privileges* granted to a religious house in A. D. 1291, was that of mining coal. The adoption of coal as a substitute for wood was gradual, and many prejudices had to be dissipated before the use of it became general.

In Paris, the medical faculty was employed in the beginning of the fifteenth century in making a decision of how far this new discription of fuel was injurious to health; and in the early part of the sixteenth century, the citizens of London petitioned Parliament against the use of coals. Proclamations were issued in the reigns of the first Edward of England, and of Queen Elizabeth, forbidding the use of coal during the sitting of Parliament, lest the health of the Knights of the Shire should suffer from its consumption, during their residence in London.

It seems incredible that a human being should be condemned to suffer death for burning coal, yet history records that a citizen of London, for violation of a stringent law prohibiting its use in England, was executed. So great an evil was once deemed that mineral, now considered so great a good, that the value of the yearly extraction from the deposits of that mineral in Great Britain, Belgium, France, Prussia and Pennsylvania was, in 1848, estimated at $145,200,000, and every year since has largely increased the demand and supply.

Taylor, in his coal statistics, computes that the above mentioned sum is "nearly nine times the annual value of the gold and silver exported from Mexico, or six times that of the gross produce of the precious metal in North and South America and Russia." A momentary consideration of the immense excess in value, which is thus shown to be possessed by coal over the gold and silver of the world, fully prepares the mind to admit that Evansville is richer in her coal fields than the balance of the world, in all their deposits of precious metals.

The extent of the bituminous coal field by which Evansville is surrounded in her own State, and from which she ought to derive revenue, is 6,500 square miles—being equal to 3,722,852 acres. The amount of coal contained in that area, it is extremely difficult to estimate, because of the variations of strata, and want of reliable information as to the number of workable coal veins to be found in the same depth from the surface reached by the English and French mines. The western seam alone, would, estimating it at an average of eight feet in thickness, contain in that area 749,232,000,000 bushels, or 26,758,215,000 tons of coal—the value of which, at an average rate of five cents per bushel, would be worth $37,461,600,000, or more than the bullion production of the United States, at the rate of $70,000,000 annually would amount to in five hundred years.

As the purport of this chapter is only to show the advantages of this seam of coal to Evansville, and to give the statistics of the coal trade of Evansville, so far as they can be obtained, it is not to the purpose to present the area of the coal fields of Evansville in comparison with those of other States, nor its quality. In the chapter on the "Mineralogical Position of Evansville" these things are presented.

The towing of coal is not carried on to so great and extent here as it might be, but as this is comparatively a new feature in the transportation of coal to the market the day may not be far distant when Evansville will have her fleets of barges going down the river to supply the Southern trade.

Towing coal was begun in 1850, the Lake Erie making three trips from Pittsburgh, with four barges each time, carrying 16,000 bushels. She was in March, 1851, followed in the trade by the "Black Diamond," owned by N. J. Bigley, carrying 20,000 bushels in four barges. It required two weeks to run a tow of coal from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and from three to four weeks to return. The average cost per barge is $280. The stores and provisions for the round trip cost $500. It will be seen that coal can be mined here and towed to New Orleans at a cost of not to exceed $150 per barge, while the cost of provisions would be only about half what it is from Pittsburgh down.

The following is a list of the collieries which are represented in Evansville, showing the amount of coal mined, &c:

TABLE NO. 1, SHOWING—

Firm.	Collery Established	Who By.	Office in Evansville.	Men	Bushels Mined Y'ly
John Ingle & Co.....	1866	John Ingle & Co.....	No. 29 Main Street.....	120	900,000
First Avenue Coal Co.	1875	Dozier Mountain Coal Co.	No. 310 First Street.....	60	635,000
J. H. Morris & Co.....		J. H. Morris & Co	No. 228 Upper Water St...	104	1,250,000

TABLE NO. 2, SHOWING—

Firm.	Acres of Coal Land	Yearly Wages.	Houses and Buildings.	Value of Same.	Pit Wagons.	Value.	Miles of Pit Track	Horses and Mules.
John Ingle & Co.....	542	$55,000 00			60	$900 00	2¼	35
First Avenue Coal Co.....	160	24,246 86			36	550 00	5	20
J. H. Morris & Co.....	232	53,750 00	32		45	675 00	2	13

There are two other firms represented in this city by agents, and though we made every effort to get statistics from them we were unable to obtain any reliable data.

From the above it would appear that Evansville has only to reach out and grasp the coal trade of the South. Pittsburgh could not afford to hold it under the competition that Evansville has the power and facilities to create. Let us hope that the day is not far distant when the coal fleets of Evansville will dot the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from the "Pocket" to the Gulf.

LUMBER AND ITS PRODUCTS.

There is in the City of Evansville fourteen saw mills and lumber yards, the two being grooped together by reason of difficulty of separating their statistics. These fourteen firms employ 420 men, whose wages amount to $192,000. They do a business of over $1,500,000. The area of ground occupied is equal to forty-eight acres.

There are also seven establishments in which flooring-boards, window-frames, sash and door and packing boxes are manufactured. These seven firms employ 135 hands, whose wages amount to $78,200. They use thirty-five horses and twenty-two wagons. They consume 1,400 pounds of glue, over 100 reams of sand paper, 40,000 bushels of coal, 1,150 kegs of nails. Their product amounts to nearly a half million. There is $140,000 capital invested in the buildings and machinery of these seven establishments, which occupy an area of fourteen acres of ground.

The statistics ot the two foregoing branches of the lumber trade strictly, are assigned in their aggregates as nearly possible to the branch to which they properly belong In some cases the same firm carries on all the branches and a further subdivision could not be arrived at, although it would perhaps be satisfactory to ascertain what were the statistics of each class of manufactures. It will be seen, however, that the direct lumber trade of the city is an important one; comprising twenty-one establishments, whose aggregate business is nearly two millions of dollars, employing over 500 men, and paying out over $250,000 of wages, and occupying sixty-two acres of ground in their works.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturing

Is another branch of Evansville products that properly comes under the classification of lumber. Of this branch there are twenty-three establishments, employing 212 hands, whose wages are $95,200. They consume very nearly 100,000 feet of the various discriptions of lumber; make and sell over $150,000 worth of wagons and carriages. Of this class of manufactures there is but to say that as fine carriages are produced as any where in the United States.

Furniture Manufacturing

Is largely carried on in this part of the country, and there is certainly no better place to largely manufacture furniture. Pine, Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Chestnut, Maple, Oak and other woods, are all abundant; workmen are plenty; and the means of shipping to the South and West by the rivers, at low freights, advantageous. There is no doubt that there are fine opportunities at Evansville for the establishment of furniture factories, with a view of supplying Southern and Western markets. There are now in Evansville seventeen manufacturers and dealers in furniture. These factories and stores employ 350 hands, whose wages amount to $150,000 yearly. They consume among other items, over half a million feet of the various kinds of lumber; the annual sales of these seventeen establishments will amount to $800,000, included in which, however, is some eastern work. In addition to this there are three factories which make chairs exclusively. These three concerns employ 215 hands, whose wages amount are $44,000; a large number of them being boys and girls. Their sales will reach $120,000. They have capacity and make over 17,000 dozen chairs yearly. Thus, it will be seen, that the entire furniture business of Evansville may be stated at about one million of dollars. The manufacturing establishments occupy 96,412 square feet of area; and the capital in the machinery and buildings of their factories is over $400,000.

Cooperages

Are another of the manufactures that come under the lumber classification. The exact products and consumptions of this branch of business is difficult to definitely state, as many of the flour mills have extensive cooperages in connection with their mills. To separate the men, material consumed, wages paid, and other statistics from out of those of the flour mills, could not satisfactorily be done. In the following list, therefore, only those that are independent of connection with mills are given.

Of these there are ten establishments employing 295 hands, whose wages are about $100,000. The proprietors give 230,000 barrels as the number manufactured in a year, and the value of their sales at over $100,000. The cooperages occupy 200,000 square feet of ground. The statistics of this branch of Evansville's manufactures is not full, by reason, as before stated, of some of the flour mills carrying on cooperages as a part of their establishments, and the failure to obtain from others the correct returns. The figures here given can only be looked upon as fragmentary.

Bellows Manufacturing

Is also classed among the manufactures of lumber, although the consumption of leather and iron is perhaps equal of each to the lumber used. There is in the city one firm occupied in the above special business, and although efforts were made to get the statistics, we were unable to obtain any reliable information.

There are in the city a number of other manufactures which necessarily come under the above head. Of these there is one washboard manufactory, two box factories, one organ builder, three shingle manufactures, one wheelbarrow maker. These eight establishments employ eighty men, to whom wages is paid to the amount of $42,000 yearly, and a business of over $125,000 done. Besides these there are other minor manufactories which consume lumber, such as wooden pump making, skiff building, spar and oar making, but of which no statistics could be obtained; or when obtained were so deficient as to not be worth the presentation. From these here printed it would appear that the manufactories of Evansville consuming lumber, and the crude lumber business employ 1,707 hands, whose annual wages will amount to $501,400; while the space occupied by the various works and yards is equal so seventy-seven acres of ground; and the capital in machinery and buildings alone is $540,000; and the total value of products at present rates $3,255,000. It is more probable that including those other branches of manufactures, which belong to the division of woods, whose statistics could not be disintegrated from the other classes of manufactures in which they are absorbed, among which is the cooperages carried on by the mills, that this division of business will exceed four millions in value. Next in importance comes the Iron business of Evansville.

IRON AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Although the consumption of iron enters into all the manufactures of Evansville, yet by her iron manufactures are generally understood the products of her foundries and her machine shops. While the knowledge and use of iron is very ancient, the scale of its manufacture was, up to the days of Homer, of so small an extent, that at the games in honor of Patrocles, the most precious prize was a piece of iron which a single man could throw. And it is recorded that when Porus came from the East, from the land of gold and of pearls, to propitiate Alexander the Great, his most valuable gift was a piece of Indian iron weighing forty pounds.

It is thought the crusaders brought back with them a knowledge of manufacturing cast iron, but although that knowledge was early put to use in Europe, yet the progress was so slow, that in 1740, only one hundred and forty years ago, the whole production of England was made from fifty-nine furnaces, averaging 249 tones each, or a value of 17,350 tons. In 1856 it was calculated by Abram S. Hewitt that the consumption of iron was:

Nations,	Production per Head.	Consumption per Head.	Nations.	Production per Head.	Consumption per Head,
England	287 lbs.	140 lbs.	Russia	10 lbs.	10 lbs.
United States	84 "	117 "	Switzerland	00 "	22 "
France	40 "	60 "	Prussia	30 "	50 "
Sweden and Norway	92 "	30 "	Germany, Zollverein	30 "	50 "
Belgium	136 "	70 "	Spain	4½ "	5 "
Austria	12½ "	15 "			

The same authority computes that from the ratio of increase in 115 years, during which time it increased seventeen fold, the next century would show a demand requiring an annual make of 140,000,000 tons. The consumption of iron is so rapidly increasing, that it requires stated periods for the doubling of the production from a given date. In Great Britain, commencing at 1806, it required until 1824, or eighteen years, to double the amount consumed at the former date. In 1836 it had again doubled, being only twelve years. In 1847, eleven years, it had doubled again; and in 1855, a period of eight years, it had reached 3,500,000 tons, being an increase of 1,500,000 tons in that time, at which rate it would double in ten years. The following table taken from a lecture by Abram S. Hewitt, gives the production of various countries, at the dates specified:

		Tons.			Tons.
England	1855	3,585,906	Prussia		400,000
France	1845	650,000	Germany		200,000
Belgium	1855	225,000	Elba and Italy		72,000
Russia	1851	300,000	Spain		27,000
Sweden	1852	157,000	Denmark and balance of Europe		20,000
Norway	1855	22,500	United States	1856	1,000,000
Austria	1847	165,765			

The question at once arises, where is the immense quantity to be made? To solve this question there is a certain condition of things to be considered. First, is required an adequate supply of the raw materials; then a location of those materials that will enable them to be cheaply brought together; for as previously stated in other chapters in this volume, the value of raw material does

not lay so much in what it is, but where it is. There must be cheap and extensive means for transportation to market, also a sufficiently populous country to render labor attainable at a reasonable cost; and likewise skill to manage such works as may be erected, in an economical manner.

All these requisites exist in the western and eastern iron countries of which Evansville is the focus, and it is obvious that in the solving of the question of, from whence will come the immense increase required by the calculation of Mr. Hewitt, that the section of the country mentioned must aid largely in supplying any such demand; and that Evansville will consequently increase wonderfully and furnish her quoto of the demand. The following is, as nearly as can be ascertained, the world's production of iron in 1871:

Great Britain	6,500,000 tons.	Norway and Sweden	280,000 tons.
United States	1,912,000 "	Russia	330,000 "
France	1,350,000 "	Italy	75,000 "
German Zollverein	1,250,000 "	Spain	72,000 "
Belgium	896,000 "	Other countries	200,000 "
Austria	450,000 "		
		Total	13,315,000 tons.

In 1873 the production of iron in the United States had risen to 2,700,000 tons. In 1876 there were in the United States 713 furnaces, with annual capacity of 5,439,230 tons. There were 332 *iron* rolling mills whose capacity was 4,189,760 tons, having 4,475 puddling furnaces.

A reference to the various chapters treating in this volume of those requisites, supply of raw material, facility in its concentration, for manufacturing and for distribution, will at once convince how, by nature, the location of Evansville is adapted for the focus of a huge manufacturing district, and how skillfully the cunning hand of man is improving it by railroads, and by rendering yet more available the rivers.

In the rapid increase of consumption of iron a point will be reached in which the natural resources of Great Britain in material and labor will be overtasked, when the probabilities are, the United States will come into an equal if not superior position as a supplier of iron to the world. The price of coal and iron stone has doubled in Great Britain in the last three years, and the price of labor has materially increased. This single fact is indicative of the approach of that point at which the United States will take rank above all other nations as a supplier of iron. Of which assertion, the fact that her ores and her coal strata are of sufficient extent to enable her to produce 50,000,000 tons with the same drain on her material resources as Great Britain can produce three and a half million, is conclusive.

The position which Indiana would attain in such a state of trade is apparent from her 6,500 square miles of coal and the deposits of the various iron ores which accompany it in every direction; and the rank of Evansville is easily diducible from the remarks and the data given in this and previous chapters. Great Britain had but 11,000 square miles of coal, as the basis of her manufacturing success and wealth.

Stoves and Hollow-ware.

There are in the city of Evansville seven establishments manufacturing stoves and hollow-ware. These seven firms employ 147 hands, whose wages average $75,000 annually. They occupy an area of five acres of ground, and do an annual business of nearly half a million dollars. The castings made by the foundries in this city will compare favorably with those of any other city in the United States. Besides these seven establishments which manufacture stoves and hollow-ware, there are ten other dealers in stoves, &c. These ten firms employ twenty-five hands to whom is paid annually $17,000, and they do a yearly business of over $121,000.

Engine and Machine Building

Is next in importance among the iron industries of the "Crescent City." There are five firms engaged in the above business in Evansville, employing 175 men, to whom is paid over $105,000 annually. A business of over half a million dollars is done as near as could be ascertained, as it is difficult to give the value of the products owing to the fluctuating rates of iron in the past year or two, and a mere estimate, owing to the various qualities, discriptions, and rates for special orders, or peculiar makes, would be nothing reliable. The ground occupied by these five establishments is about one and one-half acres, and the capital invested in buildings, machinery and grounds about $150,000.

Plows

Has also been a leading business in Evansville. There are three plow works in the city. These three establishments employ ninety-two men, whose wages will amount to $69,000. They make 20,000 plows annually. The space occupied by these three establishments is equal to two and one-half squares. The capital in machinery, buildings and grounds, as near as could be ascertained, is about $75,000. The yearly value of their products is about $400,000. The quality of the plows made in Evansville is too well known to need commendation at our hands. They are of solid steel and are largely used in the south and west. A large amount of wood is also consumed by these concerns.

Boiler, Still and Tank Manufactures

Form another important division of iron manufactures of the city. There are five firms engaged in this business, some of them, however, have their boiler yards in connection with machine shops, and it is therefore impossible to separate the statistics from those already given.

Iron Fencing.

Their is in this city one firm engaged in the manufacture of this specialty. The statistics are given in connection with another branch of their business and cannot be separated. The quality of the fencing made is, however, the best we have ever seen and their work has done much toward beautifying the grounds around the many handsome residences of our city.

Cornice Manufacturers.

There are three manufacturers of cornice from galvanized iron in operation; they employ forty hands, whose wages are $20,000, and make cornices, window-caps, &c., to the value of $90,000. Great perfection has been attained in this kind of work, and it is coming rapidly into favor all over the country—north and south. Nearly every new building in the city is graced by some beautiful design made of this material, and it is fast taking the place of wood, brick, etc. For cornices, window-hoods, and all kinds of front ornaments, it is unexcelled. The unfitness of wood and other materials for this purpose, and the principal restriction hitherto to the more extended use of iron, being its tendency to oxidation or rust, has been happily mastered by mechanical ingenuity, and it is now coated with another metal, forming a combination impervious to atmospherical influences, preventative of fire, and known as *Galvanized Iron*. Evansville manufactures in this article, as well as in all others of their trade, are fully able to compete with any market in the United States.

Mantels and Grates.

The manufacture of Marbelized Mantels and Grates is extensively carried on in this city; there being five firms, who employ forty-seven hands, whose pay will average $22,560 per annum.

The *modus operandi* observed in this branch of manufactures is quite interesting, and we only wish that space would permit us to give an extended notice of the same. A large tank or vat of water is kept in the building and certain oils and chemicals thrown in to create the colors desired. These ingredients forming the "float" are then divided by the hand, and it is very simple, and yet how perfectly marble veins are discovered on the surface. The mantels then, having been previously coated with paint, forming the back-ground, are dipped in the tank and the varigated oils adhering bring out all of the spots and veins to be observed in marbling. Wherever a solid color is needed the marbling is wiped away, and the mantel thus having received its coating, is placed in a Bake-oven and heated to 200° Fahrenheit, which perfects the process. Some lovely specimens of Spanish Brown, Tennessee Red Motley Marble, California Marble, and other colors are attained in great perfection.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting

There are only two establishments engaged in this business in this city. The full statistics of these cannot be given, one of the firms declining to furnish any information. They consume gas fixtures, wrought-iron pipes, malleable iron fittings, cement, iron castings, iron ware, bath-tubs, terra cotta pipe, putty, earthen ware, lead pipe, brass work, and minor articles, but the details of the consumption of each item were not satisfactorily obtained.

Dealers in Guns and Sporting Goods.

There are three firms that make a specialty of this business. They employ eighteen hands, all expert artisans, who receive ample wages for the work done. Besides these three firms, all the hardware stores in the city deal in the above named goods Of these there are six. These nine establishments employ sixty hands, whose wages will aggregate $36,000 yearly. A yearly business of about $900,000 is done, which, of course, includes the hardware business of the six other firms.

Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper Workers.

There are fourteen firms in this city who manufacture and deal in copper, tin and sheet-iron ware. These firms employ about sixty hands at $30,000 wages. They use yearly 12,000 boxes of tin-plate, 17,000 sheet-iron, 12,000 sheet-copper, and 9,000 pounds of solder, and produce $120,000 worth of manufactured articles. There are in addition to these a number of small jobbing shops, employing from one to two men, whose statistics are not attainable or important.

Besides those we have classed in the iron manufactures of Evansville, there is a vast number of establishments which make specialties. We have grouped them together as follows: One saw manufacturer, one hoe factory, twenty blacksmith shops, one file maker, one iron safe manufacturer, four locksmiths. These twenty-eight establishments employ about seventy-eight hands, and pay wages to the amount of $31,500 per annum. They do an annual business of probably $130,000.

"We must now bid adieu to iron and kindred branches. In the discharge of our self-imposed task we may yet visit many workshops, but no where will we find more intelligent artisans, or more liberal and worthy merchants and manufacturers, than we have found among those of this trade. This wonderful metal, which is man's patent of sovereignty as the lord of creation, seems to impart, by chemical affinity, some of its own sturdiness and strength, not only to the fame, but to the character and virtue of those who have made the adaptation and the application of it to useful purposes their calling in life. Wherever the production and manufacture of iron is encouraged to a prosperous activity, then, we may be assured, schools will multiply, useful and practical books will find purchasers, public enterprises will be projected and carried forward, and far-reaching and wisely-planned charities will never fail for lack of open-handed contributors."

LEAD, COPPER AND BRASS.

The uses and applications of brass are so numerous, that while its manufactures are extremely important, it is very difficult to trace them in their details. In the production of ornamental brass work, and especially in that department known as gas fixtures, the Evansville manufacturers are

declared, by the best judges, to have no superiors anywhere. In bell founding, also, a flattering degree of excellence has been attained. Although the processes observed in bell founding are, in many respects, similar to those in iron founding, yet, from the nature of the metals employed and the main object of design, the features are sufficiently distinct to bring it within a separate class of castings. Bell metal is formed of an alloy of copper and tin, in such proportions in the composition as to correspond with the size, object, and therefore the tones, of the bell to be produced. The relative proportions generally observed, for the different classes of bells, are as follows: For Chinese gongs and cymbals, 3½ ounces of tin to 1 pound of copper; for soft and musical toned bells, 3 ounces of tin to one pound of copper; for house bells, 4 ounces; for large bells, 4½ ounces; and for the largest bells, 5 ounces; but as these proportions of the two metals must necessarily vary with the different degrees of size and tone of bells, it is evident that they can only be determined by judgment and skill, matured by experience. Bells, like all round objects, are cast in a vertical position, and the mould for the same is strengthened in every possible manner, to withstand the pressure of the metal in its fused state, when flowing and settling, in a compact mass, from the runners and trough of the furnace in which it is reduced; and after the metal is once set the usual precautions are observed, by the yielding or removal of the core, to prevent breakage or fracture, from the shrinkage of the metal while cooling. The heaviest bells are generally cast in pits, and when removed from the moulds the runners are broken off, the loose loam removed, and the seams smoothed with chisels and files. These latter operations are expedited by what is termed pickling the work, or sprinkling it with diluted nitric acid.

The casting of bells in Evansville has reached as high a degree of perfection as in most of the more Northern cities, as is evidenced by the gratifying fact that the bell manufactories here have received and now supply orders for many descriptions of bells from nearly all parts of the country. But the main attention here is chiefly devoted to finishing castings in brass of every kind of article that may be ordered, from the largest to the smallest foundry products, for use in connection with other manufactures. These articles include steam, water, liquor and gas cocks and gauges of all kinds; whistles, check and safety valves; brass tubing, eyes, sockets, and plumbers', coppersmiths', and steam engine builders' materials, of great variety of styles and finish. Our manufacturers construct entire, or repair on order, all kinds of brass work for steam machinery and steam-fitting apparatus, and will execute jobs on railroad locomotives and steam engines, never having to pass from under their own roof to do any portion of the job, save fitting. They are also well prepared to do work applicable to steamboat and stationary engines. Another department of the business carried on by our workers in brass is that of steam pipe fitting and steam heating, while some houses pay attention to plumbing and gas fitting. The business is flourishing and undoubtedly prognosticates great increase, from year to year, and as our other manufactories multiply and enlarge.

There are two firms engaged in this branch of manufactures, who turn out work to the value of over $100,000, employing about twenty-two hands, and paying about $13,000 yearly wages.

COTTON AND WOOL MANUFACTURING.

Although a cotton mill is among the newest of Evansville's manufactories that has been established, from its easy access to the cotton growing region, and its great facilities for distribution of the manufactured product, it is reasonable to expect cotton manufactures to be among the most progressive of Evansville manufactures, yet such has not been the case. Though the one that has been established has been profitable to those interested, yet the amount of cotton manufacturing has not been as large as might be expected. The statistics of the mill will, however, be found in another part of this work, and will be found interesting to the general reader.

There is also one woolen mill in this city, employing about forty hands. The statistics of this mill will also be found in another part of our book. Besides these there are numerous smaller concerns, whose data could not be obtained, from the fact that in some of them no books are kept, and the proprietors were unable to give any reliable statistics. There are two hosiery manufactories, two carpet weavers, one cotton batting and cotton yarn manufactory, and four dye houses. The aggregate business of these smaller concerns will probably reach $50,000.

MANUFACTURES FROM EARTHY SUBSTANCES.

Marble Manufacturers.

Marble and limestone are both, of late, coming so extensively into use in Evansville, either for objects of ornamentation or as building materials, that the business now involves considerations of no little importance. Marble, in architecture and sculpture, has ever held the same rank to other stones that the diamond, in jewelry, holds to other gems; and its use in modern times, for both these purposes, and especially for testimonials to the memory of the departed, has given an impetus to the production and its manufacture which places the trade among the most promising and important of industrial pursuits. Marble is found, we believe, in every nationality of the civilized globe, and of every variety of quality and color. England has the black marble, of Derbyshire; the variegated marbles, of Devonshire; and the green marbles, of Anglesea. Ireland has her Kilkenny marble, and Scotland her Tivil marble and renowned granite. In France are found the marbles of Griotte and Campan Spain produces the lovely Brocatello, resembling the gold cloth and embroidered silk stuffs of that name. Portugal has the marble of Troncas; Switzerland the marbles of Leman; while both Austria and Russia abound in marbles of various colors. But a due regard to our space and purpose limits us to the principle varieties used by the marble workers of Evansville, and which are considered under the two classifications of foreign and American marbles.

The foreign marble, which is principally used in the United States, is obtained from the Duchy of Massa-Carrara, in Italy, from which it was said the material was taken for building the Pantheon, at Rome. The quarries of Carrara contain four varieties, the most valuable of which is that known as statuary marble, and which has but one rival, the Parian marble. The quality used here, though, is the ordinary and veined Italian, which has a purity of color, delicate transparency and fine granular texture, but being traversed by colored lines renders it inappropriate for the higher uses of the sculptor's art; but for ornamental purposes, mantels, furniture tops, and monuments, of "storied urn or animated bust," it stands unrivalled.

There are, in the city of Evansville, five establishments engaged in the marble business. These five firms employ fifty-four men, whose wages will average $27,000 a year, and the value of their product $175,000.

Earthenware

Is manufactured by four firms in this city, who do an annual business of about $40,000; employing twenty-nine men, whose wages will amount to $18,000. They use about 1,000 cords of wood, 10,000 bushels of coal, and 1,000 tons of clay, and manufacture all kinds of stoneware, water-pipes, stove-flues, flower-pots, fancy flower vases, etc.

Hydraulic Cement Pipe Works.

This business is prosecuted by one firm in Evansville, and as we have presented their statistics in another part of our book, it is unnecessary to reproduce them here. The process of manufacture is peculiar to this branch of business. The material is a concrete composition, made of the best hydraulic cement, with clean, sharp gravel carefully proportioned and mixed; and, as is well known by hydraculic engineers, has the property of continually hardening, until it becomes a veritable stone. It is not affected by ordinary acids, hot or cold vapors, or gases; can be cut to connect other drains without fear of breaking, and for all practical qualities has been proven imperishable. For drains and sewers it is highly recommended, and is rapidly superceding brick sewers, except for the largest sizes. It is made under heavy pressure in iron moulds, and presents a smooth, straight interior surface, offering the least possible resistance to the flow of sewerage. For culverts on railroads and turnpikes, chimney flues and ornamental tops, and green and hot-house flues, this pipe is being extensively used.

Building Brick.

There are five establishments engaged in the manufacture of building brick. These five employ eighty-two men, and pay about $35,000 wages; consume about 120,000 bushels of coal, and 1,000 cords of wood; make nearly 35,000,000 brick, valued at $200,000 or more. It is needless to add that the pressed brick made in this city are rapidly coming into general use for building purposes, being equal in every respect to the Baltimore and Philadelphia pressed brick.

MANUFACTURES FROM ANIMAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Tobacco.

The business of manufacturing tobacco and segars, and the wholesale dealing in the same, is an important branch of business in this city. The greater bulk of the business is in segars, of which there are a large number of factories. There are in Evansville nineteen segar factories, employing 190 hands, whose wages aggregate $92,800, who do an annual business of $580,000 as near as could be ascertained. There are in addition, several firms, jobbers of imported and domestic segars and tobaccos. These firms employ twenty-two hands, whose wages will average $15,000 and their sales $100,000. There are four firms dealing in

Leaf Tobacco.

These firms handle and sell about three millions of dollars worth of tobacco yearly. In view of this, we cannot see why Evansville should not early come to be one of the leading tobacco markets of the country, for situated as we are, in the midst of one of the largest tobacco-growing regions surrounding any market of the world, we should certainly be able to make this a very large and remunerative trade to our people in general. From these figures it would appear that the tobacco business of Evansville, in what may be called its wholesale and manufacturing branches amounts to about $3,680,000. There are in addition, a large number of retail dealers, of whose business no statement is made.

Breweries.

There are in the city of Evansville three breweries which manufacture lager beer. These three breweries employ ninety-five men, whose wages will average $50,000 a year; 125,000 pounds of hops and 142,000 bushels of barley are used, the sales are $500,000 a year and the value of the buildings, machinery and grouuds is $100,000, fourteen wagons and forty horses are employed in the transportation of the material and product. They consume over 16,000 tons of ice yearly.

Malsters.

There are in this city three establishments manufacturing malt, one of them being the largest in the West. They employ twenty-one men, whose annual wages will average $13,000; make about 100,000 bushels of malt yearly. The capital invested in machinery and buildings is about $90,000, and the value of the product $175,000.

Flour Mills.

This city is widely known throughout the United States for the superior quality of flour manufactured in her mills. There are in this city seven mills manufacturing flour. These mills employ seventy-eight hands, whose wages amount to $53,700. They use 1,250,000 bushels of wheat per an-

num and manufacture 331,745 barrels of flour. The value of the entire product of these seven mills is over $1,000,000; the value of machinery, buildings, &c., is $169,000; the space occupied by the mills is over three acres. All of the flour manufactured by the Evansville mills is made by the new patent process.

Tanneries.

This business is carried on by six firms, and is one of the principal industries of the city. These employ about fifty hands whose wages will amout to $32,000. They tan 30,000 hides, besides sheep and calf skins; and their product is worth $375,000. The space occupied by the tanneries is nearly six acres.

Broom Manufaturers.

There are four establishments which manufacture brooms. These four employ about thirty-one hands and pay yearly wages to the amount of $17,500. They consume about 350 tons of broom corn annually, 425,000 broom handles, nine tons of wire, three tons of twine, and produce about 35,000 dozen brooms, worth $100,000.

Soap Manufacturers.

There are three soap manufacturers in the city of Evansville, employing twenty hands, who receive wages to the amount of $13,000 yearly. The product of these will amount to $60,000 per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURERS.

Harness and Saddlery Manufacturers.

The making of saddles and harness is prosecuted in sixteen shops in this city, and it is a fact well known to persons who are at all familiar with the history of industry in our midst, that the saddle and harness makers of Evansville have invariably carried off the "palm," at local exhibitions and fairs, for the quality and workmanship of their specimens. The special causes conducive to this superiority are manifold; nearly all the raw material consumed, especially leather, is made here, of the very best quality; the workmen, as a generl thing, have permanent employment, and the manufacturers have an established reputation for faithful work, which they are determined to maintain. Their solvency and character in the trade enable them to buy at the lowest rates; and the system of business involves much less ostentation, and consequently less expense than in many cities, where the saleshouse and factory are distinct and separate establishments, even if owned by the same parties. In this city the goods are generally manufactured and offered for sale under the same roof. One important feature worthy investigation, is the fact that they throw down the gauntlet and agree to *duplicate any legitimate bill* St. Louis, Chicago or Cincinnati get up. These employ 220 hands whose wages will amount to $120,000 a year and their product to $500,000. In addition some of these have facilities for manufacturing horse collars, saddle-trees, whips and other articles of that character whose relations with this trade are so intimate, that they may properly be considered in the same chapter.

There are also in this city the following manufactories coming under this head: One paper box maker, one silver plater, one trunk maker, one paper mill—manufacturing wrapping paper. These several establishments employ fifteen hands and pay wages yearly to the amount of $9,000. There are others which refused to give data; they are, however, very small and of so little importance that we deem our book complete without them.

MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

Taking into consideration the fact, that in all particulars, the Evansville Wholesale Merchant stands upon equal footing with those of the eastern cities, in all the facilities for procuring his stock —buying from and acting as the agent of the same manufacturers—importing from the same European sources—paying never more than they for the articles in which he deals, and able from the less expense, to do an equally remunerative business on five per cent. less profit, one point is gained in the argument that Evansville is destined to become a great commercial center, and it needs only the push and enterprise displayed in other cities to develop these results.

These remarks apply to the wholesale business of dry goods, hardware, boots and shoes, etc.; and it is certain that when Evansville's lines of communication by rail are opened with the south and west, that under proper exertion and commercial enterprise, these branches of business will, as has been the case in the past ten years, continue to increase and grow.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

There are a number of extensive firms in this line of business in the city. They will at all times duplicate the prices of the markets of New York and Philadelphia in their line of goods. The stocks they keep are extensive, well assorted and judiciously selected. They are at all times prepared to extend to solvent buyers as ample accommodations as the eastern houses. The expense of transacting business in Evansville is trifling to what it is in large eastern or western cities; and the difference between the personal and business expenses of a dry goods firm in Evansville and one in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis, is of itself a very pretty profit. This simple fact is one to be considered by the prudent purchaser. The greater the expense of transacting business and of living, the larger per cent. of profit is necessary to meet such expenses, and realize the expected per cent. upon the capital employed; and it is the customer of the jobber who pays these expenses. The Evansville jobber has the same access to the manufacturing markets of the world as those of any other city, and is as competent to secure desirable goods at as low prices.

With the thrifty merchant who knows the value of a dollar and the advantage in sales that a well and cheaply purchased stock of goods is, it is not a matter of where his goods are bought, or how they are purchased. There are, in Evansville, five wholesale dry goods jobbing houses. These five include two firms who deal in fancy dry goods. These firms employ 102 hands, whose wages will amount to $49,000; their sales will average $2,500,000 annually.

In addition to these there are nineteen retail and retail and wholesale houses, which employ one hundred and sixty hands, to whom is paid $80,000. The sales of these other nineteen houses will average $1,500,000.

Wholesale Hardware.

There are a number of hardware firms here who always keep excellent and extensive stocks of general hardware and cutlery. They are prepared to meet customers at any time, upon as accommodating terms as any of the eastern houses; and they make it a standing offer to all who visit this market to duplicate eastern bills, without regard to freights. The wholesale hardware firms of Evansville stand upon the same footing in procuring stocks as the best Eastern houses. In all cases the articles come from the same American manufactories, and are imported in the same way from Europe, and at the same cost. There is no reason why the merchant purchasing from the eastern jobber should not do so from the Evansville jobbers and there is the advantage of freights, traveling expenses, time, &c., as a reason why he should purchase at Evansville. There are no better selected stocks to be found in the East than here; and, as before stated, the Evansville jobber is prepared and willing to extend as liberal terms to the solvent purchaser as can be had in any city of the seaboard. The same remarks made touching the expenses of transacting business in dry goods, applies equally to the hardware houses, and the position upon which the jobbing houses of Evansville of all kinds stand, may be thus summed up. While in every advantage of procuring their stocks, style, assortment, profuseness, cheapness, etc., they stand equal with the jobbers of any large city; they have at all times in the smallness of their expenses, the advantage of five per cent. over any large city; which per cent., as previously mentioned, they are willing to give the advantage of to their customers. There are six firms in this city who deal in this line of goods. They employ forty-three hands, whose wages will average $32,000, and their sales about $850,000. There are also three firms dealing in saddlery hardware and all goods that pertain to this branch of trade. They employ about fifteen hands, pay $8,500 wages, and sell goods to the amount of $180,000 per year.

Boots and Shoes.

In this branch there are several large firms whose stocks are always well selected, and who purchase from the same manufacturers and at the same prices as eastern jobbers in this line. The fact that they offer to duplicate any eastern purchased bill, is evidence of how secure they feel of their ability to compete with the shoe dealers in the cities of the Atlantic coast. There are three houses which do a wholesale business; these three firms employ nineteen hands, whose wages will average $13,000 a year, and the sales will amount to $450,000 a year. There are in addition fifty-nine firms dealing in and manufacturing boots and shoes, these employ 295 hands, pay $175,000 wages, and makes sales to the amount of $1,180,000.

Leather Dealers.

There are five firms transacting a wholesale leather business in this city. These employ thirty-two hands, and pay wages to the amount of $20,000 yearly, and do an annual business of half a million dollars.

Notions and Fancy Goods.

There are six firms dealing in notions and fancy goods in this city. The statistics of four of them are given under the head of dry goods; the same firms being the dealers, we were unable to separate the statitics of the one from the other. These two, however, employ fourteen hands and pay $6,500 wages, with sales amounting to $300,000. In addition to this, all of the retail, and retail and wholesale dry goods firms deal in notions.

Wines and Liquors.—Wholesale.

There are four firms who make dealing in liquor by wholesale their exclusive business, one of these refused to give his data. It is, therefore, impossible to give any reliable statistics of this branch of Evansville's trade. Besides this, a large majority of the wholesale grocers carry a complete line of wines and liquors. The total sales of liquors may be put at about $300,000, and the number of hands employed twenty-five; wages, $15,000 per year.

Wholesale Druggists

The wholesale drug business of Evansville is carried on by four distinctive drug houses. These employ about twenty-four hands, whose wages will amount to $19,000 yearly, and the average sales per year aggregate $740,000.

There are in addition to these four firms who do an exclusively wholesale trade, twenty-four retail stores, which give employment to fifty hands, whose wages will average about $30,000, and their aggregate sales about $300,000, making the total drug business of Evansville $1,040,000 per annum.

Clothing and Piece Goods.

The wholesale and wholesale and retail clothing business is carried on by twelve firms in this city. These firms employ 230 hands, whose wages will amount to $110,000 per year, and the sales

will average $1,500,000 per annum. One of the largest of these twelve houses has a branch house in New York, where a large portion of its goods are manufactured and brought to this market for sale.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

There are five firms who wholesale and retail the above description of goods. They employ fifteen hands, whose wages will average $9,000, and their sales about $500,000 per annum.

Glass Jobbers and Dealers.

There is only one firm engaged in this branch of business in Evansville, and as the statistics of this house will be found on another page, it is not necessary to reproduce them here.

China, Glass and Queensware.

There are six firms engaged in the importation and wholesaling of the above kinds of articles. They employ thirty hands, whose wages will average $18,000 a year, and their sales about $350,000

The Grocery Trade.

The general tenor of the remarks upon the various branches of the mercantile business is applicable to this division of the commerce of Evansville. There is no advantage in purchasing East over buying here, and on articles in this line of business the freights create sufficient difference to give this city the preference. The upward movements going on in the other branches of the wholesale trade is also decidedly perceptible in this; and we believe, from the same reasons given in the commencement of this chapter for a large increase in the general jobbing business, that the grocery trade of this city will also become yearly heavier and more important.

Groceries are so staple and without fashion that the market where they are purchased is of no weight; it is the small per centages that decide the purchase. Our wholesale houses have all the advantages of the Eastern houses, and the buyer here makes the savings of freights. There are ten firms doing a strictly wholesale business. These ten firms employ ninety hands, whose wages will average $69,000, and their sales amount to an average of $3,550,000. Among other items they sell about 25,000 sacks of coffee, 9,000 hogsheads of molasses, 2,000 hogsheads and 20,000 barrels of sugar, and about 1,000 chests of tea. There are, in addition to the above, 147 retail groceries in this city, employing 294 hands, whose wages will amount to $550,000 yearly. They have 202 teams and 221 horses in the delivery of goods, and do an annual business of $3,000,000.

Pork Packers and Dealers.

There are six firms pursuing this branch of business.

The superior quality of the products of our pork houses is well established throughout the country, and the excellent care of our packers of fancy family meats, has met with the greatest favor wherever known. The lard manufactured in this city is also the recognized standard in the Southern markets, for purity, sweetness and virgin whiteness, and, we are informed, readily commands one-half to one cent per pound more in price than the products of either Cincinnati or Chicago.

These six firms employ, during the packing season, about 185 hands, and do an annual business of over $700,000.

Confectioneries.

There are twenty-five firms in this city engaged in this branch of business, a number of whom are small retail dealers, while some of them are manufacturers. These twenty-five firms employ seventy-eight hands, whom they pay about $40,000 yearly, and make sales to the amount of $500,000 annually.

Rag and Paper Stock Dealers.

There are two firms in this city who make a distinctive business of purchasing, sorting and selling rags and paper stock. These two firms employ twenty-two hands, whose wages amount to $13,000 annually, and their business $150,000 yearly.

Books and Stationery.

There are eight firms that transact a legitimate book business, combining wholesaling and retailing. The character and standing of these houses is well and favorably known throughout this section; and their enterprise and liberality to the trade has kept abreast of our great advancement. The shelves of our dealers are at all times replete with the latest and best published works, from the most ephemeral to the most substantial, and embracing an almost inconceivable collection of differently priced and differently bound and executed styles, from the finest workmanship to the commonest. or from the plainest and cheapest paper-back primer to the costliest Bible, done in antique Morocco, illustrated and with gilt edges. Full assortments of law, medical, theological, school, statistical and miscellaneous works—printed in English, German, French, Italian and Spanish—as well as complete editions of the works of ancient Greek, Latin and Hebrew writers, both in the original and translated print; in fact, everything that can be obtained in Eastern cities, is kept constantly on hand, or soon procured on order. They have also accumulated a vast stock of office, counting-room, school-room and fancy stationery, together with all classes and styles of school-room furniture, blank books, and articles of kindred character. In addition, they also deal largely in pictures, chromos, steel engravings, stereoscopic views, etc.

Evansville dealers are giving strictly Eastern prices, so that it is evident that retail purchasers, as well as teachers of schools, seminaries and colleges, will find it to their remunerative advantage to at least call and examine the stocks and prices offered in Evansville, before purchasing elsewhere.

The trade is fairly on the increase, and before many seasons the fortunes, as well as the fame, of our booksellers will be of a most enviable standard.

The eight firms employ forty-eight hands, to whom is paid $25,000, and their sales amount to $150,000 a year.

Ale, Porter and Beer Bottlers.

There are four firms in this city engaged in the bottling of the above liquors. These four firms employ forty hands, to whom is paid an aggregate of $27,000 per year. They bottle 175,000 dozen bottles of ale, porter and beer annually, a large number of which is exported to foreign States. This business is yet in its infancy, and we look for a much larger business in the future.

Bakeries.

There are, in the city of Evansville, twenty-four bakeries, which make bread and crackers. They employ sixty-two hands, to whom is paid $41,000 yearly, and a business transacted of about $240,000 annually.

Music and Musical Instruments.

There are four firms in this city engaged in this branch of trade. These four employ sixteen hands, to whom is paid wages aggregating $11,000 annually, and their sales will reach $150,000 yearly. The citizens of Evansville, as a class, are a musical people, with a large predominance of music-loving Germans and other cultivated foreigners; hence they fully appreciate first-class instruments, and will have none other than the latest improved. In consequence of this, our dealers, who are at all times up with the trade, wherever and whenever an instrument of unsurpassed excellence makes its appearance, are not in the least backward in introducing it here.

Jewelry and Silverware

Is another important branch of Evansville trade. There are engaged in this branch of business twelve firms, employing thirty-six hands, who receive $20,000 annual wages, and their sales will reach nearly $225,000 yearly. Visitors to Evansville will find a deal of pleasure in examining the stocks to be seen here; and including everything we have mentioned, from clocks down to watch-keys. In addition, some houses display Masonic and Odd-Fellows' jewels, and the most beautiful specimens of Etruscan work—Roman, Saracenic, Moorish and Egyptian—and the newest and most exquisite styles of moss agate work; besides a countless and indescribable collection of little articles of *bijouterie*, that glitter in their natural wealth, and fairly dazzle by the aid of scientific polish and workmanship.

Toys, Fancy Goods and Fire Works.

There is still another branch of wholesale business in the city, whose sales annually will add at least $50,000 more to our already extended columns. We allude to the trade coming under the caption of toys, fancy goods and fire-works. Three houses are engaged exclusively in this business, while nearly all the leading confectioneries have more or less capital invested in the same. These three houses employ nine hands, to whom is paid $6,200.

Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.

Here is another department of trade that has, of late, grown with remarkable rapidity in our city and is fast assuming proportions that can not be overlooked or omitted. Indeed, almost within remembrance of new-comers, has it increased from mere obscure corners on the shelves of book-stores to large transactions, and is now carried on by firms making it and kindred branches their sole business. This increase is almost a clear gain for the commerce of the city of Evansville; and when we place the business in this line at fully $100,000 per annum, the difference in our favor will be much more readily apparent. There are three firms engaged in this branch of business, who give employment to about thirty hands, during the Spring and Fall seasons; and all classes, qualities and designs for the interior decoration of buildings, public and private, are kept by them, from the finest grades of velvet, velvet and gold, satin-surfaced and French papers, elegant, costly and beautiful, obtained from the largest American, English, French and German manufactories, down to the lowest-priced articles in use; and to suit all shades, colors, complexions and conditions.

The foregoing departments, we believe include all that may be classified as the manufacturing and wholesale branches of business of Evansville. There are a number of smaller firms who do only a local trade, many of them dealing in a number of different articles.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

Evansville Public Schools—Early History.

It is said, that in 1812, on the spot where Evansville now stands, a squatter pitched his tent. He was undisturbed by so much as a sign of civilization until 1816, when General Robert M. Evans, from whom the city takes its name, entered a large part of the present site. In 1818 the little village, with its 125 souls, was made the capital of Vanderburgh County. In the same year Mr. Chute opened the first village school, in a part of his residence. Afterwards, in 1824, this pioneer educator took charge of a school opened in a small and unpretentious house, built by the contribution of citizens, and labored assiduously, as the principal, for many years. Among those who encouraged and helped to build up the educational interest of Evansville, in the day of small things, were the Revs. Mr. Wood and D. C. Banks. In 1830 our population, which had increased to 500, paid a total tax of $36. Below Evansville, and adjacent to it, grew up the town of Lamasco, independent in her educational advantages, as in all else. In 1847, Evansville was incorporated and received

her special charter from the Legislature, which she has never given up, and ten years later Lamasco was merged in her government. By virtue of the charter, which was granted under the old Constitution, her schools were not affected by the decisions of the Supreme Court, in 1857, which, for a time, suspended all other city schools throughout the State.

In 1850 the population of Evansville numbered 3,235, and that of Lamasco 1,441. Before 1853, although the city charter was exceedingly liberal, no attempt had been made to organize a system of schools. Chiefly through the liberality of her citizens small buildings had been erected in different parts of the city, in which private schools were taught the greater portion of the year. Upon these so much of the public money, as was received, was spent. Many noble men and women, a large number of whom were from New England, labored in these schools, and had much to do in laying deep the foundation for our present system. Among them may be mentioned Rev. Calvin Butler, Miss Fisher, Miss Clark, Thos. McAvoy, the Misses York, Miss Worth, Miss Rachel Street, Miss Burr, Miss Abbott, and Prof. J. W. Knight. Thirty-five dollars per month was the average pay of teachers in 1850. The present system of free schools was established in 1853, when Evansville had a population of 5,810, and Lamasco 2,180; while the former had 1,275 enumerated for school purposes and the latter 441. The first Board of Trustees of Evansville was composed of H. Q. Wheeler, William Hughes, and Christian Decker; Prof. J. W. Knight acting as clerk. Having no school houses, the first school board rented such rooms as would answer their purpose, in different parts of the city. When they asked the City Council for a levy of twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars, this body referred the petition to the people, who granted it.

To H. Q. Wheeler, president of the board, upon whom devolved the duties of superintendent, is largely due the credit of organizing the first public school. The people testified their appreciation of his success by continuing him a member of the school board from 1853 to 1865.

Prof. J. W. Knight, not only in his capacity as principal of the boys' grammar school, but as clerk of the school board, contributed in a large degree to the formation of what proved to be the nucleus of our present organization. His earnest and untiring efforts as an instructor, beginning in Evansville in 1847, have held an unbroken course, either in the public or private schools, to the present time. Besides him, our schools, which were graded as far as possible in the beginning, employed seven other teachers. Under the first board was begun the erection of the elegant and commodious system of school houses which to-day grace the city.

At about the same time that Evansville took her first onward step in education, by grading her schools, Lamasco began a like work by appointing John A. Reitz, Horace Plummer, and William Rahm, trustees. With the assistance of Daniel Chute, who was appointed clerk of the board, these gentlemen organized and graded their schools. They were placed in charge of Daniel Chute and Thomas McAvoy, for the first ten months; but with the independent city government of Lamasco disappeared also her separate school organization, in 1857.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

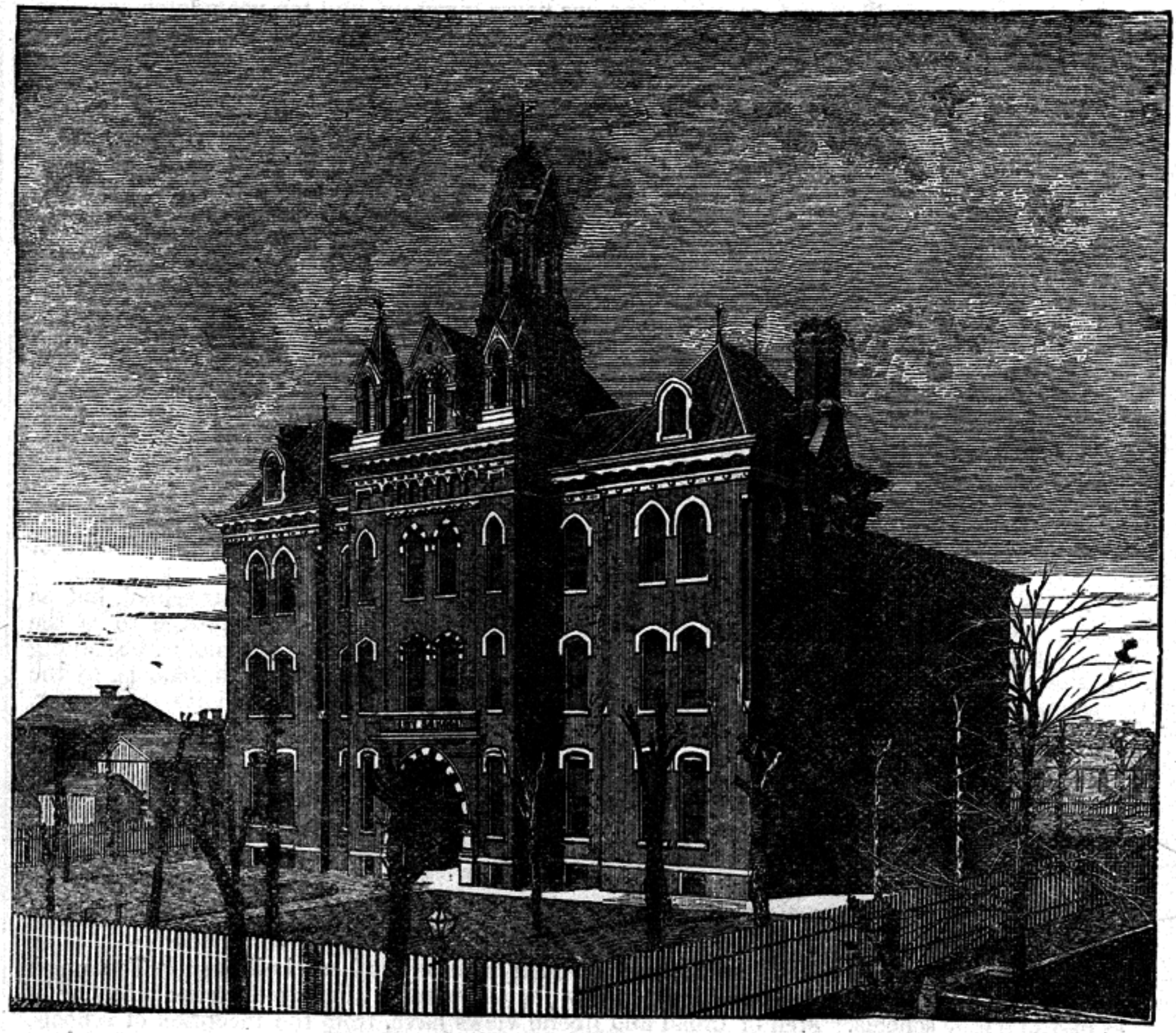
The citizens of Evansville are justly proud of their excellent school buildings. Too much credit can not be given to the successive City Councils for the wisdom displayed in the selection of trustees of the public schools. Men of broad and liberal views have, from the inception of schools, been selected. These trustees have shown that they had faith in the permanent prosperity of Evansville; and hence, in selecting sites for buildings, have always secured at least half a square of ground, and upon these they have erected buildings which will ever be a credit to the city. The external appearance of our school premises is remarked by all who visit the city, by reason, not only of handsome buildings, but from the more striking fact that the yards are beautiful green lawns, dotted here with shade trees and there with beds of fragrant flowers. Nor is this all; the wren, the sparrow, the jay, black bird, in fact all the birds of this clime, are not only permitted, but many do build their nests in the trees and shubbery of the yards, and yet are unmolested by the 5,300 children.

Canal Street School House.

Canal Street School Building, on Canal, between Third and Fourth, was erected in the year 1855, by direction of the school board, consisting of H. Q. Wheeler, William Hughes, and Christian Decker. The original cost of the building was $15,000. It is three stories high and contains six large rooms, and six recitation rooms. Two other four-room buildings have been erected on the same grounds; the one fronting on Third street in 1871, by Trustees Dr. Charles Lauenstein, William F. Parrett, and Dr. H. W. Cloud, at a cost of $——— ; the one fronting on Fourth street was erected in 1873, at a cost of $12,300, by Trustees, Dr. Charles Lauenstein, H. W. Cloud, and John H. Polsdorfer. These buildings contain all the grades below the High School. The three buildings have a seating capacity for 940 pupils, and at present contain 785, under nineteen teachers. The following persons have been principals of the Canal street School: J. W. Knight, from 1855 to 1858; Chase P. Parsons, from 1858 to 1859; Chas. H. Butterfield, from 1859 to 1862; Chase P. Parsons, from 1862 to 1863; S. K. Leavitt, from 1863 to 1865; W. B. Byres, from 1865 to 1866; W. B. Wilson, from 1866 to 1867; A. J. McCutchan, from 1867 to 1874; R. P. Hooker, from 1874 to the present.

Carpenter Street School House.

The second building erected was on Carpenter street, between Second and Third streets, in the years 1859 and 1860. It was built upon the same plan as the Canal street house and of the same size. It was erected under the supervision of H. Q. Wheeler, William Hughes and Phillip Hornbrook, as trustees. It had a seating capacity for 600 pupils. In 1878 this



Carpenter Street School Building.

building was remodeled, and a new building containing six rooms was placed in front of the old building, forming one building with a capacity for 900 pupils; it is now one of the most handsome and convenient buildings in the city. This change was made under the direction of T. C. Bridwell, Adolph Pfafflin and, J. W. Wartmann, as trustees. The cost of the addition was $16,400. This building has all the grades from the first year to the eighth year inclusive, and at present contains 740 pupils under seventeen teachers. The following persons have been Principals: J. W. Knight, from 1860 to 1865; Thomas W. Peck, from 1865 to 1874; C. P. Parsons, from 1874 to 1876; Miss Mollie Stembridge, from 1876 to ———.

Ninth Street School House.

The Ninth Street Building was erected in the year 1867, on Ninth street between Walnut and Chestnut, under the direction of Isidor Esslinger, Asa Igleh art, and John W. Foster, as trustees. It is a three story building and contains six large rooms and six recitation rooms. The original cost, exclusive of grounds was $28,915. This building has all the grades from the first year to the sixth year inclusive; it has a seating capacity for 600 pupils and at present contains 496, under twelve teachers. The following persons have been Principals of the building: Miss M. Jordan, from February, 1867 to June, 1867; Miss Margaret McCalla, from 1867 to 1873; Miss Anna Wack, from 1873 to ———.

High School.

The High School Building, on Seventh, between Vine and Division streets, was erected in 1868, under the direction of Isidor Esslinger, Asa Iglehart and John W. Foster, at a cost of $45,000, exclusive of grounds. Preceding the erection of this building, the High School was conducted in other school buildings. The third story of the Canal street building was occupied by the High School from 1858 to 1863, and from 1863 to 1868 a building on the corner of Second and Clark streets was used. The High School building is three stories high and contains twelve rooms. When first occupied it not only accommodated the High School proper, but the eighth and a part of the seventh year grades were placed in it, and yet but two floors of the building were used. The third floor containing a large hall was unoccupied until 1876. In consequence of the large increase of pupils in the High School proper, the large hall in the third story has been divided into school rooms

and at present ten rooms of the building are occupied by High School pupils. Some idea of the increase of the number of pupils in the High School can be obtained from the following: In 1875 there were 109 enrolled, of which nine graduated. In 1880 there were 288 enrolled, of which thirty-eight graduated. The office of the Superintendent is also in this building. The following persons have been Principals of the Evansville High School: Chase P. Parsons, (Canal street,) from 1858 to 1859; Chas. H. Butterfield, (Canal street,) from 1859 to 1862; E. S. Green, (corner Clark and Second sts.,) from 1862 to 1863; Chase P. Parsons, (corner Clark and Second sts.,) from 1863 to 1865; Mrs. E. J. Rice, Mr. McFadden and Mr. Hutchinson, (corner Clark and Second sts.,) from 1865 to 1866; F. C. Willett, (corner Clark and Second sts.,) from 1866 to 1868; F. C. Willett, (High School building,) from 1868 to 1870; J. A. Zeller, (High School building) from 1870 to ——.

Fulton Avenue School House.

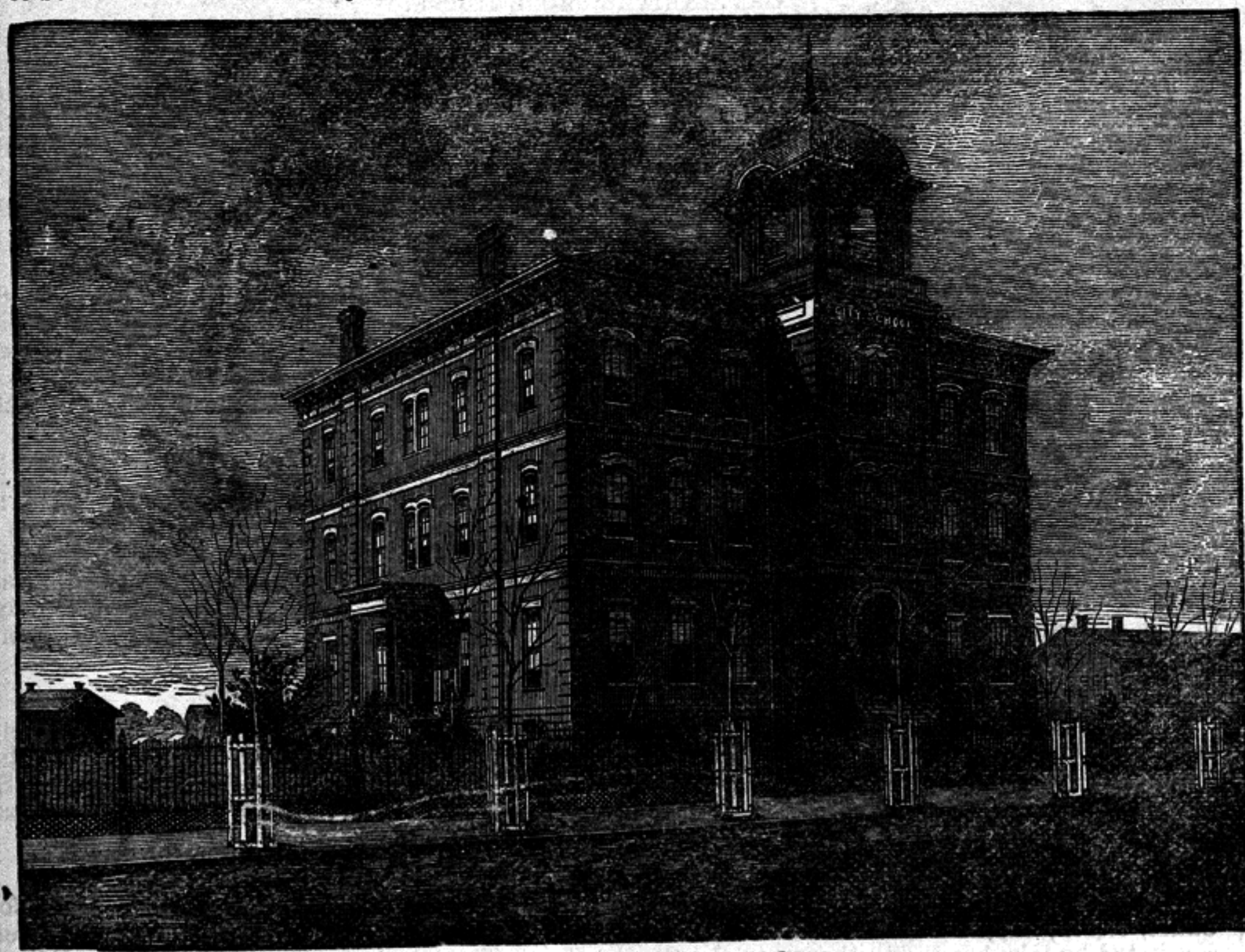
This building is situated on a beautiful square on Fulton avenue, between Michigan and Virginia streets; it was erected in 1870 and 1871, under the direction of Dr. Chas. Lauenstein, Wm. F. Parrett and Dr. H. W. Cloud. The cost, exclusive of grounds, was $37,750. It is a beautiful twelve-room building, and has a seating capacity for 600 pupils, and at present contains 551, under twelve teachers. This accommodates all the grades, from the first year to the eight year inclusive. The following persons have been principals: Miss M. J. D. Moore, from 1871 to 1874, Mr. Wm. L. Welsh, from 1874 to 1875; Mr. A. J. McCutchan, from 1875 to ——.

Independence (Colored) School House.

This building, on the corner of Iowa street and Wabash avenue, Independence, containing four rooms, was erected by the trustee of Perry township. When that part of the present corporation west of Pigeon creek was annexed to the city this school building came under the control of the Evansville School Board. From 1870 to 1876, a white school was conducted in this building under the following principals: Mrs. L. J. Plummer. from 1870 to 1872, Miss Mattie B. Spence, from 1872 to 1876 Since 1876 it has been used as a colored school. Mr. W. H. Beecher being the principal, and has all the grades from the first year to the sixth year inclusive. There are now fifty-nine pupils in the building.

Baker Avenue School House.

This building, on the corner of Baker avenue and Michigan street, was erected in 1871 and 1872 under the direction of Dr. Chas. Lauenstein, Wm. F. Parrett and Dr. H. W. Cloud. It is a neat two story building, and contains six rooms. It has a seating capacity for 300 pupils, and now contains 289 under six teachers. The cost exclusive of grounds was $19,700. The building is so constructed as to be made into a three story building when the capacity is required; it contains all the grades from



Fulton Avenue School Building.

the first year to the fifth year inclusive. The following persons have been principals: Mrs. L. J. Plummer, from 1872 to 1875; Miss M. Bisbee, from 1875 to ——.

Columbia Street and Campbell Street School Houses.

These buildings, upon opposite sides of the city, were erected in 1874 and 1875, under the direction of Dr. H. W. Cloud, Luke Wood and John H. Polsdorfer. These buildings are each three stories high and contain twelve rooms, with a capacity for 600 pupils. The cost exclusive of grou ds for each building was $38,000. These are the most substantial as well as the most beautiful buildings in the city. They were built from the same plans and specifications, and are alike in every particular. Columbia street building on the north side of Columbia street, opposite Oakley street, contains all the grades below the High School; all the rooms are occupied. There are now 469 pupils in the building under twelve teachers. Mrs. L. J. Plummer has been principal ever since the building was occupied in Febrnary, 1875. Campbell street school house, on the corner of Campbell street and Monroe avenue, also contains all the grades below the High School; only eight rooms being now occupied. There are 313 pupils enrolled under eight teachers. Mrs. Virginia C. Read has been principal ever since the bnilding was completed in February, 1875.

Governor Street (Colored) School House.

Governor street building is located on the corner of Governor and Mulberry streets. From the time colored pupils were admitted to the free schools in 1869 until the spring of 1874, the colored schools were taught in rented buildings in the different parts of the city. The first colored schools in Evansville were organized by the aid of the Freedman's Bureau, in which work Mrs. Tennis and Miss Elenor Johnson, both white, took an active part, both being teachers. Mr. James M. Townsend, colored, who had completed his education at Oberlin College, came to Evansville in 1868 and took charge of a colored school, partly aided by the Freedmans' Bureau and partly by subscription. In September, 1869, he took charge of one of the colored public schools and remained in charge until 1873, when upon his resignation to enter the ministry, his place was filled by Mr. Z. M. Anderson. During the years of 1873 and 1874, the first building for a colored school was erected on Governor street, under the direction of Luke Wood, H. W. Cloud and John H. Polsdorfer, as trustees. The cost of the building exclusive of grounds was $8,458. This building contains four rooms, but in 1876 in consequence of the great increase of pupils, a room was prepared in the basement. The building now has a seating capacity for 250 to 300 pupils under five teachess. This building contains all the grades from the first year to the sixth year inclusive. The colored schools are graded and promoted on the same basis as the white schools. Mr. Z. M. Anderson has been principal of this building from the time that it was first occupied in 1874.

Centennial School House.

This building is situated on the west side of Twelfth avenue, between Indiana and Illinois streets, Independence. It was erected in the years 1875 and 1876, hence the name. It was a model of this building that was sent to the Centennial at Philadelphia. This building was made under the direction of Luke Wood, T. C. Bridwell, and S. I. Loewenstein, as trustees. It is three stories high and contains twelve rooms; at present but six rooms are occupied, and it contains all the grades from the first year to the seventh year inclusive, and has a seating capacity for 600 pupils and now contains 306 pupils under six teachers. Miss Mattie B. Spence has been principal ever since its completion September, 1876. The cost of the building exclusive of ground was $26,327.

Clark Street (Colored) School House.

The school board leased a house on Clark street and have had a colored school in it since 1869. It, at first contained but one room, but in 1877 another room was added. This building has a seating capacity for 100 pupils and at present contains all the grades from the first year to the fifth year inclusive. The following persons have been principals of this building: Mr. George H. Jackson, from 1869 to 1870; Miss Lila Evans, from 1870 to 1871; Mr. W. F. Tiester, from 1871 to 1873; Mr. Edwin F. Horn, from 1873 to 1874; Miss Lucy Wilson, from 1874 to ——.

Colored High School.

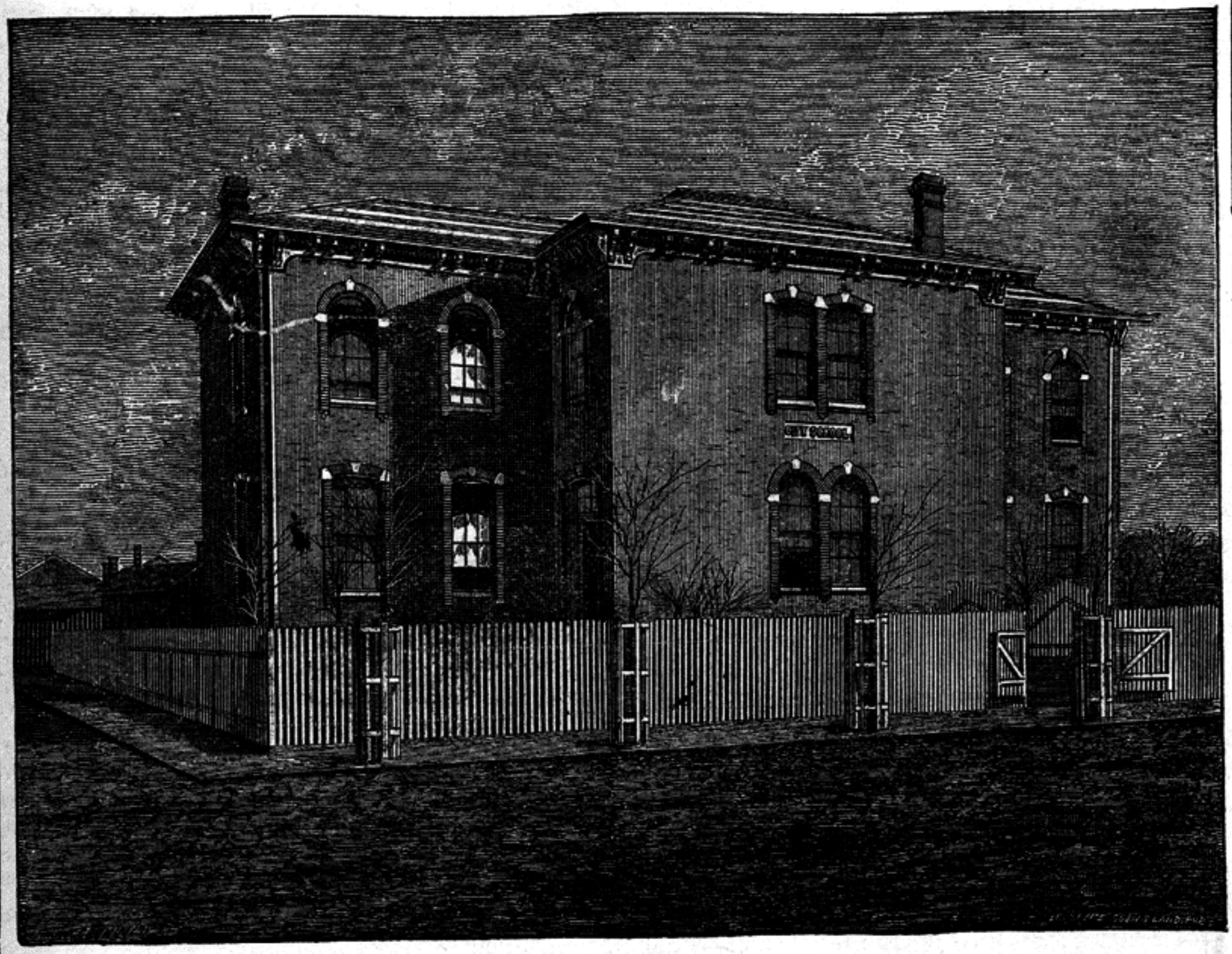
In 1877 the Governor street building became crowded with pupils and it was deemed best to remove the seventh and eighth year grades to another building in order to make room for the pupils in the lower grades. A part of the library building on the corner of seventh and Vine streets was prepared for a school room and the pupils of the seventh and eighth year grades were placed in said building under charge of P. L. McCreary. In 1878 Solomon Watkins, a colored teacher, took charge of this department as a Colored High School, which position he still fills. This room now accommodates all pupils in the Colored High School.

St. John's School (Cololed.)

In consequence of the continued increase of the number of colored pupils in the higher grades it became necessary to take away the sixth, seventh and eighth year grades of the colored school from other buildings. For this purpose the school board rented a room in the school building belonging to St. John's Church. This building was placed under the direction of Mr. Edwin F. Horn, as principal, which position he still fills. There are now enrolled forty-one pupils.

Telephones.

In 1878, on the first day of May, ten of the public school buildings, viz: Campbell, Governor, Canal, Ninth, Carpenter, Fulton, Centennial, Columbia, Baker Avenue, and the High School, were connected by telephone with the superintendent's office. The telephones first used were the Edison,



Governor Street School Building—Colored.

all the instruments being placed upon a continuous line. The difficulties in managing eight miles of line, on which ten telephones were placed, was much increased for the reason that the principals were inexperienced in managing, not only the telephones, but the batteries.. These difficulties were met, however, and generally overcome. In May, 1880, the line was changed, so that each building was connected with the superintendent's office by a single line. The Edison instruments were at the same time exchanged for the Bell instruments, including the microphone. This system was, a year since, connected with the City Exchange by that company, which has not only increased the privileges of their patrons, but has greatly increased the advantages of the telephone to the schools. Thus a private telephone exchange has been formed, complete in all its details. By means of this telephone exchange many of the difficulties of superintending have been removed. Personal interviews, with both principals and teachers, in reference to discipline, work in the schools, explanations of reports, and the many other things which arise, can now be instantly made. Business which before required a whole day for its completion may now be settled in a few minutes. This would appear, at first thought, to lessen the work of the superintendent; but on the contrary it has increased his work and responsibility. Advice is now asked a hundred times more frequently than before, because the superintendent's office is now practically in every building, connected by telephone. The result is that more work is done, less time lost in waiting for advice by notes, and no time lost by pupils in carrying notes. That which was an experiment a year ago has now proven to be a success, and from the benefits already derived by its use there is no longer a doubt as to whether it is worth what it cost.

School Trustees.

The success of every enterprise depends largely upon the men who direct it; hence, in the history of our public schools, it becomes a matter of public interest to know who have managed the public school interests of the city. Upon the organization of the schools in 1853, the law required that three trustees should be appointed, either by vote of the people or the Common Council, for a term of three years, one of whom was elected president of the board, and by authority of the Council they appointed a clerk. In 1861 the law was changed, requiring but one trustee, who was to be elected by the people, to direct the school interests, and so remained until 1865, when the law was again changed, requiring that the Council elect three trustees, bi-ennially. In 1867 the law was again changed, requiring that the Common Council elect three trustees—one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year, and that afterwards one trustee should be appointed each year for a term of three years. That they shall organize by appointing one of their number president, one

treasurer, and one secretary. Hence it will be observed, that since 1853 the law has been thrice changed. The following are the names of the trustees, clerks, and superintendents, during the different periods:

FIRST PERIOD.

Trustees, Superintendents, and Clerk, from 1853 to 1861:

	President.	Other Members.	Clerk.	Superintendents.
1853 1857	H. Q. Wheeler	William Hughes, Christian Decker.	J. W. Knight.	H. Q. Wheeler.
1857 1860	H. Q. Wheeler	William Hughes, Phillip Hornbrook.	.....	J. W. Knight, 1858-'59; H. Q. Wheeler.
1860 1861	H. Q. Wheeler	Phillip Hornbrook, Carl Schmidt.	.....	H. Q. Wheeler.

SECOND PERIOD—FROM 1861 TO 1865.

H. Q. Wheeler, Sole Trustee. Hon. William Baker, Superintendent.

THIRD PERIOD—FROM 1865 TO 1867. (Elected Bi-ennially by Council.)

	President.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Superintendent.
1865 1866	Emil Bishof.	Asa Iglehart.	Isaac Casselberry.	E. J. Rice.
1866 1867	Emil Bishof.	Asa Iglehart.	Isaac Casselberry.	Chas. H. Butterfield

FOURTH PERIOD—FROM 1867 TO 1880. (Elected by Council for three years.)

	President.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Superintendent.
1867-68	Isidor Esslinger	Asa Iglehart	John W. Foster	Alex. M. Gow.
1868-69	Isidor Esslinger	Asa Iglehart	John W. Foster	Alex. M. Gow.
1869-70	Chas. Lauenstein	Wm. F. Parrett	Dr. H. W. Cloud	Alex. M. Gow.
1870-71	Chas. Lauenstein	Wm. F. Parrett	Dr. H. W. Cloud	Alex. M. Gow.
1871-72	Chas. Lauenstein	Wm. F. Parrett	Dr. H. W. Cloud	Alex. M. Gow.
1872-3	Chas. Lauenstein	Wm. F. Parrett. H. W. Cloud.	John H. Polsdorfer	Alex. M. Gow.
1873-4	Dr. H. W. Cloud	S. R. Hornbrook	John H. Polsdorfer	Alex. M. Gow.
1874-5	Luke Wood	H. W. Cloud	John H. Polsdorfer	Alex. M. Gow.
1875-6	Luke Wood	T. C. Bridwell	S. I. Loewenstein	John M. Bloss.
1876-7	R. D. Richardson	T. C. Bridwell	Adolph Pfafflin	John M. Bloss.
1877-8	T. C. Bridwell	Adolph Pfafflin	J. W. Wartmann	John M. Bloss.
1878-9	Adolph Pfafflin	J. W. Wartmann	T. C. Bridwell	John M. Bloss.
1879-80	J. W. Wartmann	T. C. Bridwell. L. M. Baird.	Adolph Pfafflin. John W. Roelker.	John M. Bloss.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Rules and regulatons for schools, however well devised, like the laws upon the statute book, would be valueless unless they are executed. In the civil law it probably requires more wisdom to execute the laws, so that equal justice may be done to all, than to make the laws for government. What is true in the execution of the civil law is simple indeed, when compared with the execution of the rules of school government; where not only the moral law is to be enforced—where the difficulties arising between the principal and teacher, or the teacher and the child, and parents, are to be adjudicated by the laws of equity—but where that still more complex problem arises, in which the selection of subjects for study, the methods of presenting those subjects must be nicely adjusted with the laws of mental development.

H. Q. WHEELER.

The first board of school trustees, appointed in 1858, seem to have recognized the necessity of having some one to direct the internal work of the schools; hence they appointed H. Q. Wheeler, president of the board, as superintendent of the schools, for which service he was allowed $500 per annum. To him, in the double capacity of president of the board and superintendent, is due, as has been said before, the honor of organizing the Evansville public schools.

J. W. KNIGHT.

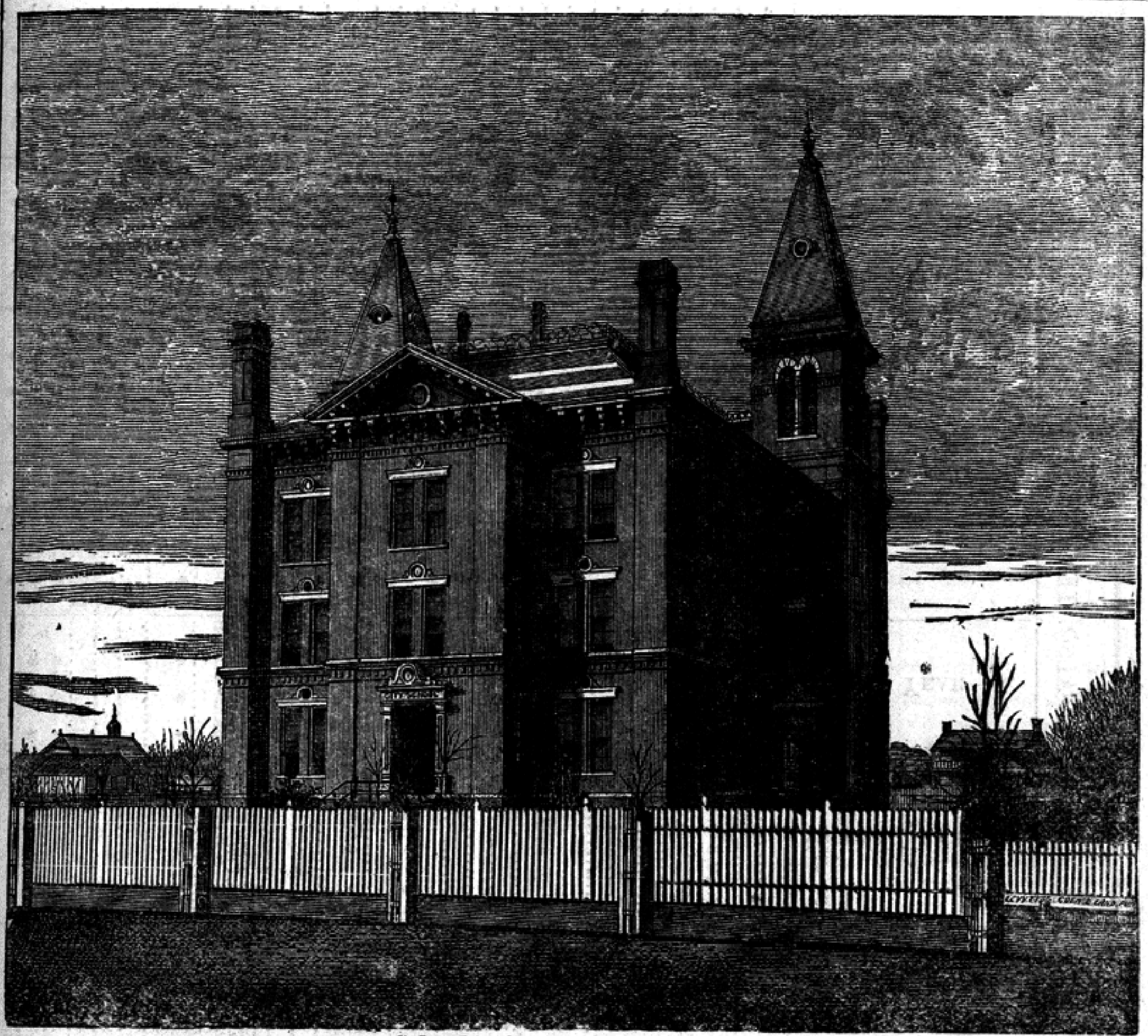
In the year 1858 J. W. Knight was appointed superintendent, and held the position for one year. For this he was at that time peculiarly well fitted, for the reason that for several years he had been clerk of the school board, and had, from 1855 to that time, been a teacher in the schools, being principal of the grammar school, and hence was fully conversant with the wants of the schools.

HON. WILLIAM BAKER.

Hon. William Baker, who was elected Mayor of Evansville in 1859, and served as such for a period of nine years, was aprointed superintendent of the public schools, *ex-officio*, in 1861. He discharged the duties of the office until 1865. A man of great energy and ability, he devoted much of his time to the schools, bringing about beneficial results, which the public were not slow to acknowledge.

E. J. RICE.

As the city grew in size, and the public schools became more popular, and consequently larger, it was necessary that more time should be devoted to their management. Preceding this time the superintendent's place had been filled by *ex-officio* officers. In 1865, however, the corps of teachers had increased to thirty-six, and 2,616 pupils were enrolled. To meet this increased demand for time, E. J. Rice was appointed superintendent, in 1865, and served for one year.



Columbia Street School Building.

COLONEL BUTTERFIELD.

In 1866, Col. Chas. H. Butterfield was appointed superintendent, which place he filled most successfully; but after one year of service he resigned to enter upon the practice of law. Col. Butterfield had been called here, in 1859, to take charge of the High School, and after three years of school work he resigned to enter the army.

A. M. GOW.

A. M. Gow was the sixth superintendent in the line, serving from 1867 to 1875. He brought with him to his work great energy, experience and ability. During his supervision of eight years the schools were more thoroughly organized and graded; several new and elegant buildings were erected, and neatness and cleanliness about the school-rooms and premises were secured. Under his administration a thorough system of written examinations was introduced. The custom of teaching the boys and girls in different rooms, which had prevailed from the organization of the schools, was discontinued.

JOHN M. BLOSS.

In 1875 the present incumbent, John M. Bloss, was called to the work. Since his appointment semi-annual promotions have been adopted, and the number in the higher grades have been increased more than one hundred per cent. An effort has been made to introduce better methods of teaching, and to secure neatness as well as analysis of the work. Two new school buildings have been erected since he took the office.

COURSE OF STUDY IN EVANSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In order that a correct idea of the work accomplished in the public schools may be better obtained, the course of study is given in full. This table does not represent simply what may be accomplished, but what is actually done. It was obtained by taking the average work in eight preceding terms. Each column represents the work for five months, or one term. It will be observed that there are twenty-four grades in the whole course, viz: Eight in the High School and sixteen below the High School. These tables show not only what is accomplished each term, but the text-book used. The figures of these tables indicate the page of the book to which the grade is advanced during the term.

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE HIGH SCHOOL—ALSO, TEXT BOOKS.

Studies.	First Year—B.	First Year—A.	Second Year—B.	Second Year—A.	Third Year—B.	Third Year—A.	Fourth Year—B.	Fourth Year—A.
Spherical Trig. and Mensuration (Davies)							Page 134	
Plane and Analytical Trig. (Davies)						Page 0-72		
Geometry (Davies)			Bk. 1, 2, 3-p. 0-82	B'k 4, 5 6-p. 177	B'k 7, 8, 9-p. 259			
Algebra (Towne)	Page 121-197	Through						
Arithmetic (French)	Mensuration.							Reviewed
Geology (Steele)								0-Through
Astronomy (Steele)							Through	
Physiology (Huchinson)								Reviewed
Chemistry (Youman's—New)					Page 169	329		
Natural Philosophy (Cooley)			Page 160	Through				
Physical Geography (Cornell)		Through						
Rhetoric (Quackenboa)							Page 75-325.	Continued
English Grammar (Harvey)								Reviewed
Literature (Day's English)						* * *	* * *	* * *
Reading (Goldsmith)				* * *	* * *			
Reading (Selections)			* * *					
Reading (McGuffey's Fifth)	* * *	* * *						
Composition	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Analysis of Constitution (Townsend)						Through		
English History (Thalheimer)	Through							
Cicero					1			2 Orations
Virgil (Books)					B'k to line—300	B'k 2-completed	Book 6	
Cæsar			Book 0-30 chap	Book 2- Thro'h	Book 4			
Reader (Harkness)	Page 31	Page 65						
Latin Grammar	Thro' cong.	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Book Keeping and Com. Arithmetic							* * *	* * *
Schiller							Wm. Tell	Wm. Tell
Andersen					2 Legends	2 Legends		
Comfort's German Course	Page 0-57	93	141	150	150	173	215	412
Translating into German				* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Conversation in German			* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Composition					* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Music—Loomis' No. 4	175	175	Through	Chorus work.	Chorus work.	Chorus work.	Chorus work.	Chorus work.

COURSE OF STUDY IN GRADES BELOW THE HIGH SCHOOL, ALSO TEXT BOOKS.

STUDIES.	1st Year, B Grade.	1st Year, A Grade.	2nd Year, B Grade.	2nd Year, A Grade.	3d Year, B Grade.	3d Year, A Grade.	4th Year, B Grade.	4th Year, A Grade.	5th Year, B Grade.	5th Year, A Grade.	6th Year, B Grade.	6th Year, A Grade.	7th Year, B Grade.	7th Year, A Grade.	8th Year, B Grade.	8th Year, A Grade.
Algebra, (Towne.)															75	121
Arithmetic, (French Com. Sch.)												73-164	224	261	286	336
Arithmetic, (Fre'ch Element'y.)									70-139	162	189					
Arithmetic, (Felter's Primary.)					0-63	94	128	180								
Arithmetic, (Oral.)	With Re to 200	add 1, 2, 3,	add 1, 2, 3, 4.	add 5-9												
History of U. S., (Ridpath.)															180	355
Physiology, (Hutchinson.)													0-111	thro.		
Grammar, (Harvey's Practical.)													0-65	124	136	249
Grammar, (Harvey's Primary.)										0-67	109	146				
Geography, (Electic No. 2.)										0-33	67	100				
Geography, (Electic No. 1.)							0-81	62	thro.							
Reading, (McGuffey's Fifth.)													0-85	170 *	265	thro.
" (McGuffey's Fourth.),											0-130	242				
" (Harvey's Fourth.)									0-120	thro.						
" (Harvey's Third.)							0-102	208 Rev								
" (McGuffey's Third.)					0-116	thro.										
" (McGuffey's Second.)			0-100	thro.												
" (Harvey's First.)	0-20	72														
Spelling, (Harvey's Graded.)									32	* 40	60	80	100 Rev	120 Rev	140 Rev	150
Writing, Spencerian No. 7.													thro.	thro.	thro.	thro.
" " " No. 6.											thro.	thro.				
" " " No. 5.									thro.	thro.						
" " " No. 4.							thro.	thro.								
" " " No. 3.					thro.	thro.										
" " " No. 2.			thro.	thro.												
Writing script on slates	script	script														
Music, (Loomis No. 4.)													0-45	92	120	120
Music, (Loomis No. 3.)							0-23	0-44	65	75	85	thro.				
Music, (Loomis No. 2.)					0-30	thro.										
Music, (Loomis No. 1.)		0-30	75	thro.												
Phonetics, (all words spelled.)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Number of Teachers and Pupils.

The following table exhibits the number of teachers in each grade, and also the number of pupils enrolled, from September, 1879, to February, 1880:

High School teachers	9	Pupils enrolled	259
Eighth year grade teachers	6	" "	218
Seventh " "	8	" "	328
Sixth " "	11	" "	430
Fifth " "	14	" "	567
Fourth " "	17	" "	596
Third " "	13	" "	623
Second " "	17	" "	761
First " "	16	" "	943
Music "	1		
German "	6		4,725
	118		

Healthfulness of School Rooms.

A system of schools in which the health of the pupil is not made an object of prime importance should receive the condemnation of all thoughtful citizens. The rooms must be ventilated, in order that good work may be performed by both teacher and pupil. In order that this may be more effectually done a recess of five minutes is given each half hour, during which time the pupils may pass about the room, or, by permission, leave the room. The windows, during this recess, are raised, and the air of the rooms is changed. Every effort is made, during the time for study and recitation, to keep the atmosphere of the rooms as pure as possible, either by the ventilating shafts or by lowering windows. All efforts at ventilation, however, must prove futile unless there is a sufficient volume of air in each room per pupil. But few system of schools, possibly none, can show a greater volume of air per capita than is found in the Evansville schools. In order that this may be better understood, the following table is inserted:

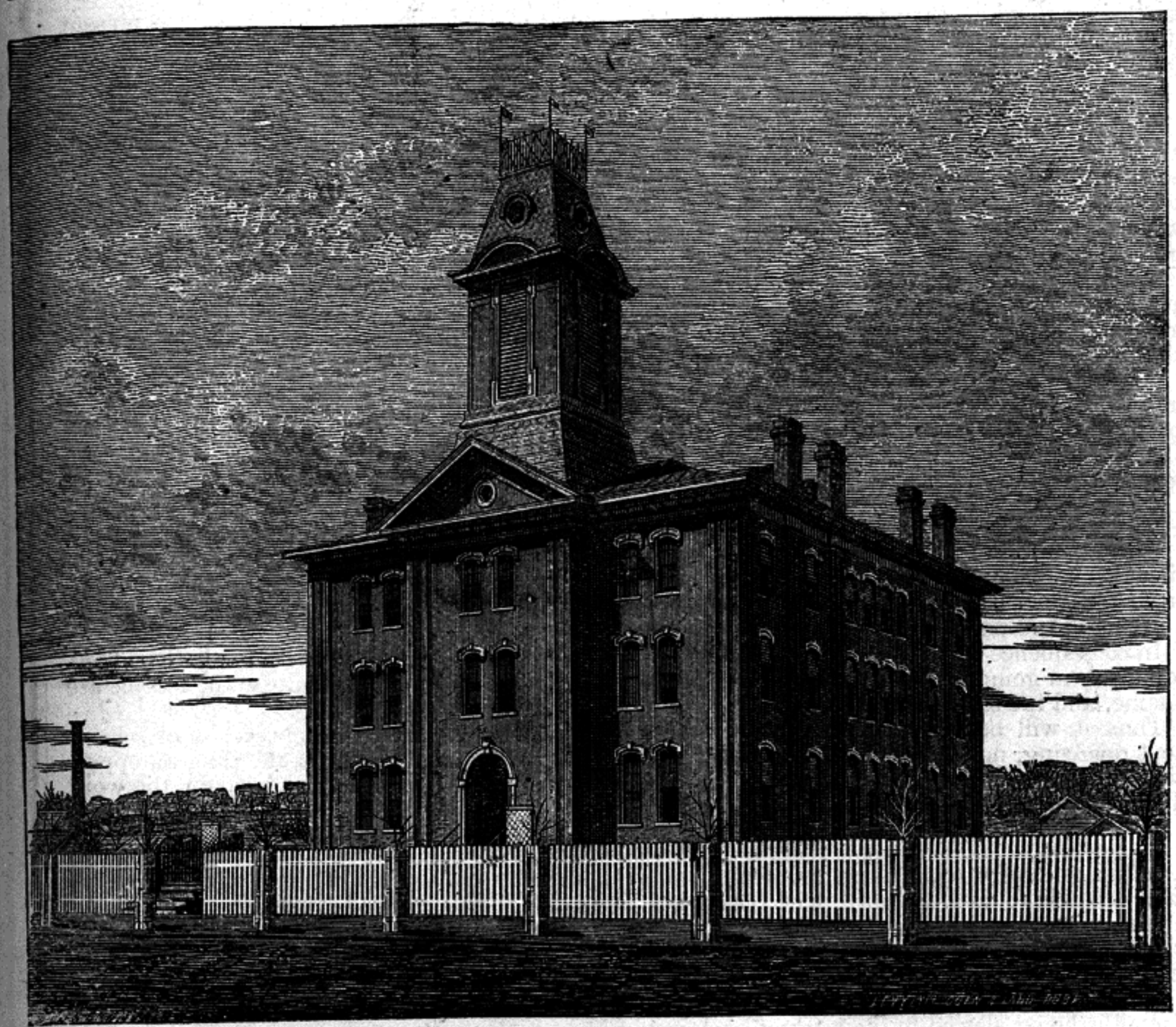
Names of Buildings.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Pupils.	Average Heighth of Rooms.	Area of square feet of Floor in Rooms.	Area of Halls adjacent to Rooms.	Volume in cubic feet of rooms in use.	Volume cubic feet in Room, per pupil.
Campbell Street	8	313	14	7,717	3,740	108,045	345
Governor Street (colored)	5	293	13	4,495	2,150	53,940	180
Canal Street	19	785	13½	16,376	2,286	189,406	241
Ninth Street	12	496	14	9,738	2,772	136,332	276
High School	19	287	16¼	8,602	1,980	144,372	509
Carpenter Street	17	740	14	14,654	4,980	186,912	259
Clark Street (colored)	2	96	12½	1,513	138	18,918	197
Fulton Avenue	12	551	15	12,932	5,026	163,422	296
Centennial	6	306	13¼	6,125	3,607	81,156	265
Independence (colored)	2	58	14	1,610	280	22,540	490
Columbia Street	12	469	14½	10,937	5,928	168,586	338
Baker Avenue	6	286	13½	5,328	.....	71,828	248
St. John's (colored)	1	41	14	9 2	400	12,772	311
Total	.....	4,728	.....	.....	.....	1348,229	*285

*Average for City.

The above table shows the number of teachers and pupils in the schools, on April 1, 1880. The best sanitarians say that there should not be less than 200 cubic feet per capita, and that then the rooms should be ventillated every fifteen minutes. By referring to the above table, it will be seen that all but one building contains less than the requisite volume per capita, in the rooms proper. But besides this the halls are connected with the rooms by large transoms over the doors, which practically adds the volume of air in the halls to the above, increasing the volume by about one half.

Method of Internal Work.

Success cannot crown any system of schools, in which a common plan does not ramify all its parts. The work of the ten or twenty teachers in the same grade must not only be in perfect harmony with each other, but the work of each grade must be the logical outgrowth of the work of the grade, which preceded it, as well as the basis of the work of the grade which is to follow. This thorough adjustment of work can only be accomplished by meetings of the teachers of the same grade, under the supervision of one conversant with the whole system.



Centennial School Building.

Grade Meetings.

The teachers of two grades meet together each afternoon at 4 p.m. in the superintendent's office. These meetings are arranged so as to come semi-monthly. The time occupied in these meetings is about one and a half hours. At these meetings the work accomplished during the last two weeks is reported, the work in each branch for the next fortnight assigned, and the method of teaching the various subjects assigned is thoroughly discussed or exemplified upon the black-board. By this means the same general methods are introduced into all the schools of the same grade.

If the same methods of work are not employed then it follows that when the pupils are promoted to higher grades that they fail to make themselves understood by the new teacher, and the new teacher fails to make the pupils understand her. The result is that the pupils claim that the teacher does not know how to teach the subject, and the teacher on her part insists that their former teacher did not understand how to treat the subject. In this way from four to six weeks at least would be spent before mutual confidence could be restored between pupil and teacher, and the real work of school be begun.

Examinations.

Examinations for promotions are not held, as in many cities, at the end of each quarter or term, but usually twice each month. Pupils, however, are not examined semi-monthly in all the branches which they study, but only in one branch at a time. The time of an examination is usually announced one day in advance, but neither the teachers nor pupils know on what subject they will be examined until the hour of the examination. The questions for all examinations are prepared by the superintendent or his assistant. All in the same grade in the city, white and colored, are examined upon the same questions and at the same hour. The questions are sent under seal to the principals of the buildings with directions to be opened at the hour fixed for the examination. The examinations are all conducted in writing.

Plan of Examining.

During the examination, the teachers of the various buildings, by the direction of the superintendent or principal of the building, take charge of a room which is one grade higher, or one lower.

than the one in which they teach, and examine the pupils of that room, hence no teacher is present at the examination of her own pupils. The papers of the pupils are then sent to the office of the superintendent.

Plan of Grading Papers.

The papers of the different rooms of the same grade are distributed in the office of the Superintendent, to the teachers of that grade, so that no teacher marks, or grades the papers of her own school. This prevents all possible complaint by the pupils or parents, of injustice on the part of the teacher. The papers are reviewed usually by the teacher whose pupils have been examined and if mistakes are found in the marking they are referred to the principal of the building or to the superintendent, who sees that the mistakes are corrected.

After the papers are graded they are sent to the Superintendent's office where the average per cent made by the different schools is recorded, in connection with the questions upon which pupils were examined. Thus at any time by turning to the books it may be seen what general average each school in the city has made in its examination.

At the end of the term, or five months, each teacher makes a tabulated report, showing the standing, attendance, &c., of each pupil in her school. These are bound in book form, and thus is kept in permanant form the history of every pupil in the Evansville public schools.

Any one desiring to see the history of any pupil in the public schools can be immediately accommodated at the superintendent's office by giving the name and grade of the pupil.

Promotion.

All promotions to a higher grade are based upon the per cent which the pupils have made in their written examinations. The per cent necessary for promotion is determined after the examinations are made. This per cent is determined separately for each grade. The per cent for promotion has been 70 to 75 per cent for the last two years.

In consequence of the above, the pupil who removes from one part of the city to another, finds no difficulty in going on with the work in another school of the same grade, because the lessons are the same, and the same methods pursued.

Thus it will be observed that in the office of the superintendent the whole system of schools is kept revolving, making a complete revolution once in two weeks, and hence affording an opportunity not only to adjust the work among the teachers of the same grade, but of keeping the work and methods pursued in the several grades in harmony with each other.

Semi-Annual Promotions.

In almost every room there are found some pupils who, on account of their ages or greater ability, are able to do more work than the rest of the grade. If the time between the grades were one year of school work, then it would rarely happen that any pupil could, even by the hardest work, get one year in advance of his class, or even be sufficiently advanced to be with propriety placed in the next higher grade.

To meet this difficulty, five years since, each year of school work was divided into two parts, five months being alotted to the work of each grade, thus making twenty-four grades in the school course. Hence, instead of promotions occurring at the end of the school year, they now occur at the end of each half year.

During the last year about 350 pupils were enabled by this means to advance two grades, thus shortening their school course one-half year; and in a few cases pupils accomplished two years of school work in one year.

About ten per cent. of the pupils usually fail to make the promotion but since the failure is for only five months, and they still have an opportunity by hard study, of redeeming themselves, but few become so much discouraged as to leave school.

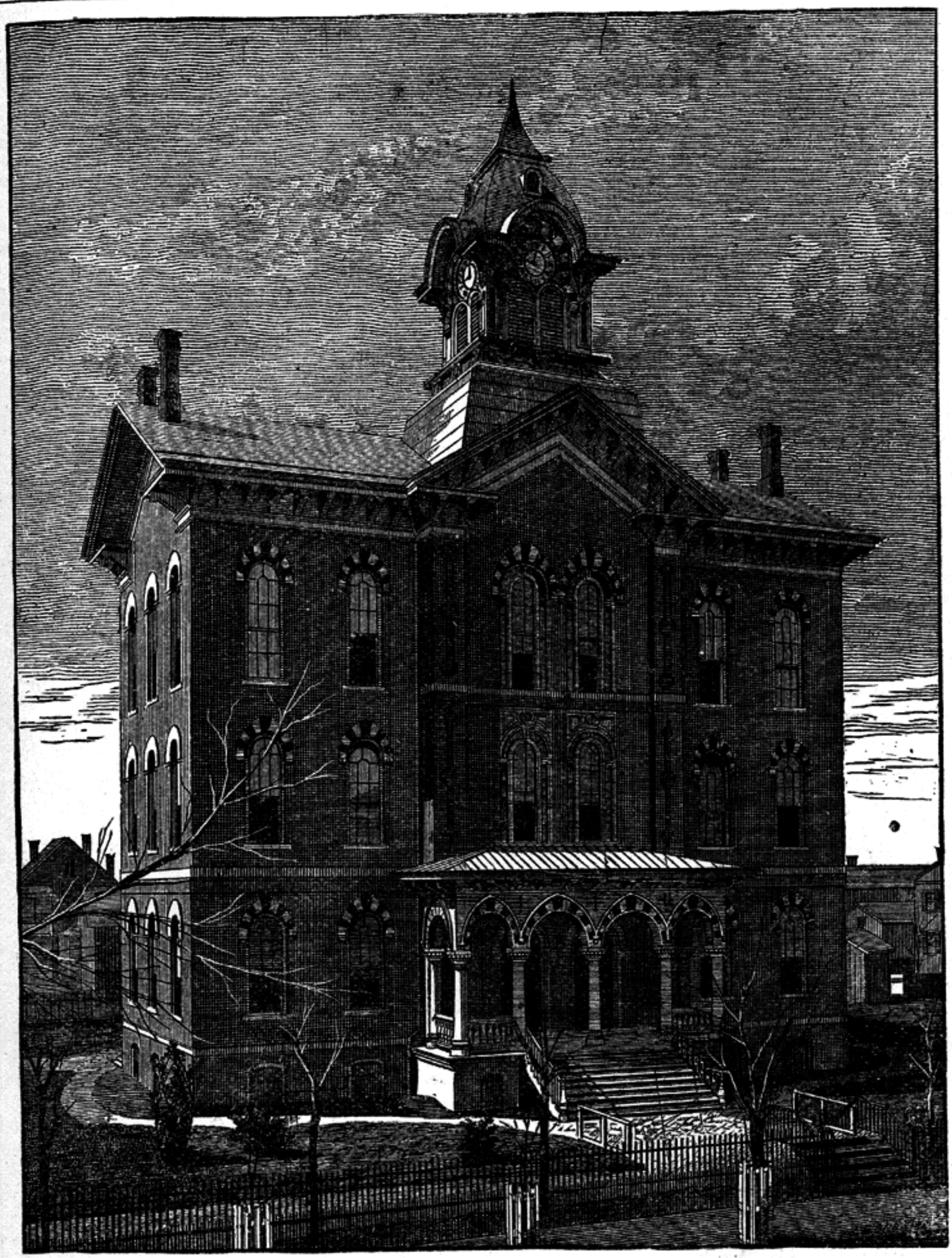
It will be admitted by all who are conversant with the subject that by the introduction of semi-annual promotions, that the number of pupils in the higher grades has been much increased. The result shown in the following statistics must either be attributed to the above change or to superior teaching, or better, perhaps, to both combined.

	1875.	1880.		
High School enrolled	119	288	Increase	141 per cent.
Eighth Year Grade enrolled	84	218	Increase	160 " "
Seventh Year Grade enrolled	134	332	Increase	148 " "
Sixth Year Grade enrolled	280	444	Increase	60 " "
Total enrolled, in all grades	4667	5270	Increase	10 " "

High School.

There has been much said within the last two years in condemnation of the High Schools. The arguments against High Schools have gained more notice possibly, because of the depression of the business interests of the country, for it was then an opportune time to strike the blow.

This attack has been made with so much skill that many who are not acquainted with the facts, have had their minds prejudiced by the constant repetition of statements which have no foundation. The most potent of these arguments have been direct appeals to the prejudice of the people, in which the attempt has been made to embitter the *poor* against the *rich*, by stating that the rich alone could



High School Building.

avail themselves of High School privileges; to create strife between the country and the cities, by stating that the High School is a luxury which the people living in the country can not enjoy, but for which they are compelled to pay; to array the man who has no children to educate against the one who has; to create the impression that the High School was never contemplated by the fathers, when framing the organic laws. It is the part of thinking and intelligent men before accepting these arguments against the High School as axiomatic, to investigate each with care.

In order that the answer to the above arguments may be better understood, let us first investigate the origin of High Schools.

High Schools are the result of systematic grading. Within the last fifteen years, in all the cities and larger towns, the schools have been graded and the term lengthened; as a result of this, a larger number of men and women have been employed and retained in the schools, who were skilled laborers. As a result of these conditions, pupils have made better progress, fathers and mothers, have, as a consequence, kept their children in school a greater portion of the year, and finally as a

result of better teaching and more pleasant surroundings, the pupils themselves have more anxiously sought the school room and applied themselves more rigidly to their work. But while a thorough system of grading is only possible in centers of populations, as in cities and large towns, yet within the last five years, even the country schools have been vastly improved in the work accomplished by the approximation which they have made to a close graded system. In the cities and towns, as has been said, by means of systematic grading, it was found that the pupils accomplished more work in a given time; the pupil of ten did the work of the pupil of thirteen in the ungraded school, and the pupil of thirteen had accomplished more work than our fathers had done at twenty-one in the ungraded schools. It then became necessary to find employment for these bright and industrious boys and girls of more than thirteen years of age. To meet these wants the school course was gradually lengthened and a part of this lengthened course has been arbitrarily designated the High School course.

The High School then is the legitimate fruit of systematic grading, showing not only the importance of grading the schools, but that it is wise economy to employ thoroughly trained teachers in the inferior grades of the school.

If one mechanic can do twice as much labor as others by means of his superior skill would there be any justice in other mechanics compelling him to work half his time. This is the exact position those occupy who oppose the High School, because they do not have one. How unfortunate it is that many people can not permit others to enjoy what they have not the opportunity to enjoy.

Another class has claimed that it takes too great a time to complete the High School course, that it is impolitic to keep children in school for such a length of time. Before there was a High School in the cities or towns, under the ungraded system, the average age of the pupils in attendance was greater than it is now.

The average age of the present fourth year A grade in the Evansville High School is seventeen years. Those who attended the ungraded schools twenty-five years ago, will remember that there were a large number in every school who were much older than this; then a large part of the whole school were young men and young women.

In the schools of Evansville at present there are only six per cent. of the whole number enrolled who are over fifteen years of age. There are seventy-four per cent. between eight and fifteen years of age, and twenty per cent. between six and eight years of age. If the pupils of our schools were divided into schools of fifty pupils, we should find in each, three pupils over fifteen years of age, thirty-seven between eight and fifteen years of age and ten between six and eight years of age.

Do the country schools to-day show a less average age of pupils than the above? Is it true that but three pupils out of fifty in the country schools are over fifteen years of age? The statistics of the Evansville High School show that in 1875 that eighty per cent. of the pupils were more than fifteen years of age; in 1880 only sixty per cent. are over fifteen. This result has been attained by the closer gradation of the schools since that of 1875.

It is evident from the above statement of facts, and the statistics given, that the average age of pupils in the city system of schools, including the High School, is less than it was formerly in the ungraded schools of the same cities and towns, and that the average age of pupils in city schools is less than it is now in the ungraded schools of the country.

THE RIGHT TO ATTEND SCHOOL FROM SIX TO TWENTY-ONE YEARS.—By our laws all persons between six and twenty-one years of age are entitled to school privileges. No superintendent, trustee, or teacher, can on account of the advancement of the pupil, refuse a seat to an applicant who is within the school age. But suppose that the school authorities should limit the branches to be taught to the minimum number of branches upon which all teachers are required to be examined, we should still have the most of the pupils now in the High School as applicants to go over the same work, in order to perfect themselves in grammar, (which might be studied for years) higher arithmetic, history, &c. It would be necessary then to furnish these pupils with seats, to keep them warm and to give them a teacher. The seats and fuel would cost just as much in the primary as in the higher grades. The teacher who could profitably teach these pupils grammar, arithmetic, physiology, and history, is prepared or *should* be prepared to teach them the branches usually taught in the High School. Hence the cost of educating these pupils in the High School is no greater than it should be if these same pupils attended in lower grades.

Would it be fair to those pupils of city and town schools that the course in the public schools should be reduced to the minimum number of branches simply because the pupils in the ungraded schools in sparcely settled districts can only complete the minimum course? Thus in several counties of the States, the school population is less than five per square mile; in Vanderburgh and Marion counties, it is seventy-eight to the square mile, and in Floyd and Vigo counties it is between sixty and sixty-five to the square mile. Shall the school course in Vanderburgh, Marion, Vigo, and Floyd counties be cut down to the minimum number of branches for those counties in which the average number of pupils is less than five to the square mile? Shall the course of New Albany be cut down to the minimum of the most sparsely settled township in Floyd county? The answer is evident. The law is right and just as it is; pupils should be permitted to attend the public schools between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and in densely populated districts where it is possible to have a closely graded system, and where the authorities find a sufficient number of advanced pupils to justify the establishment of higher grades, they should do just as they have done, lengthen the course and accommodate the pupils. Edward Everett said: "I will thank any person to show why it is expedient and beneficial in a community to make public provisions for teaching the elements of learning, and not expedient or beneficial to make similar provisions to aid the learner's progress *toward* the mastery of the most difficult branches of science, and the choicest refinement of literature."

WHO PAYS FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL?—Some have been made to believe that in some mysterious way the people of country districts are taxed to support the schools of cities, and that in this manner they are made to support the High School. There never could be a greater mistake than this. Each corporation received only its share of public money per capita, from the State. A corporation which supports a High School would receive the same amount of money whether it sustains a High School or not.

THE COST OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.—But the *immense* cost of the High School is one of the arguments made use of by its enimies. In an investigation of the cost of more than twenty of the largest High Schools in the State it was found that it cost the tax-payers less than fifty cents on the thousand dollars. But even these estimates are too large, because pupils are entitled 1st, to their per capita derived from the interest on the public funds. 2nd. They are entitled to their per capita derived from liquor license. In Evansville, the man who pays tax on $1,000 pays a little less than thirty-five cents to support the High School.

EXTENT OF EDUCATION TO BE GIVEN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—It is claimed by some that the education given in the public schools is too extensive, that it was not contemplated by the originators of the school laws, for that reason, all school money should be devoted to teaching, reading, writing, arithmetic, and spelling.

To these objections is answered:

1st. That the first Constitution provided that "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in regular gradation from the township schools to the State University; wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all." Our present school system simply carries out the ideas of the fathers.

2d. That there is no maximum limit of education fixed by either the original or the present Constitution, or by any laws under those Constitutions.

3d. That the object of free education, as laid down by the fathers, was to make intelligent citizens.

4th. That the intelligence necessary for good citizenship now is greater than in the days when the original Constitution was made.

5th. That the requirements in education have scarcely kept pace with the progress in all things else.

6th. If it be said that the originators of the Constitution did not establish High Schools, that they did not connect the ungraded schools with the University, and that we should make no innovations on what they did, then it is answered that our school houses should be built of round logs, have clap-board roofs, and stick chimneys; that the furniture should be made of slabs; that the rays of light should reach the pupil through greased paper.

It is claimed by the enemies of High Schools that only the rich could receive the benefits of High School education; but the statistics of the High Schools of the State show this to be false. In Evansville eighty-five per cent. of the pupils come from families who are worth less than $5,000. fifty per cent. are worth less than $500; thirty per cent. are worth less than $200; twenty per cent; are worth less than $100. The truth is that in all the best High Schools of the State are found the children of the rich and poor alike; the poor predominating in the school in about the same ratio that they do in the town or city in which the High School is situated.

Is it not a little singular that all over the United States, and at about the same time, that this argument should have been made, and evidently for the purpose of prejudicing the poor against the High School, on the ground that their children were excluded from the school?

The argument would prove a boomerang in the hands of its users were it not that falsehood travels faster than truth.

ADVANTAGES OF THE HIGH SCHOOL TO A COMMUNITY.—But apart from the justice due to the pupils to receive an education, and to attend school from six to twenty-one, let us investigate the advantages which will arise from a High School in connection with the school:

1st. The High School can only live and be prosperous in a system of schools in which the primary, intermediate and grammar grades are in a healthy condition. Show me your High School and I can form a good opinion of the condition of the other schools. The High School is to the system of schools as the governor to the engine.

2d. The aspirations created by the fact that there is a High School, upon those in the lower departments, in spurring them up to do more and better work, is worth more than double the cost of the High School.

3d. The High School is the means of developing and discovering to the pupils themselves the possession of talent and genius, by the cultivation of which the political, social, and industrial interest of the community are greatly enhanced.

4th. The vital forces of every community center in its leaders—political, social and religious; and hence it is of the greatest importance that these gifted minds, and those energetic characters, that with or without culture, always rule and make themselves felt in every community, regardless of wealth or social grade, should have such an education as will cause them to wield their power in the interests of the community in which they reside.

PREPARATION OF TEACHERS.—The High School may be made to more than repay each community, in preparing teachers for the primary, intermediate and grammar grades of its own system. But a few years since the greater part of the teachers in the most important cities of the State came from abroad—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Ohio. Girls came West, taught school,

and sent the money which they received back to their various homes, many times to support their aged parents. This was noble and right. But by means of the High School we are now enabled to educate our own teachers; and instead of spending the public money upon imported talent, it is now returned to our own citizens.

It may be an interesting question to know how much of the public money is paid to teachers who have been educated in the High School, and who have, since their graduation, been appointed to places in the same system of schools. Statistics from the following cities show how much is paid to the graduates of their own High Schools, or to those who have been educated in their own High Schools:-Vincennes pays $7,500; New Albany pays $11,050; Evansville pays $33,450; Indianapolis pays $56,300. Would it pay to shut up the High School, and again send from these four cities alone $108,300? This $108,300 goes to the support of families in the place where the tax is collected. What is true of these four citles is true of almost all the cities in the State.

EVANSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.—The Evansville High School was organized in 1855. The results following its organization have been of inestimable value to the city. Its establishment has not only made it possible to accommodate all pupils entitled to school privileges, inspired pupils in lower grades to a higher standard of scholarship, but it has enabled us to show to visitors from abroad a complete system of schools. This has given the schools of Evansville a reputation. As a result, a great number of people have been induced to locate in this city for the purpose of educating their children, and have thus added their mite to its wealth. More than 200 pupils have completed the High School course since 1863. Of these 200 pupils, 110 have graduated since 1875. The number who have graduated, however, represent but a small part of those who have completed but one, two, and even three years of the course. Unfortunately, statistics have not been kept of all those who have entered the High School from its organization; but since the year 1874, 749 pupils have been admitted; of these, 683 completed one year; 411 completed two years; 274 completed three years; and 129 have graduated. Of those who have graduated, many of the young men are in business in the city and vicinity; of the young women, many have been teachers in the public schools; and all, so far as is known, have made honorable members of society, and have been a credit to their teachers and the school. Of the present corps of teachers, fifty are graduates of the High School, and twenty seven others received a part of their training in it.

EVANSVILLE CITY LIBRARY.

On the 29th of July, 1855, a notice appeared in the Evansville Daily Journal, and the Evansville Daily Enquirer, under the head of "A Call," appealing to the citizens who were interested in establishing a library and reading-room, to meet and adopt measures for the organization of an association for that purpose. Pursuant to this call a meeting was held at the Crescent City Hall, on Monday, July 30th, at 8 a. m. An association was formed, composed of thirty-six members. On the 18th of August, 1855, the first election of officers was held, resulting as follows: For President, John Ingle, Sr.; Vice President, Conrad Baker; Recording Secretary, George Foster; Corresponding Secretary, James Harlan, Jr.; Treasurer, Samuel Bayard; Directors: G. W. Rathbone, J. E. Blythe, G. Copeland, W. E. Hollingsworth, William Heilman.

To defray the expenses of the association, this plan was adopted: A capital stock of $30,000 was to be divided into 1,000 shares of $30 each, to be paid in installments of ten per cent. annually. The stockholders were to be entitled to all the privileges of the corporation. Rooms were selected in the second story of Judge Foster's building, corner First and Main streets, and a committee appointed for selecting and purchasing books. Four hundred dollars worth of books were purchased; and Mr. John F. Crisp, being elected librarian, the library was opened to subscribers on December 1, 1855. In 1874, very little interest was manifested in the library; the stockholders who paid up promptly were few, consequently citizens did not desire to subscribe to a library which contained no late editions. A meeting of the officers and stockholders was held to discuss the question as to the best method of disposing of the property of the association. It was finally agreed to donate it to the city, on conditions. Accordingly a meeting of the stockholders, for the purpose of transferring all books, paper and property of the association, was held August 11, 1874; Mr. Rahm, representing the City Council, and Prof. A. M. Gow, representing the School Board, accepting the donation on behalf of the city.

This was the beginning of a new era in the history of the library. Immediately the Common Council placed the trust in the hands of the School Board, consisting then of Dr. H. W. Cloud, J. H. Polsdorfer and Luke Wood. These gentlemen took a deep interest in their work and as soon thereafter as possible the building now occupied, corner Seventh and Vine Streets, was refitted and furnished as a home for the new library.

Immediately some 400 additional volumes were ordered, and by June 1st, 1875, the more important of these having arrived, the library was, for the first time, thrown open to the public for the registration of names. On this occasion appropriate addresses were made by James M. Shackelford, Blythe Hynes and Luke Wood. June 14th, 1875, books were first loned to the people.

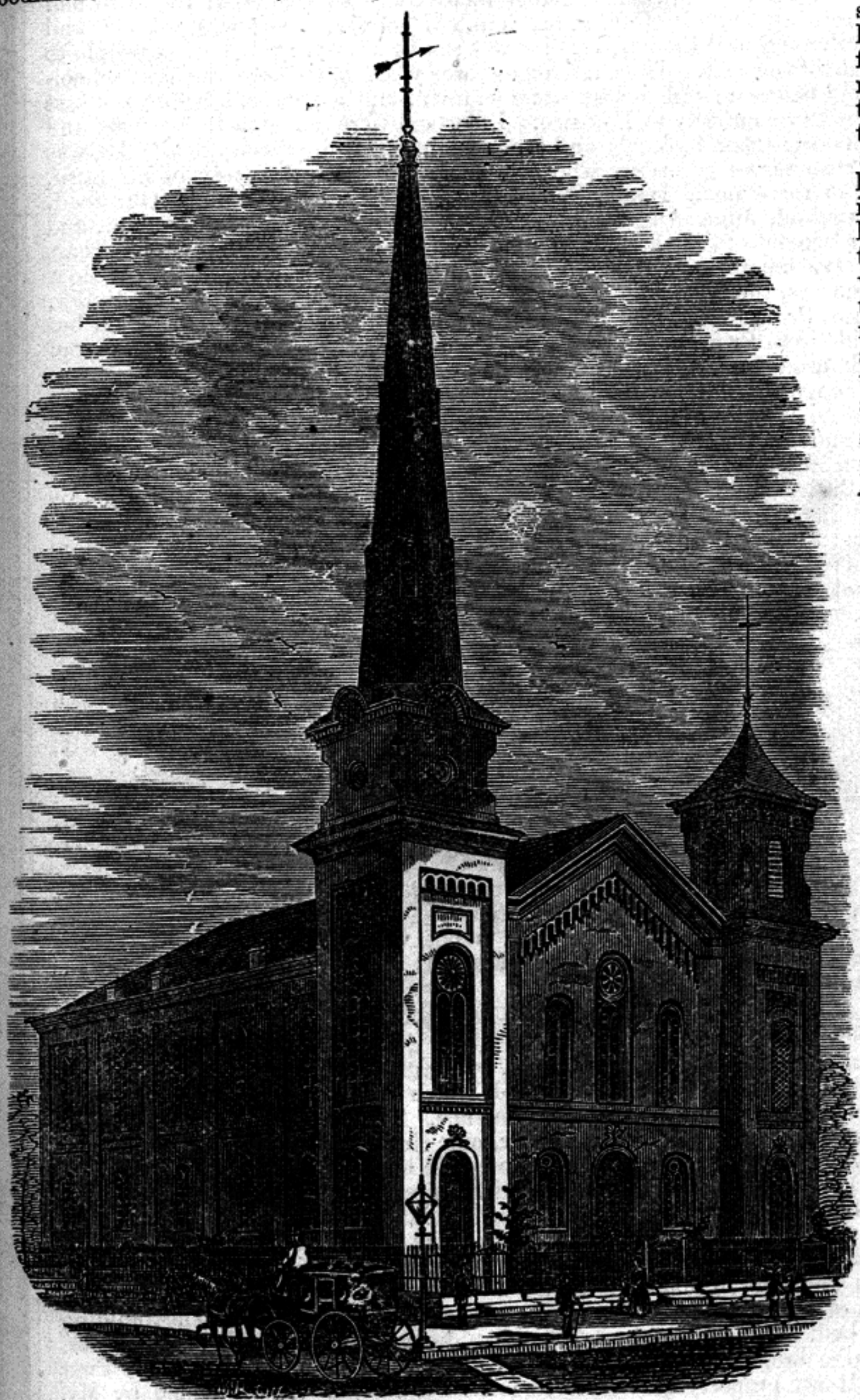
The library contains at the present time about 9,600 volumes. Two-thirds of the works of fiction have been worn out by constant circulation. Number of books given out from April 1879 to 1880, 24,817. The relative circulation of books in the several classes expressed in percentage for the past year has been as follows:

Fiction	16,403	66.10	German	2,559	10.31
Poetry and Drama	846	3.41	History and Biography	1,873	7.35
Voyage and Travel	1,476	5.95	Science and Art	612	2.47
Miscellaneous	1,098	4.40			

Number of Periodicals on file, 54; number of subscribers up to date, 4,781; average number of visitors during the year, 20,568. Attendants at present in the library: Miss Lou Scantlin, Librarian; Miss Lizzie Lindsay, Assistant; Miss Tillie Goslee, Assistant; Miss Adaline Tomhemelt, Assistant.

CHURCHES.

It has been said God made the country, but man the towns. This is true. Nature is the embodiment of Divine ideas; the busy town the translation of human thoughts and sentiments. The structures of civilized life are the outside forms that embody inner forces. The institutions of a city are the transcript of the minds and hearts of its inhabitants. The crystalization of thoughts and loves that exist to gratify man's clamorous wants. In answer to the love of the beautiful, wood and brick, and stone, arrange themselves in comely architecture, or in elegant furnishing. The houses, from cottage to palace, that line the streets, grow out of the fondness for home and for household. The stores, mills, banks, railroads, boats, and all commercial and manufacturing institutions, have their foundation in the desire of self-preservation or fondness for accumulation. The learned professions have as their basis a passion for some science or delicate art, or for gold. Codes of law, courts of justice and police officers, are called into being by man's sense of right between neighbor and neighbor. The churches are the visible monuments of reverence for God and belief in an after life. They have been policemen to arrest evildoers, soildiers to quell riot, courts to adjust difficulties. They have kept back many of the tides of vice; they have been moral defenders of incalculable benefit; they have been schools of enlightenment to young and old, and resorts of highest culture and enjoyment. They have been the meeting places for the Maker and his creatures. They have been sunshine for the shadowed, rest for the weary, strength for the frail, home for the outcast, hope for the dispairing, heaven for the penitent. The number and character of the churches indicate that the highest and best part of the nature has kept pace with the secular thrift that has been so marked.



The Walnut Street Presbyterian Church.

Such space as we can spare we will devote to the various churches, arranging them according to the date of their foundation.

The Walnut Street Presbyserian Church.

The year 1821 was strangely mingled with crime, enlightenment and religion. It was marked by a hanging, the establishment of the first newspaper. and the organization of the first church. Only nine years after the first log hut was built in the wilderness, that has blossomed into the beautiful city, a church organization was founded, The county was only three years old; the town had a few more than a hundred inhabitants, with their many hundred wants. There was a hotel, and there were three stores to clothe and feed the body, and it was put into the hearts of good people to furnish a supply for the wants of the soul. The church was three years old before the first schoolhouse was built, four years old before a single doctor came to town, and a year old before the first esquire's office was opened, with its majesty and justice. Preachers were scarce in these parts, and so Henderson, Ky., a neighboring town, took pity and sent a man to this missionary field. He was the Rev. D. C. Banks, a Presbyterian minister, who established, in 1821, a society of his faith. The society was composed of three men, Daniel Chute, J. R. E. Goodlett, William Olmstead, and five women, Abigal Fairchild, Julia Ann Langley, Rebecca Wood, Elizabeth Chandler, and Mary O. Warner. The first two out of the three named men were made Elders. For several years there were only ten or twelve members, without any regular pastor or house of worship of their own. They met in private houses, the school house or Court House. In 1829 Rev. Calvin Butler, who had charge of a church in Princeton, moved here and assumed the oversight of the small but promising society. In his ride from Princeton to this place he did not pass a single church, except the old log building now belonging to William Dean, and he urged upon his people the necessity of building a house for the Lord. In 1831 his advice was followed, and John Shanklin, William Olmstead, Luke Wood, Alanson Warner and Amos Clark came to the front in the enterprise. A lot on the corner of Second and Main Streets, where the Courier Office now stands, which lot was in the woods, was purchased and a frame house, 30x50 feet was built at an expense of about thirteen hundred dollars. Mr. Butler only remained in the charge till 1834, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. McAfee, followed in 1837 by Rev. Jeremiah Barnes, who remained in the charge till 1844; in 1845, by Rev. Samuel K. Sneed; in 1847, by Rev. C. E. Lord, and in 1849, by Rev. William H. McCarer, who remained its pastor till 1868. It was during his devoted pastorate that the church grew to such proportions, that the old house was insufficient, and in 1861 the congregation built the new church on the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, which building is one of the most imposing structures in the city. The Sunday-school room, parlors and study are on the first floor, and the large audience room, 65x100 feet, is up stairs. Mr. McCarer preached in the new church till 1868, when he resigned his charge, and was succeeded by Rev. J. P. E. Kumler, who remained till 1872, followed in 1872 by Rev. Samuel Carlile, in 1875 by Rev. C. H. Foote, and in 1878 by Rev. J. Q. Adams. Mr. Adams, the present pastor, is what his name would indicate—cultured, scholarly, couragous and true. The following is a list of the officers of the church and Sabbath-school:

Officers of the church—Elders: John W. Foster, U. S. Minister to Russia, Daniel G. Mark, C. C. Tyrrell, Samuel Orr, F. W. Sawyer, J. A. Zeller. Trustees: J. K. Bowneller, M. Dalzell, J. H. Cutler, C. H. Kellogg, J. N. Knox. Clerk of Session: F. W. Sawyer. Treasurer: J. K. Brrowneller.

Officers of the Sabbath School—Superintendent, James L. Orr; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry Grimm; Librarian, J. K. Browneller; Superintendent of Primary Department, Mrs. Martha Smith; Teacher of Bible Class, Prof. J. A. Zeller; Chorister, G. E. Meeks.

Walnut Street Church, though the oldest in the city, is not wearied with age, but has in its communion those who are resolved that it shall meet the demands of the present and be ready for the responsibilities of the future.

Trinity Methodist Church.

One year before Col, Hugh McGary built the first log house in Evansville, the Methodist circuit rider, with his horse and saddle-bags, could be seen at long, but regular intervals, picking his way through the forest. In 1811 the Patoka circuit was formed, which included this whole section of country. It was in the Wabash District, and Western Conference. The preachers appointed to the circuit visited this neighborhood, in their regular rounds, for some thirteen years, before the permanent organization of a society was effected. In 1819, Rev. Joseph Wheeler, (father of E. E. Wheeler), a local preacher, moved to the Blue Grass region, from Oxfordshire, England. He was a man of education, culture, marked ability and devotion, and did an incalculable amount of good, by coming into the town and preaching for the people. He began his regular visits as early as 1819, and it was largely through his influence, and that of Rev. Robert Parrett, in connection with the labors of the circuit preacher, that seed was planted that budded into a church. In 1821 the few Methodists of the place got the permission of Dr. Shaw to use his residence as a place of worship. The building was weather-boarded and lathed, but not plastered. That building, with its wealth of memories, was pulled down, a few months ago, to give place to the brick building now being erected on First street, next to the Sherwood House property. The meetings at Dr. Shaw's were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hopkins, Mrs. J. V. Robinson, Mrs. Jane Lewis, Mr. Crockwell, and Mr. Vernon. The house of Edward Hopkins, (father of John S. Hopkins), during these earlier years. was always the stopping place for the preacher when he came to town. The Shaw residence was used as a preaching place about three years. when, in 1824, a room adjoining and connected with the Warner Tavern was employed. It occupied the space next to the Opera House, near the corner of First and Locust streets. It was called the "Den." Here the fast young men would congregate and play

cards; but the clever hotel keeper, when it was time for the preacher to come around, would have it vacated, swept and cleaned. Here, side by side, vice and virtue began the struggle for the mastery of the city. They remained in this place till 1827, when they moved their meetings to the old green Court House, corner of Third and Main sts., where buildings stand owned by Cosby & Rose, and to the little brick school-house, near the corner of Third and Main streets, back of Vickery Bro's. stand. In 1816, Rev. Robert Parrett, a local preacher, came from England to America; and in 1819 he moved to the place in Posey county where Blairsville now stands. He came to town and preached every four weeks. In 1824 he moved to a farm, just out of town, which is now a part of the city. He continued to preach in this community till within two weeks of his death, which occurred in January, 1860. Having taken such an interest in the religious prosperity of Evansville, while a resident of Posey county, the first thing he did when he came to town was to organize a class, composed of the following members: Robt. Parrett, Martha Parrett, Edward Hopkins, Mary Hopkins, Jane Lewis, Abraham P. Hutchinson, Olive Hutchinson, Arthur McJohnston, Mary McJohnston, Hannah Robinson, Jane Warner and Mrs. Seaman. The following pastors traveled the circuit: In 1811, Mr. Edge; 1813, James Porter; 1814, John Scripps; (father of —— Scripps, long proprietor and Editor of the Chicago Tribune); 1815, Thomas A. King; 1816, Daniel McHenry and Thomas Davis; 1817, Thomas Davis; 1818, John Wallace and Daniel McHenry; 1819, John Wallace; 1820, Elias Stone; 1821; James L. Thompson; 1822, Ebenezer Z. Webster; 1823, William Medford; 1824, William H. Smith and George Randle. Under these two men the class was organized. About this time, or a little before, Richard Hargrave filled out an unexpired term. In 1825, James Garner and Joseph Tarkington were in charge; 1826, Asa D. West; 1827, Charles Slocum; 1828, Samuel Cooper; 1829, John Fox and A. Arrington; 1830-1, John Richey; 1832, Enoch G. Wood; 1833, Enoch G. Wood and Cornelius Swank; 1834, John A. Brouse and M. Reeder; 1835, Isaac Owen; 1836, Isaac McElroy and William Beharrell; 1837, Lemuel M. Reeves and Joseph S. Barwick; 1838, John S. Bayless. Under Mr. Bayless, this point on the circuit considered itself of sufficient importance to maintain a preacher, so it became a station, with fifty-three names on the record, and the people began immediately to build a church. It was 40x60, situated on Locust street, between Second and Third, and erected at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. It answers now for a criminal court room.

Trinity Methodist Church.

Rev. Robert Parrett, who had done so much to shape and crystalize Methodism, was an invaluable factor in the construction of the church. The bricks were made on his farm. his son, William

F. (Judge of the Circuit Court), carrying the mud, and his son John moulding it into shape, and his sons William F. and Richard hauling the bricks to town and carrying them up the scaffolding to the masons on the wall; and the walls went up, for they had a mind to work. The following succeed Mr. Bayles in the pastorate of Locust Street: 1839, John Daniels; 1840, Anthony Robinson; 1841-42, John Kearns; 1843, Samuel Reed; 1844, Fernando C. Holliday; 1845, William M. Daily; 1846, G. C. Beeks; 1847, William V. Daniel; 1848-49, Thomas A. Goodwin; 1850-51, James H. Noble; 1852, James Hill; 1853-54, C. B. Davidson; 1855-56, E. H. Sabin; 1857-58, Hiram Gilmore; 1859-60, S. T. Gillett; 1861-62, B. F. Rawlins; 1863-64, Albion Fellows. Mr. Fellows, the model man and minister, fell at his post February, 1865.

In the winter of 1864 it was determined to build a new church on a lot situated on the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, which they had previously purchased, and the building committee immediately bought the brick. The work was pushed with wonderful rapidity, and in the winter of 1865 the building was enclosed. In April, 1865, Rev. C. N. Sims was transferred to the charge. He preached a sermon or two in the old church and then the congregation moved into the lecture room of the new church, and in the spring of 1866 the church was dedicated by Rev. Thomas M. Eddy, D. D., assisted by Rev. L. Bowman, D. D. The church is of Florentine style of archetecture, with an auditorium 65x90, with seating capacity for 1,000 persons, and was built at a cost of $100,000. Since Mr. Sims' time the following ministers have been appointed to the charge: 1867-70, Ruben Andrews, D. D.; 1870-73, L. B. Carpenter. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Carpenter and H. C. Westwood, of the Fourth Street Church, Wheeling, W. Va., exchanged pulpits. Mr. Westwood remained till the fall of 1873, when the following ministers were appointed: 1874, Earl Cranston, D. D.; 1875-77, Ruben Andrus, D. D.; 1878, G. D. Watson, D. D.; 1879, B. F. Rawlins. The present pastor is Ferd. C. Iglehart. The following is a list of the officers of the church and Sabbath school:

J. E. Brant, Presiding Elder; F. C. Iglehart, Pastor. Local Preachers: T. H. Rucker, John Wymond, W. T. Jaquess, H. S. Ashford, Wm. Lant. Trustees: Asa Iglehart, J. P. Elliott, T. J. Hollingsworth, J. S. Jaquess, Geo. Lamb. Stewards: Wm. E. Hollingsworth, C. P. Bacon, Chas. Scoville, H. E. Blemker, A. W. Emery, H. S. Bennett, L. S. Clark, Levi Iglehart, Asa Iglehart. Class Leaders: Wm. Allen, J. F. Lindley, J. W. Barbour, J. H. Clarkson, S. N. Curnick, W. B. Jaquess. Sunday School Superintendent, F. M. Thayer.

Officers of the Sabbath School: F. M. Thayer, Superintenent; Mrs. Dr. DeBruler, Assistant Superintendent; H. S. Bennett, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry J. Grim, Assistant Secretary; Wm. Storton, Chorister; Miss Laura Jaquess, Pianist; Ed. Gordon, Cornetist; Frank Barton, Librarian; S. N. Curnick, Superintendent Primary Department; H. Engel, Assistant Superintendent; James L. Curnick, Organist.

The church has 450 members. The Sabbath school numbers 425. Trinity is the largest and most influential Methodist Church outside of Indianapolis in the State. She is powerful in any spiritual task she undertakes and has been the inspiration of many of the revivals of religion that have blessed the city.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

In 1835 the St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized, and seventeen names were enrolled. John M. Durham and Edward Hopkins were made wardens, and Rev. A. H. Lamon was appointed as the rector. It was three years after the organization of the society before a house of worship was built. In 1838 a very nice building was erected on the corner of First and Chestnut streets, which was consecrated by Bishop Jackson Kemper. The following rectors have served the church: 1837-44, A. H. Lamon; 1844-47, Mr. Vaux; 1848-57, C. A. Foster; 1856-57, A. TenBroeck, 1857-60, Sidney Wilbur; 1860-65, Elias Birdsal; 1865-67, H. W. Spalding; 1867-68, Mr. Burford; 1868-74, William H. Van Antwerp; 1874-80, W. N. Webbe. The present rector is Theodore F. Holcombe. The officers of the church are: Senior Warden, H. A. Cook; Junior Warden, S. W. Douglas; Vestrymen, Charles Denby, A. S. Green, Madison Bray, Fred. K. Heakes, S. P. Gillett. The Rector is the Superintendent of the Sabbath school; S. W. Douglas, the Assistant Superintendent; and A. S. Green, Secretary. The school numbers 125 scholars. The membership of the church is 400; the communicants are 200. The church enjoys wealth and social position, and the promise of great prosperity. The members are seriously contemplating the building of a new church upon the ground occupied by the old house. Dr. Holcombe, the present rector, served Trinity Church, Rock Island, Ills., for ten years, and came from there here. He is a man of fine sense and spirit, a first-class organizer and diligent workman, and the charge can not fail to thrive under his ministry.

Church of the Assumption.

The Catholics established the fourth church in the city. Long before they were able to build a house they occupied a two story frame, at the intersection of the alleys running from Second to Third streets, and from Main to Locust streets. Here the few faithful ones observed the ritual of their church. Before the establishment of a permanent society, missionary priests visited this community, performing their solemn ministry among their people. A church was organized May 3, 1837. Two years after the organization they began the construction of a house on Second street, between Main and Sycamore. A year after the building was commenced meetings were held in the basement, and there they remained for twenty years, when the main audience room was finished. They worshipped in the audience room for twelve years, when it became too small, and they sold their church for $50,000. They then, in 1872, began their new church, on the corner of Vine and Seventh streets, which they finished in 1874, and which is one of the grand structures of the city. The style of

of architecture is Byzantine; the auditorium is 65x80 feet and will seat 900; the building cost $75,000. Three of the Sisters teach a school of 150 children, in a frame next to the church, which is likely to give way to a fine school house, in harmony with the magnificent church. Since the foundation of the church it has only had three priests. It was through the labors of Father Dedier that an organization here was effected, and through his personal management and patient toils the house on Second street was built. He visited New Orleans, New York, and other cities, when the benevolence of the home-flock had been exhausted, and secured the contributions that made the building enterprise a success. Father Dedier was respected by all Protestants and Catholics. He remained in charge till 1850, when he was followed by Father McDermott, who remained till last Fall, when Father E. T. McBarron was appointed to the church. The church has about 1,200 members.

Grace Presbyterian Church.

The history of this church dates from 1838. In that year the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America were rent asunder—the separation resulting in two distinct ecclesiastical bodies, known in history as the Old School and the New School Presbyterian Church—a division which was happily healed by the organic reunion of the two branches of the church in 1869. As an incidental result of the general division of the Presbyterian church, above recited, the church in this city was divided; the majority, composing the Walnut street Presbyterian church, adhering to the new school assembly, while the minority instituted the Vine street Presbyterian church, in connection with the old school assembly. While these two churches—Walnut street and Vine street—have ever since maintained their distinct existence, their denominational separation ceased, of course, in the reunion of the two assemblies in 1869, when both came under the same ecclesiastical control, and, as daughters of the same mother, have been enabled to "keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." The first pastor of the Vine street Presbyterian church was Rev. J. V. Dodge, who was ordained and installed in 1840, and continued in the pastorate for ten years. It is a pleasing reminiscence of those early days that the ordination just referred to took place in St. Paul's Episcopal church, which was kindly tendered for the occasion. The first building owned and occupied by the Vine street church was erected in 1843, on the corner of Vine and Second streets, and thus, from the location of its first house of worship, the organization took its corporate name, "The Vine street Presbyterian church."

In 1850 Rev. J. V. Dodge resigned his pastorate, and was succeeded by Rev. J. N. Saunders, who, owing to ill health, held the charge for only one year. In 1851, Rev. Alexander Sterrett became pastor of the church, and continued in the position until 1865. The present pastor, Rev. C. B. H. Martin, D. D., was installed May 1, 1866, and still continues to minister to a united and happy people. A volume would be needed to recount the manifold trials and heroic faith of this church, especially during the first years of its existence. One of the most remarkable things in its history is the few changes that have occurred in its pastorate. In the forty-two years of its corporate existence the church has had but four pastors. One of these, Rev. J. N. Saunders, remained but a single year; but the other three pastors have together held the pastorate for almost forty years, and still live to rejoice in the continued prosperity of the church. With such a record, it is not strange that the church has grown from its small beginning of six original members to be one of the strong and influential congregations of the Presbyterian church.

The edifice in which the congregation now worship. and which bears the new corporate name of the congregation, "Grace Presbyterian Church," was dedicated September 13, 1874. Its style of architecture is the "castellated gothic," its symmetrical proportions combining strength and beauty. Its interior is finished and furnished in the highest style of modern art—the richly stained glass, the frescoing, the dark wood work, the upholstering and carpeting, blending their varied tints in the most pleasing harmony and tasteful elegance. The grand organ (costing $5,000) was built by the Marshall Bros.. of Milwaukee, Wis., and is conceded to be one of the finest instruments in the West. Ever since the dedication of Grace church, Miss Jennie Dodge has presided at the organ, conducting the musical service with distinguished skill and exquisite taste. Honorable mention ought here to be made of the liberality of the ladies of the church, who, in addition to special gifts, gave out of the treasury of the "Ladies' Association" $7,000, to purchase the organ and furnish the church. This association, of which the beloved and lamented Mrs. Judge Law was the first president, and of which Mrs. Madeline Laughlin is now president, still exists; and by careful, systematic contributions, is gathering a growing fund for the future benefit of the church.

The auditorium will seat 800, exclusive of the spacious gallery, and its accoustic properties are absolutely faultless. The building throughout is heated by steam, and is unsurpassed, in all its appointments, for convenience and comfort. This elegant church was completed and dedicated without a debt, and the congregation have never known the burden of a debt. The cost of the building was $64,000. Its architect, Robt. Boyd, acted under the supervision of an efficient building committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: W. E. French, N. M. Goodlett, L. Ruffner, Jr., S. M. Archer, Cyprian Preston and W. G. Brown. The congregation is remarkable for its peace and harmony, and for the delightful relation which has so long subsisted between people and pastor, there never having been a serious trouble of any kind in the history of the church. The first pastor of the church, Rev. J. V. Dodge, now passing into an honored old age, is still an habitual worshipper with the congregation, and has always contributed to the welfare of the congregation by his valued counsel and cordial co-operation in every good work. The elders of the church are: S. M. Archer, W. G. Brown, E. P. Huston and L. Ruffner, Jr.; and the deacons, who have charge of the temporalities of the church, are: W. E. French, Cyprian Preston, N. M. Goodlett,

E. S. Babcock, Sr., W. M. Blakey and J. T. Walker. The roll of membership now numbers 260; the Sunday-school is flourishing under the care of J. T. Walker, Esq,, superintendent, aided by a band of faithful officers and teachers, and the congregation is steadily advancing in healthful growth and enlarged usefulness. Dr. Martin, who has been pastor for fourteen years, is one of the most intellectual, scholarly and eloquent men in this part of the State, and his church feels a just pride in his pastorate.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The religious denomination known as the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in Dixon county, Tennessee, in 1810, with three members. So popular were its doctrines the number rapidly increased and many missionaries were sent out in various directions, particularly in the south and southwest. As early as 1817 "circuit-riders," as their ministers were usually called, crossed the Ohio and held camp-meetings in various portions of southern Indiana. Many converts were made and a large portion of them associated themselves with the new organization. Among the sturdy pioneer preachers of this church who are still held in precious remembrance by many of the people of Evansville and vincinity are Messrs. David Lowry, William Lynn, James Ritchy, Hiram A. Hunter and Wm. McLeskey. The congregation of Cumberland Presbyterians, as it now exists in this city, was formally organized in a log school house in Knight township, January 31, 1841. As the number of members residing in Evansville gradually increased, the project of erecting a house of worship here took shape. It was at last consumated in 1851, when the edifice on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, now occupied by the Evansville Medical College, was built. This was accomplised principally by a few men and women who where poor but whose hearts were to deeply interssted in the work to admit of failure. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. John C. Henson, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Sherwood, Mrs. Judge Foster and Mrs. Paulina McCallister. A few years after it was erected the church was almost totally destroyed by fire, but, nothing daunted, the faithful little band at once rebuilt it and proceeded with their work. The brief covenant under which they had associated themselves together is as follows: "In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and by the authority which he has given his church, we the undersigned do for each other's mutual help and comfort, agree to form ourselves into a society to be known by the name of the Evansville Society, and place ourselves under the care of the Indiana Presbytery and agree to be governed by the discipline of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

In its earlier history the following ministers served the congregation during brief pastorates: Messrs. James Ritchey, William B. Lambert, J. S. Jacobs and Aaron Burrow. Rev. J. G. White became pastor in 1860. In July 1865 he was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Bowden, D. D., who resigned July 24; 1870, to assume the Presidency of Lincoln University, in Illinois. These were faithful men and they labored hard on small salaries for the building up of the church, Rev. W. J. Darby, the present pastor, was elected to that position January 1st, 1871, and assumed its duties a few weeks afterwards,

Among those who have served prominently as officers of the church and who have now gone to their reward, the following deserve special mention: Isaac Knight, John C. Hensen, Saunders Sansom, Marcus Sherwood and Isaac W. Adams. The list of officers at present is as follows: Elders—W. G. Ralston, Alvah Johnson, W. F. Nisbet, Polar Gleichman, W. R. Vann, W. M. Rawls, J. E. Williamson, Laban M. Rice, S. R. Fickas and Saunders B. Sansom. Deacons—H. J. Schlaepfer; David A. Nisbet, Thomas Ruston, William Davidson, Al. Lyon and William P. Aiken. Trustees—R. C. Slaughter, Alvah Johnson, S. B. Sansom, Ed. L. Cody and Charles S. Fendrich. The membership of the church is 480 and that of the Sunday School is 450. W. F. Nisbet is Superintendent. In 1874 a mission Sunday School was organized in the upper portion of the city, and for its accomodation a neat brick chapel was erected a few months later, at a cost of $4000. Upon a tablet in the front wall is inscribed "Jefferson Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church." The school is in a flourishing condition, L. M. Rice, Superintendent.

The new church stands across the street from the old building, on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets. It is of modern Gothic style of architecture, presenting a magnificent appearance to the passers by on the street and a comely picture to the worshippers within. The audience room is 61x75 and will seat 700. The property cost $50,000. Marcus Sherwood gave $12,000 of the amount himself. The building is the finest Cumberland Church in America, and the society worshipping in it is next to the one in Nashville the strongest in the connection. The church has done a large amount of evangelestic work. The growth and present prosperity of the church are largely due to the mind and heart force of the present pastor, who has marvellously woven his personality into the congregation and the community.

German Methodist Church.

This church was organized in 1842. Four years after they built a house costing $1,263. They worshipped in this building for twenty-two years, when they built the present structure at a cost of $34,621. The one who dedicated it said: "This is the largest and finest German Methodist Church in the United States." The following pastors have served the charge: Peter Schumaker, H. Kœneke, M. Mulfinger and John Hoppen, Christian Wittenbach, Fr. Heller, John Bier, Charles Schelper, Henry Lich, Fr. Becker, John Reimer, John Hoppen, G. A. Breunig, John H. Lukemeyer, John Reimer, Gottlob Trefz, P. F. Schneider, Fr. Schimmelpfennig, C. Bozenhard, John C. Weidmann, Jno. W. Rœcker. The members of the first Quarterly Conference were: Conrad Herschelmann, William Elliott, Jacob Kehrt, Peter Knauz, John Jugle, John Muth, Andreas Roth, Chas.

Keller, John Kappler, Carl Wiewel. Present Quarterly Conference: John Zwahlen, Elias Weber, A. Stork, L. Vœlkel, Fr. Kœlling, Geo. Herth, John Muth, L. Roth, Fr. Weil, H. H. Igelmann, Ad. Hœlscher, Chr. Schwentler, J. Scwambach, W. Moll, J. D. Becker, J. Meyers, H. Menke, G. Rœsner, J. Mitsch, A. Johann and R. Blemker. There are 275 members. The Sabbath school numbers about 300. The present pastor, J. W. Rœcker, is building up his church and has cause of great encouragement.

First Baptist Church.

While the other congregations were worshipping in private houses and the Court House, and school house, an old gentleman by the name of Saunders, a Baptist preacher, who lived out in the country a little piece, resolved that his denomination should be fixed up with a house. So he built out of hewn logs the first church in Evansville. It was then used as a school house, and later as a school house for colored children. It is now the stable of Wm. Dean, who lives on the corner of First and Mulberry sts. Notwithstanding this early start a church orginazation was not effected till 1847, when Rev. N. V. Steadman, J. P. Mathews, S. Z. Millard, Elizabeth Beesley and Alvira D. Stoddard undertook the work. The organization was effected in the Neptune Engine Heuse, (now Dr. Hutcheson's Dental Office), and the meeting was held there till the congregation moved into their partially finished building corner of Second and Clark streets, where they remained till 1864, when the house was sold to the City and Marble Hall was rented and occupied for four years. March 18, 1868, the present house being completed was occupied for the first time. It is on the corner of Third and Cherry streets. It is commodious and comfortable and was built at an expense of $25,000. The following ministers have served the charge from 1847—50 N. V. Steadman, 1850—54 Joseph A. Dickson, 1855—56 Hamilton Robb, 1856—57 F. D. Bland, 1859—61 Henry A. Cook, 1861—65 Thomas E. Veach, 1865—66 Isaac Bloomer, 1866—68 George F. Pentecost, 1868—70 Samuel Baker, 1870—71 A. C. Caperton, 1871—74 S. F. Thompson, 1874—77 H. D. D. Stratton. In 1878 A. B. Miller, D. D., took the pastorate, under whose able preaching and tireless pastoral labors the society has enjoyed a marked prosperity. The Trustees are Joseph Turnock, I. Haas, J. J. Roach, T. W. Simpson and Alfred White. The Deacons are J. J. Roach, S. H. Huffman, S. H. S. Cook. W. C. Turnock is the Clerk, also the Superintendent of the Sabbath school. The church has 249 members, and the Sabbath school numbers 225. The Ohio street Mission school has 150 members and S. H. Huffman is the Superintendent. The German Church Mission has 100 members, and Otis Wood is Superintendent.

Salem Church Evangelical Association.

The church was organized in 1845. The building is on the corner of Eighth and Division streets; it cost $6,000. The pastorage cost $1,500. Jacob Mode is the pastor. There are 110 members; and the Sabbath-school numbers 100. The following are the trustees: S. Wittbœcker, F. J. Thiemann and H. Longhorst.

Trinity German Lutheran Church.

This church began its life in 1847. In 1871 the present structure, on Illinois street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was built at a cost of $25,000. The officers are: Elders Paul Bippus, Christ. Wiggers, Ernst Meier and Charles Held; Trustees Louis Koester, Ferdinand Holtz and Christ. Bockellman. There are about 1,000 members. A bible school on the Sabbath numbers about 150, and a church day-school averages 100. The present pastor, Andrew Saupert, has been more than thirty years at his post, and has served the cause he represents with great devotion.

St. Emanuel's Church—Lutheran.

A strong society worships in the church on the corner of First avenue and Franklin street. The membership numbers about 600; a successful day-school is kept in connection with the church, numbering about seventy-five scholars. George Bachman is the pastor.

Holy Trinity Catholic Church.

This church is on Third street, between Vine and Division streets. The audience room is 60 by 00 feet, and seats 2,000 people. The building, in its present condition, cost $55,000. The school building, next to it, cost $30,000. The church was dedicated in October, 1851, Francis K. Kutassy, then being pastor, who remained in charge until his death, which occured on the 27th day of October, 1874, causing universal sadness in the city. In 1867, F. Viefhaus was assistant rector for a short time, until St. Mary's church was built. In 1872, H. Lorsh became assistant; and in 1873, Mr. Merckl was the Assistant. In May, 1875, P. J. J. Duddenhausen was appointed rector, and A. Oster his assistant; and in July, 1877, William M. Bultmann. At present, Rev. P. J. J. Duddenhausen is rector, and Rev. William M. Bultmann is assistant rector. There are 480 or 500 families belonging to this congregation, making a membership of 2,500; 487 children attend the parish Catholic school. There are eight different grades or schools, taught by Mr. Dreiver, who has had the same task for twenty-seven years. Seven sisters of Divine Providence, of St. Mary's of the Woods, Vigo county, this State, are tireless in their labor of love. Rev. Duddenhausen is at present in Europe, and his assistant, Rev. Bultmann, has charge of the immense flock. The church is thrifty in all its interests.

Zion's Church.

This church began its life in 1849. The following pastors have served the people: Henry Toelke, Mr. Gerhardt, H. Jumpe, H. Mongest, F. Linschaw, and Christian Schrenk, who has been pastor for twenty-two years, the past sixteen of them in succession, and the church has prospered

under his care. There are some 600 members. The Sabbath-school numbers 175. There is a day-school for children, numbering eighty, taught by William Kempmeyer. The following are the officers: Elders J. H. Roelker and Fred. Fisher; Deacons William Rahm, Henry Suhrheinrich and John Greis.

St. Johns German Evangelical Church.

In 1850 a part of the old Lutheran church withdrew and formed a new society. Two years after, the present church, corner of Third and Ingle streets, was built. The church has had four pastors: Mr. Kilingsohr, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Kretzschmar and Mr. Runk. Charles Runk, the present pastor, who took charge in 1864, has, by his business management, added material improvements to the church property, in the erection of a beautiful parsonage, of a commodious school building, and in repairing the church. By his power of organization he has gathered about him an immense flock, numbering over 3,000; by his eloquence he attracts large audiences. The Sabbath-school numbers between four and five hundred.

Ingle Street Methodist Church.

Locust Street Church established a mission which in 1851 grew into Ingle Street Church. From its foundation it has always manifested great zeal in revival work. The following pastors have served the charge: W. McK. Hester, W. F. Mason. J. H. Ketcham, M. M. C. Hobbs, Jesse Walker, L. M. Walters, A. Turner, Hayden Hays, J. B. Likely, James Hill, J. H. Clippinger, W. E. Davis, J. W. Webb, E. Hawes and J. A. Scammahorn. Mr. Scammahorn, the present pastor, has served the longest term of any one in the history of the charge. He is a man of strong conviction, of generous impulse, and of great force of character in his preaching and in his contact with men. The church has enjoyed genuine thrift under his care. The following are the members of the Quarterly Conference: Rev. J. E. Brant, J. A. Scammahorn, Joseph Berridge, Wm. Warren, C. D. Eals, Isaac Sansom, M. H. Tribble, J. G. Payne, G. M. Riggin, Sunday School Superintendent, Zach. Troyer, Sydney Curnick, A. J. Temar, James Berridge and J. W. Johnson. The church has 130 members, and the Sabbath School numbers 175.

Sixth Street Jewish Temple.

The congregation B'nai Israel was organized in 1857. Seven years after the society built the Temple corner Sixth and Division streets. The style of architecture is Moorish Saracenic. The audience room is 40x70 and will hold 600. The cost was $45,000. The following pastors have served the congregation: William Wechester, M. Delbanco, L. B. Fould, S. Hecht, Dr. E. B. M. Brown, Dr. Isaac Schwat and Dr. Falk Vidaver. The following are the officers: Dr. Falk Vidaver, Rabbi; Solomon Kahn, President; Leon Roser, Vice-President; A. Loewenthal, Sr., Secretary and S. J. Loewenstein, Treasurer. There is a flourishing Sabbath school numbering 100. The society is intelligent and wealthy and contains some of the best citizens in the community.

Pennsylvania Street M. E. Church.

In the fall of 1859 Conference made an appropriation and appointed E. H. Saben missionary at Evansville. He organized at Ingle street the first Quarterly Conference and selected the present site for the church on Pennsylvania street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The building was completed Feb. 1861. The following is a list of the pastors who have served the church since its organization: E. H. Saben, E. Hawes, H. B. Cassavant, J. Waring, Jno. W. Webb, M. Woods, Jno. Maddox, Ed. McJohnson, Jno. Poucher, W. E. Robbens, J. W. Culmer, Levi Knotts, J. Allen, Dr. James Dixon, J. Burr, J. B. Holloway and Wm. Telfer. Mr. Telfer is a young man on his first charge; is clear headed, studious and industrious and is doing good work in his field. The church numbers 100. A. W. Emery is the Superintendent of the Sabbath school which has an attendance averaging 125.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.

In 1865 a large number of the Holy Trinity Church organized themselves into a new society and in 1868 erected the large building on Cherry, between Sixth and Seventh Streets. The style of architecture is modern Gothic. The auditorium is 60x80 and will seat 800. The building cost $45,000. Two large school houses also adorn the grounds. Ferdinand Viefhaus is the only pastor the church has had. He was the assistant at Holy Trinity and organized the church that he leads with such skill. He is tender hearted socially and draws not only his own people but others to him. He has a great reputation as an orator among the Catholics of the State. The following are the Trustees of the church: Peter Moll, Geo. Koob, W. Tillman and Conrad Haas. The church has 1100 members and the school has 150 children. Three sisters are teachers.

The Church of the Unity.

In 1851 or 52 the first Unitarian service was held in Evansville. During 1857 and 58 there was occasional preaching by Revs. J. H. Heywood, J. K. Hosmer, J. G. Forman, H. F. Bond, M. Staples, Mr. Billings and others. The first Liberal Christian Church was organized February 4, 1866. Rev. D. H. Clark, pastor, preached ten months in the Court House. Church of the Unity organized the first Sunday in November, 1875. Held services in a hall on Main street, corner of Fifth. Mrs. Ann Maidlow, a charitable lady and a member of the society, gave enough to build a church and the Church of the Unity, corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, corner stone of which was laid October 30th, 1875, was completed April 1st, 1877. George Chainey was called to the pastorate and preached his first sermon April 8th, 1877. The present membership is about seventy-five.

General Baptist Church.

In 1867 the society was organized and a year after the present house on Indiana street, between Wabash and Tenth Avenues, was built. There are about 100 members. With the exception of two years, G. W. Moore, who organized the church, has been the pastor, and what growth the church has enjoyed, has been due largely to his leadership.

Church of the Holy Innocents.

This church was organized in 1868 and the same year the property, corner of Ninth and Division streets was presented to the society by Mrs. Charles Viele at a cost of about $25,000. Two little children had been taken away from her, and she built this monument with finger pointing to another life, and at once helping the weary upward. Here the tender love of motherhood, sympathy for fellow creatures, and devotion to the cross have a comely personation for all time to come. The following rectors have had charge of the church: 1868-70 Sprule Burford, 1870-75 Richard T. Kerfoot, 1876-79 R. C. Talbott, Jr.; in 1879, A. O. Stanley, the present rector, was appointed. Under his faithful ministry the church is growing steadily all the while. The officers are: Senior Warden, James S. Cornick; Junior Warden, William H. Saunders; Vestrymen, Charles Viele, George Thornhill, Harry Wadham, Lewis Guerrick, Robert Rowland, D. T. Stone and John Payne. There are 184 Communicants, and 125 in the Sabbath school.

Kingsley Methodist Church.

The church was organized in 1868. For some time the society worshiped in Edwin McJohnson's wareroom, on the corner of Eighth and Canal streets. In 1869 the church on the corner of Eighth and Gum streets was dedicated. The following pastors have had charge of the work: Edwin McJohnson John Poucher, Francis Walker, W. W. Rundell, R. B Martin, James Dixon, W. H. Grim, J. W. McCormick and I. N. Thompson. Mr. Thompson is a sensible, prudent, pure hearted, devout man, who is doing his whole duty by his charge, and is much appreciated by the people. The church has 200 members, and the Sabbath-school numbers 200. The following is a list of the members of the quarterly conference: J. E. Brant, presiding elder; I. N. Thompson, pastor; E. McJohnson, E. H. Stephens, W. H. Walker, Samuel Blackburn, G. L. Curnick, N. Lockwood, J. W. Buttrep, W. D. Andrews, T. C. Love, D. A. Corwin, James Crofts, J. H. Goldsmith, H. B. Banks, C. R. Mansel, G. D. Magrue, H. J. Bailey, William Clark, Harry Earl.

German Baptist Church.

In 1868 this church was founded. Rev. C. Teclenburg has been the devoted pastor from the beginning of the charge to the present time.

The Old Baptist Church.

A small congregation worships in this church, on Mary street, between Michigan and Virginia streets.

First Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Second avenue Presbyterian church was organized December, 1872, with a membership of twenty-five, with Loring G. Johnson as elder. June 1st, 1873, John Savacool and Otto F. Jacobi were also made elders, and John B. Williams was made a deacon. The Second avenue Presbyterian church was dissolved November 10th, 1875, forty-six members withdrawing for the purpose of forming a new church, to be called the First avenue Presbyterian church, which was organized November 11th, 1875, with Rev. W. H. McCarer as pastor; Elders Otto F. Jacobi, W. H. Wood and R. L. Brown; Deacons J. B. Williams, W. J. Harvey and W. Z. Smith; Trustees O. F Jacobi, Jacob Weintz, Nick Elles, John Greek and W. J. Harvey. The new church building was dedicated April 2d, 1876, with a membership of fifty-seven; the present membership being about ninety, with O. F. Jacobi and W. H. Wood as elders; J. B. Williams, W. J. Harvey and W. Z. Smith, deacons; and O. F. Jacobi, Jacob Weintz, William Newman, W. Z. Smith, John Hodson and W. J. Harvey, trustees. V. B. Van Arsdale was pastor till 1874, when Rev. W. H. McCarer was installed. Last February Mr. McCarer took the typhoid fever and died. His was a most remarkable history. For nineteen years he was the pastor of the Walnut street Presbyterian church, and for six years the pastor of the new charge. No better man ever lived in the city, and no man ever lived in Evansville who accomplished more good than he did. He grew weary of his work and laid down to rest; he went from the conflict to the crown full of stars. H. A. Dodge, an Evansville boy, is the pastor now, and enters on his work with much promise. The Sabbath-school has nearly 200 members; W. H. Wood is Superintendent, and S. Grouse, Secretary and Treasurer.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd.

This church, which is a Mission, under the care of St. Panl's Episcopal Church, was established in 1874. The church is on the corner of Michigan street and Third avenue. Jesse R. Bicknell was the first pastor, and was succeeded by C. P. Jones, who remained in charge till 1879. For nearly a year the church has been without a pastor. Mr. W. H. Boniface reads the service each Sabbath. He also superintends the Sabbath-school, which numbers 100.

German Reformed Church.

This church was organized in 1874. The building is on Elsas avenue, between Indiana and Illinois streets. The following pastors have served the church: Mr. Martin, Mr. Weiss, and Martin Gannet. There are thirty-five members, and the Sabbath-school numbers seventy.

Free Methodist Church.

This church was established largely under the labors of J. W. Vickery, a local preacher. The church is situated near the extremity of Walnut street. The church has a comfortable parsonage. Rev. John Hardin, a young man of zeal and piety, is the pastor. There are about thirty members, and the Sabbath-school numbers fifty.

The Christian Church.

Quite a number of the best citizens hold to the faith of this church, and for a while a promising society was held together by a successful pastorate, but the organization seems about disbanded and there is no house of worship and no regular service.

Colored Baptist Church.

There are a great many colored people in the city, and the colored pastors and churches are doing good work among them. The Colored Baptist Church is situated on the corner of Seventh and Oak streets. It was organized in March, 1865. Green McFarland is the pastor, a man of magnetism and of power. The church has 621 members. The Sabbath-school has 155. A new church will soon be built.

Independent Colored Baptist Church.

This church was organized in 1870, with a membership of seventy-five, and a Sabbath-school of seventy-five. Grant Elay is the pastor.

Colored Methodist.

This is a strong society, under the leadership of an able pastor, M. Lewis. The church is situated on Fifth street, between Locust and Walnut, and cost $5,000. The society is in a flourishing condition.

African Zion Church.

The church is below the Salt Well. Mr. Hardin is the pastor.

THE PRESS OF EVANSVILLE.

Among the best indications that tend to give a correct idea of the prosperity of a city, is the number and character of its newspapers. In this respect, and judged by this standard, Evansville's claim is A 1. There are five dailies published here, all of which have good circulations and influence. Besides the above, with their weekly issues, are two regular weekly papers, one in German and the other in English. Of the dalies, three are morning papers, (two English and one German), and two are evening papers, representing the same languages. The oldest of the city papers is

The Journal,

Which was started, as a weekly, in 1833. In 1839 the original paper came into the possession of John J. & Wm. H. Chandler, who edited together until 1841, when John J. retired. The Journal became a daily in 1848, under the editorship of A. H. Saunders. In 1856 an interest in the paper was sold to F. W. Carlisle, and two years later Messrs. F. M. Thayer and J. H. McNeely became interested in it, and retain that interest to-day. In 1866, Col, J. W. Foster, U. S. Minister to Russia, purchased an interest, which he retained until his appointment as Minister to Mexico, in 1873. Mr. Foster was succeeded in the editorial management of the paper by Mr. C. G. DeBruler, its present editor. The Journal has always espoused the Whig and Republican causes, and has obtained its influence from its age and respectability.

The Courier,

The Democratic organ of the district, was established in 1865, just at the close of the war, when such an attempt looked like courting an untimely fate, by Messrs. Keeroff & Holman, A year later Mr. A. Isaacs purchased an interest; and a year later Mr. G. W. Shanklin bought the paper, finally disposing of it to Messrs. C. & F. Lauenstein, who ran it in connection with the Demokrat, the leading German paper of the State. In 1873 the Lauensteins sold the paper to S. D. Terry, present editor of the Saturday Evening Ledger, Terre Haute, and he in turn to the Messrs. Shanklins—J. G., the present Secretary of State, and G. W., its present editor. The circulation of the paper is large and its influence great. Having always positive opinions, and as fearlessly expressing them, the paper wields an influence second to none in the State.

The Tribune,

The evening paper, was started in 1877, by Messrs. Ryan, Covert & Adams, on the ruins of the Evening Herald, since which time it has gradually gained a position, until now it is thoroughly established. In 1879 the interest of Mr. Adams was purchased by Percy V. Jones, who assumed the editorial management. The paper is Republican in principle, and has its weight (locally) in the councils of the party it represents.

The Union.

The Evansville Daily and Weekly Union, the organ of the German Republicans of Southern Indiana, is published in the Union Building, on Fourth street, between Main and Sycamore. It was established in 1851, by John Rohner, as the Evansville Volksbote. It afterwards went into the hands of Peter Schmuck and Caspar Tomhemmelt, who subsequently sold it to Emil Bischof, in 1863. The name of the paper was then changed to the Evansville Union. In 1864 Bischof sold

out to K. L. Bach, who, in 1865, admitted Capt. Isidor Esslinger to a partnership, under the firm name of Bach & Esslinger. In 1869 Capt. Esslinger purchased the interest of his partner, and has since conducted his paper with enterprise and marked ability. David Goldman is at present the city editor of the paper. The Evansville Daily Union is the only German Republican daily paper in the State of Indiana. The Evansville Weekly Union contains fifty-two columns, and is the best German family paper in Indiana. The Union has a splendidly arranged German, English and Hebrew job printing department attached, and is in every way prepared to execute, on reasonable terms and in workmanlike and creditable style, all printing entrusted to it.

The Evansville Demokrat.

The leading German Democratic paper in the Lower Ohio Valley, and the only German Democratic daily paper in the State of Indiana, is the Evansville Demokrat. It was established in 1864, by Peter Maier, Esq., who conducted it successfully until 1866, when he sold out to Peter Gfrœrer. In March, 1867, Messrs. C. & F. Lauenstein purchased the Demokrat, and for six years conducted it with spirit and ability, placing it on a firm and paying basis, and commanding a broad influence with the large German population of this section, numbering many of its most intelligent citizens among their firm and unflinching adherents. In October, 1873, Dr. Charles Lauenstein disposed of his interest to his brother, Mr. Frederick Lauenstein, and left the city of Evansville for a three year's sojourn in Germany, the land of his birth. Mr. F. Lauenstein, by strict energy and an eye to business, determined to enlarge and improve his journal; and having secured neat and convenient quarters at No. 306 Upper Second street, increased his facilities and re-entered the lists for popular favor. In the month of October, 1876, Dr. Charles Lauenstein returned from Europe and re-entered into co-partnership with his brother, taking charge of the editorial columns, and both continuing the publication of the Demokrat until the demise of Dr. Chas. Lauenstein, whose death occurred on the 16th day of July, 1879, at the age of forty-two years. Mr. Fred. Lauenstein then resumed the publication of the Demokrat alone, having bought out the interest of his late brother. The Demokrat is published daily (Sunday) and weekly. The mammoth weekly, containing thirty-six columns, claims to be the best German family newspaper printed in the West. Mr. Hermann Determann, (formerly of the Cincinnati Volksfreund), an editor of acknowledged ability and pith, is now the chief editor of the Demokrat; Mr. Wilhelm Keilmann is the city editor; Mr. Hans Scheller, the ubiquitous city editor; and Mr. John C. Gutenberger, the solicitor and traveling agent.

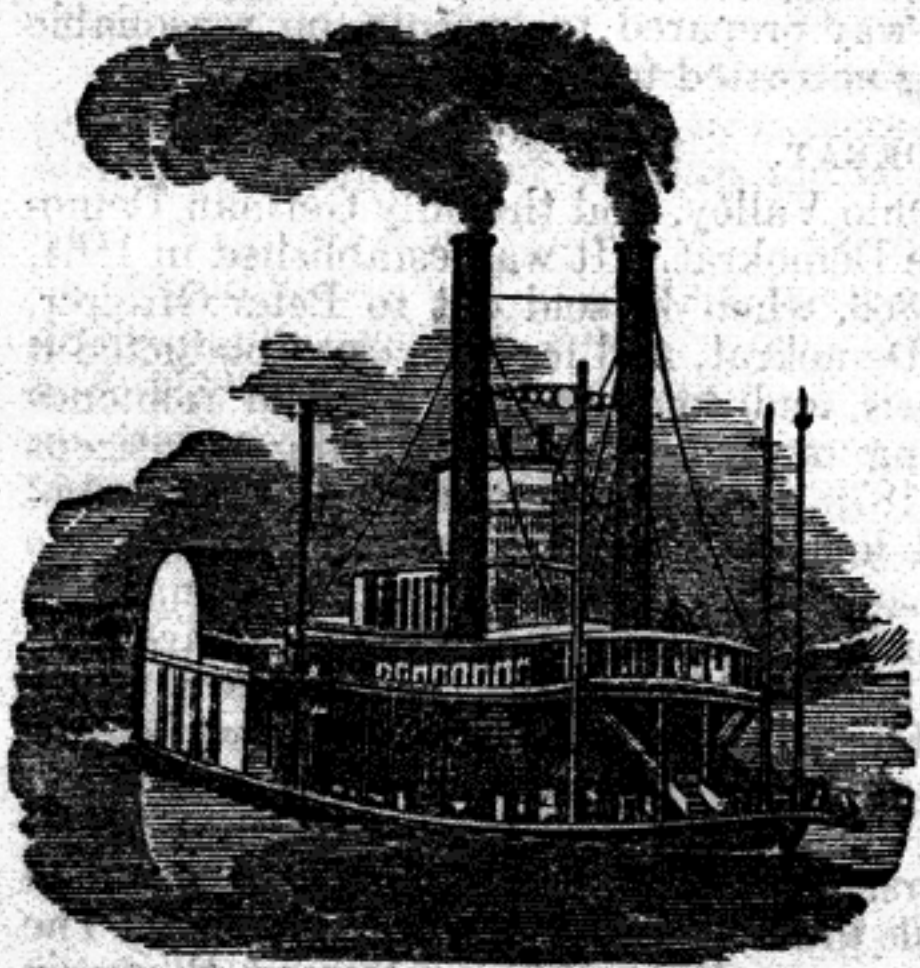
The Saturday Evening Argus.

This paper is comparatively a new venture, having been started by Mr. Thomas Collins, of Mt. Vernon, Ind., in November, 1879. It seemed, from the beginning to fill a long-felt want in Evansville, and rapidly worked its way into popular favor. Early in 1880 Mr. Collins was confined to his residence by a very severe illness, during which the paper was edited by Mr. Frank M. Gilbert, a newspaper man of long experience, whose chief forte was the writing of humorous sketches, in the production of which he had gained a wide-spread reputation. Under his skillful management the paper increased in popularity; and in February, he and Hon. John J. Kleiner, who was then Mayor of the city, bought out Mr. Collins, paid all the debts of the paper, and placed it on a cash basis, backing it with plenty of capital. They immediately leased the second story of Marble Hall for a term of years, bought a press, and, with the able assistance of Mr. Kleiner, the paper became more popular than ever. Its columns soon teemed with advertising, all of which were of Evansville firms, the Argus refusing to handle any foreign advertising. It is a society journal, containing full reports of everything of a strictly local nature, and is full of bright and interesting matter. Its circulation is about two thousand, though on extra occasions the firm have no trouble in disposing of an extra thousand. Its size is twenty-eight by forty-two inches, making it the largest paper published in the southern part of the State. In politics and religion it is strictly neutral, and it is very independent in everything, the "solid" condition of the paper making it perfectly fearless. "If you don't like it, don't buy it, seems to be the maxim of the owners, and its wonderful success proves that the reading public appreciate that kind of a paper. If the circulation of this paper increases as it has done, it will easily reach five thousand within the year. The Argus is noted for its originality, and the almost total absence of matter that has ever appeared in any other paper. Its success is an assured fact.

The Indiana Medical Reporter.

This medical journal has been published for several months, and is ably conducted by Doctors Owen, Harper and McCoy. The proprietors, in commencing an undertaking of this kind, have not underrated the responsibility assumed, either pecuniarily or on the score of labor. From the enconiums and favorable criticisms of contemporaries, the Reporter has already taken high rank among similar publications, and may be fairly set down as among the first-class medical monthlies, and will soon be regarded as an indispensable aid and visitor to a large class of professional gentlemen, in its particular district. The enterprising editors are fully awake to the demands of their professional brethren, and are determined to spare no necessary labor and expense in making this publication high-toned, acceptable and instructive. They indulge the assurance that the profession may feel every confidence that their undertaking will not only prove valuable but permanent.

EVANSVILLE, PADUCAH, CAIRO AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD LINE



One of the Fleet and Elegant Passenger Steamers,

IDLEWILD

CAPT. BEN HOWARD. ED. R. THOMAS CLERK.

—OR—

Arkansas Belle

CAPT. JOHN WEED. W. W. PENNINGTON CLERK,

Or the New Steamer

H. T. Dexter

LEAVE EVANSVILLE daily, except Sundays, at 4 P. M., for Shawneetown, Paducah, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, carrying the United States Mails and Adams Express.

LEAVES CAIRO daily, except Mondays, at 6 P. M.

CONNECTIONS:

EVANSVILLE—With Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad.
With Evansville, Louisville and Cincinnati Packets.

HENDERSON—With St. Louis and Nashville Railroad.

SHAWNEETOWN—With Ohio and Mississippi and St. Louis and Southeastern Railroads.

PADUCAH—With Paducah and Memphis Railroad.

CAIRO—Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad.
New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Illinois Central and Cairo and Vincennes Railroads.
Cairo and St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad.
Anchor Line Steamboats.

Through tickets and freight rates given to all points tributary. Special rates to emigrants for points in Arkansas and Texas.

Excursion and Picnic Parties a Specialty.

A fine String Band for dancing parties on each boat.

Any or all inquiries by letter or in person will be attended to promptly. Address,

G. J. GRAMMER, General Superintendent,

Office, Mail Line Wharfboat.

Mark goods care of Mail Line Wharfboat, Evansville, Ind.

TO THE PEOPLE OF EVANSVILLE.

BUSINESS MEN OF INDIANA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST.

WE present to our readers and business community herewith a brief historical review of the prominent business houses and manufacturing firms of the City of Evansville. It will be interesting as an exhibit of the growth of the city for the past thirty years. The notices, as a group, embrace numbers of substantial and enterprising firms in every department of trade, including many specialties not to be obtained in any other market, and will be an assurance to those contemplating a visit, for the purpose of purchasing supplies, that their every want can be fully satisfied, on as favorable terms, as at any other point in the United States.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL—Mackey & Huston, Proprietors.

This is the leading hotel of Southern Indiana, in all that pertains to a strictly first-class house. Constructed within the past few years—being built in 1873—it has achieved a position in the consideration of the public that ranks it equal to any cotemperaneous establishment in the United States, reflecting credit upon the enterprise that designed it, and the ability that conducts it. The St. George is a monument to the public spirit of its projector, Mr. David J. Mackey, by whom it was built and furnished; and in connection with Mr. E. P. Huston, formally opened in February, 1874; and since that time has been universally regarded, not only as the most pleasant and convenient resort for the traveling public, but as one of the most home-like and comfortable hotels in the Southwest. In everything that pertains to the comfort and well-being of its guests, this house is unequaled In the matter of sumptuous, elegant furniture, heating and ventilating arrangements, spacious ordinaries, airy hallways, prompt and polite attention, with confessedly the best *menu* in this section, the popularity and reputation of the St. George, in the light of these advantages, is not surprising. Six stories in height, and one of the most imposing edifices in the city, the building fronts on both First and Locust streets, 150 feet on either, and contains 125 sleeping apartments, with spacious and elegant parlors; large dining-room, 50 by 60 feet, and another for late meals, 15 by 20 feet, both furnished in the most tasteful and appropriate manner; suites of rooms, provided with bath-room and water-closets, for the accommodation of guests, and provided with every facility against fire. There are seventy attaches constantly employed, and each department is presided over by competent and experienced persons. There are bath-rooms and water-closets on each floor, in addition to those attached to the suites. The house can accommodate 300 guests at one time. An elegant billiard parlor, and a first-class bar, are connected with the house; also a barber shop, presided over by competent barbers. The St. George was built at an outlay of $250,000, including the ground on which it stands. The business of the house runs from $60,000 to $75,000 per annum; wages paid, $1,500 per month. The house is supplied with the electric system of bells; steam laundry, with necessary machinery; latest improved passenger and baggage elevators, worked by hydraulic pressure, rendering every floor easy of access, and a thirty-horse power engine for driving the machinery about the house. The house is heated throughout with the most approved steam apparatus. Furnished rooms are from $2.00 to $3.00 per day, according to location; permanent boarding, from $30.00 to $45.00 per month. Special rates are made to troupes and combinations, when clubbing rates are required. Mr. Huston, the managing partner, is well known as one of the most successful and efficient hotel managers in the country; combining in himself qualities that have made him a favorite with the traveling public; widely known and esteemed, not only as being connected with this hotel since its opening, but also his former management of the Terre Haute House and National House, Terre Haute. He was born in Troy, Ohio, and began the hotel business in 1868, Mr. J. H. Huston is the accomplished steward, than whom no better can be found. Messrs. W. F. Townsend and P. Dawson are the clerks. They are thoroughly conversant with their business, polite and attentive. Mr. Mackey is one of the most widely known and esteemed citizens of this community; closely identified with Evansville in the development of her various commercial and productive interests, he exerts an active interest in all public measures and improvements. The St. George is officered, from host down, by considerate, genial gentlemen, never neglecting the comfort of guests, but always promoting their ease and enjoyment; adding to the esteem they richly merit and possess, of the public.

MACKEY & HUSTON—Druggists and Pharmacists—W. D. Johnston, Manager,

No. 401 St. George Hotel Building, First Street.

One of the most thoroughly reliable Drug and Pharmaceutical establishments in this city is the St. George Drug Store. It is one of the most elegantly fitted up and handsomely arranged stores of this kind in Evansville. The genial and enterprising manager, Mr. Johnston, is an accomplished chemist, and an adept in the preparation of medicines, as well as in a knowledge of their qualities and virtues. The room is conveniently located; it is 22 by 40 feet in size, is filled with handsome counters, prescription case of tasteful design, neatly plated show-cases and fixtures of all kinds, in neat and attractive patterns. There is always kept in stock a choice assortment of pure drugs and medicines, all popular and desirable patent medicines, the choicest tinctures, fluid extracts and syrups, and a large variety of druggists' sundries, perfumeries, toilet articles, notions, etc. Mr. Johnston is an experienced pharmacist and prescriptionist; he pays especial attention to compounding physicians' prescriptions in a careful and accurate manner, using only the very purest and best ingredients. This house was established in 1878, with ample capital. The courtesy, skill and popular manners of the manager, have resulted in establishing a prosperous and gradually increasing business, and securing a generous share of the patronage of an appreciative public. D. J. Mackey and E. P. Huston compose the firm. The average stock carried is about $8,000; the annual business transacted fully $11,000. Mr. Johnston, the manager, is a native of Warrick county, Ind.; he is a conscientious, competent gentleman in his profession, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the medical fraternity and the community at large.

ULLMER & HOEDT—Brewers ot Lager and Export Beers,

Pennsylvania, Indiana Streets and Fulton Avenue.

The reputation of Evansville beer is growing and extending into every quarter that our commerce is known, and, at present the malt liquors made in Evansville take precedence in every place where introduced. The qualities for which Evansville beer is most distinguished. are purity, brilliancy of color, richness of flavor, and non-liability to deterioration in warmer climates; qualities, the result of excellent water, intelligent care, and experience of our brewers, conjoined to the use of apparatus possessing all the best modern improvements made in this country and elsewhere, and the superior standard of both quantity and quality of the ingredients used. The process of making this highly popular healthful beverage is most interesting, but space precludes its admission here. Of the two large breweries in this city, the one under notice lays just claim in many respects to all points of excellence. Ullmer & Hoedt are at present and have been since 1877 occupying the famous building known as the "Old Brewery," but will remove to their new brewery, a portion of which is already completed, some time during the coming summer. The portion already built shows that it is to be the model brewery of this country, it being 74x56 feet, and contains, 1st, the lager beer cellar; 2d. the fermenting cellar; 3d, the ice house, and 4th, the malt floor and store room. The balance of the brewery, the plans of which are made and the contract let, shows it to be an elegant structure, both for stability and architectual design, and will, when completed, cover the half square bounded by Indiana and Pennsylvania streets and Fulton avenue. The brewery will have a cellar capacity of 3,000 barrels constantly on hand, and a selling capacity of 18,000 barrels per annum. A slight history of this prosperous firm will not be out of place here. Messrs. Ullmer & Hoedt, the proprietors, came to Evansville in 1877, ready to commence November 1st of that year. They made their first brewing on the 27th of the same month, and on the 31st of December following they turned out their first beer. Since which time their success has been unparalleled. That first brewing took at once a hold upon the popular taste, and their prosperity from that moment was assured. History has no similar instance of mercantile advancement. Their capital was small, but most judiciously placed, and within a space of less than thirty months have they been enabled to so increase it as to add one of the handsomest and most complete breweries to the beauty and wealth of our lovely city. Their stock is now estimated at $42,000; and with their removal to the new building, their sales will reach $150,000 annually. The individual members of the firm are Wilhelm Ullmer, a native of Russia, and the business manager of the concern, and Ferdinand Hoedt, a native of Baden, and one of the best and most skillful brewers in the country. Mr. Hoedt is naturally a brewer, his father and father's father having been brewers before him—Mr. Hoedt having learned the business at the parental brewery, in Heidelberg. Mr. Ullmer has been a citizen of the United States since 1868, while Mr. Hoedt came to this country in 1865. Evansville has had no greater acquisition to her citizenship and mercantile interests than as is instanced in the above firm, and none to whom she has more cheerfully extended fellowship and patronage. The new brewery, which will be completed in its entirety during the present summer, will be 74x116 feet, and four stories high, and will contain all the latest improvements, which have so materially added to give beer its present incomparable features.

Besides the beer kettle, with a capacity of 125 barrels, there will be a mash tub with a capacity of 150 barrels, and two steam tubs of 100 and 300 barrels each. The entire capacity of the brewery will be about 1,500 barrels a month. The ice floor will have the latest designed improvements. The ice, as it melts, is caught and conveyed to cisterns underneath the beer cellar, which is 40x18 feet, with a depth of five feet, and a capacity of 29,000 gallons. These improvements give the benefit of double the quantity of ice. Of the eighteen employes of the brewery, a majority of them have had almost a lifelong experience in their work which is so adjusted as to give to each such as he is best fitted to perform. The average weekly wages to these men is $275. The cost of the brewery will

reach $45,000, and it is the design of the proprietors that it shall be the most perfect of its kind, for its capacity, in the country. In addition to the lager beer made, Messrs. Ullmer & Hoedt are making special brewings for Messrs. Frick & Co., who manufacture the celebrated "Old Brewery" export beer, which has added so materially to the reputation of all concerned in its manufacture. So universal are the good qualities of this famous beer, especially for purity and such health-giving and preserving qualities as it possesses, that there is scarce a family, no matter how temperate, that has not at some time experienced its pleasant and beneficial effects. Messrs. Frick & Co., who are the sole bottlers of the beer, have reason to congratulate themselves upon the fact that they have at last found an article that they can for once recommend to their patrons for its pure and healthy qualities.

GEORGE LENNERT—Manufacturer of Cigars and Dealer in Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Corner Main and First Streets.

In calculating the general aggregate of the commercial and manufacturing importance and progress of Evansville, the tobacco trade, in its various branches, must not be overlooked, as it is a factor of no insignificant dimensions, in the many and varied enterprises which influence the prosperity and material advancement of our city. In the cigar manufacturing business, the annual production is an item of considerable magnitude, and we deem a sketch of the most prominent houses engaged in this trade as an important part of our mission. Mr. George Lennert, corner Main and First Streets, may, with justice, be classed under this head, as he is not only one of the most prominent in this business, but also one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens of Evansville. Mr. Lennert established his house in 1864, with moderate capital. As an instance of what can be accomplished by industry, application to business, and square honest dealing, supplemented by a goodly share of brains, his business has increased and assumed an importance second to no house in the city. He keeps in stock an assortment of the best brands of chewing tobaccos, selecting none but popular and approved makes—Gravely, Lorillard, etc.,—also a stock of fine imported cigars, pipes, smoking tobacco and smokers' articles generally. His factory is located at No. 32 Main Street, first and second floors. Here he manufactures and sells about 1,000,000 cigars annually, employing fifteen hands, to whom he pays $150 weekly in wages. Mr. Lennert's brands of cigars have a first-class reputation. Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and excellent judgment in selecting and grading leaf tobacco, acquired by years of experience and close observation, he occupies a position obtainable by few, giving him decided advantages. He employs none but first-class workmen and uses only the best leaf, both for fillers and wrappers. This being the case, it may be readily inferred that the products of his factory are equal if not superior to most others in the city or State. He moved to his present location in 1878, where he carries an average stock of about $9,000, and does an annual business approximating $45,000. In style, make, quality, and all points absolutely essential in a good cigar, this house is unsurpased, while his experience and general character gives the strongest guarantee of satisfaction in every respect. Mr. Lennert manufactures the popular Little Gift cigar, of which he sells 40,000 per month. This cigar has the largest sale of any cigar manufactured in Evansville, and its reputation is not confined to this city, but extends to the adjoining States.

C. C. TENNEY—Wholesale and Retail Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., No. 117 Main Street.

No establishment in this city of a similar character will surpass that of Mr. Tenney, between First and Second Streets, on Main. The business was founded in 1878 by Roach & Tenney. Early in 1880 Mr. Roach withdrew and Mr. Tenney assumed the sole proprietorship. His business premises are in the handsome three-story building, No. 117 Main Street—25 by 100 feet in size—where he carries a large and complete assortment of hats, caps, furs, straw goods, umbrellas, canes, etc. Energy, ambition and enterprise, always pushed in the right direction, are the surest harbingers of success, and so it has proven in the case of Mr. Tenney, although but a short time in busines he has, by prompt businesss habits and the possession in an eminent degree of the above mentioned characteristics, already built up a flourishing and permanent trade, comparing favorably with houses which have had an existence of years to his months. With the facilities enjoyed by this house there could be

no valid reason why he should not have a large share of the trade. Every article pertaining to his business will be found in his stock of the very best quality of the style and kind and the very latest styles as they are introduced in the East. He is doing a yearly business of from $15,000 to $20,000, and the popularity of his goods will surely largely increase his sales during this year. The successful prosecution of any business enterprise requires ability and intelligence, combined with a natural genius and taste for business pursuits. The result is inevitable, as it has proven in the case of Mr. Tenney. The knowledge how, when and where to buy goods is an important element in any business. He possesses this knowledge, enabling him to give his customers the full benefit of his abilities and to furnish them goods at prices which can scarcely be duplicated, and these are among the reasons of his success. Such men make for themselves an enviable reputation in any city.

T. M. ELLIOTT—Auctioneer and Commission Merchant and Employment Agency,

No. 223 Locust Steeet.

Among the commercial and industrial pursuits of the country there are none that are more useful or have a greater influence upon trade than the auction business. Frequently the prices of commodities, stocks, real estate, etc., are fixed by the auctioneer, and really there is no more important business man than the knight of the hammer, and much depends upon his ability. That he should be reliable, quick, prompt and thoroughly conversant with his business are prime necessities. He also should possess a knowledge of the value of the goods he handles, and an integrity of character beyond suspicion, as weighty and important interests are frequently entrusted to his skill, experience and honesty. Mr. Elliott, the subject of this article, possesses these qualifications in an eminent degree, and has won for himself by his straightforward manner of conducting his business the confidence and esteem of the community. He entered the field as an auctioneer and commission merchant in 1867 without capital, and notwithstanding the recent depression in business in other branches of trade, has steadily progressed and enlarged his business until his regular sales have become one of the features of the city—increasing trade in a commercial point of view. Besides his sales of goods, merchandise or stocks on commission at his regular sales, he sells property or other articles at public outcry when desired, at which branch of his business he probably does the largest business in the city. He carries but little stock as his business does not necessitate it, being chiefly commission. He holds regular sales every night, and usually attracts a large number of tradesmen, farmers and dealers, besides those whose employment absorbs their time during the day. He solicits consignments from all directions and looks out carefully for the interests of his customers and the goods intrusted to his care and services. His annual business will overrun $50,000 per year. The Employment Agency Department, presided over by Mrs. Turner, is an admirable institution, doing much towards relieving the anxieties and cares of merchants, manufacturers, housekeepers, etc., as they furnish situations not only for those who are seeking employment, but supply those in want of assistants for mercantile, manufacturing or domestic purposes clerks, mechanics, laborers, book-keepers, salesmen, cooks, chambermaids, in short every kind of respectable employment. Mrs. Turner is energetic, reliable and trustworthy, and in every way worthy of confidence. This establishment has achieved a high position in the city, and is recognized as a necessity. Mr. Elliott is a native of Evansville and is entitled to a prominent position among the enterprising successful business men of the city.

F. GROTE & CO.—Machinists and Agents for White's Sewing Machine,

No. 205 Lower First Street and 322 Main Street.

This young firm probably deserves more credit for its present success and popularity than most any other in the city. All the members are practical men, and all the capital they possessed when commencing business in 1876 were their brains, good health and indomitable energy. They first started in a small shop on Canal Street, when was laid the foundation of their present extensive business. Their quarters at that locality being too small necessitated a removal to 24 Lower Fourth Street. As promptness, fair dealing and superior workmanship will influence trade, and this firm possessing all these merits, they were again compelled to seek more commodious buildings to properly execute their work; and when they secured their present spacious quarters, situated at No. 205 Lower First Street, for their machine shops, a building frontage of 25 feet with a depth of 85 feet, four stories high, having attached a yard of equal size giving ample room for an extensive business. Besides the members of the firm, F. Grote, John H. Maddocks and W. H. Miller, who are all practical workmen, they employ a sufficient number of hands to keep up with their orders. In addition to the manufacture of steam engines and other work that properly pertains to a first-class machine shop, they are wood turners, pattern makers, manufacturers of iron fencing and attend to gold, silver and nickel plating. The engine in use at this establishment is of their own design and manufacture, is a marvel of beauty and for compactness and power has no superior. At No. 322 Main is their office and salesroom for the White Shuttle Sewing Machine. The inventor of the "White" having the experience of years with all the different makes of sewing machines built up to 1876, and being familiar with the defects and merits of each kind, by the application of his mechanical genius and skill succeeded in perfecting a machine not only equal in all its points but superior to any of its predecessors, which has been properly appreciated and to-day is the acknowledged favorite. Although the firm has been handling these machines but little over a year, they feel a pardonable pride over the number of machines they have desposed of and their almost unprecedented success with a new machine against the combined influences of their wealthy rival companies.

EVANSVILLE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.—Sheetings, Drills, Batting, &c.,

Mackey, Nisbet & Co., Agents.

That cotton is an indispensable commodity and all-important auxiliary in civilized countries is universally conceded, and its incalculable value to man in supplying his necessities is apparent when the trouble is taken to follow it through the various stages to which it is subjected to fit it for the use of man, and see the final result one must acknowledge that cotton as to its value is not only king, but a prime necessity, one of the most important of nature's contributions for the wants of man. The application of this wonderful natural product to the manufacture of articles of utility and of ornament is one of the most interesting records of mechanical science and industrial achievement, and great credit is due to the fabricant for the high degree of perfection to which these articles have been brought. The city of Evansville has reason to be proud of her manufacturing interests and of no one concern, more so, than the Cotton Factory. This now extensive factory was founded in 1867 with moderate capital, a comparatively small force of operatives and limited product. Recognizing the importance of the trade and the favorable geographical situation of this city in relation to the cotton producing States of the South and her position as to transportation and manufacturing advantages, the company was reorganized in 1873 by a joint stock company composed of some of the leading citizens, men not only remarkable for their individual success in business, but for their promptitude in aiding all enterprises, looking to the advancement of the city and her progress in commercial importance, names such as D. J. Mackey and Wm. Heilman.—a sure guarantee for the success of any undertaking in which they interest themselves. The capital stock now represents $250,000. The officers of the organization are Wm. Heilman, President; E. B. Morgan, of Mackey, Nisbet & Co., Secretary and Treasurer; J. H. Polsdorfer, Superintendent. The factory is situated on Ohio Street in the western limits of the city, and consists of a massive brick building, four stories in heighth, 72 feet by 240 feet in dimensions, with addition of one wing, three stories high, 40 by 110 feet in size, and another wing one story high, 40 by 80 feet. The grounds cover an area of eleven acres. In all the machinery, appointments and appliances necessary for speed and perfection in results, this factory is equipped as well as any in the country, all being new and of the most approved and improved styles known. No expense has been spared in making improvements conducing towards lessening cost of producing and elevating the standard of excellence for quality. The motive power is supplied by a Corliss engine of 350 horse-power, and eight tubular boilers. 14,000 spindles, 400 looms, 110 cards are kept in operation, besides a full complement of drawing frames, lappens and coarse and fine speeders, requiring the labors of 300 hands, to whom is paid annually from $70,000 to $80,000. This factory has a large productive capacity, of the first-class, in lines of sheeting, drills, batting, making 22,000 yards of cloth per day, or nearly 6,506,000 yards per year. The business of the company supplies the home market almost entirely, and extends through the Middle, Eastern, Western and Southern States. The trade transacted amounting to half a million dollars ($500,000) annually. The consumption of raw cotton is about 120 bales per week. Mr. Polsdorfer, the superintendent, is a mechanician of ability, with practical views. Among the officers and directors of the company will be found names that for years have been closely identified with the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city, and it is not wanting in propriety to assert that under such management and control the future of the enterprise, so far as success is concerned, is beyond question.

WM. FIELDS & CO., Dealers in Flour, Grain, &c., No. 222 Upper Water Street.

Wm. Fields, a native of Louisville, Ky., first began, in 1865, to familiarize himself with the different kinds and qualities of produce that pass through the hands of a general produce and commission merchant. Commencing business in this city, under favorable circumstances, in 1872, the firm soon acquired a reputation for promptness, enterprise and reliability. Notwithstanding the general depression in all business circles in 1873, and the succeeding years, their trade gradually increased. Their trade being principally in the more bulky and heavier articles of produce, it is unnecessary to carry a large stock in warehouse, as they are constantly receiving and shipping. Their house on Water street is elegantly situated to command a fair share of the transient river trade. The local trade is important, but much more so is that done in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. Daily do the steamboat lines and railroad officers give them receipts for shipments to all parts of the South. With business abilities of the highest order, ample capital, and every facility to largely extend their trade, which now amounts to $100,000 per annum, this firm can compete successfully with any, and is a most desirable one with which the merchants of the South, who have connections by railroad or water, should establish pleasant and profitable relations.

J. M. GEUPEL, Dealer in Books and Stationery, Pictures and Frames, No. 413 Main St.

Recording the success of men, who by their individual efforts and industry rise from comparatively humble walks of life to a fair prominence in their business or profession, is always a pleasure to the compiler of business notes of a city. The subject of this sketch, Mr. Geupel, began the struggle of life in the bookbinding business, with absolutely no capital. Industry, courage and endurance crowned his efforts with success, and now he holds a stock of $5,000, and does business with a capital of $30,000; and it may safely be asserted that no establishment in his line is better stocked, or conducted with a more thorough knowledge of the requirements of the trade. Mr. Geupel was born in Germany, in 1822, and began business in this city in 1853. The premises

occupied by Mr. Geupel are in a good business locality, and consist of a three-story brick building, 18x125 feet. He employs two assistants in the transaction of his business. The stock of stationery is complete, selected with great care, embracing everything desirable and new. In miscellaneous and common school books the selection is wide, and includes an assortment in the purchase of which great care has been displayed. He also deals in picture frames and looking glasses. Every description of looking glass, from common and less expensive grades to the finer article, will be found in great variety in his establishment; also, a fine assortment of pictures. He has a hand-machine, with which he manufactures picture frames, in any material desired. He keeps a stock of frames and glass on hand, in different styles. The enterprise of Mr. Geupel is justly entitled to the consideration and patronage of the public, and his energy and reliability to the esteem which such talents inspire. Mr. Geupel has lately started largely in the wholesaling of window glass, of which he has a large stock.

LŒWENTHAL & CO., Produce Dealers and Commission Merchants, No. 321 Main Street.

There are few business enterprises that have the capacity for wider range and scope than the Produce and Commission business. Few persons are aware of the fact that to carry on the Produce business with success, a higher amount of business knowledge is more essential, than in ordinary branches of trade. Success in the Commission business requires activity and energy with a keen perception of the best interests of the consignor. Among the firms that are considered as most prominent and influential in this trade are Messrs. Lœwenthal & Co., the individual members of the firm being A. Lœwenthal, L. Lœwenthal and A. Brentano, all natives of Germany. They have since coming to this city, taken an active part in promoting its business prosperity. These gentlemen commenced the Produce business in 1873 with a capital sufficiently large for their undertaking, and their comprehensive knowledge of its requirements and resposibilities and their straightforward manner of transacting business has increased their trade fully one hundred per cent. Their transactions embrace a General Produce and Commission business, receiving and disposing of consignments of Produce, as well as being buyers. They handle Wool, Feathers, Furs, Hides, Tallows, Dried Fruit, Beeswax, Rags, Metals &c. They pay particular attention to consignments and guarantee prompt and satisfactory returns. They occupy the three-story brick building, 20 by 120 feet, No. 321 Main street, a prominent business locality, employing eight persons in the different departments of their business. They carry a stock of $15,000 to $20,000, and their annual transactions will reach at least $175,000. Their business is in the city and surrounding country. Through long experince in every detail of their business and a high reputation for integrity and fair dealing, this firm is justly entitled to the confidence in which it is held by the trade.

W. FAILING & CO., Druggists and Pharmacists, No. 613 Main Street.

An important feature in connection with the progress and prosperity of the business interests of cities is their well conducted Drug and Pharmaceutical establishments, and in a complete and comprehensive work professing to present in a reliable and attractive manner the commercial facilities of a city, this enterprise deserves special notice. One of the neatest and most attractive stores of this class is that of the firm heading this notice, under the immediate supervision of that courteous gentleman Walter Failing. They occupy a handsome room 75x18 feet, appropriately fitted for the display and convenient handling of the stock. They carry a well selected and varied assortment of pure drugs and chemicals, the most reliable Patent Medicines and all such articles as are kept in a well regulatend establishment of the kind. This store came into the hands of the present proprietors in 1879, a small capital only was invested, but with energy and a determination to succeed, they have already secured a reliable and growing trade. The business is strictly of a Pharmaceutical character. Mr. Failing is a thoroughly skilled scientific and practical Apothecary, and gives his exclusive personal attention to his steadily growing prescription trade, he has an advantage over druggists in general, that is, he is an educated Physician, a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York. During the late war Dr. Failing as surgeon of the 80th U. S. Infantry and Acting Medical Purveyor U. S. A., was twice breveted for "Faithful and meritorious services." Aside from his profession, Dr. Failing possess literary abilities of no ordinary character. He was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., and spent twelve years of his early business life in New York City. After his discharge from the military service of four years in 1867, he returned to Watertown, N. Y., the residence of his family, and brought them directly to Indiana, where he has resided since. Possessing abilities of the highest order, with his courteous attention to all, and general high standing, entitles him to the confidence and patronage of an appreciative public.

L. M. BAIRD, Commission Merchant and Dealer in Produce, and Agent for the Ohio River *and Kanawha Salt Cos., and Dupont Powder Co., 220 Upper Water Street.*

To no class of her merchants does Evansville point with more pride than does she to her commission merchants. Not only have they been largely the means of advertising her as a cheap and pleasant business locality, but through them her commission merchants have come to be looked upon as the most generous and stable of her business men. A prominent point, and one that will have more effect than any other, is the fact that less money has been lost through failures of this class of her merchants than can be said of any other city in the West. This is derived from an almost unvarying principle among them—*they do not speculate.* The highest market price is always obtained for products placed in their hands and the returns for the same are as as promptly made as is done in any other business. Carrying only fair stocks on their own account,

they are never at loss to place the merchandise of others, consigned to their hands, for sale. This has given them a very high commercial standing, and made Evansville a valuable factor in the commission and produce business. No firm of our merchants can lay a more just claim to all these advantages than L. M. Baird; and it is due as much to his business integrity, that the present state of affairs exist, as to any other merchant in the city. Commencing business in 1865, he has, by a splendid application to business, succeeded in building up a trade that will reach the handsome sum of $150,000 a year. Mr. Baird, in addition to his qualifications as a business man, is also prominently a practical book-keeper; and through these, has an entire knowledge of his business, that can not be had where these qualifications are not combined. Mr. Baird has been a prominent resident of this city since 1861, always taking an active part in all that concern the city's interest. He is at present an influential member of the School Board. He is conservative in his views, always acting as he thinks best, irrespective of party, where the city's welfare is concerned. Probably some of the best criterions from which to judge of his business capacty and integrity, are the lengthened agencies which he has held—that of the Dupont Powder Co. for one. For fifteen years has he had exclusive control of that company's business at this point, and has given such an excellent account of his stewardship that the company could not be induced to make a change. Another instance is his agencies for all the Ohio River Salt Companies and Kanawha Salt Companies. These facts speak most loudly in his commercial praise, and most deservedly so.

KOESTER & KORFF, Wholesale Grocers, No. 613 Upper Eighth Street.

One of the oldest, if not indeed the oldest, firms in this city is that of Messrs. Koester & Korff, which was established in 1857, as a retail grocery business, under the same firm title as at present; and from that time until the present it has never been changed. Their start was in a moderate way; but merit, business ability, and continual fair dealing, increased their trade until they were forced to enlarge their business connections and augment their facilities. Consequently, in 1872, they changed their business into the wholesale grocery. Starting their new enterprise with ample capital—some $25,000—they brought in addition, their many years of experience, ripe judgment, and business habits, making it one of the substantial and reliable establishments of Indiana. They have built up a large and growing trade in the legitimate channels of commerce, through their superior business qualifications, and they are destined to still further enlarge it, as such men never stand still, but increase naturally, in a ratio commensurate with the times. Their store room has a frontage of 23 feet on Eighth street, by 65 feet in depth, occupying three floors, which are filled with a large and well assorted stock of staple and fancy groceries. They have a large capital invested, and transact an annual business of from $100,000 to $130,000. Their trade extends largely through Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee and other Southern and Western States. The close application to business and the wants of the trade, which is characteristic of this house, is yearly extending their trade. Their stock comprises the most complete variety of everything connected with the grocery trade. Their assortment is excellent for buyers to select from, and they are able to hold out special inducements. Their long experience is a guaranteee of their judgment in the selection of goods. Experience in commercial ethics is considered equal to capital, and there are few men in Evansville, now engaged in active business, who have been so long identified continuously with the grocery trade, and whose opportunities for gaining experience have been so advantageous as those of Messrs. Koester & Korff. Louis Koester and Fred. Korff compose the firm, both natives of Prussia. They are live business men, conducting their affairs on the most elevated plane of commercial integrity. Liberal, enterprising and energetic, they are esteemed as among our best business men, Evansville has reason to feel a pride in the house, as one of her oldest mercantile institutions; both members of the firm being individually too well known to require commendation at our hands.

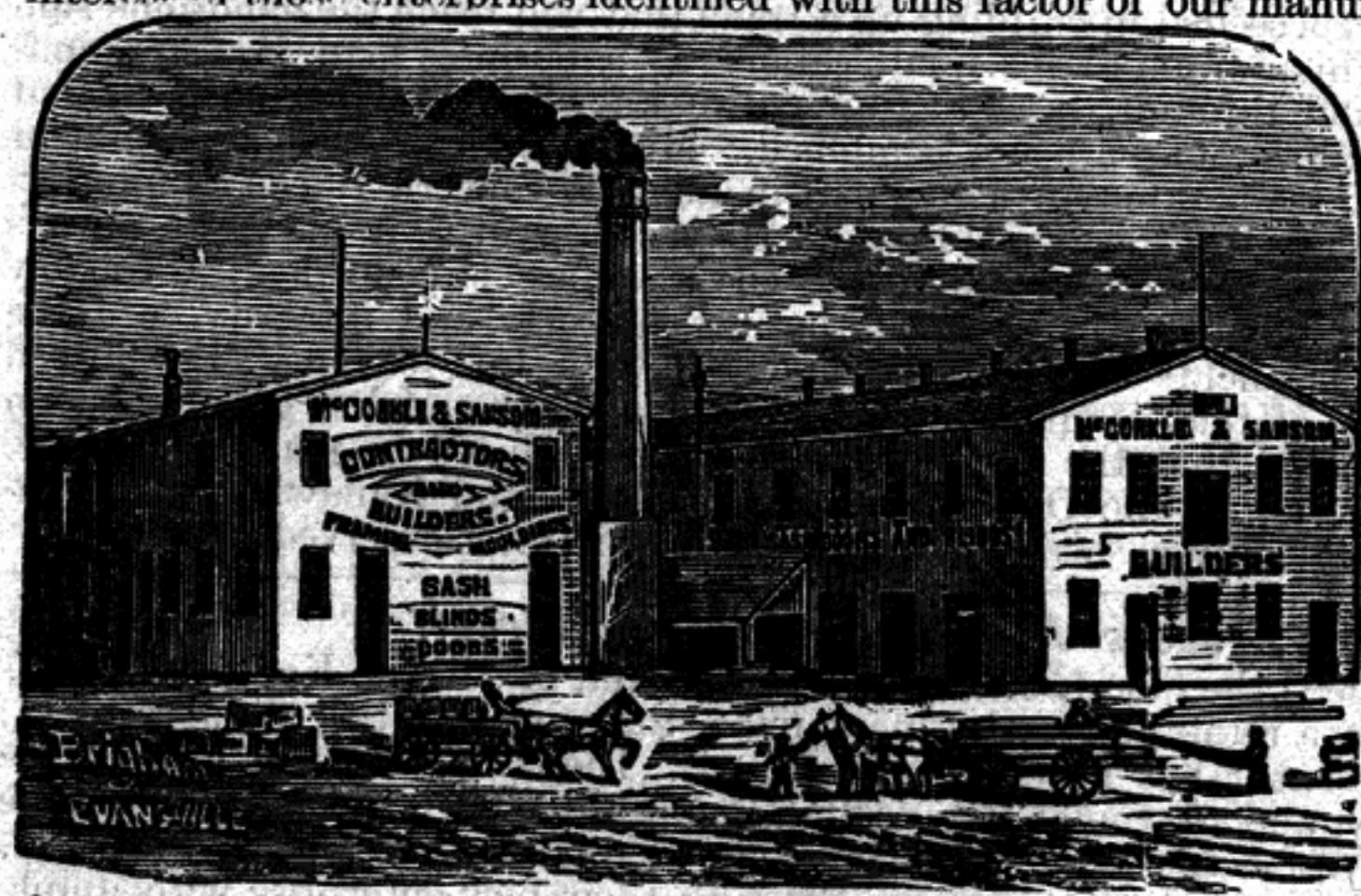
W. H. CONANT—Steamboat Agency, 124 1-2 Water Street.

The gentleman whose name heads this article represents the oldest steamboat agency in this city. We are not to be understood to say that he was the first to establish such an agency here to facilitate the business of the boats and for the better accommodation of passengers and the shippers of freights to and from our port, but that the parties similarly engaged when he commenced have retired, and he alone remains of the old agencies. Mr. Conant represents a majority of the most important packet companies that make this their port of departure and destination. The following are the numerous lines which he represents and with whom engagements can be made for both freight and passengers, viz: Evansville & Tennessee River Packet Co., Evansville & Cumberland River Packet Co., Evansville & Cincinnati Packet Co., St. Louis, Cincinnati & Pittsburgh Packet Co., Wise's Memphis & Ohio River Packet Co., and the Southern Transportation Line. In the above lines are tobe found the most speedy, commodious and best boats that navigate the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Specially adapted to their respective trades, they are well built—the machinery and all appliances and appurtenances required by act of Congress—for security are of the best description. Their cabins are handsomely equipped and furnished, and every provision made for the security and comfort of passengers. These different lines, through the agency of Mr. Conant and under the management of experienced and efficient managers and officers, is an important factor in the commercial importance of the city and has contributed much to the renown of this port as a business center. Mr. Conant will be found ever ready to contract for freight or passengers by any of these lines, and give through bills of lading to any navigable points. He will be found prompt, courteous and accommodating, and to these virtues, in a great measure, does he owe his past and present success.

JOHN S. McCORKLE—Planing Mill, Manufacturing and Contracting,

Corner Eighth and Walnut Streets.

The increasing importance of the lumber trade in all its branches leads to a more than ordinary interest in those enterprises identified with this factor of our manufacturing industries and resources.



Attention is properly directed to those firms, to whose energy and enterprise, may be ascribed the vitality that has characterized this business. The house of John S. McCorkle may properly be assigned a first place among such firms on account of his extensive operations and the superior excellence of his productions. This well-known house was founded in 1866, with a comparatively moderate capital, which has since been very considerably augmented. He occupies three large buildings, covering in the aggregate 150 feet square, on the corner of Eighth and Walnut Streets, as a planing mill and finishing shop, manufacturing every discription of sash, doors, frames, blinds, shutters, mouldings, and inside and outside finish. He is prepared to furnish estimates and make contracts for the erection of public and private buildings of every description. His present stock of seasoned lumber and material is valued at about $19.000, and his facilities for procuring any amount of dimension lumber and building material required are perfect. His average annual business for the past few years has been about $100,000. The planing mill is supplied with the latest and most approved machinery for the various purposes required, including one sixty-horse power engine, one boiler, saws, moulding, planing and matching machines, and all the appliances and inventions of the present day. Forty experienced workmen are regularly employed, and during the busy season more are required. Thomas E. Wheeler is book-keeper, and John D. McCorkle clerk and salesman. Mr. McCorkle is a thoroughly practical man, conversant with all the details and requirements of his business. Perfectly reliable, conscientious and honorable in his transactions, he has established a lucrative and eminently satisfactory business, which will compare favorably with any similar establishment in Southern Indiana.

PETER ROESNER.—Western Railroad Stock Yard.

There are many branches of industry in Evansville, not considered by the average citizen, because they do not fall under his notice in a way to attract and hold his attention. Nevertheless they are important factors in the prosperity and thrift of our community, and contribute in no small way to our reputation as a commercial centre. Among these is the live stock trade, a business that does not attract as much attention as our mills and dry goods establishments and factories, but which is assuming large proportions, and in which, capital to a very considerable amount is invested. Large numbers of horses, mules and cattle find their way here on the steamboats and railroads, seeking purchasers for the Southern and Western markets, and the sales made in this city to dealers will run largely up into thousands of dollars. Hogs, sheep and beeves also enter into this trade to a much larger amount. As many as 200 head of cattle are sold here weekly, and 100 head of hogs, outside the pork packing houses. For the better accommodation of this trade Mr. Peter Roesner, in 1875, established a stock yard on the corner of Fourth avenue and Ingle street. Space and facilities not being such as were necessary for the rapidly increasing trade, in 1878 he removed to his present quarters, corner of Main and William streets, where he has ample grounds—147x225 feet in extent and accommodations for 400 head of cattle, 1,000 head of hogs and 1,000 head of sheep. He has competent, careful assistants, and the best of feed at reasonable rates. The gross amount of stock—most of it passing from his yard—last year was 10,400 beeves, 5,200 head of hogs, 8,200 head of sheep and 1,065 calves, making an aggregate of 25,165 head of live stock accommodated at Roesner's yard. The gross amount for which this stock sold amounted to $540,075—no small amount of trade transacted through the medium and facilities offered by one establishment. From these figures our readers will be able to judge of the importance of Mr. Roesner's enterprise and its benefits to the city. He is constantly improving his yard and adding every convenience and facility which seems necessary and worthy of adoption. Mr. Roesner is a native of Bavaria. He came to Evansville in 1849. His business, in all its various details of management, is conducted upon principles of personal integrity and prudent, careful management, and it is to these meritorious qualifications that he owes his credit, reputation and success and the confidence of the public.

AUGUST SCHMITT.—Stoves, Tinware and Pumps, 605 Main Street.

Among the number of stores and successful business enterprises in this part of the city, the tinware and stove house of the energetic Mr. Schmitt occupies a prominent position and is one of the leading houses in the city. Mr. Schmitt commenced business in 1872 with moderate capital, which his increasing trade has enabled him to augment considerably. He manufactures all descriptions of tin, copper and sheet iron ware, giving special attention to spouting, guttering and repairing. He keeps in stock a full line of heating and cooking stoves and house furnishing goods. His stock will always be found complete and of the best selection and quality. All the machinery calculated to make his productions first-class, and at the same time moderate in price, will be found in his factory. He uses first-class material and his goods never fail to recommend themselves. He does an annual cash business of $8,000, emplying five hands with a pay roll of $40.00 per week. Mr. Schmitt occupies a two and a half story building 18x85 feet. He was born in Bavaria in 1859. Mr. Schmitt manufactures a water elevator, which possesses qualities of great merit. It elevates the water by means of galvanized iron cups, so arranged as to form an endless chain, which, hanging upon a wheel at the top of the cistern, reaches to and is poised at the bottom by the weight of a cast pulley, which is suspended in the circle of the chain and has no other fastening. By this means the usual wooden guides and pipes common to pumps, extending to the bottom of the cistern, giving an odious taste to the water and accelerating stagnation are wholly avoided, and nothing but the swinging chain of cups penetrates the water. These cups are so arranged that they carry the pure air from the top of a cistern entirely through the whole depth of the water, by this means carrying pure oxygen, which is the life of water, from the air into the water and supplying it with the other properties of the air which are common to water, thus keeping the cistern water as pure and wholesome as when it came from the clouds. The agitation produced by these cup chains distroys the water lice and other animalculae which infest impure and stagnant waters, making the water pure and sweet. This is one of the best conducted establishments in the city, and one which merits and receives a goodly share of public patronage.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Among the monied institutions of Evansville, there is none that has a more interesting history than the First National Bank. Our space is too limited to give other than an outline of it. The Evansville Insurance Company, which was granted a perpetual charter with banking privileges, January 21, 1850, commenced business under that charter as the Canal Bank, which was organized the same year with a banking capital of $250,000. John M. Stockwell was elected President and James G. Jones Secretary, who was very soon after succeeded by Mr. W. T. Page. In 1863 the bank adopted the national system with a capital of $250,000, which was subsequently increased to $500,000. H. Q. Wheeler was its first President as a National Bank, with W. T. Page as Cashier. Mr. Wheeler was succeeded by Hon. John S. Hopkins in January, 1867, which position he held until the present year, when he was succeeded by Mr. Charles Viele. Mr. James H. Cutler, the present Cashier, was elected to that position in 1865. The First National was among the first banks in the country to adopt the national banking system, it being only the twenty-eighth on the list; this, too, when United States bonds were looked upon with suspicion. The success of the bank was assured from the day it opened its door for business, no bank in the country having a better standing, and is the only one in the State that is paying quarterly dividends. It has a capital of $500,000, and a surplus of $250,000. Its officers are Charles Viele, Esq., President, and James H. Cutler, Cashier. Its Board of Directors consists of the following named gentlemen: Charles Viele, M. J. Bray, Cyprian Preston, Thomas E. Garvin, F. J. Reitz, John Ingle, Isaac Keen, G. H. Start and James H. Cutler.

WM. WEIDNER, Wine and Beer Saloon and Proprietor of Sportmen's Hall,

Cor. Third and Sycamore streets.

Evansville can truthfully boast that she has within her borders some of the finest places for social entertainment that can be found in any city. This in connection with the fact, that the proprietors of these places of popular resort are men of large hearted hospitality and enterprise, it is no wonder that they are made doubly attractive through these causes. Every one in the city and nearly every sportsman in the county knows Wm. Weidner, Sr., or as he is more familiarly called "Der Schœne Wilhelm." Mr. Weidner is an ardent sportsman and has naturally drawn around him men with similar taste. His place is the headquarters for them as it is also for the "Sportsmen's Club," which was organized through his efforts some eight years ago. Mr. W. is not only a fine field hunter, but a splendid sharp shooter, and his name has figured successfully in many of the prize scores in this and other cities. "Der Schœne Wilhelm" is a native of Lorraine, but a resident of this county since 1851. He came direct to this city, but only remained a short time, going from here to St. Louis, where he remained until 1868, when he returned and opened his present business, with but little capital, which he has since increased over 300 per cent., and to-day is doing a business, in wines, beer and liquors, of between $15,000 and $18,000 a year. This is effected through the agencies of his great popularity and the quality of the "wares" he sells. "The Sportsmen's Club" holds its weekly meetings in the house set apart for their use, and has about thirty members. The officers are as follows: Ed. Grill, President; William Weidner, Sr., Vice President; William Keith, Secretary, and Phillip Speck, Treasurer. A more genial or clever set of gentlemen than the members of this club can not be found anywhere, and are worthy patrons of a popular host.

FLOR. C. SCHMIDT, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery and Fancy Articles,

And Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Corner Fulton Ave. and Franklin St

Evansville, as a drug market, is said to fully equal any importing market in the Southwest. both in the amount of its business as well as its advantages, while the abundance of capital em, ployed in its conduct enables our dealers, at all seasons, to be supplied with the most ample and varied stock to be met with in the West or Southwest, and which they are prepared to bring into competition with any city that is not extensively engaged in the manufacture of standard articles. As a class, our druggists enjoy the most enviable reputations for liberality, fairness and reliability; while extended experience has not only been a proficient instructor in the way of teaching them to select none but goods of the purest, freshest, and most exact natures, but has given them decided advantages over those of other cities not so favorably situated. Mr. Flor. C. Schmidt, now under notice, ranks among the first of the drug profession in the city. He commenced business here in March, 1876, with moderate capital, which has since been increased over 300 per cent. With a stock of about $3,000, he is enabled to do a business of between $8,000 and $10,000. He has but one assistant, a thorough prescriptionist, and one to whom the charge of the store leaves no dread upon the mind of the proprietor. The store is situated on two of our most important thoroughfares, Fulton avenue and Franklin street; is two stories high, and has a frontage of twenty feet and a depth of forty feet. Within its walls can be found the most complete stock of drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines, in the city; together with such standard articles as "bitters," perfumeries, soaps, pure wines and liquors, and legions of useful and highly necessary articles, such as are only found in first-class stores. Mr. Schmidt is a native of Germany. He began the study of his profession in 1871, in Mt. Vernon, Ind., where he remained one year; thence he went to St. Louis, where he graduated at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, in March, 1876. He was in charge of the drug department, and had the management of the St. Louis City Hospital for nearly two years. He was afterwards in charge of Mr. J. C. Kickbride's retail store, in the same city. He afterwards took charge of the prescription department of A. A. Melier's, in St. Louis, the largest retail drug house in the West. In 1879 he started in business at his present stand. Mr. Schmidt's advent, as a business man in our city has been one of the most valuable additions, and he has already won from our city physicians the highest compliments that could be paid a druggist. Mr. Schmidt is a self-made business man, and points with commendable pride to his present position as an evidence of what perseverance and business integrity can accomplish, when backed by a thorough practical knowledge of life and his profession.

THE EVANSVILLE NATIONAL BANK—United States Depository,

Main Street, between Water and First Streets.

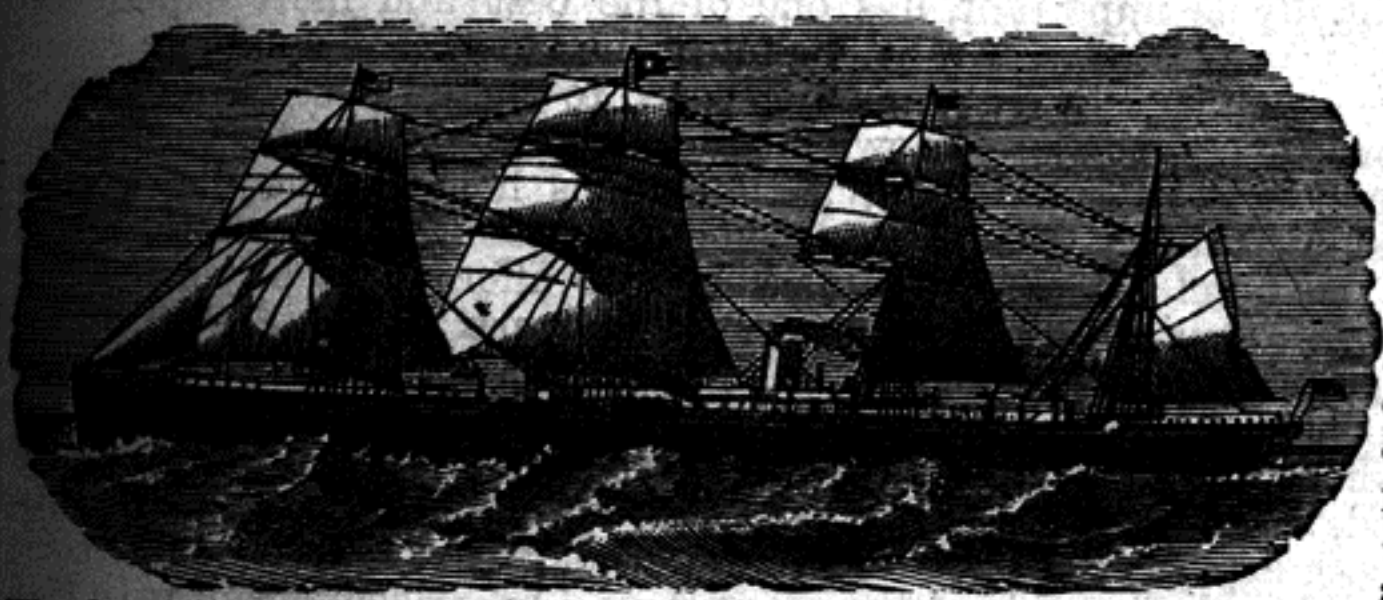
Although the business of banking is a modern institution, the development of the resources, the increase in natural products, and the progress and advancement of our commercial and manufacturing interests, naturally bringing about a system of exchange, or correspondence, which rendered the banking system of the different States unwieldy, crude and slow, necessitating an improvement in facilities, or a uniformity of system, in the banking operations of the country. To this end the present national banking system was enacted, which, in the opinion of many financiers of great experience and marked ability, is a decided improvement on the old plan in this country and Europe. The national banks invest their capital in the bonds of the national government, and by a deposit of these in the United States treasury, receive a proportionate amount of their value in notes, countersigned by the officials and issued by that department, thus providing for circulation among the people an issue guaranteed by the credit of the national government. Unity and uniformity of circulation is secured, and bank notes circulate freely and without question, and at par, all over the country. Among the banking institutions of any city some *one* must necessarily take a position in importance, wealth and capacity, in advance of its cotemporaries, and in this rank the Evansville National Bank must be placed. It is without any idea of depreciating the position, importance or ability of the other financial establishments of the city, that we rank the Evansville National as first, by virtue of its age, history, great magnitude of its operations, and exceptionable ability of its management. Organized in 1834, under the State law, as the State Bank of Indiana, it is the pioneer bank in this section, and was the only one for some years. It was organized with a capital of $80,000, comparatively a small amount. An inspection of its records, venerable with age, shows the following directors and officers' names that have a special prominence in the history of Evansville, occupying an eminent position in her annals, for public enterprise and for private worth, identified with the most successful and prosperous undertakings in her commercial records: Robert Stockwell, John Shanklin, William Lewis, William Owen, Robert Barnes, Marcus Sherwood, Chester Elliott, James Carson, Darius North and John Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was elected president and John Douglass cashier. Of these names not one is among the living. In 1857 the title of the bank was changed to that of Bank of the State of Indiana—continuing its remarkable success, keeping fully up to its prestige and reputation for managerial ability, its business augmenting and its importance to the community gradually increasing. The first board of the bank comprised the following names, not abating a particle in the prominence in the community of those selected, for characteristics adding to the time-honored reputation of the institution: G. W. Rathbone, Robert Parrett, H. Q. Wheeler, R. R. Roberts and George Foster; Mr. Rathbone, President, and Samuel Bayard, Cashier. In 1865 the bank was re-organized under the national banking act, with a capital of $400,000, subsequently increased to $800,000. Since this change its laurels have received

added lustre instead of losing in importance. The policy of the government is to designate some bank as the national depository and financial agent, usually from the prominence and solidity of the institution selected over its cotemporaries. This bank has been so designated. The present board consists of the following gentlemen, and it is interesting as well as instructive to note the happy selection proverbially followed by this bank in securing men of especial prominence in the commercial biography of the city, not alone for their individual success in trade, manufacturing, or finance, but for their connection with affairs of public moment: Samuel Bayard, President; M. Dalzell, Vice President; Samuel Orr, D. J. Mackey, Wm. Heilman, S. M. Archer, R. K. Dunkerson, Fred. A. Preston, H. F. Blount, and Henry Reis, Cashier—a galaxy of names that can not be excelled in any city on this continent. That the bank has maintained her splendid career inviolate can be evidenced by the following items, which will prove interesting to the community at large: There has been paid in dividends, since 1865, $1,017,125, an enormus sum. The surplus is $200,000, with a line of deposits of from $700,000 to $800,000. It has never ceased, from its organization to this day, to wield a controlling influence upon the finances of this section, an influence uniformly of a beneficial character, of course, consistent with its successful financial management. This is one of the institutions of especial prominence, from the fact that it has never faltered, and its obligations have always been fulfilled to the letter. The building occupied by the bank was erected in 1836. It is a massive, imposing building, and in its yards very pretentious, costing at that time $28,000—in those days a large sum to invest in architectural display. The chief executive of the bank, Mr. Bayard, has been identified with it for more than a quarter of a century, and has, by his financial ability, sound judgment and high reputation for executive skill and untarnished honor, conduced in no small degree to the success and financial repute of the bank. In speaking in complimentary terms of Mr. Bayard, we feel that we are but lauding the bank itself and doing him but small justice, for it is, to its betterment, that his best energies have been devoted. The oldest bank in Southwestern Indiana—the Evansville National Bank, the largest in the State, with its untarnished policy of commercial honor—is an institution of which every citizen is justly proud, and the city fortunate in its possession.

VENEMANN'S CENTRAL TICKET AND TRANSFER OFFICE—

European Steamship Agency—T. W. Venemann, Prop'r, St. George Hotel Building.

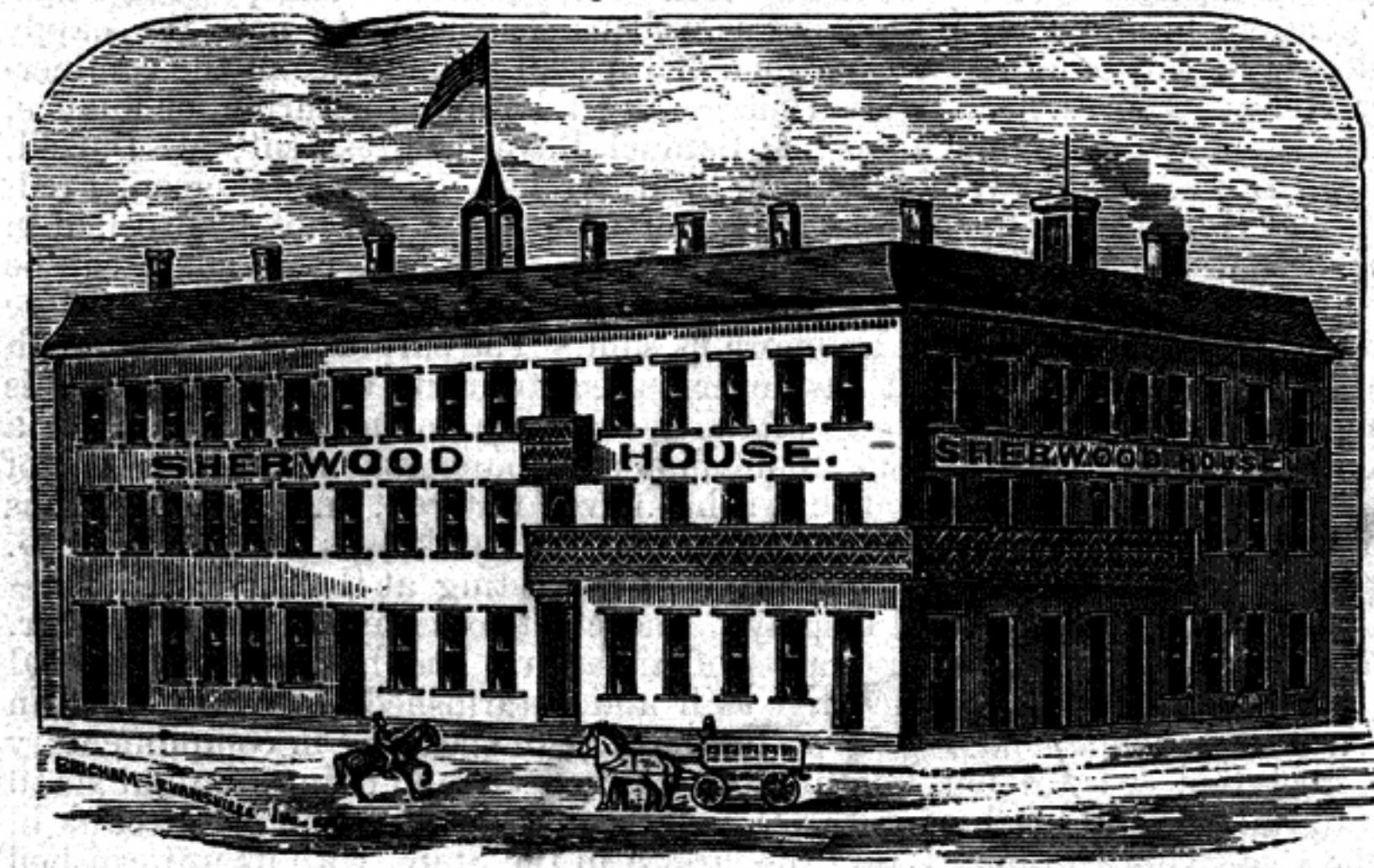
Equally important with the leading enterprises which give reputation to a city for progressive spirit and manufacturing facilities, are all establishments which conduce to the convenience of the community. Among this number in this city is the office of Mr. Venemann, which claims as wide notice and appreciation for its manifest convenience to the citizens of Evansville, as well as the traveling public and those desiring to either secure passage in the ocean steamers or send remittances to any part of Europe. There are in Mr. Venemann's business three departments—"The Transfer," "The Ticket" and "The Steamship" departments.



The latter was originated in 1851 as Thos. Venemann & Son, and has been for years the only legitimate agency in Evansville. This is a general steamship agency. The business is managed with ability, and the greatest care is taken to execute all orders promptly and strictly. The business is one of considerable importance. They directly represent the various lines, securing passage and state rooms as desired, either from or to this country, enabling parties here to secure their tickets as well as in New York, thus avoiding trouble and annoyance, and also to provide passage for relatives or friends desiring to come to this country from Europe. Among the lines represented are the following well-known names: "North German Lloyd, New York or Baltimore," "Hamburg American Packet Co.," "White Star," "Cunard," "Inman," "Red Star and American," "National," "Anchor," "State," "Rotterdam," &c. Drafts for any amount are issued on leading and responsible banks in England, Ireland, France and Germany, and collections made in any part of Europe by power of attorney. The great convenience of this agency will be readily apparent, especially to those who are forced to have recourse to intermediate parties to effect business in Europe. The Union railroad ticket office and passenger and baggage transfer business was added in 1872. For this business this office is equipped in every particular for all transactions necessary for such an organization, and conducted in such a manner as to make it efficient. Railroad tickets are sold to all points in the United States and Canadas over all the important trunk lines, avoiding all necessity of delay in changing tickets or other inconveniences. In establishing the transfer business, Mr. Venemann's object was to effect the most complete system for the transfer of passengers and baggage within the limits of the city to depots and boats. He has been careful to secure as assistants men whose manners and habits will commend them to public approval and secure reliability and prompt execution of orders. Sixteen thousand passengers were transferred last year by this office. Mr. Veneman is a gentlemann of fine executive ability and experience, which is manifest in the perfection of his plans and their efficient execution. A large business is transacted, giving the most perfect satisfaction to all who have occasion to have recourse to its advantages.

SHERWOOD HOUSE—W. B. Sherwood, Proprietor, Corner First and Locust Streets.

The oldest first-class hotel in the country, and one which has for years enjoyed a reputation second to no hotel in the country. An institution of which the city of Evansville should feel proud, and which is in every way deserving of patronage and generous support. For forty years this house has been well and favorably known, not only to the residents of Central and Southern Indiana, who occasionally visited this city, but to thousands all over the country, traveling for business or pleasure, who availed themselves of its accommodations. This hotel was built in 1839, by Mr. M. Sherwood, father of the present proprietor, who, after running it for about six years, retired — various parties since then carrying it on. It is needless to enumerate the different proprietors; suffice it to say, that in 1879, Mr. Sherwood, returning to his early love, re-assumed the proprietorship. This hotel is fitted up in the most thorough manner, with modern improvements, gas, water-closets, etc. The chambers, for the accommodation of guests, are forty-three in number, well ventilated, handsomely furnished, and strictly clean and comfortable. Ladies and gentlemen, visiting Evansville, either on business or pleasure, will find at this hotel the best of accommodations, the most polite attendance, and a table surpassed by that of no other house in the country, being supplied with the choicest viands the market affords; and what is equally as important, has one of the best and most experienced cooks, as well as attentive and polite waiters. Every department of the house is in complete repair, and supplied with all the modern conveniences. No pains are spared to make the sojourn of guests pleasant, and the genial proprietor is one of the best known citizens, remarkable for his cordial and courteous manners, and untiring efforts to sustain the reputation of his house. The Sherwood is conveniently located, being but a short distance from the court house, post-office, railroad depots and steamboat wharfs. The rates of this hotel are as reasonable as can be afforded by any house kept in the same liberal style. Furnished rooms are $2.00 per day; boarding, per month, $30.00; special arrangements being made to troupes and combinations of any kind. Nineteen hands are employed, to whom are paid $300 semi-monthly. The business of this house will approximate $1,500 per month. Mr. M. Sherwood, who died in February, 1880, was a native of Connecticut, coming to this city in 1819. Mr. W. B. Sherwood, the present proprietor, is a native of Evansville. Messrs. Frost and Russell attend to the office, both experienced hotel men, whose courteous manners and social qualities have gained them hosts of friends throughout the country, and being conversant with their business, they make every effort to please and entertain guests. As one of the old landmarks of the city, and an emblem of her past history and present prosperity, we take pleasure in commending the old and reliable Sherwood House.



ZIEGLER & SON.—Family Grocery, Feed, Wine and Beer, No. 300 East Indiana Street.

One of the most enterprising firms we feel called on to mention in connection with the industries and business of Evansville is that of Ziegler & Son, dealers in family and fancy groceries, located on East Indiana street. This concern was originally started in 1865. Mr. Joseph Ziegler, the present senior member of the firm, with a moderate capital, but with energy and a thorough adaptation to the business, he soon secured a liberal patronage among the best class of citizens, and a steady and gradual increase in trade has been the result. In 1879 he took his son, John Ziegler, into partership, the firm title becoming Ziegler & Son. They carry a stock of about $2,500, which they keep in excellent order and condition, and are daily in receipt of fresh goods, keeping their stock thoroughly full and complete with the freshest and best class of goods for home use, making a specialty of keeping the best grades of family flour; the choicest teas, coffees, syrups, canned goods and goods in glass; the best brands of chewing tobacco, notions, etc. Pure liquors and wines are kept constantly on hand, and fresh beer always on tap, and served in a cleanly, pleasant manner. They are doing a business that will amount to from $8,000 to $10,000 per annum. Their business rooms, two in number, are in a large two-story brick building 40 by 110 feet in size, with a spacious wagon yard attached. They give close, personal attention to their business. Mr. Joseph Ziegler is a native of Bavaria, Germany, coming to this country in 1853. John Ziegler is a native of Evansville. These gentlemen have established a high business reputation in all their relations, which entitles them to consideration among the leading retail dealers of the city.

WILLIAM BLACKMAN, Florist—Corner Fourth and Gum Streets.

One of the unmistakable signs of refinement of a people is the love of flowers, and where that love or fancy exists, the harsh and rough side of human nature finds no abiding place. There can be no more delightful or interesting industry than that of the florist, or one that appeals more strongly or effectively to our better nature; and this industry has increased, with the growing wealth and luxury of this city, to such an extent as to form a very important factor in the general prosperity. Among those houses that have secured, by their enterprise and energy, more than usual prominence in this department, may be mentioned that of Mr. Blackman, who possesses qualifications which place him in the first rank as a botanist and florist. Mr. Blackman commenced business in 1868, in a small way, which his native industry, energy and adaptation to his pursuit, soon largely increased; being at least 500 per cent. up to this time. He carries an average stock valued at about $2,500, and does an annual business of $2,000. His place is well worthy the attention of all persons of taste or culture. Here will be found a profuse display of exotics and native plants in great variety, to please the eye and gratify the love of the beautiful—roses, the empress of flowers, the gentle geranium, verbenas, coleus, the graceful and lovely fuschias, tuberoses, stately gladiolus, and matchless lilies, in endless variety. His conservatories are models of neatness and beauty, and are three in number, being each ten by seventy-five feet in size, warmed by his heating apparatus to tropical temperature, and filled to repletion with the choicest flowers. Mr. Blackman is prepared to furnish bedding or pot-plants, or cuttings, as desired, from his well selected stock, in good order and at reasonable prices. He makes a specialty of bouquets and cut-flowers, during the year, for any purpose, at short notice. He is a thorough, practical florist; his business steadily increases, and it will compare favorably with any similar establishment in the city. Mr. Blackman is a native of England, coming here in 1858. He has many new plants, and parties desiring anything in his line would do well to send for his catalogue.

G A. BITTROLFF—Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Eye Glasses, etc.

122 Main Street.

This well-known establishment dates its existence back to 1853, when, as Bittrolff & Son, it enjoyed the fullest confidence of the community. The mantle that descended to the new firm, in 1857, has been as carefully cherished as when it was worn between these dates. In 1864 the new firm was replaced by that of Geissler & DeLang, but again resumed in 1868, since which time it has steadily progressed to its present prosperous condition. The stock now carried by the firm will aggregate $10,000, and in which can be found every style of goods, and of the best quality, that the hands of man can produce. The annual sales reach the handsome sum of from $20,000 to $25,000 The long and practical experience of the head of the firm—while it may be said almost that the junior was born in it—has given them a prestige not enjoyed by any other firm in the West. The senior, George A., in addition to his extensive business—which is managed by the junior, John F. Bittrolff and three assistants, during the absence of the former—find time to honestly attend to some of the affairs of our city government, of which he is an honored member; so much so that his name is prominently suggested by many Democrats, of which party he is a member, as a candidate for Mayor. The honor could fall on no shoulders that would more faithfully represent and protect the duties pertaining to the office. The building in which their business is conducted is nineteen by seventy feet, three stories high, and in it can be found all those little bijous of gilded art that add so much to the uses and personal appearance of the wearer.

EVANSVILLE AND TENNESSE RIVER PACKET COMPANY—Office 219 Upper First Street.

To the navigation of the Ohio river does the city of Evansville owe its present and past prosperity. By it an outlet is secured, by which the agricultural and manufacturing products of the State can be transported by water to nearly half the States of the Union. In addition, the amount of capital invested in the different packet lines and the employment furnished to our citizens, gives this branch of commercial enterprise an importance second to none. Of the different packet lines connecting with other ports, the Evansville & Tennessee River Packet Company commands especial attention. Organized and incorporated in 1870, with John Gilbert, Esq., as president and superintendent, and W. G. Brown as secretary and treasurer, the company succeeded in establishing a regular and remunerative trade, giving general satisfaction to the shippers and traveling community, and adding largely to the trade of the city with terminal and intervening points. Regular weekly trips, with the United States mails, are made by the Silver Cloud, Allen J. Duncan master, Harry C. Gilbert clerk, from Evansville to Paducah, connecting there with the steamer W. A. Johnson, ——— ——— master, ——— ——— clerk, plying between Paducah and Florence, Ala., carrying the United States mails to Waterloo, Ala. The company had the misfortune to lose their steamer Rapidan in October, 1879, which vacancy was supplied by chartering the steamer Fawn—and as misfortunes come not singly, the latter boat found rest in February, 1880, on the bottom of the river. The past year the business of the line has materially increased, and the company will, the coming season, place in the line a new and superior steamer to meet the demands of the trade. Shippers and passengers will find gentlemanly and courteous officers on each of the boats, and every effort made to meet their wants, on application at the office in this city.

EVANSVILLE OIL TANK LINE.

Among the many commercial enterprises of Evansville there are none whose importance is more widely felt and recognized than the one that heads this article, as it is undoubtedly a great auxiliary to our jobbing trade as well as a great convenience. It was established in March, 1879, by Messrs. Alex. McDonald & Co., and is one of twenty similar concerns established by the same firm in cities in the West and Southwest. The Evansville house is under the management of Mr. R. W. Richey, who has proved himself not only an excellent manager for his company, but a most agreeable official to do business with, and a thoroughly competent business man. This business was inaugurated with the view of enabling jobbers to compete with the larger cities, giving them facilities right at home for keeping up their supplies, and avoiding the necessity of ordering from abroad and carrying heavy stocks. All kinds and styles of oils are kept constantly on hand, of the purest and best refined quality—lubricating and burning. The capital invested is large, and no pains are spared to make the establishment a success in every particular. The house handles about 20,000 barrels of oil per annum, employing five hands, to whom wages to the amount of $75 per week is paid. They occupy two buildings, 150x50 feet each. The house is of inestimable value to the jobbing merchants.

BABYTOWN MALT HOUSE.—Godfrey H. Stocker, Proprietor.

In connection with the large and growing trade in lager beer in this city and the extensive establishments and large capital engaged in its manufacture, it is proper that we give due attention to the malting trade, the important factor entering into its manufacture. In 1878 Mr. Stocker commenced malting at his present place of business. He started with moderate capital, but industry, energy and a thorough knowledge of his business soon attracted attention to his house, and the very superior article produced by him naturally resulted in a flourishing business. His facilities not being equal to his increasing trade, last year he began erecting very extensive and most admirably arranged additions and improvements, now completed. The main building is a two-story edifice 40 by 85 feet in dimensions, built after the most approved plans for the business, equipped with all the necessary appointments and constructed with an especial view for facilitating and improving both quality and quantity of product, with a capacity for making 14,000 bushels of malt per year. The excellent and superior malt made by Mr. Stocker has gained for him not only a home reputation but his trade has extended through the West and South, his principal market at this time is New Orleans, La., where his product is shipped almost as soon as in fit condition for transportation. His prompt sales prevent the accumulation of stock, the average amount carried by him being only from $3,000 to $4,000; his annual transactions amounting to $10,000 to $14,000. He is a native of Alsace, Germany, coming to this country in 1858. Experience is the best teacher and produces the best results, and in this qualification Mr. Stocker excels, having been engaged in the business since boyhood, working for his father, who was a brewer, in his native town Goerstorf, Alsace. He has, by his own exertions, won a position in the commercial world and in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, to which he is in every way worthy. His enterprise is a valuable addition to the manufacturing interests of Evansville, and as such, deserves the patronage and encouragement of the community.

PHILIP KLEIN---Cooperage, Barrel Factory, No. 1030 Vine Street.

Among the industries of Evansville and contingent on the great timber supply of this section, the barrel trade is one presenting features of interest and worthy of investigation. Among the houses following this branch of trade we take pleasure in presenting to our readers and patrons Mr. P. Klein, a gentleman whose enterprising spirit and natural energy and indomitable determination, undaunted by reverses or temporary ill success, is rapidly building up a large and profitable business. Commencing in 1867, with slender capital, practical skill in his trade, unconquerable perseverance, high business qualifications and straight-forward dealings here, won him hosts of friends and given him a constantly growing and successful trade; his original investment having increased fully 100 per cent. Mr. Klein was born in Alsace, and came to this country in 1845, and has, since 1847, been connected with the cooperage business in some capacity. He carries on a very extensive business, manufacturing flour barrels, casks, tierces, whisky barrels, kegs, etc., of every description. He occupies large and ample grounds for storage and rooms for manufacturing, his grounds covering an area in one locality of 50x150 feet and another 85x160 feet. His factories are, respectively, 50x100 feet and 85x25 feet in dimensions, where he employs thirty hands, all of practical experience and ability, always giving general satisfaction to all who favor their employer with their orders and patronage. Mr. Klein carries stock to the amount of $5,000, and does an annual business of $40,000, and pays weekly wages of $350. Keeping a general supply of all articles in his line, he is at all times prepared to fill orders promptly. The capacity of his factory is about 1,500 flour barrels and 150 tight barrels per week. Early in the spring Mr. Klein contemplates fitting up his factory with modern and most approved machinery, making it one of the most complete factories in the Southwest in all of its details and appurtenances. Mr. Klein devotes his personal attention to his business, and no article leaves his establishment which escapes his supervision and examination, as he boasts, with justice, that his products are constructed of the best material and put together in workmanlike style, to which fact he calls attention and challenges competition, willing at all times to submit his work for examination. He is a prompt, efficient and reliable business man, and merits patronage and encouragement.

W. S. ROSS, M. D., Druggist and Pharmacist---Canal Drug Store,

Corner Canal and Second Streets.

One of the most thoroughly reliable drug establishments and pharmaceutical depots in this city will be found on the corner of Canal and Second streets. This popular and well-kept store was founded in 1874; by Dr. Ross, with moderate capital. When starting, he established himself on the corner of Wabash and Pennsylvania streets, where, for a number of years, he conducted the business with marked success. In January of this year he moved into his present quarters, where, with characteristic energy, he has enlarged his stock and manifests an enterprising spirit in the neat and systematic manner in which he keeps his rooms and displays the numerous attractive articles at all times to be found here. His stock of drugs, chemicals, medicines, etc., are of the freshest and purest quality to be had, and his assortment of toilet and fancy articles druggists' sundries, etc., will compare favorably with that of any drug establishment in the city. Dr. Ross is an educated physician, having graduated in Cincinnati in 1858. He has been a regular practitioner for twenty-one years, and during the war served with recognized merit as surgeon of the 8th Kentucky regiment of infantry. He carries a stock of from $1,600 to $1,700, and does an annual business of some $3,000. His store is conveniently located, and is the only convenient drug establishment in this section of the city. His stock of oils, paints and varnishes, in addition to his drug stock, are of the best guaranteed brands and makes. In the prescription department of his business Dr. Ross has a high reputation, possessing the highest qualifications for it, his knowledge and experience enabling him to meet all the requirements of a pharmacist. In his careful preparation of physicians' prescriptions, he enjoys the fullest confidence of the medical fraternity of the city. He possesses business ability and energy of a high order, well qualifying him to carry on his business successfully. Dr. Ross is a native of Kentucky. His establishment is every way worthy of liberal patronage. Prompt, reliable and energetic, he will be found to be fully up to the times, enjoying the esteem of the public for his gentlemanly qualities.

THE ARMSTRONG FURNITURE CO.—Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers

in Furniture, Chairs, Mattresses and Upholstery. Warerooms, 209, 211, 213 and 215 Main Street. Factory, Corner Franklin Street and Seventh Avenue.

The history of the lumber interests of this city presents to the gatherer of statistics facts of unusual interest. Evansville is most advantageously located in the center, as it were, of a section of this country remarkable for the prolific growth of timber. Her facilities for transportation by river and rail, her accessability from the river and inland counties of this and the neighboring States, places her in a position not only to successfully compete with the large western cities, but in some specialties to largely control the trade. The development of this important trade in its various branches has given constant employment to thousands of laborers and skilled mechanics, and listed in active service as much executive and financial ability as any branch of business in which human energy and enterprise have been employed. Among the most distinguished establishments in this connection, whose works have assumed such an extent as to exert a powerful, if not vital influence upon the prosperity and development of the city, the Armstrong Furniture Co. may be said to occupy a leading position, not only for the magnitude and range of their operations, but also for the quality of their products. This house was established in 1854 by W. W. Armstrong, Esq. By thorough management and a perfect knowledge of the trade and its requirements, the business was gradually enlarged and facilities increased until 1874, when it was incorporated as a regular stock company, under the name of the Armstrong Furniture Co., with a capital of $200,000—W. W. Armstrong, president, and L. Puster, secretary. The plant of the company is located on the corner of Franklin street and Seventh avenue, and covers an area of about five acres, being divided into the several departments made necessary by the diversity of the work manufactured, as well as to secure that high degree of perfection in every process for which the company has attained so wide a repute. Of these the saw mill as preparing the material naturally comes first. It is fully equipped with modern machinery and appliances. To convey an idea of the main factory, it may be said that the principal structure covers an area of 70,000 square feet, the building being 60 by 150 feet, six stories high, with an addition 40 by 100 feet, three stories high. This factory, the largest in the Southwest, if not the largest in the West, is fully equipped with the most approved machinery and labor saving appliances known to the trade. Nothing that human ingenuity or inventive genius could devise is wanting to perfect their facilities for the prosecution of their business. It is as thoroughly equipped as any contemporaneous concern in the

country, possessing not only the appliances, but on so extensive a scale as to secure perfect workmanship and finish in the construction of their products. Here are employed about 225 operatives, many of whom are skilled mechanics, necessitating a weekly disbursement for labor alone of $1,500. The requisite motive power for moving the multifarious machinery is supplied by two steam engines, aggregating 150 horse-power. All the mechanism and arrangements are unsurpassed for effective completeness anywhere. They manufacture all kinds of furniture, from the cheapest to the most elegant and elaborately finished; including parlor, bed chamber, dining room, office, hall furniture, etc. Among these specialties are the Mosquito Net Frames, an invention of Mr. Armstrong's, which, for utility, convenience and beauty is unequalled, and the Vandyke Spring Mattress unsurpassed for comfort and durability. This mattress has a spring edge and is only half the weight of the old styles. Their warerooms are located on Main street, Nos. 207, 209, 211, 213 and 215, each 25 by 150 feet, and one on the river 125 by 50. To give an idea of the magnitude of their storing and warehouse facilities, we can state that they are equal to four four-story buildings, covering an area of 54,250 square feet. The company transacts an annual business of $400,000, which extends through every Western and Southern State, reaching from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The prominent position occupied by the company and its successful achievements are largely due to the earnest efforts, close attention and high business qualifications of Mr. L. Puster, the secretary. Mr. Armstrong, the president and originator of the company, is a public-spirited gentleman and an energetic business man, a highly respected and honored citizen, and under his able and judicious management the company has become celebrated and their establishment is one of the most perfect and complete of its kind in the county. He came to this city when twenty-one years of age. He has been familiar with the furniture business many years, having worked in and about it all of his life. In the advantages offered to the trade, both in price and quality of goods, this company competes successfully with any, and as a desirable one with which to establish agreeable, profitable and permanent business relations has no epual.

BOETTICHER, KELLOGG & CO.—Wholesale Hardware Dealers.

There is probably no branch of trade in a more healthy condition than hardware. Prominent among the firms engaged in this branch of commercial trade in the "Crescent City" and one that is deserving of more than a passing notice in a work professing to give an adequate display of the commercial advantages of this city is the firm which heads this article. The business was originally started by Wills, Kellogg & Co., but in 1867 that firm was dissolved and the present one organized to succeed them. Having a large capital they were enabled to successfully compete with and hold their trade against rival establishments in larger cities, never allowing themselves to be undersold by any other house, which has resulted in a prosperous and increasing business. During the general depression in business the past six years they have pursued the even tenor of their way, and now with more flattering prospects for the future find their business for the present year showing a marked increase. The premises occupied by the firm at No. 122 Upper First street, are most eligibly located and of sufficient dimensions to accommodate a stock ranging from $60,000 to $75,000, and afford scope for a rapidly increasing trade that already extends over a large part of six States, viz: Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas. The building is a substantial four-story brick, 25x100 feet; supplied with all the requisite appointments for conducting the business, eight assistants being engaged in the various branches of the wholesale trade. The annual sales of this house will average the sum of $150,000. Mr. Charles H. Myerhoff has charge of the books. The individual members of the firm, Edward Boetticher and Charles H. Kellogg, are both from Cincinnati, but have been so long identified with Evansville that they look with pride upon her rapidly increasing commercial trade. Since the formation of this firm it has achieved an unexpected measure of success. Widely known and respected, it is not too much to assert that the house of Boetticher, Kellogg & Co. is able to compete with any cotemporaneous concern in the West. Purchasing their goods for *cash* from manufacturers and first hands gives them advantages over those who buy on credit. They have a reputation for enterprise and probity that makes it a most desirable firm with which to establish pleasant and permanent relations.

J. H. MORRIS & CO.—Miners and Dealers in "Green River" Coal, and Proprietors

Spottsville Mines—Office 228 Upper Water Street.

Evansville is more indebted to the success and magnitude of her manufacturing establishments through her coal than all else combined; nor does the comparison stop here. To her steamboat interest may the same fact be applied. Situated as she is, directly over and amid the center of the largest coal fields in the world, it is hardly to be wondered at that this state of facts should be true. Among our very best coals, those mined from the Spottsville mines, known on our market as the Green River Coal, is considered the best, not only for steam, but household purposes. This coal was first introduced here through the firm who heads this article, in 1867, Mr. John H. Morris, the head of it, having retired from the river in that year, after suffering the loss of all of his worldly possessions, he being the master and owner of the steamer Volante, which was lost about that time. With $175 and a purchase of land on credit, he commenced his commercial career, and today, through his business habits, integrity and popularity, he is financially well fixed. Some idea may be formed of his business from the following figures of coal moved: August. 1879, bushels, 90,710; September, 1869, bushels, 101,401; October, 1879, bushels, 81,420; November, 1879, bushels, 97,765; December, 1879, bushels, 115,644; January, 1880, bushels, 124,580—making a grand total for six months of 611,520 bushels, or over one and a quarter million bushels a year. In addi-

tion to the coal interests of the firm, they own and control the steam tow-boats "Hotspur," "Uncle Buck" and "Uncle Tom," together with twenty-six barges and lighters. The expense of the vast interest for labor alone (104 employes) is nearly $54,000 a year. Their steamboat property is valued at $18,500, and their other possessions, such as horses and mules, carts, railroad track, coal cars, land, tenement houses (32 in number), warehouse and store, will reach a cash value of $100,000. In the city alone, for delivery of coal for family and foundry use, they employ sixteen carts, which are kept constantly employed, while the immense steamboat trade is delivered direct from the barges. It would be hard to estimate the advantages which have been derived by the city from this firm. The simple supply of coal alone to steamboats has been the means of making enormous additions to the trade of the city, while the same may be said of the excellent quality of coal delivered to the different manufacturing establishments. There can be no denying the fact that Messrs. Morris & Co. have been of more direct benefit to the city than any other firm within its borders. This is no overdrawn statement, but one which, on casual inspection, will be found to be perfectly true. Mr. Morris is a native of West Virginia, a modest and unassuming gentleman, at once popular and justly deserving of such popularity. Col. John D. Summers has charge of the financial and out-door business of this extensive industry, and well does he look after its great interest.

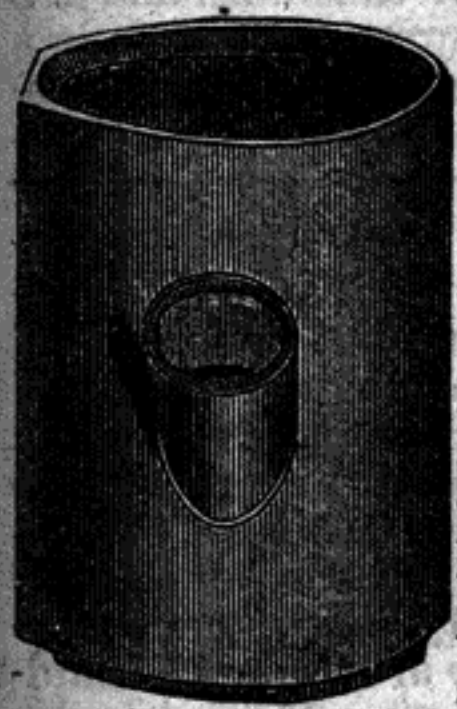
J. S. MINNIS—Gents' Furnishing Goods and Shirt Maker, 225 Main St·eet.

This popular establishment ranks as the leading and only reliable enterprise of the kind in the entire city, and merits liberal mention in this book. No house, in any line of trade, offers such superior inducements to the purchaser; and no establishment is more widely recognized for the excellence of its goods. Its popularity is due to the liberal policy and prompt business habits of the proprietor, and the courteous and cordial manner with which every one visiting his store-room is treated, and the choice and complete assortment of goods that is at all times displayed, as well as the low and liberal prices at which his goods are sold. This is the *bon ton* establishment of the city, and it has for customers the most fashionable class of our citizens. Mr. Minnis began business in 1873, with moderate capital, as regards finances, but an ample one of industry and determination, the two surest indices of success. His trade, by strict attention and a careful selection of stock, he having a nice and discriminating knowledge of the wants and fancies of his customers, has more than doubled itself. His average stock will amount to $2,500, and his annual business from $12,000 to $15,000. He keeps in stock a complete assortment of ties, shirts, underwear, hosiery, handkerchiefs, (linen and silk), gloves, cuffs, collars, (linen and paper), cravats, suspenders, shirt and tie jewelry; and, in short, everything in the line of gents' furnishing goods. But the business in which he excels is the manufacture of shirts and underwear, which he makes to order. In this he has now an enviable reputation, having few equals and no superiors in fitting shirts from his own system of cutting. He employs seventeen hands in his store and factory. His store room is twelve by fifty feet on Main street; his factory is on Second street. Everything late, new or nobby. will be found in his stock, which is being constantly replenished. Mr. Minnis is a native of Gibson county, Ind., and has been at this business since his sixteenth year. He is a merchant of industry, energy and ability, a social and genial companion, and a courteous, upright and honorable gentleman, deserving of liberal patronage.

EVANSVILLE CEMENT PIPE WORKS.—Hydraulic Cement Pipe, and Agent for Cannelton

Stone Pipe and Corn Meal Factory. Wm. Allen, Proprietor.

The importance of works of this character can hardly be overrated in the compilation of the business interests of any city, especially when we find that in many straits, separated from the throng of manufactories and business houses, important works are in operation turning out valuable articles, the existence of which the citizens generally are ignorant. Among the many ingenious and expert machanics who have found ample scope for their abilities in this city, Mr. Wm. Allen, especilly in that branch of his trade which relates to the manufacture of cement pipes, has no compeer. This reputation has been justly acquired by years of constant application, labor and invention. This business was established in 1872 with moderate capital and has been largely increased, at least 100 per cent., since by the energy, practical skill and business ability of the proprietor and projector, Mr. Allen, and brought up to its present magnitude. The process of this manufacture is peculiar to this branch of business, and is quite interesting. The material is a concrete composition of proportionate parts of hydraulic cement and clean, sharp gravel. This, after proper mixing, is worked by steam power into Stockwell's Patent Pipe Machinery, which does away entirely with the old tamping process, shaped and pressed into the proper shape and consistence by this machiney. The pipes are then carbonized by another patent process, which is effected by subjecting them to the fumes of carbonic acid gas, generated from charcoal. After this process they are ready for use, and in use improve, as the well-known properties of this mixture is to continue hardening from exposure to damp atmospheres until it becomes actual stone and almost imperishable. The gases, vapors and acids generated in sewers do not affect it a particle. Examinations have been made by experts of this pipe after it had been under ground for eight or ten years, exposed to damp and frost, and no sign of disintegration or wearing away was found, but the pipe was found to be harder than when first put down. Tested with a cold-chisel



and hammer, it was literally as hard as rock; tested with the strongest acids—muriatic, sulphuric and acetic—after a use of five to six years, the pipe manifested no indication of decay or loss of integrity. The capacity of these works is, when running full, about $2,000 per week; ordinarily about 200 feet per day. Business transacted, about $8,000 per year. Ten hands employed at $150 per week in wages when running at full capacity. Mr. Allen has also a Grist Mill in connection with this factory, supplied with sheller, and other necessary machinery, which turns out a prime article of corn meal and feed, with a capacity of 120 bushels per day. His machinery is driven by a twelve horse-power engine. His grounds are 184 by 85 feet in extent; the factory building 20 by 100 feet. He keeps the Cannelton Stone Pipe in stock, for which he is agent. These are the only pipe works in this section. Mr. Allen is a native of Old England; came to this country in 1857. His business proper has been that of a contractor and builder, which he still follows and has followed in this country and England for thirty-five years. We omitted to state above that Mr. Allen also manufactures ornamental chimney tops, sills and caps and base pieces—specimens of which that fell under our notice—being really beautifully made, and to all purposes as durable as stone, and cheaper. Engineers, architects and builders would find it to their interest to inspect his work. With the only establishment of the kind and facilities that are unequaled, Mr. Allen's enterprise is deserving of the highest appreciation. Specimens of the caps and sills can be seen at his new residence, just completed, on Second street, between Gum and Cowan.

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, No. 121 Upper First Street.

This popular and reliable financial institute has now been in existence six years, having been organized in 1874 as successors to the private banking house of W. J. Lowry & Co. under the national banking law, and during which time it has successfully competed with older and larger institutes and has won a high degree of public favor as a reliable and solid bank, It was organized with a capital of $125,000, which was subsequently increased to $200,000. Among its first Board of Directors and officers will be recognized names familiar in the city from their connection in the various public enterprises and their individual success in private business. They were R. C. Slaughter, President; S. P. Gillett, Cashier; G. P. Hudspeth, Samuel Vickery, John J. Roach and L. Swormstedt, Directors. This bank is located in the midst of the finest business portion of Evansville in an elegant four-story building 18¾ by 80 feet in dimensions. This bank has been managed with rare financial ability and judgment, and added by its course materially to the financial reputation of Evansville and her importance as a commercial centre. We do not propose to deal in laudation when we state that the management of this bank have exhibited a degree of high-toned principles and honor that have reflected credit not only upon themselves but upon the entire community. It has paid a handsome amount in dividends fully commensurate with its capital, carrying a contingent or surplus fund of $20,500, with an average line of deposits of $160,500 to $180,000, and its business is yearly increasing. The present Board and officers are M. Henning, President; S. P. Gillett, Cashier; C. P. Bacon, Samuel Vickery, Charles H. Kellogg, F. W. Cook and A. C. Tanner. If private worth, the possession of public esteem and unusual success and prominence in individual enterprise is a guarantee of success, this bank certainly represents these qualifications in an eminent degree in the persons of its managers and custodians. Mr. Gillett, the Cashier, has held this position since it organization, and the success of the institution is largely due to his abilities as an able financier. Previous to his connection with this bank he had been connected in the other financial institute, acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge and experience so necessary in financial matters. It is in no small degree owing to the exertions of its board that it is so reliable and healthy an institute. Managed with such a proficient, conservative and prudent corps of officials, to whose probity and ability is added the advice of a Board of Directors, who are chosen from among the leading citizens in various pursuits, who have thus far made it a success; the present favorable condition of general finance and trade must inure to its benefit in a marked degree and insure a growth and importance commensurate with this ability of management and liberal policy.

FRED P. STRAUB & CO., Hardware, No. 224 Main Street.

This well, widely and most favorably known house has been an important factor in the hardware trade of the city for the last twenty-two years, having started in 1858, with but small capital, but which has since gradually but steadily increased, until their stock now averages $12,000 and their annual sales over $20,000. The individual members of the firm are Fred P., J. Louis and Henry E. Straub, three brothers, and are, as may be said, born in the business. There are probably no men in the city who so thoroughly understand the retail trade of this section as do the Messrs. Straub. We know that none enjoy a larger portion of it than do these gentlemen. In their store-rooms, 18x100 feet, will be found a full and complete stock of table and pocket cutlery, carpenters', coopers' and other tools of the more popular makes, with an endless variety of other articles in the hardware line. Buying and selling exclusively for cash, they are prepared to compete with any similar establishment here or elsewhere. Their trade, most of which is local, they have held since they commenced business, and many of their patrons who sought their establishment when they opened their first stocks, years ago, can still be found trading with them to-day. The brothers are all natives of Cincinnati, O., and were born respectively in 1837, 1840 and 1847, the senior having many years' experience and regularly educated in the business before removing here. They possess not only the confidence of our business community, but also that of their customers, to which may, in fact, be ascribed their success.

FRED KARGES.—Groceries and Produce, No. 111 High Street.

One of the most enterprising establishments which is our province to mention in connection with the industries and business interests of Evansville, is that of F. Karges, dealer in family groceries and produce of all kinds, located as above. This concern was started in 1866, with moderate capital, in the present place of business. Energy and a thorough adaptation to his business soon gave him liberal patronage among the best class of citizens, and a steady and gradual increase in trade has been the result. He carries a stock of about $3,000, which is kept in excellent order and condition, and he is in frequent receipt of fresh goods, keeping his stock thoroughly replenished with the freshest and best class of articles for home and table use. He keeps in stock all kinds of family and fancy groceries, flour, coffees, teas, sugars, soaps, candles, oil, fish and—besides a general assortment of sundries—in fact almost every article entering into family consumption. He also does quite an extensive business in produce, which he understands handling in a thoroughly practical manner. He transacts a business that will average from $10,000 to $12,000 per year. His rooms are fitted up with all necessary appliances for carrying on his business, which he conducts in a systematic manner. His shelving and counters are loaded with as choice a selection of goods as can be found in the city, and at as popular prices. His room is in a two-story building 20 by 75 feet in extent; his wagon yard is 50 by 150 feet. He gives his own personal attention to the business. Mr. Karges is a native of Brunswick, coming to this country in 1855. He gives the most unqualfied satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. He is reliable, energetic and trustworthy, and has established an enviable business reputation, entitling him to a high position among the business men of Evansville.

TUTTLE & SCHWING, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, No. 26 Main St.

For years after the introduction of gas into our city was there but one establishment such as heads this article in Evansville; but with the advent of the water works came a half dozen, of which but two or three still survive. Messrs. Tuttle & Schwing succeeded to the business of the oldest established house in the city, which was founded in 1861 by Mr. Ronald Fisher, who sold out to the gentlemen named in this article, January 1, 1879. There is much in the plumbers' line that is yet in its incipiency in Evansville, but with the more enlarged ideas of her citizens in reference to their homes, which are not only being built as shelters for themselves, but for the generations to follow, they are adopting the services of the plumber much more generally, as they can see the wisdom of their handiwork, not only in cleanliness but in comfort. Mr. Tuttle has been a resident of this city for over seven years, and is a thorough-going and practical workman, having learned his trade in Louisville. Mr. Schwing is a citizen of much larger standing, and one that is known to almost every one in the place. Both occupy, and deservedly, a very large portion of the public confidence, which they have gained by their honest efforts at workmanlike and square dealing. This firm make a specialty of silver plating, bronzing and gilding, having in their employ an expert who excels in doing every description of work pertaining to this line. They occupy the three-story brick building No. 26 Main street, 20 feet front by 80 feet in depth, where they have a full and varied stock of the latest styles and improved patterns of chandeliers, drop lights, gas fixtures, etc., etc., which grace the inside of our public and private buildings. They are not only most reasonable in their charges, but guarantee their work to be equal to the best. Besides both being practical plumbers, they employ seven assistants, to whom is paid, on an average, $75 per week.

W. HOFFENDORFER—Dealer In Groceries, Feed and Provisions,

Nos. 205 and 207 Fulton Avenue.

The trade of Evansville in retail groceries has within the past ten years nearly tribled. In every portion of the city may be seen elegant store-rooms devoted to this branch of trade, one day being filled and the next nearly emptied of their immense stocks, for the fact cannot be denied that its business is one of the most active of all of her mercantile pursuits. There is not a street in the city nor scarcely a minute in the day that the delivery wagons of these establishments cannot be seen carrying the products of the day's purchases. Many of these stores have had very small beginning, and it is really curious to read of the start of some of them and the present position they occupy, not only in their stock but the class of men who own and control them. Take for a sample the house under notice, that of Wm. Hoffendorfer. Go into his warehouse an if an appearance of quantity and variety please the eye, it is here in perfection. Coffee, from the West Indies and Brazil, and tea from China and Japan, ranged along side of sugars from Louisiana and Cuba. There, too, are huge piles of barreled salt, pepper, and all the condiments that make up the variety of life. Fish, soaps, candles, cheese, and the thousand and one articles incident to a first-class retail grocery, together with as splendid a stock of wines, beers and other liquors as to please the most epecurean taste. Mr. Hoffendorfer succeeded to the firm of Meyer & Hoffendorfer, which was started eleven years ago, in January, 1878, having purchased the interest of the widow of the deceased Meyer. The firm originally started with a capital of $1,000; to-day its successor boasts of a gain of over 300 per cent., and is doing a business of $18,000 or $20,000 a year. In connection with the grocery—which is 40x60 feet and two-stories high—is a feed store, which commands the trade of this portion of the city. Mr. Hoffendorfer is a native of this country, and although still a young man, has won for himself one of the best mercantile reputations of all of our young merchants. He is prompt, energetic and reliable, and has, through these important qualifications, laid the foundation of a competance that will be a pride and pleasure to him in his older days.

J. D. CARMODY & CO., Florists, "Floral Gem," Corner Water and Chestnut Sts.

To the lover of the beautiful in nature there is nothing more grateful than the presence of flowers—nothing that so powerfully appeals to our better and softer sympathies—nothing, in fact, more ennobling and refining than the love and taste for nature's own adornment and decoration, the lovely and fragrant rose and its kindred. There are few houses in the Southwest engaged in the pursuit of floriculture as a business that are better or more widely known than that of J. D. Carmody & Co. Established in 1869, with small capital, on Oakley street, the business was conducted by him at that location for three years, with marked ability and success. Desiring a more prominent location and better facilities, he moved in 1872 to his present place ot business, which is immediately on the river, facing the levee, in full view of steamboats, and enlarged the business facilities of his concern fully 500 per cent. The buildings are of the most modern design and appointments. The conservatories, five in number, are seventy-five feet in length, and requiring 6,000 square feet of glass covering, and the grounds 75x150 feet in extent. This is the largest floral depot in the city, and is to the visitor a shrine where they can see what one man with a large heart and good judgment has accomplished, and learn what devotion and untiring labor may develop—flowers and flowering shrubs, so beautiful and varied that the eye fairly wearies with their myriad colors. Temperate and tropical regions display their luxury of foliage, lordly in tint and delicious in fragrance. The Lilies of the Valley here glory in their chaste and unobtrusive beauty; Palms and Pines, the Cactus of the desert and Fern of the mountain glade, all find their appropriate care and elements of growth. The houses are all arranged with scientific accuracy and heated with the best improved appliances for generating heat with hot water. Mr. Carmody is a native of New York. He brings to his work all the devotion and care of a true love, treating his plants as a loving parent, finding in his pursuit personal pleasure. His specialties are Roses, of which he has an almost endless variety; Verbenas, Geraniums, Fuschias, Colens, Pansies—in short, all species and varieties of bedding and potting plants, which he furnishes promptly to order, in prime order and condition. Another specialty is his cut flower department, and in this line he is without a rival, having accumulated, regardless of trouble or expense, the rarest and most costly foreign and indigenous flowering plants, roses and shrubs, with a profusion of exotics and tropical growths. In superb floral decorations and designs he can not be eclipsed. His bouquets, baskets, chaste and appropriate funeral emblems, combine excellence in artistic arrangement with moderation in price. He plans rustic rockeries, fancy aquariums, and designs any desired siyle of floral decoration with perfect taste, at short notice. The trade of this house is from $4,000 to $6,000, and the stock from $6,000 to $8,000. Three hands are employed. Mr. Carmody has designed an apparatus for generating heat by hot water, which is meritorious in mechanical skill and has proven a success. He is entirely reliable, prompt, energetic, and entitled to the confidence of the public in every respect. In his vocation as a florist and propagator, he has done much to enhance the usefulness of his business, and persons at a distance can depend upon his representations made of his goods sold them.

HARRY JOHNSON—St. George Saloon and Billiard Parlor, St. George Hotel,

W. H. Johnson, Manager.

A well-furnished, handsomely equipped and well-conducted saloon, where gentlemen can resort for refreshment, with the assurance of being supplied with pure liquors, of good quality, secure from the insults and crowding of loafing bullies and bummers, is an institution well worthy of appreciation. Saloons we must have; the inexorable habits and laws governing human nature seem to render them necessary. This does not necessarily infer that intemperance is or has to be protected or encouraged—on the contrary, in a well-ordered, well-conducted saloon over-drinking, or to put it plainly, drunkeness is not tolerated. It is simply, or should be, a place where a gentleman, either from fatigue, weakness or exhaustion, or it may be from habit, can proceed to procure his modicum of spirits, two or probably three times a day, thereby in a moderating way stimulating his weakened and temporarily exhausted physical or mental power. Such an establishment is that of Mr. Johnson. This saloon, which is one of the best-known and most highly esteemed in the city, was started in February, 1874, with sufficient capital, which industry and a jealous regard for the reputation of his saloon have materially increased. A stock of $2,000 is carried, embracing a full assortment of wines, whiskies, brandies and other liquors of brands having the best reputation for purity and fine quality. The annual business will reach $18,000. Four courteous, attentive attaches are employed. The saloon is handsomely and attractively fitted up, everything about it in the best style, and nothing tolerated that could offend the most fastidious. The billiard parlor is an elegant apartment, 40x65 feet in size. It is supplied with eight tables, of Brunswick & Balke's make. These tables are perfect in construction and finish, always kept in prime condition. Mr. Becker, who has charge, will be found to be a courteous, pains-taking gentleman, always ready and willing to do all in his power for the enjoyment of patrons. These rooms compare favorably with any in the Southwest, and are far superior to many.

GREENE & BRO, Insurance Agents, Corner Main and First Sts.

There are not many citizens, we imagine, in Evansville, who have even a distinct idea of the magnitude and importance of the fire and life insurance business done here. And yet this pursuit gives employment and sustenance to scores of our citizens. No branch of business, we believe, surpasses that of insurance in the matter of bustle and activity, and no other solicitors can drum with greater success, or one more assiduous in their efforts. This, however, in a great measure, results from the great competition that arises from the presence of so many rival companies in our midst. Messrs. Greene & Bro., although they display the needed bustle and activity, are not necessarily compelled to do so, as the companies they represent have sufficient reputation to draw for themselves, but is the natural character of the members of the firm, they always being used to active and energetic lives. They commenced business here in 1879, having secured one of the oldest established stands in this portion of the State, it having been first the place of business of the Vanderburgh Insurance Company, whose charter dated back nearly a half century ago. A glance at the companies that the Messrs. Greene represent will carry the convincing proof of their worth and stability: North American, St. Paul, London, Liverpool and Globe, Connecticut, Phoenix of Brooklyn, Imperial and Northern, Standard, Clinton, Western Toronto, Louisville Underwriters, and the Connecticut Mutual Life, with combined assets of over $100,000,000. They offer special inducements in writing hull, cargo and flat-boat risks in the Louisville Underwriters, writing policies in their office, and the only office authorized to do business in the State; in case of loss and difficulty in settlement, suit would not have to be instituted at the home office. For the Connecticut Mutual Life, which they have represented for over ten years, they have issued over 700 policies in Southern Indiana. Through their social manners and good business ability, backed by their gilt-edged companies, despite their short residence in our city, they occupy the first rank in commercial and social circles. Their office, under the First National bank, is one of the handsomest in the city, and furnished with an especial view to their business.

HERMAN WILDE, Surgeon Dentist, No. 222 Main St.

The proprietor of this establishment is a native of Russia, coming to this country in 1870. The first days of his residence was passed in a drug store. His natural inclination and taste for mechanics led him to study the profession of dentistry, to which he gave several years' most assiduous attention, receiving certificates from the Ohio State Dental Association at Cincinnati, and from the State Dental Association of Indiana, and during the winter of 1877-78 was a student of the Evansville Medical College for instruction in Practical Anatomy. Dr. Wilde commenced business in this city in 1875, selecting most eligible rooms at No. 222 Main street, which he has fitted up in a style to suit the most fastidious. Having acquired the reputation of an expert in his profession, to which he is justly entitled, and being supplied with all the various instruments, materials and appliances necessary for the successful prosecution of his business, and that are calculated to cause the least possible pain and allay the fears of the timid, he has secured a fair share of patronage. Assisted by two proficient artists, Dr. Wilde is enabled to give immediate attention to callers, and finest work at the shortest notice. To all needing the services of a skillful operator and courteous gentleman, we commend them to the kind care of Dr. Wilde.

LOUIS HEFELE, Florist and Propagator—Corner Seventh and Walnut Sts.

There is nothing that conduces more to the elevated and refined tone, and the moral well-being of a community, that the cultivation of a love for the beauties of nature. Where this love is found combined with artistic excellence and well-tried experience, the possessor is an invaluable adjunct to society. Such a person this city has in Mr. Hefele, whose well planned and systematically arranged conservatory, on the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, is an ornament, as well as an important factor, in the progress and prosperity of the city. Mr. Hefele is a native of Bavaria; he came to this country in 1854, and to Evansville in 1870. His first efforts in the line of floriculture and as a nurseryman were not rewarded by the success which he deserved. Besides a natural and cultivated taste for the business, he brought to it the experience of a life-time, gained in the land of his birth and in New York. He sunk at least $10,000, in his attempts to build up the trade, before success smiled upon his efforts. His establishment is now in a fair way for success, his stock amounting to $4,000 and his annual trade to $2,500. His green houses, three in number, are twenty by forty feet, ten by forty-two feet, and ten by fifty-three feet, respectively, filled from end to end with a splendid collection of native and tropical plants. His stock of popular bedding and potting plants is complete and thrifty. He makes a specialty of geraniums, fuschias, pansies, heliotropes, verbenas, begonias, balsams, etc. His exotics are very rare and fine. He furnishes any quantity desired, promptly, in good order and condition, and at reasonable rates. His heating apparatus is of the best description, and his plants receive the watchful care and devotion of an expert and devotee to his pursuit. In the cut-flower department of his business he is unrivalled, as he has a profusion of rare and costly flowering plants and shrubs and roses, which are beautiful and desirable. As a pioneer in his vocation, he has spent his means and time in enhancing its usefulness, and has acquired a reputation justly merited and deserved. He is prompt, reliable, industrious and enterprising, and is entitled to the confidence of the community of which he is a creditable member. His catalogue embraces all potted plants, shrubs and perennials, which he disposes of in dozens and hundreds. Parties desiring such, or intending to lay out their grounds so as to be at once useful, beautiful and ornamental, can rest assured that any order sent to or left with him, either for plants or decoration, will find him the *ne plus ultra* of decorative florists.

MILLER BROTHERS—Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Notions and Carpets,

Nos. 113 to 115, 221 and 717 Main Street.

Of the houses engaged in the dry goods trade, we can with confidence asert that none in this city occupy a position of higher rank, or one more entitled to consideration, with reference not only to the high commercial standard upon which its operations are based, but also to the extent of business transacted, and its influence in commercial circles. Since its establishment in 1872, by and under the style of Miller Bros., this house has always maintained a prominent position in the dry goods trade. Through all these years of their business life the Messrs. Miller have maintained the characteristics for energy, high commercial integrity and enterprise with which they began business; and, as the years pass, gain some added value, rather than lose in efficacy, making more prominent the honorable, enlightened and enterprising policy for which the house is conspicuous. One of the firm spends a large portion of his time in New York—where they have an office at No. 21 Wooster street, at which all their goods are delivered, examined and shipped by the fastest lines—carefully watching the markets, thus affording buyers certain advantages, that can not be easily duplicated in the West. The premises occupied by them, for their three different establishments, so far as regards facilities for the operation of their business, are all that could be desired, being ample, commodious and eligibly situated. Their main house, Nos. 113 and 115 Main street, between First and Second, is in the very center of the mercantile traffic of the city, and convenient to all prominent points. This large business is thoroughly organized into different departments, each managed and supervised personally by the Messrs. Miller, with thorough and competent assistants. Here may he found at all times, in their proper departments, dress goods, (foreign and domestic), woolens, jeans and cottonades, shawls, cloaks and suit goods, white and linen goods, prints and ginghams; also, flannels and blankets, carpets and domestic goods. Their varied and extensive stock of black and colored silks, satins and laces, is larger than that carried by any house in the State of Indiana. The millinery, notion and hosiery department is a leading feature. Each department embraces a wide range of textile fabrics, affording an opportunity for selection rarely attainable outside of the great markets of the East, with a perfectly comprehensive knowledge of the business and a nice discrimination as to the requirements of the trade. Their stores at No. 221, (managed by Mr. Wm. Schafins), and No. 717, (managed by Mr. John S. Beggs), are each complete in their stock and appointments. Any article in the line of dry goods or notions can be obtained at either of them; and the same systematic, thorough manner of conducting business will be found to be the rule, as at the main store. The premises occupied by the three stores cover an area of 82 by 140 feet, three stories high—all stores being used in the prosecution of their business. Fifty male and ten female attaches are employed, who appear a small army of active workers, always affable and polite, ready at all times to wait upon the throng of customers who patronize this popular firm. The trade of this house extends through Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois, Alabama, etc. The annual business transacted will amount to from $350,000 to $400,000. Conrad and Jacob Miller, Jr., compose the firm, both born in Vanderburg county. They have made their house a pleasant one with which to establish relations, and profitable, for no parties understand better how to secure for buyers lower prices or better terms. Cordially commending them to the trade and the public, and calling attention to their liberal manner of doing business, and their resources, it may justly be added, that ranking as it does among the first in the line of its cotemporaries, the establishment of Messrs. Miller Bros., commands the respect of the trade, and the highest consideration of the community at large.

SWANSON BROTHERS, Planing Mill, Cor. First and Goodsell Sts.

Among the industries and commercial pursuits of Evansville there are none occupying a more prominent position or exercising a more healthful influence on the general thrift and prosperity of the community than the general lumber trade. This section of the State abounding in timber of the most useful description, it is only reasonable that enterprises connected with the lumber trade should be among the most important commercial factors in this city. Among the houses engaged in this trade, the excellent firm of Swanson Brothers stands in the first walk among the largest dealers in Southern Indiana. The planing mill of which these gentleman are the proprietors is most complete in regard to machinery, stock and all appliances, and is an entirely first-class building out and out, well equipped for the prosecution of business, with the latest and most approved machinery, which is operated by an engine of 40-horse power. They do an extensive business, and manufacture every description of flooring, weatherboarding, sash, doors, blinds, frames, laths, &c. They carry in stock and are prepared to furnish pine and poplar lumber and shingles in any quantity. This house was founded in 1854, with small capital, but by judicious management the business has increased at least 400 per cent. Their average stock amounts to $30,000, and their annual business exceeds $75,000. Their mill building, two stories, is 50x80 feet; one wareroom 25x70 feet, and another, two stories, 150x20 feet; yard 150x210 feet. Twenty hands are constantly employed, with a pay roll of $175 per week. Messrs. James Swanson, Wm. L. and Chas. A. Swanson compose the firm. The members of the firm are all energetic—representative business men. The father of these gentlemen was engaged in the lumber business for twenty-five years. This firm is heartily commended for reliability and liberality in dealing, having the esteem of those with whom they have business relations, and are always prepared to offer advantages to buyers.

VIELE, STOCKWELL & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Liquors,

Corner First and Sycamore Streets.

Evansville, in her great devotion to manufacturing enterprises, has not, as it might be thought, neglected her mercantile or commercial opportunities. If this were true of some branches of trade, it certainly is not so of her wholesale grocery establishments, as may be inferred by reference to the notices of her leading representative houses and the statistics furnished relative to their importance and extensive trade in other portions of this work. Possessing almost unexampled facilities in her geographical position and means of transportation, as well as in the enterprise and high standing of her leading merchants in this line, Evansville can to-day furnish the staple articles in groceries at prices that will successfully compete with Eastern dealers and effect a great saving in freight to retailers throughout Southern Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and other contiguous States, and the towns and cities along the banks of the Ohio and lines of railroads centering here. Especially prominent among the houses engaged in the wholesale grocery trade may be mentioned that of Viele, Stockwell & Co., whose ware-rooms are located in the spacious and elegant three-story building, 40 by 150 feet, at the corner of First and Sycamore streets. This house was founded forty years ago by Messrs. Bement & Viele, under whose management and administration the business was successfully conducted until 1865, when the firm title was changed to C. Viele & Co. It continued with unvarying success and enlarging trade under this style until 1872, when the present firm was established, Messrs. George B. Viele and George H. Stockwell composing the firm. It is an axiom in business that experience is equal to capital in effective prosecution of business, and in this case it has been verified, both of these gentlement having had large experience—Mr. Viele for twelve years and Mr. Stockwell, who may justly be entitled a veteran in the business, for twenty years. He was from 1863 to 1872 one of the partners of Stockwell & Co., and is probably one of the oldest grocerymen in Evansville. Mr. N. H. Stockwell is their book-keeper and an able and accomplished gentleman. Their present quarters have been fitted up expressly for the firm and their conveniences. They employ eight assistants and carry a full and complete line of choice groceries, flours, coffees, sugars, syrups, spices, canned and glass goods—every article, in fact, pertaining to their line; their stock averaging in value $35,000. In liquors, they carry a special stock, surpassed by few houses in the country, and owing to their large purchases and their excellent assortment in this line—which exceeds that of any house in the city from which to make selections—they are able to hold out special inducements to buyers. Their annual trade will reach from $350,000 to $400,000, and is steadily increasing. They depend solely on the well-established reputation of their house for public patronage, which is undoubtedly the only legitimate and independent method of transacting business. Mr. Viele is a native of Evansville, Mr. Stockwell of Princeton, Ind. This firm occupies a high position in the trade, and to an unusual degree commands the respect of the community which derives advantages from their enterprise and capacity. Their business operations are based upon a policy of honorable and liberal dealings, and their house is a most desirable one with which to establish business relations.

S. I. LŒWENSTEIN—General Insurance, Notary Public & Dealer in Foreign Exchange,

Office—123 1-2 and 125 1-2 Main Street.

Regarding the importance and amount of insurance business transacted in our city, there are but few of our citizens enlightened on the subject. Should we ask a hundred, a thousand, twenty thousand, or nine-tenths of our population, of the whole number we would find but few, outside of the several agency officers, imbued with the slightest tincture of an idea of the rapid advancement, amount, and progress made by and in the insurance business. The many different characters of this all important business; "the widows' and orphans' blessing, and the merchants' friend;" the cheapness by which life and property may still hold and have a fixed value after both have passed away, places its advantages readily within the reach of all. Any observer, having no other than a general knowledge of insurance business and its benefits, would open his eyes in astonishment when the fact was made known to him that the amount of insurance capital represented in this city is greater than the banking capital of the entire West and South; and that the firm under notice represents nearly one-fourth of the entire capital of all the banks in the country, the amount being over $99,900,000, or in exact figures $99,961,931. What can give any better idea than these figures, to show the beneficial care of capital for the protection of life and property? Mr. Lœwenstein started business as an insurance agent in 1868, as the local representative of one company. To-day (in less than a dozen years) he is the representative of sixteen of the most prominent companies in the world, whose aggregate capital will reach the figures named above; and his business stands to-day second in importance to none of its kind, in this portion of the State, whose premiums reach the handsome sum of $35,000, and cover five different kinds of insurance risks, to wit: Fire, life, marine, accident and plate-glass, the latter being a new feature in the way of insurance, or at least of very recent introduction in our midst. A brief synopsis of the object may be made in a few words. As its name indicates, it is for the protection of property having plate-glass windows or doors, and has become much of a staple as fire insurance. All stores can be modernized through plate-glass, and as it is as liable to be broken, and from the same causes, as other glass, it is but prudent that it should be insured against breakage. For this purpose the company was organized, and is composed of thoroughly responsible men, who have the confidence of the citizens of New York City, where the general office of the company is located. Its success has been unprecedented. Besides the active part Mr. Lœwenstein takes in the supervision of the business, he has in the office

two gentlemen—Mr. Lewis F. Kraft and Hermann Thoele, Jr., as book-keeper and assistant book-keeper. This staff is actually needed to transact the business of the agency. In addition to the business of insurance, Mr. Lœwenstein deals in foreign exchange, and issues letters of credit to all parts of Europe, in all its principal cities and towns of over 5,000 inhabitants. This is an advantage which but few insurance agencies possess. Mr. Lœwenstein is a native of Felsberg, Prussia, but a citizen of the United States since 1857, and a resident of this city since 1863. He is a gentleman of culture and refinement, and occupying a foremost position in one Jewish society, having been President of the order of I. O. B. B. and Secretary of the O. K. S. B., one of the most prominent Jewish secret societies of the country. He has also been given the nomination of City Treasurer, the most responsible office of our local government. His well known intellectual attainments gave him a place on the School Board, where his record was such as to merit the unqualified approval of all parties. His business qualifications, added to a character for integrity—of which none holds any higher—has secured him the local management of the following standard and reliable insurance companies:

LIFE.

Germania, New York, assets	$ 8,555,877	Manhattan, New York, assets	$10,948,156
New England Mutual, Boston, as'ts	14,961,820	Travelers, Hartford, assets	4,453,000

MARINE.

New England Underwriters, Rhode Island, assets	$ 600,000

FIRE.

Royal, of England, assets	$32,000,000	Continental, New York, assets	$ 3,350,000
German-American, New York, as't	2,619,364	Rhode Island Fire Ass'n, assets	1,300,000
American, New Jersey, assets	1,453,588	Hamburg-Magdeburg, assets	16,625,000
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mut., assets	813,000	Manhattan Fire, New York, assets	850,000
German Mutual, Indiana, assets	350,000		
Grand total of assets			$99,961,931

With the above companies, Mr. Lœwenstein has succeeded in building up one of the best business houses in the city; and has, by prompt adjustments of life and fire policies, acquired a confidence of our citizens that can not be shaken.

HORNBROOK & CO., Dealers in Farm Machinery, Oils, &c., 24 & 26 Upper Water St,

This is perhaps the largest establishment in the city engaged in the business of agricultural implements, farm wagons, etc. The house was founded in 1853, by Phillip Hornbrook, and since its inception has met with a marked degree of success, the business increasing rapidly, from year to year. The building occupied by this firm, Nos. 24 and 26 Upper Water street, is one of the best arranged, for this business, in the city, being a substantial brick structure, 50x120 feet in size, four stories high, with a commodious cellar, and they occupy the entire building with their implements, farm machinery, engineers' supplies, oils, etc., carrying in stock from $6,000 to $8,000, embracing the most popular and improved makes of all farm machinery; some of their specialties being the well-known Studebaker wagons, (having a reputation as wide as the great West, and sold in every city, town and village), Invincible vibrators, Ashland hullers, Cooper traction engines; also, agents for the celebrated Fairbanks' scales. These well known and deservedly popular scales are manufactured by Fairbanks & Co., at Johnsburg, Vt., and are universally acknowledged to be the standard, not only in this country but in many foreign countries. The house is in every way a representative one in their line, and has risen, through the indomitable energy and push of its projector and present proprietor. Their trade extends through portions of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, and amounts to about $65,000 per annum. Mr. Hornbrook is a native of this county, and is therefore well acquainted throughout the country adjoining the city. He is a popular gentleman, so well known that any mention of the commercial interests of Evansville would be incomplete without reference to him and the firm of which he is the head. This house presents advantages not easily duplicated by any contemporaneous establishment, and is most heartily commended to our readers.

GEORGE HERMANN—Manufacturer and Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco and Seed Leaf,

No. 428 Main Street.

There is no house better known in Evansville than that of George Hermann; and, why? The question is easily and honestly answered. It is through his "Durham" cigar. The fact that honest goods make an honest reputation was never more completely exemplified than in this case. It is less than seven years since the establishment was started, (commencing in 1873), and it has only taken a little over three years to establish the "Durham" cigar, that has no equal in popularity, flavor, fragrance and excellence. With an average stock of about $2,500, Mr. Hermann does a business of over $10,000, on this brand alone—an unparalleled success. He employs seven hands, whose weekly salaries will average about $85. The "Durham" cigar, of which he makes over 300,000, and which is one half seed and one half Havana, has a reputation that has extended its sales throughout Southern Indiana, Illinois, Southwestern Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr. Hermann is a native of this city, and has, by his tact, energy and square dealing, made himself exceedingly popular, and placed him on the high-road to success.

WM. E. FRENCH & CO.—Carpets and Wall Papers, No. 205 Main Street.

Among the several firms in Evansville engaged in the carpet and wall paper trade, perhaps none will bear a favorable comparison with reference to extent, general appointments and magnitude, as well as variety of stock, with the establishment of Mr. W. E. French. This widely-known house was established in 1865 under the style of W. E. French & Co., Mr. French being in reality the sole manager and active worker of the concern. Mr. Klinglehoefer died in 1875. The premises occupied by the house are most eligibly situated on Main street, in the center of the busines traffic of the city. The building, a handsome four-story edifice 25 by 150 feet deep, is one of the handsomest business houses in the city. The four floors of this building are engrossed in the prosecution of the trade of Mr. French, and are fitted up for the rapid and convenient transaction of business in a manner worthy of the character and high standing of the concern. The general furnishing and appointments are all that could be desired. The first floor is occupied as the main salesroom; it is admirably lighted and adapted for the exhibition and inspection of goods, which, with other advantages, makes it one of the most elegant and spacious business apartments in the city. The second floor is devoted to wall papers. The other floors are used as store, stock and work rooms in the upholstery and fitting up department, which branch of the trade is carried on very extensively; the whole force of his employes being three salesmen, one clerk, one porter, three upholsters, three sewing girls, and six paper-hangers, making a staff of seventeen assistants in all, to whom $8,000 per month is paid as wages and salaries; besides which two teams are required for the delivery of goods throughout the city, to the steamboats, railways, etc. The stock embraces carpets of every grade, make and quality, imported and domestic; window shades and fixtures in great variety, wall papers of all designs and qualities, curtains, cornices, floor and table cloths, mattings, rings, druggets, oil cloths, and every species of floor covering, having an average value of from $25,000 to $50,000; the annual business amounting to $75,000 and upwards. Mr. French is a native of Patoka, Ind., born January 26, 1835. He became a resident of this city in 1850, then engaging in the dry goods business under the firm style of Johnson & French. In 1856 the firm title was changed to that of French & Jerrauld, the business being changed to wholesale clothing. In an interim from 1861 to 1863 Mr. French held the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, serving for three years. In 1863 he re-entered business in dry goods with Mr. Jaquess, under firm name of Jaquess, French & Co. In a few years Mr. French retired from this business and established the existing house in the carpet business. For more than a quarter of a century he has exerted a marked influence in business circles, to the benefit of the general public, by whom he is justly esteemed as one of the oldest and most widely experienced representative business men of Evansville. In his thorough and detailed knowledge of everything pertaining to or contingent upon his business, he has few equals. Prompt, reliable and liberal, with an activity and industry that knows no pause, he has made his house a favorite one for those who have once appreciated the advantages to be derived there in prices. With these advantages and facilities, natural and acquired, it is no matter of surprise that the trade of this house has extended not only through Southwestern Indiana but into Kentucky, Illinois and other adjoining States. Determined to be in advance of all contemporaries in every respect, it is not too much praise to say that he has achieved this object beyond cavil, and this, together with the high standard of commercial honor and enterprise with which he conducts his business, well merits the respect accorded him.

J. H. SCHRICHTE—Leading Retail Clothier, No. 124 Main Street.

There may be some controversy as to which city contains the most extensive business houses, in any particular line, but it is conceded by everyone that Evansville can justly claim the best and most popular retail clothing and tailoring establishments. So well is this boast known, that customers who are now residents of every portion of our beautiful country and have at one time been residents of our city, are still retained by and are constant patrons of this favorably known house. Mr. Schrichte started in business in Evansville in 1866 with but small capital, but a perfect knowledge of his business. The latter, backed by a splendid judgment—for which everyone gives him credit—has brought his establishment to its present popular and extensive proportions. The simple fact that his trade is entirely custom and retail, and reaches the handsome figure of $38,000, is the best tests of his merits as a clothier and business man. A measure for a suit of clothes once left with him is a sure guarantee that other suits will follow. His store, 18x75 feet, is three stories high. The first floor is used for his elegant line of cloths and gentlemen's toilet wear, while the floors above are for his employes, which number fourteen. Mr. Schrichte came to this city from Cincinnati in 1864, and has for twenty-two years been a studious watcher of the changes that would most benefit his business, and has always been the first to adopt them. Mr. S. has not only an agreeable and popular manner, but his ways of transacting his large business readily commend themselves at once to his patrons and has the very desirable advantage of holding them.

H. & B. AHLERING—Upper Saw Mill, Cor. Water and Gum Sts.

There are no more important or available and widely distributed elements of wealth in Southern Indiana than the lumber interests. Her great resources in this line, in their importance and value, can not readily be overestimated. The situation of Evansville, with reference to the timber growing districts of Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, has made it an available point in the lumber trade and added considerably to her industrial prosperity. The magnitude and extent of this trade is thoroughly appreciated, and at the present time is represented by many thousands of dollars.

Many firms are engaged in the various branches of the lumber trade, some of them mammoth in proportion and supplied with every requisite facility for the sawing and handling of lumber in all of its forms. In the front rank of these is the firm of H. & B. Ahlering. This establishment is one of large proportions, perfect in its details and arrangements, and occupies a prominent position among the successful enterprises of Evansville. This establishment was originally founded in 1860, under the firm title of Ahlering & Brommelhaus; in 1870 the title was changed to its present style, H. & B. Ahlering. Their embarkation into business, like many other successful enterprises, began with limited capital. Being men of more than ordinary pluck and business capacity, they succeeded, and in time began to prosper. They have carried on the business for all these years with no interruption to their success, making frequent improvements and additions, introducing the most perfect machinery, adding to the capacity of the mill, which at present exceeds 40,000 feet per day. The mill is most admirably located, being on the bank of the river, having a spacious frontage and harbor for anchoring millions of feet of logs. From the river to the mill tramways are constructed, by means of which the logs are hoisted rapidly into the mill and run directly to the saws. The slabs and other small and inferior parts of the lumber are cut by special devised saws into various pieces and lengths; some into laths. Almost every particle of the log is utilized in some way. Three engines —one of 140 horse power and two of 120 horse power each—are employed to drive the machinery. Two 66-inch double saws and two 44-inch saws are the present equipment, besides seven smaller saws. The grounds have a frontage of 450 feet by 2,000 in depth. The mill is 200 feet square. Twenty-five hands are employed, requiring an outlay of $260 per week. Two ox teams and two 2-horse teams are required to do the necessary hauling. A capital of $15,000 is invested in fixtures and stock, and an annual business of from $100,000 to $150,000 transacted. These mills, in every respect, are as perfect and completely arranged as any in Indiana. Their trade is scattered over this section, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and other Southwestern States. Mr. George Ranch is the accomplished book-keeper. The Messrs. Ahlering, one of whom is deceased, his family retaining his interest, came to this country from Germany in 1837, and to Evansville in 1845. This firm is a desirable one with which to establish business relations; they can be relied on under all circumstances for square, honorable dealing. Liberal, energetic and straight-forward in their policy; they have been successful in legitimate business, always occupying a high position for mercantile honor and integrity.

GEORGE THORNHILL, Saddle and Harness Maker, 324 Upper Third St.

There are few branches of industry that are of more interest and importance to the general public than the harness and saddle business. What business is carried on in this or any other city of any importance that is not, in the daily transaction of their operations, dependent on the harness maker, and entirely at the mercy, in that dependence, of his honesty, good judgment and skill? The merchant and manufacturer for their teams hauling merchandise, the physician for his phaeton, the liveryman for his outfits, the retired capitalist for his pleasure dirves—all are dependent at last on the harness maker. The importance, therefore, to any community of an honest, reliable, prompt and skillful establishment of this kind is very great; and such an one, in an eminent degree, is that of Mr. Thornhill. Selecting the above business for his pursuit in life, Mr. Thornhill commenced to learn his trade at 14 years of age, in London. After faithfully serving his apprenticeship of seven years he came to this country in 1832. In 1858 he started business for himself, with sufficient capital for his business, and from that day his ability, skillful workmanship, square, honest dealing and genial and affable deportment has won him friends, and his trade has steadily grown and prospered. He carries a stock of $2,000, and does a yearly business of from $2,000 to $3,000. His store is amply stocked, and his business the best in the city. He employs ten hands, all thorough, skillful workmen—he will have no others—to whom he pays $100 weekly in wages. He is a practical man, in the strongest sense of the phrase. He uses only the best materials, of which there is no better judge in Indiana. As an evidence of the esteem in which himself and his work is held in this city, we can state that the finest harness made in this city comes from his establishment. The wealthy class of citizens, and good ideas of his line of manufacture, universally patronize him. Most of the nobby turnouts in this city carry evidences of his handiwork. He manufactures harness of every description, from the heavy truck to the handsome and elaborate carriage; ladies' and gentlemen's saddles of every variety, riding bridles, riding whips; interfering and horse boots made to order; and every description of truck goods, with all novelties in his line. He repairs goods in his line neatly and promptly. Mr. Thornhill is a gentleman worthy of the confidence and patronage of our citizens, and one whom it is a pleasure to deal with.

FORTH & BOWLES, Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables,

Nos. 320 and 322 Upper Third Street.

Few men in the livery business are more widely or favorably known than Edward Bowles and W. A. Forth. The oldest by years in the business, they have literally grown gray in harness. These popular stables are located on Upper Third street, in a convenient locality, where they embarked in business in 1866, with moderate capital. In 1872 they were burned out. They determined to rebuild, and the present, roomy, well ventilated and handsome building is the result, a model of its kind. They carry stock approximating $10,000, and are doing a prosperous business. They give their undivided attention to their business, in all its branches. They have capacity for stabling sixty head of stock—clean, comfortable stalls. They keep thirty horses for their business, all of the best description and character, and everything about the establishment is kept in the

most perfect order. Their success and prosperity are due to their prompt and careful manner of doing business, their care of all matters entrusted to them, and their upright and honorable dealing. Their stock is noted for its speed and good appearance, their hacks and buggies for neatness, beauty and comfort, and their charges are moderate. W. A. Forth, a native of Kentucky, and Edward Bowles, of Maine, compose the firm. Dr. Wm. Folsetter is the veterinary attache. The Doctor is a graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada, and is an experienced veterinist, familiar with the physiological structure and diseases of the horse as any man in the country. This is probably the largest livery and sale stable in the city, the main building occupied by them being 50x100 feet in size, on Third street. Their property runs through to Fourth street, and on that part across the alley they have another stable building 44x46 feet. Mr. Bowles commenced business in a small way, in 1847, making him, as we stated before, quite a veteran in the business. Mr. Forth is also an old-timer, having been engaged in the business since his sixteenth year, in Mt. Vernon and this city. Parties availing themselves of the good offices of this firm can feel confident of being provided with safe and reliable teams and stylish outfits. Among the prominent horses which have been owned by this firm and been housed in their box stalls, are the mares Bella Lee, Gypsey Queen and Jennie L., with a record of 2:31, and the geldings Yankee Sam, with a record of 2:27; Fearnaught, jr., 2:34¼ on seventh heat, and Rowdy Boy, the present whirlwind of the turf.

G. PUDER & CO., Dealers in Stoves & Tinware, Contractors for Galvanized Iron Cornice,

No. 203 Upper Third Street.

This firm is composed of Mr. Gottlieb Puder and John Lohse, Germans by birth, the former coming direct from the old country to this city, in 1864—the latter in 1856. The business was first established by the senior proprietor, with limited capital, who, with the usual "cub," for one year and a half, toiled faithfully, early and late, to accumulate a sufficient sum of money to purchase a small stock of other necessary goods in his line, not of his handiwork. His industry and energy being rewarded, and his business increasing rapidly, he associated with himself Mr. Lohse, in 1876, locating his shop and salesroom at 203 Upper Third street, where, by the employment of twelve to sixteen hands, they manufacture and keep on hand a full assorted stock of tinware. Particular attention is paid to the manufacture of galvanized iron cornice, tin roofing, guttering and repairing. In addition to the stocks of tinware, there will be found in this establishment ranges, heating, cooking and parlor stoves, of every style, size and variety, direct from the large establishments of Cincinnati. Their average stock is from $5,000 to $6,000; sales of the past year amounting to $18,000—their trade being confined mostly to the city and immediate vicinity.

CONRAD HAASE, Upholsterer and Mattress Manufacturer, 710 Main Street,

This is an important branch of industry in any city, and especially conducive to the comfort and convenience of the house-keeping citizen; and particularly so when in the hands of a skillful manufacturer. Mr. Haase is a native of Saxon Province, Prussia. He came to this city in 1854, and commenced to work at his trade in 1855, for Mr. Hibbard, who carried on a shop of this kind for a number of years. In 1860, Mr. Haase started for himself, with a meagre capital; and by strict attention to business, and conscientious workmanship, he has built up a large trade and obtained control of this line of business in the city. There are few articles that the average housekeeper is more particular about than mattresses; in fact, there are very few that are so closely identified with personal comfort. A sleepless night, from badly made, badly filled mattresses, is annoying; a slovenly looking bed is a cause of vexation to the housekeeper. All this is avoided by having mattresses well and evenly made. Mr. Haase does a business of $7,000 per year, making twenty-four mattresses per day, employing two male and three female hands. His shop is run by an upright, three-horse power engine, and he has a shuck machine of cutting and cleaning shucks. This is the largest establishment of the kind in the city. The store-room is 25x18 feet, and the shop is 50x20 feet. Mr. Haase is a competent workman and deserves patronage.

F. FELDHACKER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

No. 411 Main Street.

Among the number of stores and successful business houses in this part of the city, the tin and sheet iron establishment of Mr. F. Feldhacker occupies a deservedly honorable position. This business was established in 1852, the firm being Cook & Feldhacker. These gentlemen did a handsome business for years together, enjoying in no small degree the confidence of all with whom they had business relations. In 1879, Mr. Feldhacker took charge of the business, on his own account, and he has faithfully maintained the well earned reputation of the house. Having only a small amount of money, his superior workmanship and matured judgment stood him well in hand, and he now transacts an annual trade of satisfactory proportions. He manufactures and carries in stock a large and varied assortment of tin, copper, sheet iron and Japanned ware, of all descriptions; and he is prepared to supply his customers with any article called for, at the most reasonable prices. The building occupied by him is 100x18 feet in dimensions. He employs three hands, being his own foreman and personally supervising all work going out of his shop. Having an experience of forty-seven years, he certainly must be well posted in all its details, and one of the best mechanics in the city. He was born in Prussia, and came to this country in 1840. This is one of the best regulated establishments in Evansville; and it merits, and should receive, a fair share of public patronage.

DURRE, FIRNHABER & SCHMITT, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic *Wines and Liquors, 501 Main St.*

This house, which is one of the best known wholesale liquor establisements in the city, was started in 1877, with moderate capital, so that the present position they have attained is due purely to their own talents and perseverance. The building they occupy is a three-story brick, having a frontage of 25 feet on Main street, and extending back 125 feet. They carry a full line of choice foreign and domestic wines, brandies, gins, making a specialty of pure old whiskies, from the most reputable and reliable distleries in the country, of superior quality and perfect purity. They have ettablished an enviable reputation for keeping only the purest and best articles, free from adulteration, and their trade has steadily increased throughout the city and in the States of Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Alabama, until their original capital has been increased at least 100 per cent., and their enlarging business may compel them to change their business quarters. They do all of their own business themselves, attending personally to every department, thus insuring fair treatment and square dealing to their customers. Their stock is selected with great care, especially for their own trade, which is of the better class throughout Central and Southern Indiana. Messrs. Otto Durre is a native of Alsace; Adolphe Firnhaber and Peter Schmitt, natives of Germany, compose the firm. These gentlemen have no little experience in the business, and are perfectly familiar with all its details, which is an essential element of success with business men. Mr. Schmitt has been engaged in it for twenty-five years; Messrs. Durre and Firnhaber for at least fourteen. With a trade extending daily and aggregating a large amonnt, and steadily growing this house may be regarded as a favorite among the retailers who demand brands of goods upon which they can rely with confidence. Such brands are those of this firm, and to the scrupulously preserved purity of this stock may be traced this signal success.

JACOB HEBLICH—Fancy Grocery and Confectionery, 401 Main Street.

One of the most enterprising and reliable houses which it is our province to mention in connection with the industries and business of this city is that of Jacob Heblich, dealer in fancy groceries and confectionery, located on Main street. This concern was started in 1860 with moderate capital, but with energy and thorough and practical adaptation to his business soon gave him a liberal patronage among the best class of citizens, and a steady and gradual increase in trade has been the result. He carries a stock of about $12,000, which is kept in excellent order, and he is almost in daily receipt of fresh goods, thus keeping his stock thoroughly replenished with the freshest and best class of articles for home and table use, making a specialty of keeping the very best and most popular brands of canned goods, teas, coffees, spices, catsups, crackers, soaps, and every article pertaining to an establishment of this kind. He also keeps in stock a large and varied assortment of candies—common, extra and French. His facilities for manufacturing candies are of the first order, not surpassed by any house in the State, either in quality or price. His machinery for making candy is of the best description, everything about the establishment being neat and clean to a nicety, and systematic. His store-room is a three-story brick building, 18¾ by 100 feet, in the rear of which is another building 18¾ by 44 feet. He employs four hands, all competent and thoroughly trained in their different departments, to whom he pays, in monthly wages, $225. His business, which receives his close personal attention, reaches from $40,000 to $50,000 yearly. He keeps a delivery wagon delivering goods to his patrons, steamboat landings and depots free of charge. Mr. Heblich is a native of Bavaria, coming to this country in 1859. He has established an enviable social and business reputation in the city of his adoption, which, with his unswerving integrity, justly entitles him to a high position among the dealers of the city.

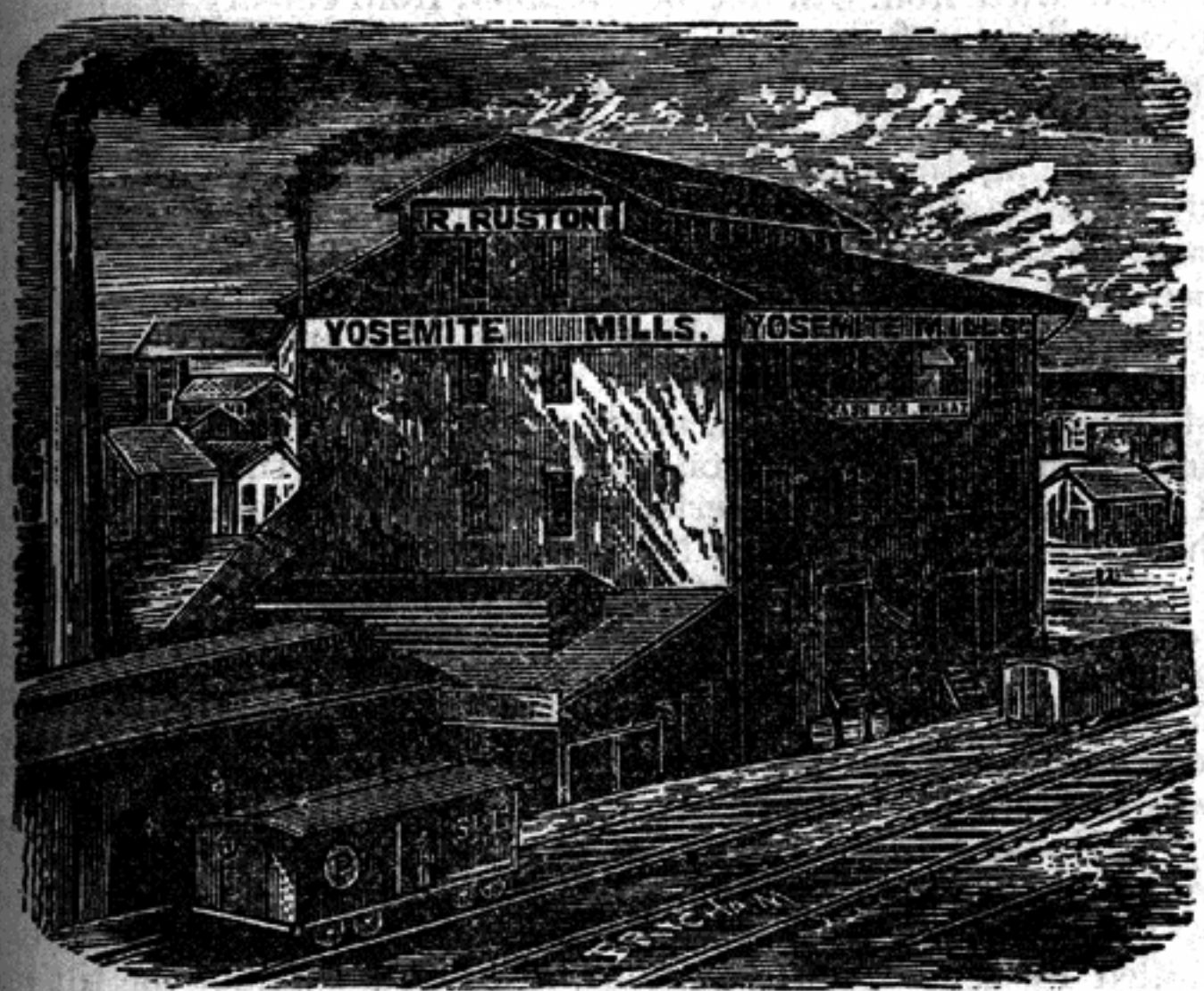
HENRY MESKER & SON—Staple and Fancy Groceries, No. 727 Main Street, Cor. Eighth.

One of the largest and most thoroughly reliable groceries in this section of Evansville is that now conducted by H. Mesker & Son, who occupy the spacious ware-rooms, 19 by 80 feet in size, on the corner of Eighth and Main streets. The house was originally founded in 1867 by Mesker & Kramer, who did a combined dry goods and grocery business. Mr. Kramer retiring, the firm title was changed to H. Mesker & Son. It will be seen from the above sketch that this is one of the old grocery houses; having, under the different changes, been continually connected with this line of business, and during its existence been regarded as one of the most reliable houses engaged in this trade. They carry a full and complete stock of choice family groceries, flour, teas, sugars, spices, coffees—everything to be found in a grocery store carried on by parties who understand their business and the requirements of their trade. The capital of this firm when embarking under the present firm title was ample, being about $10,000, which thrift, energy, strict integrity and determination has doubled—the annual business of the house reaches $15,000. They employ two hands, and one team for delivering goods in any part of the city. Henry Mesker and Joseph H. Mesker compose the firm. Mr. Mesker was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1821, and came to Cincinnati in 1835 and to Evansville in 1837. He worked at coopering for fifteen years. By industry and economy he accumulated sufficient capital to engage in business, which has grown to its proportions solely by his square, honest dealing and unswerving integrity, which has gained the esteem of all classes. This firm have a large wagon yard, 70 by 80 feet, in the rear of their store-room. They have done and are doing a prosperous and steadily increasing business, and are justly entitled to the high position they occupy in this city.

YOSEMITE MILLS—R. RUSTON, Proprietor—Dealers in Flour, Grain and Feed,

Corner Sixth Ave. and Ohio Sts., near St. L. & S. E. R. R. Depot.

The location of the Yosemite Mills is most favorable for the business, being situated on the side track of one of our principal railroads and close to the passenger and freight depots. The mill was started in 1871 by the present firm, who, at the time, had but a small working capital invested. The success of the enterprise has, however, been such that to-day it is as firmly established as any mill in the West. The reputation of its brands of flour are unsurpassed. "Preston's Standard" is a synonim for excellence and purity, and is in the mouths of thousands of our people, from Maine to the Gulf. The present capacity of the mill is about 200 barrels per day, all of which is sold before leaving the mill, sales footing up the handsome figures of $225,000 annually. The proprietor is wide awake to any and all improvements that arise, and no pains or expense are spared to keep the brands of flour up to the highest state of perfection. The motive power is steam, applied through an 80-horse power Corliss engine. Mr. R. is a native of England, but came to this country at the age of 11 years. He is a practical miller, having served an apprenticeship from 1856 up to the present time. Previous to building the Yosemite Mills he owned and operated successfully the mill at Rockville, Ind. In 1870 he sold this mill and removed to this city, where he could enjoy better facilities for prosecuting his favorite business.



LOUIS ICHENHAUSER, Importer and Dealer in Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Chandeliers, &c.

No. 13 Upper First Street.

The reputation and commercial claims of a city center in the character of its representative business institutions, and in the historical review of the industries and enterprises of a community those establishments of acknowledged merit and true mercantile ability are considered important component parts, worthy of critical description and justifiable pride. Among the establishments which have materially contributed to the fame of Evansville as a commercial center, possessing undoubted advantages and facilities and adding to the general progress of the community, the house of Louis Ichenhauser claims a decided recognition. This house was established in 1874, with fair capital, which close attention, thorough knowledge of his business, energetic prompt mercantile habits and liberal principles have largely increased. Mr. Ichenhauser occupies the entire three stories of the spacious brick building at No. 13 Upper First street, 25 feet by 125 feet deep, the first floor being devoted entirely to samples for customers to select from; the second floor is filled with loose ware for packing goods for shipping to customers; the third floor and basement are used for storage purposes for orignal packages. The whole building is filled with a judiciously selected stock of lamps in every variety, fine glassware, bar fixtures, looking glasses, lanterns, lamp chimneys, and articles of utility and *vertu* in almost endless variety. The display of chandiliers is really alone worth a visit to his store. They can be seen, from the elegant and costly parlor ten-light, decorated and wrought in the most artistic style, to the plainer and cheaper varieties. Mr. Ichenhauser carries an average stock of $1,500, and transacts an annual business of from $20,000 to $25,000. Three assistants and one traveler are employed in the prosecution of the business. The trade of the house extends throughout Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and other States. This is recognized as the most extensive, as well as the most reliable and important establishment of its kind in the West. The facilities being unsurpassed, he is enabled to sell goods at close figures. Mr. Ichenhauser is a native of Germany, coming to this country in 1852. He was in business in Hardinburg, Kentucky, for twelve years. He came to Evansville in 1866, and carried on business under the firm name of Lichten & Ichenhauser until 1874, at the time the largest queensware and glassware house in the city. His partner contemplating a removal to Europe, the firm of Lichten & Ichenhauser was wound up. Mr. Ichenhauser being experienced in the trade, devoted himself exclusively to the glassware business, which he has carried on ever since with marked success. Visitors to the city would do well to visit his establishment. He devotes his entire time and best energies to his business, traveling to some points in the interest of his house himself. He is justly entitled to a prominent position among the best class of representative business men of Evansville, to whose enterprise, ability and integrity the city is indebted for the prominent position she holds as an industrial and commercial center.

JOHN C. SMITH—Manufacturer of Hoes and Mill Picks,

On the River, Foot of Bayless Street.

A just conception of the magnitude of the manufacturing interests of Evansville, especially in relation to the many branches connected with iron, can not be obtained from cursory examination. A descriptive history of them, each compiled carefully from statistical data is requisite, even to the life-long citizen. Such is the purpose of our work, to furnish a review of the development, progress, resources and capacities of the commercial and manufacturing enterprises of this commuity, in a graphic and intelligent manner. Among the most interesting manufacturing establishments of this city, is that of John C. Smith, manufacturer of planters' hoes and mill picks. This factory is located at the foot of Bayless street, on the Ohio river, and being the only concern of the kind in this section, claims a detailed notice from us. The factory is a two-story frame building, 30 by 80 feet in size. A twenty horse-power engine drives the machinery, most of which is of a character designed and adapted for special purposes. The products of this establishment consist of hoes and mill picks, which are, from the first operation to the finish, made with such care and uniformity as to be in their way perfect. The qualities of the metals—iron and steel—used in their construction, is the best to be had; this, coupled with their shape and perfection of finish, would seem to render them all that could be desired. Their superior merits have been recognized by a rapidly increasing trade, being much sought after in this and neighboring States. This factory was started in 1850 by J. C. and J. G. Smith, on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, with a very small capital. The character of their product, and consequent increasing trade, forced them to seek a location giving them increased facilities, and in 1873 they built their present capacious manufactory—Mr. J. G. Smith retiring Mr. J. C. Smith became sole proprietor. Being a practical mechanic, not wanting in industry and push, his success was secured. He employs seven expert workmen, to whom wages to the amount of $60 is paid weekly. He does an annual business of $10,000, and turns out 200,000 hoes and makes and dresses many dozens of mill picks. In manufacturing hoes the edge of the hammered iron is split and a piece of steel, at least two inches wide, is inserted, then being heated to the proper temperature, aided by scientific applications, it is welded under the tilt hammer—of which there are two in this factory—then plated, tempered and polished. The specimens which fell under our observation were as evenly made and highly polished as the finest axe. Mr. Smith has designed and patented an ingenious machine for turning the eyes in hoes, with which one man can turn eyes in twelve dozen hoes per day. In the old manner four dozen would be a good day's work for one man. This is the only machine of the kind in the United States, Mr. Smith having refused many offers to sell the right to use his invention. He is a native of Louisville, where he learned his trade. To our jobbers requiring implements of the character made by this house, we would urge the importance of patronizing meritorious home institutions. With undoubted skill and experience and unequaled facilities, Mr. Smith can offer inducements to the trade that can not be surpassed.

A. & W. CHRIST, Bakers and Confectioners, 325 Main and 315 Fourth Sts.

In a complete review of the varied manufacturing and business interests of the city, the establishment of A. & W. Christ, bakers and confectioners, whose office, warerooms and factory are located at No. 325 Main street, is entitled to special notice and a prominent position. This business was established in 1858, by the present proprietors, with a small capital and on a comparatively limited scale; but owing to their practical knowledge of this business of the first order, their industry, frugality and unremitting attention, their business has shown a steady and gratifying increase, compelling them, from time to time, to enlarge their facilities. Their office and salesroom is a handsome three-story brick building, 18x140 feet, which is stocked with a large and complete assortment of crackers in every variety and style, lemon, butter, soda, Boston, water, etc.; cakes, snaps, biscuits and fancy articles pertaining to their line; foreign and domestic fruits, nuts and fancy groceries in endless profusion; fine confectioneries in all styles. The various articles manufactured at this establishment are noted for their excellence and purity. This house also runs wagons, supplying families and boarding houses with bread, being practical bakers and having unsurpassed facilities for this part of their business, together with their well-known skill, enables them to give unbounded satisfaction. Their factory is a four-story brick structure, 25x150 feet in size, fitted up with all the requisite machinery for carrying on their extensive trade. They use one 20-horse power engine, cracker machines, snap machine, candy machinery and appliances of the most approved patterns. They have three large ovens—one for crackers and two for bread—one of which, a Reel oven, is the largest and most perfect in Indiana. The entire establishment is fitted up in a most thorough and complete manner, and will take rank with any similar establishment in the country. They employ eight hands, at a weekly expense of $60. The average value of the stock carried is about $5,000; their capacity about twelve barrels of flour used per day, which amounts to $50,000 per year. Their trade extends all over the city and this part of the State, including all towns in this section, of both Indiana and Kentucky. This is probably the largest concern of the kind in Southern Indiana. Messrs. Andrew and William Christ compose the firm, both natives of Hesse Darmstadt, coming to this country in 1852. A. Christ is salesman. These gentlemen are energetic, active business men, thoroughly conversant with their business, and stand high in the mercantile community.

LEHNHARD & EARL—Planing Mill, Contractors and Builders, Cor. Sixth and Canal Sts.

There is probably no city in this country presenting greater advantages and facilities to the manufacturers and dealers in the lumber trade than Evansville, and, abounding as it does in all varieties of timber, useful and appropriate for the handiwork of man. In a large and growing city like this, men who are conversant with their business, practical in its details, and, withal, energetic and industrious, are important acquisitions to its progress. Such men, in an eminent degree, are Messrs. Lehnhard & Earl—possessing as they do, a thorough understanding of the various departments of their business in a mechanical, scientific and business point of view. This establishment was started in 1872 with a small capital, but energetic, thrifty and industrious men never stand still, and to-day their capital shows an increase of at least 200 per cent. There is now in stock in the mill and yard clear lumber and select stuff amounting to $15,000, which is below the average stock carried. The annual business runs from $65,000 to $70,000, and steadily increasing. There are three buildings in use—the planing mill, a two-story frame structure, 44 by 60 feet; the warerooom, 20 by 50 feet, and the office building. The yard covers an area of 150 by 100 feet. Thirty to thirty-five hands are constantly employed, to whom are paid wages amounting to $350 per week. The mill is furnished with a forty horse-power engine, and all the most modern and best approved machinery for planing mill purposes. They manufacture and keep in stock sash, doors, blinds, cornices, brackets, flooring, weatherboarding, mouldings, newel posts, balusters, etc. They are prepared to furnish estimates and contract for the construction of any desired style of dwelling, public or private buildings, in the most thorough and workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates. Wm. H. Lehnhard, from Marietta, Ohio, and Henry Earl, from Canada, compose the firm—no tyros in their business—Mr. Lehnhard having an experience of twenty-two years and Mr. Earl twenty-five years. Their business necessarily runs into the thousands of dollars. Their employes are paid liberally, because they employ only that class who can always command good wages. Their contracts have invariably been carried out to the letter. This is their best guarantee for good work in the future, and prime material in the construction of every building they contract to erect. Their straigtforward, square manner of doing business entitles them to a continuance of patronage.

MACKEY, NISBET & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods—Agents for the Colton Manufactur'g Co.

Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Main Street.

The business prosperity, enterprise and solidity of a city are in a large measure indicated by the extent and character of her commercial houses. The great dry goods houses of the country have exercised a powerful influence, and the old, wealthy and successful establishments have become familiar, by name and reputation, in all sections of the land. Evansville is most favorably situated as to the great arteries and highways of commerce, having invaluable connections, by river and rail, with the North, South, East and West—her mercantile ramifications extending in every direction, and yearly growing larger and more important. One of the great factors in her progress and improvement has been her dry goods interest and the history of her large wholesale jobbing houses; while a necessary and integral part of her statistical biography is also interesting and valuable as an historical record, and useful for purposes of reference. In January, 1857, David J. Mackey and Samuel M. Archer associated themselves, under the title of Archer & Mackey, in the dry goods business. In 1861 the firm name was changed to Mackey, Henning & Co., Mr. M. Henning having been admitted to the firm. This house pushed their business energetically, and carried their transactions into all the neighboring States, extending their influence and reputation gradually and surely. In 1864 Mr. Archer retired from the firm, and in 1866 Mr. Henning withdrew—Mr. Mackey continuing the business, as Mackey & Co. During these years another firm had been organized and also gradually grown into importance and influence—that of Nisbet & Wiggins. This firm was also dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Wiggins; and in 1868 Messrs. Mackey & Nisbet consolidated their establishments and stocks, and organized under the present firm title of Mackey, Nisbet & Co. This house soon took rank as the leading wholesale house in this part of the country—a position to which they were justly entitled and freely accorded, from their extensive transactions. the magnitude of thsir stock, and the well known characteristics of the gentlemen composing the firm. In 1875, Mr. S. B. Morgan was admitted to the firm, the title remaining unchanged. Through all the years that this house has been in existence, all the changes it has undergone in the *personnel* of its proprietors, the trade incident to its long career and the late depression in business, it has maintained, with brightening reputation, the perfect system, the high degree of mercantile integrity, the elevated business enterprise with which it was inaugurated by its founder, D. J. Mackey. Wealth is one of the elements of success; but it is a non-effective and a resultless ingredient when not combined with business sagacity, which acts as a balance valve in the regulation of the supply of motive power which capital furnishes. In the narration of the progress and development of this great house, an illustration can be found of the grandly superior power of ability and clear thought, even in prosperity, and the subordination of capital to enterprise and adaptability. The business house of the firm consists of four stories and basement, (55x150 feet), fronting on First street. It is one of the most commodious and convenient business houses in the country, and larger perhaps than in any other city of the size of Evansville, in the United States. The immense business is thoroughly organized under different departments, managed by competent men, all under the constant supervision of the proprietors; and in these departments can probably be found more goods, suited to the wants of the merchants in this section of country than can be found under any one roof in the city. Mr. Morgan, the junior member, has an experience acquired by a connection with

New York houses of five years, being a worthy assistant in the councils of his veteran seniyrs. It would be tedious and useless to give an attempted detail of their stock or its value. Last year their sales amounted to over $1,000,000, and their trade this year is fully twenty-five per cent. larger. Increasing eapital and superior advantages, have but prompted them to greater efforts in their lines than have been marked out. Such an enormous business gives them a great advantage over their competitors, enabling to sell goods at close margins, and secure for themselves satisfactory profits. The commercial grasp of this house extends throughout Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri and other States. To attend properly to such a trade requires a system of complete thoroughness and a knowledge of business naturally acquired by a long course of education and experience. Mackey, Nisbet & Co. is the leading representytive house of Evansville, and her interests and their name have become co-extensive with the Southwest as a house of immense capital, superior stock and admirable business qualifications and judgment. with indomitable pluck, entorprise and energy, coupled with invarible courtesy and liberality. Messrs. Mackey, Nisbet & Co. are the agents for the Colton Manufacturtn3 Co.'s products.

SCHULTZE & WALTMAN, Manufacturers of Staves and Heading,

Corner of Eighth Avenue and Michigan Streets.

The above extensive establishment is on the corner of Eighth avenue and Michigan streets, and was started in 1878 by the present firm. From its very inception the business has increased under the able management of its projectors, who are both practical men. The grounds occupied by the mill covers a full square, and the mill is supplied with one 20-horse power engine and boiler, and all the other machinery necessary to cut 20,000 staves per day when running the mill to its full capacity, requiring the services of thirty men and eight teams, a large number of whom are kept busy in the woods getting out the timber, necessitating an outlay of $200 per week. The sales of this firm are quite large, and can readily be imagined when we state that the present market price for staves is $6 per 1,000. Mr. Schultze is a native of Germany, but come to this country in 1855, when he was quite young. He is fully identified with the manufacturing and commercial interests of this city, and stands very high in the community in which he resides. Mr. James Waltman is a native of Northampton county, Pa., where he was born in 1848. He came to Evansville in 1873, and for a time was engaged at the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Works. He is a thorough, practical man, and understands his present business in its smallest detail. Both members of the firm are gentlemen of sterling integrity and worth, and noted for their enterprise, business qualifications and unquestionable reliability in all matters pertaining to to the social walks of life, as well as in their commercial relations.

CHARLES KELLER—Manufacturer and Dealer in Guns, Sporting Goods, Cutlery, etc.,

No. 315 Main Street.

Mr. Keller, the proprietor of this establishment, has carried on the gun manufacturing business in Evansville since 1845. Being a thoroughly practical mechanic, perfectly conversant with his business and its details, being also energetic and enterprising, it can not be wondered at that his trade has steadily increased. The reputation of his guns stand high, both for workmanship and reliability. Those who have occasion to deal with him will always be treated with courtesy and dealt with in the most upright manner. He fills all orders intrusted to him promptly, giving each and every article turned out of his concern his personal attention and supervision. He occupies a building 100 by 18½ feet, and carries a stock amounting to $8,000, and does an annual business of $7,000 to $8,000. He has capacity for turning out 150 guns per annum. He started with moderate capital, which has increased very largely over 150 per cent. This is the largest gun establishment in the city. He manufactures and keeps in stock all kinds of breech and muzzle-loading guns, pistols, etc. He grinds and repairs shears, razors, and keeps a well selected stock of all kinds of cutlery, sporting goods, ammunition, etc. He pays particular attention to repairing and altering guns and pistols. He was born in Germany; came to this country in 1841. He commenced to learn his trade at fourteen years of age in Germany.

FIRST AVENUE COAL MINES, THOMAS & SONS, Proprietors,

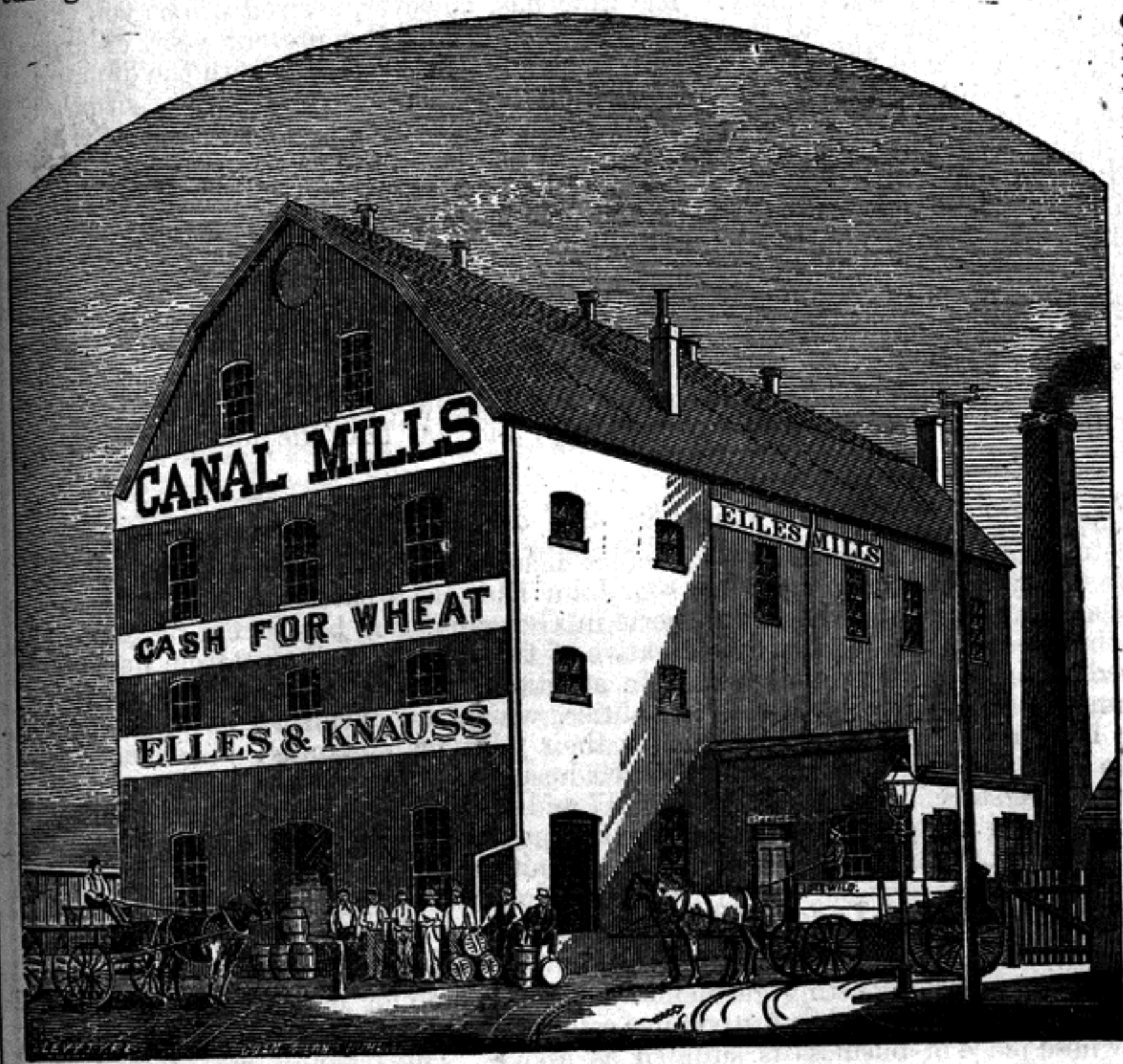
Office 310 Upper First Street.

There is no interest that tends more to promote the general prosperity or contributes more to the development of the city than the coal trade and to the indefatigable industry and persevering energy of our coal men, who have labored zealously and long, Evansville owes her proud position of being the best and cheapest manufacturing city in the West—coal of good quality and cheap price being the very greatest inducement that can be offered for the investment of capital, particularly for manufacturing purposes. Among the firms closely identified with the coal business, whose prominence deserves more than passing mention, is that of Thomas & Sons, office located at 310 Upper First street, works on First Avenue, being nearer the heart of the city than any other mines. Capt. Thomas, senior member of the firm, established the coal business in Evansville in 1860, and in 1877, he purchased the First Avenue coal mines. In 1878 C. C. & E. R. Thomas, well known steamboat men, were admitted to the firm and the style changed as above. For three years time and money have been energetically expended for the purpose of increasing the capacity

of the mines, and they have adopted every improvement for the cleaning and proper handling of the coal, until leading mining experts have declared the First Avenue mines to be the best equipped in the State—a compliment well deserved. The superiority of the famous First Avenue coal for founderies, brewers, manufacturers and family consumption is well known in the city. The First Avenue coal makes a bright, cheerful fire, but little smoke, and burns into a clear white ash, being superior in many respects to any coal mined in the State. All coal is closely inspected by competent men, employed especially for that purpose, and all foreign substances are removed before delivering, thus guaranteeing satisfaction to consumers. Their mines comprise 165 acres of coal, fifty-six pit-cars, three miles of track, four steam engines, boilers, blacksmith shops, etc. They employ eighty miners and other hands and twenty-eight teams are constantly employed in delivering orders. Their average pay-roll amounts to $3,600 annually. Their sales amounted to 650,000 bushels in 1879. Prompt and honorable in all their transactions, active and energetic in the prosecution of their business, their large operations and widespread popularity are but the outgrowth of those sterling qualities which ever lead to commercial success.

ELLES & KNAUSS, Canal Flour Mills, No. 821 Canal Street.

Among the many business enterprises contributing to the credit of Evansville as a manufacturing and business center, there undoubtedly is beyond question no one single establishment of any kind that has contributed more by its capable management, practical skill and business ability to bring about this result than the firm of Elles & Knauss. The many improvements that have been made in the last ten or fifteen years in the manufacture of flour have nowhere been so pronounced as in this city. And the fact has been fully established that Evansville produces flour not only superior in quality, but of such marked excellence and fineness as to make her stand second to none in the United States. The firm of Elles & Knauss has taken the lead in adopting all improvements, ranking among the most prominent establishments in their line in this section.



This widely known mill was established in 1861, with small capital, in a small frame building. As an evidence of what may be accomplished by a diligence, energy, business ability and close personal attention they now have a large four-story brick building 75 by 35 feet in size, and grounds 275 by 100 feet. They have five run of stones, making 150 barrels of flour per day. The mills are supplied with all the latest improved machinery, driven by an engine of 80 horse-power, with two boilers 40 by 24 feet in length. These mills were twice destroyed by fire, but with unyielding energy and a determination not to be swept under by misfortune, they rebuilt each time on an enlarged and more extended scale, with new machinery unsurpassed for perfection of design and utility by that of any similar establishment in Indiana. The finest grades of family flour are made a specialty of at these mills. Their brands are "Gilt Edge," "Gold Dust" and "Canal Mills"—all first quality flour, unsurpassed by any brand in the country for fineness and freedom from mixtures, prime favorites wherever known. They buy nothing but first-class wheat, which they are ready to purchase at all times at highest market prices. They do a business of from $200,000 to $250,000 per annum, employing in mills and cooper shop twenty-two hands, to whom weekly wages to the amount of $250 are paid. They make use of the new process of mill-

ing, using middlings purifiers and chilled iron rolls. Nicholas Elles and Jacob L. Knauss compose the firm; S. C. Grouse is bookkeeper, and Fred Honig salesman. Mr. Elles is a native of this county, Mr. Knauss of St. Clair County. Ill. Mr. Elles is President of the Board of Trade of this city. The members of the firm are gentlemen of experience in their business, and are active, enterprising, reliable business men. These mills are a credit to the city, and among its representative establishments, and deserving of all the commendation we can give.

ANDY MAURER, Manufacturer of Brooms, Vinegar and Cider—

Proprietor of the Southern Vinegar Works—Corner of Fulton Avenue and High Street.

From actual insignificance, twelve or thirteen years ago, the manufacture of brooms in Evansville has grown to be one of importance. The day is not so distant but that many of our citizens can remember that the brooms used here were the product of outside manufacturers. To-day Evansville is not only capable of supplying the entire local demand, but can and does furnish a surplus for foreign shipment. The quality of her manufactures are and have been such as to create a demand often greater than the supply These qualities are durability and fineness of brush. The improved methods of bleaching, softening and dampening, used by Mr. Maurer, has made this class of his wares a very important item of his varied and extended business. His average sales of this household article will reach between 350 and 400 dozen per week. It is wonderful to see with what rapidity a dozen brooms can be put together. In addition to the above, he makes ten barrels of vinegar and the same amount of cider, per day. The time has, however, arrived when even this capacity is not sufficient for the demand; and the proprietor will, during the present year, enlarge the manufacturing capacity of each of the above articles, so that he can keep pace with the demand for the same. The buildings (two in number) in which these industries are carried on, are situated on the corner of Fulton avenue and High street—one having a frontage of twenty-five feet, with a depth of one hundred and twenty, and the other twenty-eight feet front and thirty feet deep. Mr. Maurer started in business in 1867, with fair capital, under the firm name of Glunz & Maurer, to which he succeeded in 1877. He employs thirty hands, to whom he pays an average weekly salary of $215; and these thirty hands turn out 120 barrels of cider and vinegar, and about 400 dozen brooms per week. Mr. Maurer, from an entirely local trade, has, by his activity and shrewd business foresight, extended his trade throughout almost the entire South, and his representatives find ready sale for his wares in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri. Mr. Maurer is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and a resident of this city since 1863, to which place he came direct. He has, since his residence here, completely identified himself with the interests of his adopted city, and has laid the foundation for a future competence; most gratifying to possess.

HENRY KLEE & SON, Undertakers—Livery Stable—217 and 219 Ingle St.

This well-known establishment was started by its senior member, in 1851, and continued under his name until 1878, when, by the admission of his son, John Klee, as a partner, the style of the firm name became as above. Mr. Henry Klee was born in Germany, but has been a resident of Evansville for the last thirty years. His son John is a native of this city. The house, from its commencement, has received a fair share of public favors. In addition to a full line of caskets, coffins and undertakers' trimmings of the best styles and qualities, which are furnished at the lowest reasonable rates, they have a livery department, under their joint management. Their horses, twelve in number, have been selected with care to suit their business; their carriages are new and of the latest style. The three-story brick building Nos. 217 and 219 Ingle street, now occupied by them is admirably located and adapted to their particular business. Their long experience and courteous manners have won for them the respect of the community and hosts of friends.

L. FRITSCH, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, 321 First St.

There is no longer a question as to the propriety of the employment of a competent merchant tailor with those who appreciate properly fitting garments. Clothes made for nobody in particular, never fit anybody in particular. One of the most popular establishments of this kind in the city is that of Mr. L. Fritsch, whose place of business is situated as above. The business was started in October, 1878, with a very small capital, and has met with marked success ever since its commencement. Mr. Fritsch was born in Germany, where he commenced to learn his trade; afterwards he removed to Paris, where he perfected himself in the art of cutting garments. He was in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war. He came to this country in 1871, and worked in some of the leading tailoring establishments in Boston. In 1873 he came to this city, and was, for a time, employed as cutter in the best establishments in the city. He soon discovered, however, that there was room for one more, and embarked in business for himself. He will be found a pleasant and reliable gentleman to transact business with, and as he does his own cutting, and employs only first-class, expeenced work hands, you are assured perfect fitting and well-made garments. This he is at all times prepared to guarantee. His stock of piece goods embraces fine cloths, English and French cassimeres, and all the most popular styles for coats, pants, vests and suits. He carries a stock of about $7,000, which is constantly being replenished from the most reliable manufacturers and importers in the country, and the annual sales are about $20,000. About fifteen hands are employed in the manufacturing department, and his facilities for desirable goods, neat fits, and lowest prices are unsurpassed by any establishment of the kind in the city.

REIS & SCHUMACHER, Manufacturers and Dealers in Leather, Saddletrees and Findings,

No. 115 Upper First Street.

The trade of Evansville in leather is an important industry, which is constantly growing in importance and well worthy of proper recognition in this compendium of the city's wealth and commercial standing. For many years the tanners of Evansville have enjoyed the well merited reputation of making the very best leather obtainable in the country. Among those who have done no little to establish the leather trade upon its present admirable foundation, the house of Reis & Schumacher is, perhaps, the most widely known. This business was originated in 1854, by Anthony Reis, and is the pioneer establishment of the kind in Southwestern Indiana. With a limited capital, he commenced business a quarter of a century ago, devoting his time, best energies and knowledge to building up the trade. His efforts though backed by little money, were sustained by rare judgment, natural talent and unwavering integrity. With these, year after year, his business increased, until, at present, the trade of the firm at store and tannery will average from $150,000 to $175,000 per annum. The individual members of the firm are now Anthony Reis and John Schumacher—Mr. S. becoming a member of the firm in 1876. The tannery is located on the corner of Michigan street and Fifth avenue, and is a large two-story brick building, covering an area 250 feet square. Some sixty hands are employed here, requiring an outlay of $17,000 per year. Every improved modern appliance necessary in the manufacture of leather, and requisite machinery of the most approved designs are employed, consisting in part of reversing handlers, unhairing and hide working machines, splitting machines, scouring, boarding and saddletree machinery, run by an engine of 30-horse power, and 90 vats, with a capacity of 150,00 harness hides, 3,000 calf skins, 10,000 sides of kip and collar leather, and 1,000 dozen of saddletrees per year. Their warerooms are at No. 115 Upper First street, consisting of a four-story building, 24x145 feet in size, admirably adapted and located for their trade, filled with a complete stock of harness, skirting, bridle and upper leather, kip, calf skins and collar leather, all of their own manufacture; shoe findings, French calf skins, oils, tanners' and curriers' tools, of every description, a full supply of which are constantly kept on hand, of the value of from $50,000 to $75,000. They make a specialty of oak-tanned harness leather, in the production of which they greatly excel. Their trade extends over the entire West, Northwest, South and East. Mr. Reis is a native of Cincinnati; Mr. Schumacher of Buffalo, N Y. In experience they have no peers, having, it might be said, been raised in the business, working at it as soon as they were old enough. With facilities of the best possible character and extensive in detail and arrangement, they are prepared to supply the trade promptly, in whatever quantity desired, of the best quality and on most reasonable terms. With a stainless business policy, of the most liberal and enterprising kind, they deservedly hold the high position accorded them in commercial and manufacturing circles, and a continuation of a prosperity so well merited.

JAQUESS, BRO. & CO.—Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions,

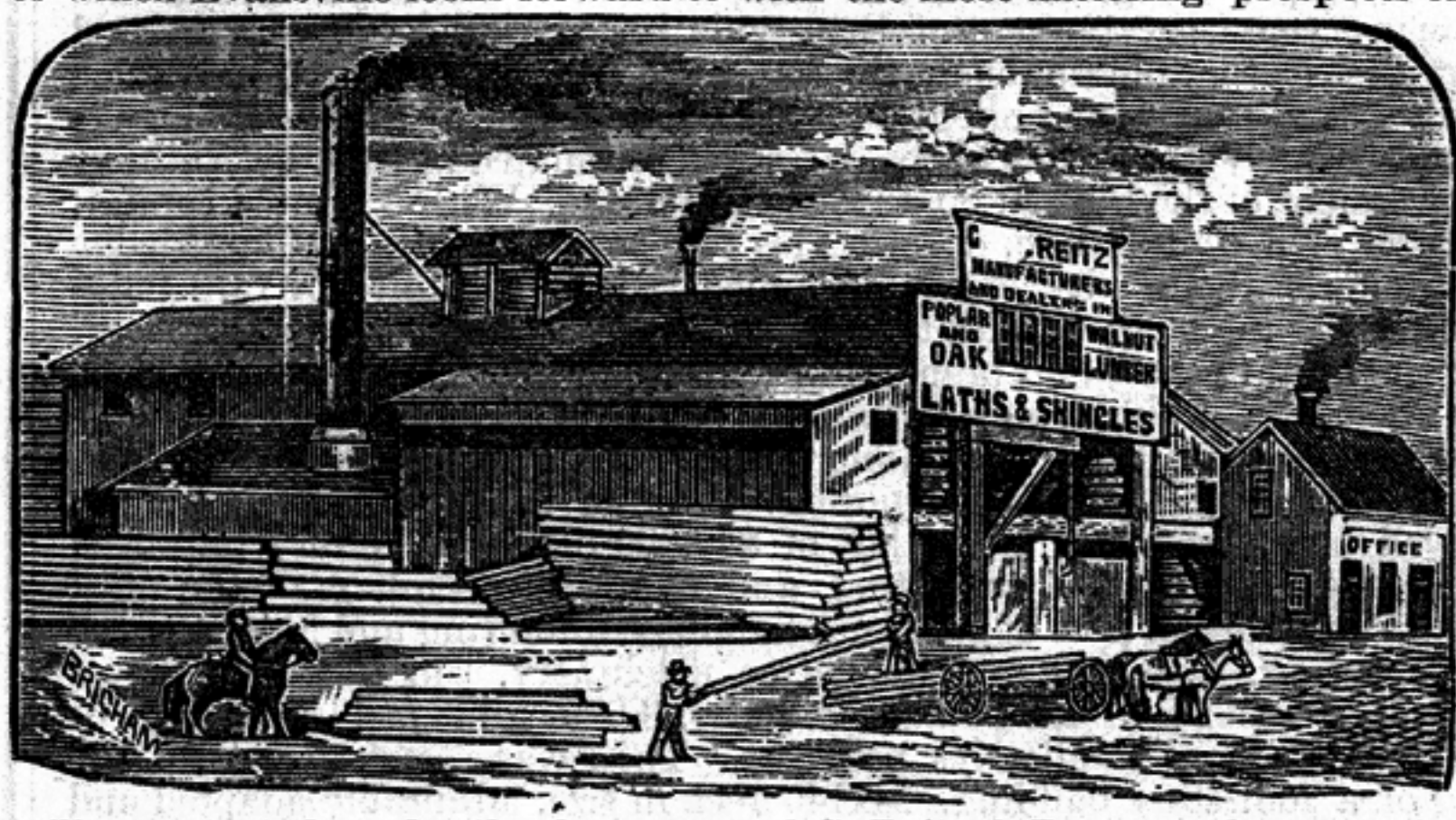
114 Upper First Street.

Of those engaged in the Wholesale Dry Goods and Notion trade in this city, it is entirely safe to assert that none occupy a position more entitled to consideration in a work of this description than that of Jaquess, Bro. & Co., both with reference to the high standard upon which its operations are conducted, the extent of the business transacted, and influence upon the market. Since its establishment in 1873, with but a limited capital, this house has held a prominent place in the dry goods and notion trade, through all the changes incidental to a career covering that portion of our history—the panic of 1873 and the general depression of business following. From its very inception the business began to increase, and has steadily grown to its present large dimensions. Of the individual members of the firm there are J. S. Jaquess, W. B. Jaquess, and S. N. Curnick—all natives of Indiana. With such an established reputation, it is no matter of surprise that this house has always been a favorite one, appropriating a very large share of the trade transacted in this city affording buyers certain advantages—the results of a long connection with the most extensive manufacturers in the country—that cannot be duplicated by any similar concern in the West on more liberal terms than they can offer. The facilities, so far as regards the premises occupied, for the successful operation of the business, are all that could be desired—no house having a more ample, commodious or eligibly situated building. At No. 114 Upper First street, in the very center of the mercantile trafic of the city, and convenient to all the prominent points, is located the handsome edifice of this firm—four stories in height, thoroughly appointed throughout, with all the conveniences that tend to make a store room complete. In this establishment is carried a stock of dry goods, both foreign and domestic, notions, etc., worth over $50,000. The stock embraces a wide range of the various departments of textile fabrics, affording an opportunity for selection rarely attainable outside of the great markets of the country. With a perfectly comprehensive knowledge of the business and a nice discrimination as to the exact requirements of the trade, the Jaquess Bros. have made their house a most desirable one with which to establish pleasant and profitable relations—no firm knowing better how to secure for buyers, through a wide experience, the lowest prices and best terms obtainable. Cordially commending this house to the trade and the public, and directing attention to the manner in which it is conducted, and the amplitude of its resources, it may be properly added that, ranking among the first in the line of its cotemporaries, the establishment of Jaquess, Bro. & Co. is of that class which commands the respect of the trade and the consideration of the community at large.

CLEM REITZ—Manufacturer of All Kinds of Lumber, Lath and Shingles,

West Side of Seventh Avenue.

The cut as shown represents one of our very largest and most important industries, and one to which Evansville looks forward to with the most flattering prospects of her internal prosperity.



Well she may. She has already made a reputation through her lumber mills — which have few equals and no superiors. Her lumber merchants are among the most prosperous of her citizens and have done more, considering their number, to advance her interest than any other class of her merchants. Mr. Reitz, the present proprietor of the mill, has been such, and the head of the firm which followed down to its present position since 1865. In that year the mill was started, under the firm name of C. Reitz & Bros., and so continued until 1874, when Mr. J. J. Reitz—having been elected County Auditor—withdrew, leaving the firm C. & W. Reitz; and the death of the latter gentleman, in December, 1878, the firm name was changed to its present title. The mill has a capacity of 30,000 feet of lumber daily, carries a stock of about $20,000 and does an annual business of between $125,000 and $130,000. It employs twenty hands, to whom is paid an average of weekly wages amounting to $250. The mill is now running but one set of saws, the lower sixty-six and the upper forty inches in diameter, which are driven by two engines of sixty-horse power. The mill itself is 50x100 feet, and the yard covers over five acres of ground. Mr. Reitz was born in Prussia in 1844, and was not quite twelve years old when he came to the United States with his father, who, with John A. Reitz, established a saw-mill in 1845—the fourth one ever put up in the county. The Reitz's are among the most wealthy and influential families of the city. They have always been prominent in civil affairs, and no name stands higher in the commercial world than does theirs. No class of our citizens, either native or foreign, have been more fortunate or successful in all that pertains to social and mercantile success.

J. F. RRUNING & SON, Coffee, Spice and Mustard Mills, 203 Lower First St.

The marked success attendant upon the career and operations of this house is of such a pronounced and obvious character as to demand more than ordinary attention in making a careful review of the commercial and manufacturing business of this city. This business was established in 1867, and is a branch of the well-known house of the same name at Madison, Ind. The business conducted by this house is exclusively wholesale, and is scattered throughout the States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. and will average $25,000 annually, while the amount of stock carried will amount to about $5,000. The premises occupied by this firm are most eligibly located on First street, 20 feet front by 106 feet deep, the front being three stories high and a back building two stories high. Here are employed five hands, to pay whom it requires $7,500 annually. One engine and boiler is used, besides all necessary machinery for conducting a business of $100,000 per annum, Both members of the firm are natives of Indiana, and are gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity, and stand deservedly high in the esteem and confidence of the community, and they are both justly entitled to a prominent position among the representative self-made men of the State, and we gladly give them space in our book.

BEHME & SEITZ (Successors to Anthony Behme)—Wholesale Grocers, Cordage, Etc.,

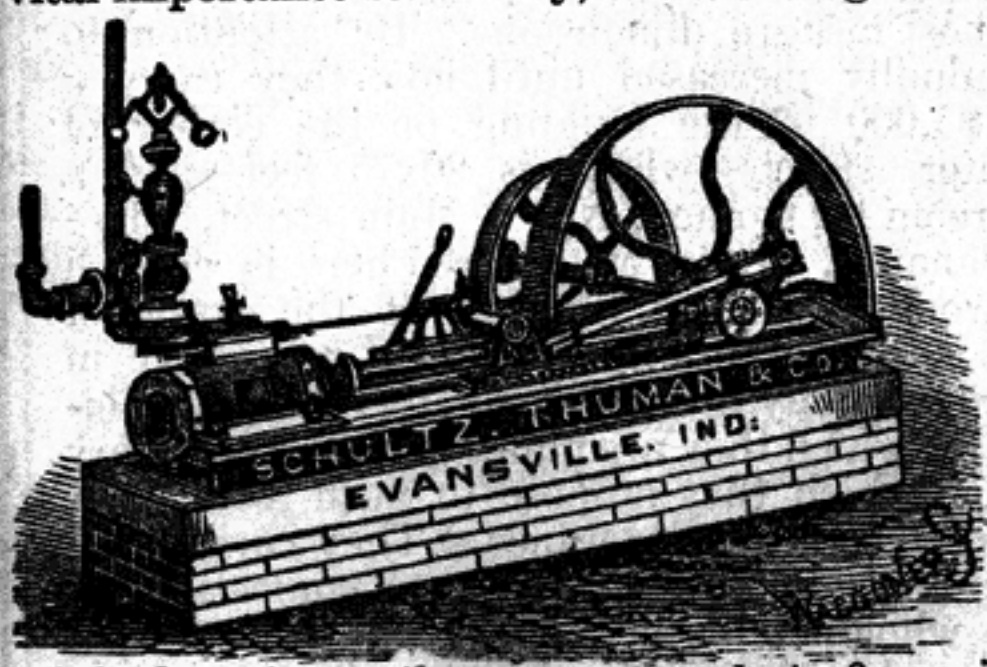
No. 18 Upper First Street.

In every city there are indvidual examples of men whose long connection with its business pursuits, whose prominence in all matters of public enterprise, and whose record for unflinching integrity, undaunted energy and untiring industry make them objects of special note—not alone in their homes, but wherever exalted commercial reputation is recognized and respected. There are few men now engaged in business in this city who have been longer associated with its mercantile interests than Anthony Behme. For nearly thirty years he has been actively engaged in the grocery business—entering it a clerk and salesman in the house of Venneman & Co. in 1852, and in this capacity giving faithful and deservedly appreciated services for fourteen years. In 1866 his long services were rewarded by Mr. Venneman by being taken into the firm, a just recognition of his worth and high character, the firm title becoming Venneman & Behme. This firm, through all the vicissitudes of trade, maintained the even tenor of their way, their transactions increased year by year, and their position in the commercial world growing more prominent. In 1873 Mr. Venneman died, and in September of that year Mr. Behme became sole proprietor, the firm name being

changed to Anthony Behme. The reputation of the house under Mr. Behme's management maintained its prestige, and gained, if possible, added popularity and vigor—the circle of its customers and patrons gradually widening and its fame extending, until it controlled a business unexcelled outside of the Eastern cities. On January 1st. 1880, Mr. Lewis Seitz was admitted to the firm—another instance of the just reward and appreciation of long tried and faithful service—the firm name becoming Behme & Seitz. Their business is located in the handsome structure known as Aiken's Block and is ample and commodious, being five stories high, including basement, and twenty-five feet wide by a depth of 145 feet, admirably arranged and appointed. They occupy with their business the whole five floors, all of which space is completely filled and crowded with the choicest groceries of all kinds. There is no house in the trade that carries a more ample stock, nor any whose facilities in wholesale groceries surpass that of this establishment for supplying the trade with first-class goods at lowest quotations. Actual merit and continued fair dealing have assured their success, and the reputation of the house is established on a firm basis and ranks as one of the solid institutions of Evansville. A large trade is transacted through Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, and other Western and Southen States. A large corps of assistants are employed—J. W. Rank and John Behme, book-keepers; Fred Hauptmeyer, salesman; Thos. Benz and Phil Hoehner, porters. An average stock of from $25,000 to $30,000 is carried, and the yearly transactions will reach the handsome sum of from $250,000 to $300.000. Mr. Behme was born on the 20th of May, 1831, in Westphalia, Prussia. He emigrated to this country with his father in 1848, coming direct to Vanderburgh county, and until 1852, when he first commenced the grocery business, worked for his father on his farm. Mr. Seitz was born November 23d, 1848, in Mt. Carmel, Ill. Public spirited, energetic and liberal, Mr. Behme and his junior partner are highly respected and honored citizens in all the various walks of life and under their able and judicious management their house has become celebrated as one of the most enterprising and complete establishments in the Southwest.

SCHULTZE, THUMAN & CO., Mechanics' Foundry, Cor. First St. and Third Avenue.

The magnitude of the interests connected with the iron trade in its varied forms are of such vital importance to the city, and it being the object of this work to elaborate facts in this connection, in order to convey an idea of their importance brief descriptions of the principal enterprises are essential. Thus explaining our views, we consider the firm of Schultze, Thuman & Co. worthy of special mention. Established in 1867 by eight practical mechanics, with a capital of $8,000, under shrewd and able management the business prospered and became an established success, after several years of unremitting exertion on the part of the projectors — the capital now representing $30,000, They occupy two spacious buildings, their ground. covering an area equal to one quarter of a block—carrying stock amounting to $10,000, and transacing an annual business of about $40,000. Of the eight original partners there are now but five, vis: Chas. Thuman, general business manager; Alex. Jack, foreman machine shop; Aug. Schultze, foreman molding shop; M. Becker, foreman blacksmith shop; John Thurman, foreman pattern shop, The foundry and machine shop are spacious and complete in all their requirements, Twenty-five skilled mechanics are employed at an expense of $250 per week. The motive power to propel the different machinery is furnished by a twenty-five horse-power engine. The trade of this establishment is extended throughout this and adjoining States, and is in a healthy, growing condition. The proprietors are particularly adapted to this kind of business—energetic, using every legitimate means of extending their trade, they have first class machinery, workmen unexcelled in skill and ability, and are practical workmen themselves, knowing what good work is and exacting the same from their employes. They rely for their increased prosperity on their promptness and the superior character of the work they produce, They take special pride in their facilities for turning out engines, boilers, mill and steamboat machinery. While there may be other houses with larger capital and more extensive works, we feel safe in asserting that there are none in this country with more perfect and complete machinery and facilities, and now enjoying a more creditable reputation for the superiority and excellence of their work. The members of the firm are conscientious and thorough business men, who have attained their present position in the business in which they are engaged by their own unaided efforts, industry, perseverance and integrity. As a firm and severally they have achieved a position according them the highest esteem of the trade and the consideration of the general public.



PATRICK RALEIGH, Pork Packer, 405 Main and 414 Sycamore Streets.

In progress and enterprise, in commercial and manufacturing advancement, Evansville has not only kept pace with the times, but is conceded to be among the foremost. In her establishments, whether of a private or public character, she yields the palm to none, Among these enterprises there are none that have become more conspicuous or attracted more attention from their extending trade than the Pork Packing interests. One of the most thriving and growing concerns in this line is the house of Mr. P. Raleigh, originated by him in 1877, with but medium capital and business,

which has enjoyed a steady increase in trade up to this time. He carries stock for home and foreign trade of from $75,000 to $100,000—his annual trade running from $150,000 to $200,000. There are two buildings employed for the transaction of his business, the paking, curing house and office are on Main street, a three story brick, 150 by 20 feet. The slaughter and cutting house on Pigeon creek, 162x40 feet, this house has direct railroad connection by means of a switch. Employment is given to from thirty to forty men and the capacity for killing is from 800 to 1000 hogs per day. Connected with this house there are two tanks, 6x12 feet. His apparatus for hoisting hogs from the pen, sticking them and dropping them into the scalding tubs, is ingenious. There are two departments in this house, the slaughtering, where the hogs are killed and dressed, the cutting, where the meats are cut up and prepared for curing. In the other house besides the office is the curing department, where the meats are cured and remain until ready for packing, and the packing department, where the various grades of meats are assorted and packed for shipment. All the departments of this establishment are as neat as possible and are models of cleanliness, and the products of it are unsurpassed in popularity, both, as regards the standard quality and flavor of its meats and the manner of handling and curing. Weekly wages are paid to the amount of $280. In addition to the other requisite machinery the slaughter house is supplied with an engine of twelve horse power. Mr. Raleigh is a native of Philadelphia, but has resided here for some years, and has been in the pork business in late years. This house is solid, reliable and obliging, and orders, no matter from where or how large, can be filled with accuracy and satisfaction and can be relied on for sqnare, honorable dealing in all business transactions.

URSO & MARSICANO—Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Corner Main and Water Streets.

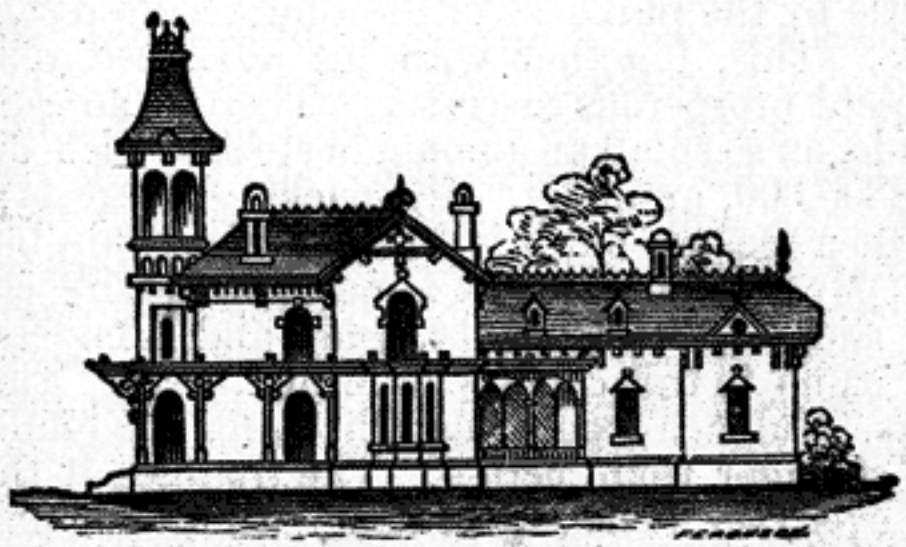
A striking example of progress, and of what energey, knowledge of business, and fair dealing may accomplish, is affordrd by the history of this well-known firm, which has become one of the business landmarks of the city. These gentlemen were both born in Italy, but came to this city some years ago. In 1874 they started business in a small way. having a capital of the most meagre dimensions. By attention to business it gradually increased until now they carry a stock of about $5,000 in the building on the corner of Main and Water streets—which is 20x75 feet—and a capacious wareroom for storage, No. 9 Main street. The stock of nuts, bananas, fruits, etc., stored here is enough to excite the wonder of those ignorant of the extent of their trade. It is the intention of the firm to engage in the manufacture of candy in the second story of this building in the fall, for which they are making all the necessary preparations, and which they propose to push with their characteristic energy and perseverance. They carry a full stock of foreign and domestic fruits, cigars, confectionery, etc., and do a wholesale business averaging $50,000 per annum. They employ three men, besides devoting their own time to the prosecution of their business. They buy their goods direct from the best markets, and are thus enabled to sell at a very small profit, as they generally buy in car-load lots. Their trade is extended in every direction from the city within a radius of two hundred miles. Both members of the firm are widely known to the community at large and have in no small degree aided in various ways, the development and prosperity of this city.

HEIMANN & KHAN—Wholesale Grocers, Odd Fellows' Building, Cor. First and Vine Sts.

In a history of the advance and development of Evansville, with reference to commercial affairs, the wholesale grocery trade must always occupy a very prominent position as having conduced in no small degree to the present mercantile importance of this community. Among those houses whose extended transactions and high standing entitle them to more than casual mention, is that of Heimann & Kahn. Established in 1840. by Isaac Heinmann, the firm soon took a couspicuous place for its energy and the rapid increase of its trade. Undergoing several changes, the firm in 1879 became Heimann & Kahn. Commencing with but comparatively small capital, the house at the present time carries a stock of about $30,000, while their yearly sales will reach the handsome sum of $150,000. Three traveling salesmen are kept on the road all the time, while in the store the services of a shipping clerk and porter are constantly needed. Isaac Heimann, Jr. is the book-keeper, and is a gentleman well fitted for the responsible position which he occupies. The ample business premises of the firm are situated as above, and consist of one large building, 27x140 feet, three stories high, with cellar, and is fitted up with patent elevator for hoisting. The partners are both natives of Europe, but have been long identified with the commercial and industrial growth of Evansville, and since settling here have taken an active part in promoting the general advantages of the city, and have gained a reputation for themselves that entitles them to the esteem and consideration of the community.

JOSEPH K. FRICK, Architect, 320½ Chandler's Block

There is no stronger evidence of the advancement of a people in refinement and culture, or no more convincing proof of prosperity, than the encouragement and cultivation of the fine arts. It is a certain criterion by which to estimate the progress of society from its normal, rude condition to enlightenment and consequent elevation of morals and principles. History teaches us of the different conditions of the people cultivating art and those ignorant of and neglecting it. The palmy days of the ancient Greeks and Romans were those in which the greatest dignities and honors were awarded to those who excelled in painting, sculpture, music and architecture. The Moors were credited with being a people of unusual refinement. Specimens of their architecture, which have become an order of themselves, still exist to claim the admiration of the lovers of the beautiful. Of all the arts, architecture may he ranked as the most useful to man, while the others are only decoration. The first ambition of man is a comfortable, graceful habitation, in which to place his family and assure the solid comforts of life. The character of the public and private buildings of a city is the test of its civilization—the index of the enterprise of its people. Among the list of accomplished architects in the city, Joseph K. Frick is conspicuous. He has designed and constructed a large number of our most palatial residences and commercial houses. He established himself as an architect in this city in 1856, the first to practice the profession, as a profession, in Evansville. His ability was reognized, and his progress has been rapid and solid, his business being probably the largest in this section. Among the buildings erected after his designs and under his superintendence may be named the "Custom House," "Aikin's Block," "Ragon Bro.s" building, "Evans' Hall," "N. Gross's" building, and many others which space precludes mentioning. Mr. Frick has enjoyed unusual opportunities in his profession, being a graduate of the "Brava de Belle Arts" of Milan, Italy, one of the most famous architectural schools in the world; besides, he has been constantly practicing and improving himself in his profession for the past thirty-six years. A conscientious architect is a public benefactor, his profession being closely identified with the public health, his responsibility as a sanitarian being called out in his construction of residences, as to proper ventilation, complete sewerage, etc., his science enabling him to regulate those matters. As such an one we rank Mr. Frick, and his work in this city will amply bear us out in our assertion. Mr. Frick is a native of Grisome, Switzerland, coming to this country in 1844. He may well be considered an important member of the community, not only as a meritorious scientific artist, but as a citizen, having the respect and esteem of all.



VIERLING & RUNGE, Wholesale Druggists, 22 Upper First St.

The many advantages possessed by the city of Evansville, as a commercial center, should not be overlooked by those who contemplate purchasing goods. With facilities unsurpassed by any other city in the State. Evansville is rapidly becoming an important commercial metropolis, and purchasers from abroad are rapidly becoming convinced of the fact that they can purchase drugs and other articles here as low as in the New York or Philadelphia markets, and at a considerable saving of time, freight and other expenses. As an important factor in the growth and general progress of this city, the Drug trade has played no insignificant part, as might be illustrated by a detailed history of the above house, which was established in 1858. The business premises occupied by this firm are located adjoining Odd Fellows' Building on First street, and consist of one building 25x150 feet, three stories high, with basement, admirably adapted for the trade. The departments are numerous and embrace paints, oils, varnishes, dye stuffs, American and foreign chemicals, with a large and complete assortment of drugs and druggists' sundries, perfumery, etc., aggregating a stock of the average value of $16,000, with a business that requires four hands to transact,, the sales amounting to $60,000 per annum. The individual members of the firm are Peter Vierling and M. W. Runge. They are both gentlemen of sterling integrity, and in the consideration of the community, no house takes a higher rank or is more deserving of the success which it has achieved, or the spotless reputation it bears.

BECKER & BRO.—Wagon Manufacturers, 816 Pennsylvania St.

The firm of Baker Brothers is not to be omitted in making a summary of Evansville's Industries. Founded in 1872, this firm has enjoyed a high degree of success, and the character of the work executed by this concern claims the highest commendation. Starting with a small capital it has since increased its trade to five times the amount it originally started with. They carry at present about $3,000 worth of stock on hand continually, from which a business of $10,000 per year is done, and might with the present capacity do at least $15,000 per year. The pay-roll amounts to from $55 to $60 per week. The individual members of the firm are Daniel W. and David Becker, both comparatively young men, but full of energy and practical knowledge of their business. Their works are of brick, two stories high, 30x90 feet, furnished with power from a twenty horse-power engine. Their lumber yards cover 62x250 feet, and are filled with the best of seasoned lumber for their business. Their shops and grounds have been acquired by them since their start, and their business qualifications are well worthy of notice in a work of this kind. Any of our readers calling on Messrs. Becker Bros. will find them polite and courteous to everybody.

WM. RAHM, Jr., Dry Goods and Groceries, Pork Packer and Corn Dealer, 601 Fulton Av

The present business was started by Wm. Rahm, Sr., in 1849, and so continued until 1861. when it was changed to Wm. Rahm & Son, by the addition of the gentleman who heads this article, In August, 1877, the firm was changed to its present title by the purchase of the senior's interest, he having accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods. This, together with his advanced years, caused him to leave the business in the hands of its present prosperous successor. There is no establishment in the city that does so large an amount of trade, on so small an amount of stock, which does not average $10,000; yet Mr. Rahm's sales will reach $300,000, annually. His packing interests are not large, probably he will cut up from 600 to 1,000 hogs a season; but it is his immense grain business that has made him one of our merchant princes. Mr. Rahm controls almost the entire corn crop of Union township, this county, besides a goodly slice of Posey county, Ind., and Henderson county, Ky. The Rahms are natives of Germany, but came to this country in March, 1849. There are incidents enough in their early history that Mrs. Mulbach would delight in for the foundation of a novel, and that would prove that "truth is stranger than fiction. The troubles of their departure, their detention in the English Channel for over two weeks, by contrary winds, the unusual length of that passage, (ninety-three days), the number of families that came over with them, and how they were dismembered by that dread scourge, the cholera, that prevailed in 1852. How more or less of each family died, and how for good reasons the Rham family escaped, these would indeed make a narrative as truthful as romantic. Mr. Rham, Jr., the present head of the house, is not only a thorough, practical and successful business man, but a most popular politician. Strongly Democratic, ever ready to lend a listening ear and helping hand, there is scarcely anything that his party would not do for him. Mr. Rahm is a director in the German National Bank.

WILTSHIRE & KREIPKE, Cooperage of all Kinds, 137 East Pennsylvania St.

When we consider the almost innumerable advantages which Evansville possesses—her geographical position and river facilities, commanding an inland navigation of many thousand miles, her means of transportation to all points of the compass, her several railroad lines, her large lumber interests and capital, consisting not only of mills and factories, but almost inexhaustable timber supply, her numbers of skilled and practical mechanics—we cease to wonder at the prominent position she has attained and holds among the cities of the land. Her lumber establishments are among her most valuable enterprises, and among those interested in the various mills and factories she numbers some of her most prominent citizens. In the manufacture of barrels, casks and cooperage of all kinds, the factory of Wiltshire & Kreipke is undeniably the most extensive in this State. This establishment was started in 1851, and was probably the first of the kind ever attempted in this city. The works were at that time limited in capacity, as was also the capital of their projector, except in the backing of indomitable resolution—the capital amounting to $750 and the factory a small shanty. The business, however, possessed intrinsic vitality, and, with able management and close working, grew rapidly, and with its increase the facilities were gradually enlarged until the works assumed their present extensive proportion, covering an area comprising one whole block, 250x150 feet, containing the most complete and perfectly adapted machinery known to the trade, consisting of stave, heading, joisting, champering and other machinery requisite to fully equip a first-class factory. The present capital employed in their business is about $35,000; amount of stock carried, $10,000, and amount of business transacted between $30,000 and $40,000. The capacity of the factory is 200 barrels per day: to turn out such a product 50 hands are employed, at an outlay of $450 per week. James W. Wiltshire, who is a native of Virginia, and Henry Kreipke, a native of Germany, compose the firm. One engine, of superior make and finish, 30-horse power, supplies the motive power for driving the machinery. They use extreme caution, in using only the very best and most appropriate timber, and put their work together in the most substantial manner. They are at all times prepared to fill orders, as they keep a large stock of material ready for use, and have the best facilities and appliances for supplying barrels, kegs or casks of any variety, for packing pork, for flour, for liquors, and general use, of any description. These gentlemen have made their business a study, and with such success that their trade extends all over the West and South, and their establishment and reputation may justly be considered an honor and object of pride to the city.

WILLIAM CALDWELL.—Fancy Family Grocery.—Nos. 307 and 309 First Street.

In considering the various commercial enterprises of Evanfville, the grocery trade assumes an importance with reference to the wealth and general prosperity of the community that commends it to the most careful attention of any work bearing upon the resources of the city. In this connection the establishment of William Caldwell, from the magnitude of its business and the character of its operations, should receive fitting consideration. It is one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and reliable grocery houses in Indiana, occupying the spacious and commodious double warehouse at Nos. 307 and 309 First street, 45 feet front by 90 feet deep. The house was originally founded in 1854 by William Caldwell, Sr., under the present firm name and style, with moderate capital. Energy and determination, coupled with an honorable, liberal policy of doing business, soon attracted attention to the house, and a thriving and steadily growing trade soon sought it, and has permanently remained with it. A customer once secured, his own interest made him a lasting adherant. In 1875 William Caldwell, Jr., became sole proprietor, and with his hand at the helm, his ability and vim directing, the business received new impetus and vitality. A more thorough-going, liberal-minded, active and energetic business man than Mr. Caldwell can

not be found in Evansville, or one more devoted to his business. This is one of the oldest grocery houses in this section, having, under the style of William Caldwell, been continuously engaged in business for the past twenty-six years, and during all that time been recognized as one of the leading houses in the trade. The capital invested and stock carried are ample. The trade of the house, which is fully equal, if it does not succeed, that of any similar house in the city, amounts to from $150,000 to $200,000 annually, and it can be justly remarked that he controls the best class of custom in the city. The stock carried is full and complete, and replenished by daily receipts of fresh goods. It comprises all articles pertaining to a first class establishment of the kind; choice family flour, teas, coffees, spices, sugars, syrups, canned and glass goods, and an especial line of fancy groceries that can not be surpassed in this or any city. The knowledge of when, where and how to buy, is an important feature in business education, and this Mr. Caldwell possesses in a marked degree. Commencing life with a dependance on his own exertions, he has acquired an experience as valuable as capital. He began at sixteen years of age with a wheelbarrow and drove the express wagon. Thoroughly posted with the business, personally acquainted with the humble paths and their trials, that lead to the higher and broader avenues of success, it is not to be wondered at that he should be eventually successful. He employs nine assistants, to whom $550 is paid monthly. Strict attention to and close personal supervision of his business are characteristics of Mr. Caldwell, and he has succeeded and is still enlarging his business by actual fair dealing and merit; no more popular establishment exists. His trade is not confined to this city or even to its environs, but extends through this State, Kentucky and the contiguous States and towns on the Ohio River and the railroads. Mr. Caldwell represents in himself the best class of self-made man who, without ostentation, but endowed with courage, resolution and integrity, have risen to positions of public honor and esteem. In every way are he and his house, of which this is but a brief account, worthy of the success he has attained and the respect in which he is held by the entire community.

A. SUHRHEINRICH & CO., Dealers in Flour, Bran and Shipstuff, and Prop's Star Mills.

Among the great business industries of Evansville the Star Mill stands among the foremost in rank, and in its perfection equals any now existing in the country. It is built of brick, four stories high and covers ground 50x60 feet situated at the corner of Main and Michigan streets. The mill is entirely new and was finished in the latter part of last year, and is supplied with motive power from a sixty-five horse-power engine which was designed and made by one of our most prominent machinist firms, Messrs. Schulze, Thuman & Co. The mill contains the newest and most improved patent machinery for converting the grain, as it comes from the thresher, into the whitest and purest flour. The individual members of the firm are A. Suhrheinrich, who for twenty-four years was one of our leading farmers, and Louis Suhrheinrich, a practical and skillful miller, whose long experience in the business eminently qualifies him for the position and management of the Star Mill. The trade of the mill is designed entirely to be local, and for this reason unusual care is taken in bringing the grindings to the highest state of perfection. The flour has already established itself for its excellence, and it requires the full capacity of the mill (100 barrels in twenty-four hours) to meet the demand which its superiority has created. The Messrs. Suhrheinrich are to be congratulated on the fact that they have, within the short space of a few months, so managed the mill that its products are in as great demand as those of older and longer established repute. Mr. L. Suhrheinrich's life among the mills of St. Louis has given him the requisite qualifications so essential to the production of best flours, and the pride which he displays in his business is pardonable and justifiable.

E. W. PATRICK, Insurance Agent,

And Agent Star and National Fast Freight Lines.--213 Upper First Street.

This well-known, and one of the largest Fire Insurance Agencies of this city, is situated at 213 Upper First street. Mr. Patrick is a gentleman of wide experience, enterprising, and the possessor of fine business tact and ability. He now represents the following standard companies: Star, of New York, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Boston, London Lancashire of Liverpool, Buffalo German, New Hampshire, Peoples of Newark and United Firemen of Philadelphia, having in assets over $17,000,000, which are among the most reliable and popular companies doing business in the country. He commenced the Insurance business in 1873, and by his careful and judicious course of management has secured the respect and esteem of a host of friends, a large and profitable business for himself and the companies he represents.

FAST FREIGHT LINES.

On almost every line of railroad in the United States can the traveler daily observe branded conspicuously on the freight cars a big "*" or a big "N," representing respectively the popular Star and National Fast Freight Lines. In no business is there more competition, more drumming or more persistent effort and activity required than to secure the transportation of the immense crops and amount of manufactures in our country by the different railroad lines. In 1869 the maangers of the above named lines had the sagacity to perceive that Mr. Patrick possessed the necessary qualifications of an A No. 1 freight agent. They were not mistaken in their surmises; time has shown they have the right man in the right place. For over ten years have the above lines had their full share of all freight from and to this vicinity, and as the business of this section is steadily and rapidly increasing, in like proportion will the companies' receipts be augmented through the efforts of their efficient and esteemed agent at this point.

GALT HOUSE, SIMON CAHN, Proprietor, Nos. 205, 207 and 209 Upper Second St.

There is no place outside of a home where man's comfort can be so effectually made desirable as at a hotel. No place, especially in this country, where its inhabitants are so continually traveling, should cater to suit comforts than at our hotels. But, unfortunately, the traveling man is often doomed to disappointment. When tired, exhausted, dusty, cold, wet and hungry, he is more liable to find a place in which to commit suicide than let his exhausted body find the luxury which he confidently expects to meet with at the end of his day's journey. There are but few hotels in the country, rarely more than one or two in each large city, where accommodations are found that will just meet a traveler's expectations. Evansville is numbered among the fortunate cities that has within her borders a house where real comfort can be found—not only in rooms, but *menage*. The recent additions made to the Galt House, the elegance and taste with which it is decorated, the newness and cleanliness of the rooms, and last, but not least, the sumptuousness of its table, has placed the Galt House in the front rank of elegant small hotels. The cost of the present building and its improvements will reach beyond $20,000, and is a credit not only to its proprietors, but to the city as well. Mr. Cahn, with his handsome and amiable wife, as host and hostess, are certain guarantees that the traveler who stops within their dwelling will find more real comfort to the square of the building, than can be found in any similar institution in the West. Mr. and Mrs. Cahn commenced catering to the public in 1860, starting with a capital of less than $150. To-day they proudly point to one of the handsomest little hotels in the country. The saloon and office proper, on the ground floor, is an elegant room; from it, near the entrance, are the stairs which lead to elegant suites of rooms—twenty-five in number. The hotel employs nine assistants, whose chief aim in life, backed by the efforts of host and hostess, is to add to the comfort of the sojourner within the walls of the hotel. The house is 60 and 75x150, heated by steam, and is so constructed that dangers by fire are entirely avoided. The house, as renewed, was opened on the birthday of the hostess, December 23d, 1879, and was a splendid compliment to an amiable lady and the appreciation in which she is held. Mr. Cahn is a native of Wuertenberg, but a citizen of this country since Christmas, 1852. His business before adopting that of host was that of a linen manufacturer, which was learned by him before leaving the old world. To the traveling public the editors of this work would state that no more elegant little hotel can be found, within whose walls comfort, ease and luxury are furnished to a greater extent than at the Galt House.

HOLLINGSWORTH BROS.—Importers in Queensware and Glassware, 202 First St.

This establishment was started in 1849 by Messrs. Hollingsworth & Hughes, by whom it was successsfully conducted until 1857, when the present parties, Messrs. William E. and Thomas J., Hollingsworth, under the firm name as above, assumed the control and management of the business. With a very limited capital at the commencement, from their thorough business habits, and the exercise of good taste and judgment in selecting a complete stock to meet the wants of the market, their trade gradually increased and their capital was augmented in like proportion. At their central stand, No. 102 Upper First street, where they are flanked by some of the heaviest business houses in the city, will be found a stock worth some $15,000, composed of French china, English and American stone and glassware, received by direct importation from the manufacturers. The building, with a frontage of 25 feet, depth 150 feet, three stories and cellar, is filled with every conceivable article in their line—the firm always being first to secure any new designs or styles of glass or crockery ware that are placed on the market. Assisted by two traveling salesmen, their trade extends to Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri; Arkansas and Tennessee—their sales aggregating $60,000 per annum. The Hollingsworth Bros. are natives of Kentucky, but since 1849 have been closely and prominently identified with the interests of this city. No firm enjoys a greater degree of the confidence and respect of the community, and to their energy and honorable and liberal manner of conducting their business is their signal success attributed.

FRANZ R. CADEN.—Proprietor Empire Stone Works, 100 Upper Fourth Street.

Stone is so extensively used as a part of building material in Evansville that to supply the local demand would constitute in itself an important trade. There are perhaps a dozen yards in this city, but the Empire works rank first in size and the amount of business done. Besides its local trade, it has a very large demand for its products in the States adjoining, and even as far South as Texas. A very valuable acquisition to the works and one that gives it an advantage over other works is the possession of a quarry in Warren county, Kentucky, of the celebrated white limestone. Seventeen years ago these works were inaugurated by Albecker & Caden, and were so run until 1872, when the present proprietor of the works succeeded to the business. The stock carried in the yard is amply sufficient for the very large trade done, and at no time, except in exceedingly low water of the Ohio river, are orders compelled to lay over for the want of material to fill them. There are employed in the works twelve hands at an average monthly pay of $350, while from April 1 to Sept. 1 in the quarry from fifteen to twenty men are employed, whose average monthly pay is over $400. Mr. Caden in addition to his local fame as a contractor, has acquired a foreign one, as may be seen from works emanating under his contractorship in Indianapolis and other cities. The yard and works, which are situated at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets, are amply large, and have on and within them the most improved machinery for rapidly getting stone into shape needed. Mr. Caden is a German by birth, but a citizen of this conntry for over thirty years. He is possessed of strong partisan feelings in whatever he undertakes, and when any object is to be accomplished, works night and day for its fulfillment. He has taken a lively interest in the city's welfare, and has represented his Ward in the Board of Council.

HERRMANN & BRO.—Manufacturers of Wagons, Buggies, Plow Handles, Wheel Barrows, *Etc., and Dealers in Farming Implements, Nos. 17 and 19 Main Street. Factory at Tell City, Ind.*

Adding materially to the industrial thrift of the community, and by actual production increasing the wealth and resources of the city, the firm of Herrmann & Bro. should receive more than passing mention in a publication displaying in a detailed way the advantages, facilities and possibilities of Evansville and its environs. Nearly thirty years ago, in 1858, Messrs. J. & P. Herrmann commenced the manufacture of wagons at Tell City, Ind., without the aid of machinery, doing most of the work by hand themselves. Their united capital amounted to only $50. By strict attention to business and untiring energy, they were in 1866 enabled to add power to their works, and under the firm name of Herrmann & Bro. commenced the manufacture of wagons and plow handles with machinery. The factory at Tell City consists of three large buildings with 44,000 feet of floor room. The machinery, which is of the most superior kind, is operated by two engines, and about 40 men, most of them skilled artizans, are engaged, necessitating an annual disbursement of about $15,000. These gentlemen are the patentees of "Herrmann's Wrought and Cast Iron Combined Axles," which they use in the wagons which they make, and have taken several premiums at fairs, where they have been exhibited. The advantage of this axle over all others is that it will run easier and is the strongest and most durable axle made. Besides the above they have two large warerooms in Evansville, 26x125 feet and 40x100 feet, three story high with a back building 40x50 feet, one story high. In these buildings they manufacture buggies and spring wagons, and have also stored their own manfactured goods, besides a complete line of agricultural implements, consisting in part of mowers, reapers, harvesters, threshing machines, engines, horse powers, rakes, grain and corn drills, plows, cultivators, etc., and they were the first to introduce all kinds of improved agricultural implements into this part of the country, such as sulky plows, self-binders and many others. The capital now invested in the business is about $40.000 and they keep on hand a stock of $20,000 and do a business of over $80,000, which is scattered throughout the South and West, while in plow handles they have a very large Eastern trade. These gentlemen were both born in Meisenheim, near the Rhine, in Germany, where they began their trade. The elder brother, John, came to this country in 1852 and for some time worked at his trade in Cincinnati, O. In 1856 Peter followed his brother to this country and settled in Wisconsin, where he lived and worked until 1858, when they moved to Tell City and began business as above. As a firm, it is not going too far to say, that the house of Herrmann & Bro. has achieved a position and success acquired by few of its cotemporaries, and enjoys the high esteem of the trade and the consideration of the general public, which derives such marked advantages from its enterprise and capacity.

A. H. FOSTER & CO.—Pork Packers, No. 221 Lower Water Street.

A notice of all important branches of business of this city of the present day, is of interest to all, and essential to a complete history of the progress and growth of the community for the information and instruction of the present as well as coming generations. The slaughtering of and packing of hogs being one of the most important industries of Evansville, as well as one of the largest, a brief sketch of some of the firms engaged will be of interest to our readers. Prominent among these is the house of A. H. Foster & Co., which is deserving of copious mention at our hands. Ten years since this firm commenced business on a very limited capital, which has increased from year to year, until now they slaughter about 7000 hogs annually, during the packing season. The annual sales will average $80,000. The slaughter house and yards belonging to this firm are situated on Fulton Avenue and cover an area of over three acres of ground. Employment is given to sixty men during the busy season, requiring a monthly disbursement of nearly $2000. One engine and boiler and two large iron tanks are used in this slaughter house, in fact, the machinery throughout is complete. The packing house and salesrooms are situated at Nos. 221 and 223 Lower Water Street. The building is large and commodious and well adapted for the purpose for which it is used. The individual members of this firm are A. H. Foster and Frank Hopkins. Mr. Foster is a native of Pike county, Indiana, but in 1844 he came to this city, some years after he was engaged in business in Cincinnati, but in 1860 he again removed to Evansville and began business, and in 1869 started the present large business, and in a few years associated with him Mr. Frank Hopkins of the firm of F. Hopkins & Co. Mr. Foster is also engaged in buying wheat during the summer season and in this line does a business of over $80,000 each year. The business in all its various details of management is conducted apon principles of pure mercantile integrity, and it is to these merits that the credit, reputation and confidence of the house owes its success.

EVANSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS.—J. A. Lemcke, Proprietor.

H. G. Grimm, Business Manager. *J. W. Johnson, Superintendent.*

Among the enterprising substantial establishments of Evansville, which have strongly conduced to her reputation for prosperity, none occupy a better deserved position, or rank higher for business sagacity, industry and well-directed energy than the proprietor and managers of the Evansville Woolen Mill. This mill was started in 1863 by F. Heuke and J. W. Gruen, with but four looms and one set of cards, on a small capital. Mr. Lemcke succeeded and became sole proprietor in 1880, and devoted his energies and time to the business with a determination to make it a signal success—with what results can best be understood by a synoptical review of the mill, its business and increased trade and capacity. The factory is situated on First avenue and Bond

street, and is a large, two story building 140x50 feet in dimensions, now having sixty-four looms and four sets of cards. In its machinery and general appointments and apparatus, this factory is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the country, and in all its departments is perhaps about as perfect as ingenuity and capital can make it. The capacity for manufacturing is about 6,000 yards of jeans monthly; the annual business transacted about $200,000. The ware-room adjoining the factory on First avenue is a two story building, 30x70 feet, where a complete assortment of the goods manufactured will be found. Here also is the jeans clothing factory, where clothing to the amonnt of $30,000 per annum is manufactured. Twenty male and thirty-five female hands are employed, all skilled, thoroughly trained work hands, to whom wages are paid semi-monthly amounting to $600. Improvements of great importance were made in this mill in 1873, and early in January of 1880, still greater improvements were made, and additional machinery of the most approved designs added. A fifty-four horse power engine drives the machinery. Mr. Lemcke is a native of Hamburg, Germany. He possesses in his assistants, Messrs. Grimm and Johnson, enviable aids, both being gentlemen of undoubted ability in their departments, watchful, diligent and energetic, always keeping their proprietor's interest in view, and furthering it with trustworthy fidelity. The goods manufactured at this factory are marked and highly esteemed for their purity from mixture and excellence of quality. They find a ready market in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Missouri, Alabama and Mississippi, and in fact all of the Southern States. The demand is increasing satisfactorily.

JOHN INGLE & CO., Dealers in and Shippers of Coal, Office No. 29 Main St.

The industries which comprise our prominent manufacturing establishments and the domestic comfort and convenience of our citizens, are indebted in a very great degree to that important mineral popularly termed "Black Diamonds;" hence it is just and proper, in compiling historical facts, figures and statistics of the leading business enterprises, manufacturing and industrial pursuits, to give due importance to that branch which ranks as the "power behind the throne"—the coal trade. Among those firms engaged in this business, whose transactions have assumed the greatest magnitude, may be properly classed that of John Ingle & Co., which was established in 1866, by John Ingle, Jr., and he has continued from that time the successful prosecution of the trade, divided into two distinct departments—producing and selling. As producers, the firm have unrivalled advantages in the possession of 542 acres of coal, situated near the city limits, called the "Ingleside" mine. From this mine are extracted annually 900,000 bushels of coal, and here are employed 120 miners and others necessary to the success of the works—to whom $55,000 is paid annually in wages. In addition to this, the list can be extended by enumerating the other assets or necessary adjuncts and property—consisting of thirty-five horses and mules, the valuation of which is about $1,400; sixty pit and track cars, worth some $900; two and one-quarter miles ot track; spouts, screens, a steam engine of sixty horse-power, and all the various improvements and appliances naturally appertaining to so considerable an enterprise. Standing on a solid foundation, and supported by a large and constantly increasing patronage, this firm ranks as the first in their line in this section. Gentlemen of superior business qualificattons, they are destined to still further magnify their large trade; thorough-going, they conduct their business with great ability and upon principles of sound mercantile integrity and liberality. It is needless to commend the quality of their coal, because it is known and recognized as of excellent quality. Few men in this community are more widely known. He has justly earned the respect and consideration in which he is held. With a prosperous and successful career of nearly a decade, the firm of J. M. Ingle & Co. are recognized as being among the very first in the commercial history of Evansville—having acquired a reputation that reflects the highest credit for those charcteristics of promptness, reliability and enterprise for which the firm is known. Promoters of the industrial interests of the community, and conducing to its general welfare, they are certainly deserving of the estimation in which they are held and the results attending their efforts and enterprise.

N. F. CARR & CO.—Wholesale Wines and Liquors, No. 216 Water St.

For nearly twenty years this old and well-known house has been the recognized headquarters in Evansville for pure and unadulterated wines and liquors for medical and family use. This house was founded in 1863 by Mr. N. F. Carr and F. F. Hodge, and from 1863 to 1868 it occupied a prominent position among the representative business houses of the Crescent City. In 1868 Mr. Carr withdrew and opened out at 4 and 5 Water street, which are 22x115 feet, three stories high, and has since conducted the business with signal ability and marked success. The house to-day is one of the most extensive of its kind in Evansville. Mr. Carr carries an average stock of about $15,000, consisting of every variety of foreign wines, brandies, gins, rums, cordials, and pure rye, wheat and bourbon whiskies of the choicest brands, from the most renowned distilleries of the country. He enjoys a large city trade, with a liberal patronage from dealers and druggists throughout the West and South—his annual sales reaching about $75,000. He employs four hands—two traveling salesmen and two in the house—besides devoting his own personal attention to the business. Mr. Carr is a native of Kentucky, and came to Evansville in 1863. By his activity, energy and prompt business characteristics he has won for himself and his house a high business reputation.

WACK & MILLER, Mrf's of Saddlery & Wholesale Dealers in Saddling Hardware.

No. 20 Upper First Street.

There is probably no firm in this city deserving of a more extended notice in a work like this than the one which heads this article. They date their organization as far back as 1867, when the firm was Stumback, Wack & Co. In the year 1871 that firm was dissolved, Mr. Stumback withdrawing, and the business was continued by Charles P. Wack and Charles Miller, under the firm name of Wack & Miller. Until December 1st, 1872, they occupied the building at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, but finding it too small for their rapidly increasing trade, they moved to their present large and commodious quarters, No. 20 upper First street. The building now occupied by this frm is 32x148 feet, four stories high. The lower floor is used as a salesroom and office, and the upper floors for manufacturing purposes. In this store they carry a stock of about $50,000, on which they do an annual business of about $150,000, principally in the West, though they frequently fill large orders from the South. Sixty skilled workmen are employed, to whom is paid the sum of $400 weekly. They manufacture more collars and saddles, which is their specialty, than any house in Indiana, and more probably than any house in the West, the product being 2,500 dozen collars and 2,500 saddles, besides all other articles in the harness line. These gentlemen are both young men of integrity, and have been engaged in the saddlery business almost from boyhood, and their knowledge of the business places them in the front rank of all compititors. Mr. Wack is a native of Bleiscastle, where he was born in 1841. Mr. Miller was born in Durkhime in 1844. We take great pleasure in giving these young men space in our book, and can confidently say that there are few establishments in the country equal to theirs, and none superior.

KRAMER'S SAW MILL.—Charles Hafferberth, New York City, Proprietor.

On Mount Vernon Road, near Ingle's Mine.

Among the great specialties of Evansville, lumber, iron and flour, which have so materially contributed to her wide spread reputation, the lumber trade and its co-relative branches seem to take precedence, and as a matter of course, saw mills, the primary and most important, rank first. Prominently identified with this great interest, Kramer's saw mill deserves most creditable mention as a type of ingenuity, skill and enterprise, whose product enjoys the highest reputation, and whose management is worthy of commendation. The product of this mill is intended especially for shipment to Mr. Hafferberth's factories in New York, but a local and neighborhood trade of good dimensions has also been established. The mill was built in 1880, this year, and the business inaugurated with a capital of $30,000. And although starting so recently, so successful has been the enterprise and so gratifying the increase of business, that steps are already being taken to double the capacity, which is at present 15,000 feet per day. An average stock of material, finished lumber and accessories, is carried, of from $25,000 to $30,000, and the transactions already show an annual trade of from $75,000 to $100,000. Mr. Kramer, the Superintendent and Manager, an Austrian by birth, and a resident of this city since 1875, is speccially adapted through native talent, a high order of ability, and meritorious energy to successfully conduct the business and carry it on to a successful issue. The mill has been designed, planned and built by him. The plant of the establishment is situated below the city limits, immediately on the bank of the river and close to the track of the St. L. & S. E. R. R.—an admirable location, having special advantages, both ih river facilities and fuel. Tramways are built from the river—a natural and convenient harbor for logs—to the mill, by which means the logs are speedily drawn to the saws, and sidings are run to the yard, affording ample storage ground and complete facilities for loading and shipping. It is equipped with the best and most perfect machinery—including two saws, one of sixty-four inches, and the upper thirty-three inches, besides smaller saws. An engine of forty-horse power furnishes the requisite power for running the machinery. The grounds comprise two and a half acres. In connection with their business, $35,000 has been invested in a tract of timber land on Green river, from whence they will draw their main supplies. As an enterprise of great merit in itself, as tending to increase the facilities and reputation of the city and one drawing foreign capital and ability to the community, enhancing the value of her manufacturing claims and advantages, this establishment is worthy of especial mention and commendation.

JNO. M. KLINCK & CO.—Flour, Feed, Grain, Seed, Salt and Lime.

Cor. Franklin Street and Fulton Avenue.

The firm of John M. Klinck & Co., although comparatively new, having been started in 1879, have established a standing in the grain and feed trade that gives them a prominence entitled to due consideration in a work like this. The building occupied by this firm is a new two story brick, 50x80 feet, and was built by Mr. Klinck particularly for this business. He now carries a stock valued at $10,000, and from estimates made gives as his opinion that his trade will reach the sum of $50,000 per annum, and we feel positive that he has not overrated it. With a comprehensive knowledge of the trade they have devoted themselves to, the handling of all kinds of grain and seeds, for which they always pay the highest market prices. The company consists of the four sons of Mr. Klinck, viz: J. M., Geo. A., Jacob and Fred, who are all active young men, possessed of a large amount of energy and business enterprise, and standing high in this community, both as business men and in a social way. The senior member of the firm was born in Germany, but has been a resident of this city since 1853, and was for a number of years connected with the lumber interests of this city. He is an excellent man of business worth and respectability. As a firm they occupy a prominent position, and wield a strong influence in this section of the State.

IMPROVED MERCANTILE AGENCY,—Of the Bradstreet Company.

Evansville Office, Cor. Main and First Streets.

As an institution protective of the industry of others, a history of the mercantile and manufacturing progress of Evansville could not be worthily recorded without mention of the above organization. Originated and established in New York City in 1849, by J. M. Bradstreet & Son, it became an incorporated company in 1876. With an inception that was almost obscure and generally regarded with disfavor, the Agency, from the absolute force of its utility, has grown to proportions that extend to the utmost limits of our commerce and trade, keeping a wholesome check upon the evils of an indiscriminate credit system, and protecting honest industry throughout the entire ramifications of the mercantile world. Such being its record, it is not strange that from the earliest period of its establishment in this city, it should have inspired confidence, and to-day occupies a position in the community, indicative of the most signal success in its undertakings. Not only in the publication of four volumes annually, containing the names and financial responsibility of every firm and business man in the United States and Canada, have the Bradstreet Company performed a stupendous work, but in the perhaps more important details of their labor, such as the compilation of special and elaborate reports, and the collection of the records of legal actions of a fiduciary character, is displayed the true usefulness and magnitude of their operations. The company have offices in all the larger cities of the country, and an almost innumerable host of special agents, correspondents and attorneys in every town, hamlet and county, which afford the patrons of this enterprise an almost certain protection against loss, and a safety in the transactions of business hitherto unknown. Mr. Charles F. Clark, the President of the Company, has been identified with the Agency almost from its inception, and his large experience gives him a thorough knowledge of the wants of the commercial world, and the present exalted position which the Agency holds in the estimation of the business public is largely owing to his unceasing labors. The Evansville branch of this agency was opened in July, 1879, under the control of Mr. Charles B. Eames, who has been in the Agency business since 1875, in Evansville. The experience that Mr. Eames acquired during these years have been brought to the Bradstreet Company, and its effects are plainly visible in the generous support which is accorded the Agency, and which is the best indication that it is prompt, reliable and efficient. The agency at this point embraces a district of nearly forty counties in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Eames is a genial, courteous gentleman, thoroughly conversant with the duties of his most delicate position, and one that can and will build up a good reputation and maintain it. His residence here since 1869 has made him many warm and personal friends, besides giving him an extended acquaintance throughout his entire district. The officers of the company are at present, Charles F. Clark, President, Henry C. Young, Secretary, and Edward F. Randolph, Treasurer; with offices at 279, 281 and 283 Broadway, New York City.

WM. ALEXANDER, Groceries and Dry Goods, 800 and 802 Pennsylvania St.

This establishment is located at 800 and 802 Pennsylvania street, being one of the oldest establishments of its kind in Independence, having been started by Mr. Alexander in 1861 with a small capital, and by energy, knowledge of business and fair dealings has increased it till now it is one of the largest establishments of its kind in that portion of the city. He carries a stock at present amounting to $3,500 and does an annual business of from $9,000 to $10,000. Mr. Alexander was born in Ireland and came to this country in 1850. After a short residence in Philadelphia he came to this city and started in his present business. He has a well-known and popular stand, well stocked with first-class goods, and is doing a large retail business. He employs two hands besides diverting his own time to the business. The store occupied by Mr. Alexander has a frontage of forty feet on Pennsylvania street and extends back fifty feet, being one of the most commodious business houses in that portion of the town. Mr. Alexander occupies a leading position among the prominent retail dealers of the city, and has established a reputation for his store and himself equal to that of any in that section of the city.

RICE & JONES, Wholesale Hats, Caps, Straw Goods and Ladies' Trimmed Hats,

113 Upper First Street.

Evansville's greatest pride, next to her extensive manufacturers, is her merchants, and she can proudly boast that no other city can surpass her for commercial standing and business qualifications. Everyone of her merchants are imbued with the city's interest, and made their part and parcel of their daily business by endeavoring to extend their and her good name throughout the surrounding States. No people are more energetic or prompt to take advantage of the prospects for busines that may be brought to our doors, and every exertion is used by them to add to their own accumulations and advance the city's prosperity, and none are more deserving the name of aiding in these enterprises than that of the firm that heads this article. The present firm, which consists of Laban M. Rice and J. Butrand Jones, succeeded to the business of Messrs. Roach & Westbrook in 1878. In succeeding they brought renewed activity, and are now happily enjoying its benefits. With a stock of about $35,000 their sales reach $100,000 annually. They have in their employ seven assistants: four salesmen, three of whom are constantly on the road, a bookkeeper and two porters. Their extensive trade reaches throughout Southern Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri. They occupy the large store No. 113 Upper First street, which has a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 135 feet, four stories high and a basement. Of the newer firms of our city none have brighter or better prospects than Messrs. Rice & Jones.

CHAS. S. FENDRICH—Parlor Art Store and Gen. Agt. for St. John Sewing Machine.

111 Main Street.

One branch of this establishment, the Art Store, was started in 1877, by A. S. Patrick, under management of Mr. F. H. Meadows. In April, 1878, the business passed into the hands of its present owner, who added to it the Sewing Machine business, having secured the agency of the St. John Sewing Machine, which is beyond doubt the most perfect sewing machine now offered to the American people—for it is self-evident that an article appearing before an intelligent public subsequent to the production of a varied and improved order of the same kind, must necessarily possess superiority over others ante-dating it, or it cannot exist. The sewing machine previous to 1877 had become almost a matter of course in the make-up of a set of household furniture. Mammoth corporations had planted their agencies in all civilized countries, and with all the force that wealth and wit could bring to bear, pushed with grand success multitudes of various makes of sewing machines over the threshold of almost every home. Being familiar with nearly every make of sewing machines in the world, the inventors of the "St. John," starting from the basis their knowledge gave them of knowing the exact defects and every meritorious part of all sewing machines, and being aided by their complete mechanical education, were highly capable of judging correctly and applying mechanically their meritorious parts with their own advanced ideas—the production of natural genius and hard thought—and of linking the two with such symmetry as to produce a sewing machine that is absolute perfection in every part, filling satisfactorily all the offices that a sewing machine can be required to fill, however innumerable may be the requisite points conceived by the most fertile and captious mind. They have added improvements which no other machine can have, among which are the following: It is the only machine made which runs either *forward* or *backward* without stopping the machine, without changing the direction in which the goods are fed through, without loss or change of stitch. It has a self-setting needle; it cannot be set wrong side out; it cannot be set at a wrong angle; it cannot, unless willfully, be set at a wrong height. It winds the bobbin without running the machine, so that it is unnecessary to remove the work or unthread the needle. It has no yielding joints, no cams or cogs, no motion produced by springs. It has fewer bearings and less friction than any machine made, and there cannot be wear where there is no friction. The above is only a few of the advantages which this machine has over others in this market—as our space will not permit a full description of its real merits. Mr. Fendrich, the agent, will be pleased to show to those desiring to purchase just what the "St. John" can do. H. C. Eastwood is the manager of the business, and is a gentleman well worthy the important position he now occupies. Mr. Fendrich is a gentleman of undoubted integrity and untiring energy, and highly respected wherever he is known. The stock carried is complete, and the annual sales will reach $15,000. Eight men are employed, and the trade located in this city and surrounding country. We heartily recommend Mr. Fendrich to our readers as a man with whom it will be a pleasure to have business relations.

CODY, BURTIS & CO.—Cooperage, Coopers Stock and Shingles.

No. 700 to 714 West Ohio Street and 105 to 123 Lower Main Street.

Among the sketches of industries carried on in this busy city, this one of Cody, Burtis & Co. is by no means to be overlooked. It is a branch of industry which so closely connected with the extensive lumber trade of the city, is yet peculiar to itself—requiring great business sagacity and skill to make it a success. This business was originally started by practical men in 1871, with moderate capital, under the firm title of Burtis & Cody. In 1873, after the decease of the senior, Mr. Burtis, the firm name was changed to its present title—Cody, Burtis & Co. Their business, originally small, has been immensely increased by the individual industry and excellent and systematic management of the firm, until it is now the leading firm in this line of business in all this section. They are careful not only to use the very best and most serviceable timber, but put up their work in the most substantial and workmanlike manner. They are prepared to fill orders on short notice, as they keep a stock of material amounting to $25,000 on hand ready for use, and they have the best facilities for supplying barrels, tight and slack tierces, kegs, etc., of any variety for flour mills, pork packers, or general use of any description. They employ a large force of skilled workmen, fifty in number, to whom they pay weekly wages amounting to $450. They deliver their products to all parts of the city and depots at short notice and at lowest market rates. One sixty-horse power engine supplies the power for driving the machinery, which is all of the latest and most approved patterns, including Buck's machines—almost marvels of mechanical ingenuity—stave cutters, head circulars, champering, grooving and croizing machines—in short, all the best approved appliances for facilitating and perfecting their work. A true idea of the extent of their operations can best be understood by a partial description of them. On Ohio street their grounds cover an area 200 feet square, on which are one two-story building 40x150 feet, and two sheds 30x150 feet each. Their Main-street grounds are 250x143 feet in extent, on which are two brick buildings 40x142 feet each, and sheds 30x42 and 30x70 feet respectively. On Indiana street their grounds are 275x128 feet, on which is one building 25x128 feet and a shed same size. Their grounds alone are large enough for a small town. Their business is not confined to the manufacturing of barrels; they also manufacture staves for tight barrels, which are shipped in bundles to Chicago, St. Louis and other points, where coopers set them up—thus economizing both space in freighting and cost of production to the consumer, as the space occupied by one car-load of staves would hold comparatively a small number of finished, set-up barrels, and the cost of setting them

up when reaching their destination is but a small fractional part of what the increased freight would be for transporting barrels. Their daily product may be summed up: 12,000 flour-barrel staves and 5,000 tight barrel staves; 3,500 flour barrels weekly, and 300 tight barrels—besides tierces and kegs. Their business transactions annually will amount to from $55,000 to $60,000. Their trade extends all through the Western and Southern States. E. L. Cody and J. T. Burtis compose the firm. Mr. Cody is the practical managing partner; Mr. Burtis attends to the financial and clerical department. Both are natives of Vanderburgh County. Mr. Cody is a member of the City Council from the Fourth Ward. These gentlemen have made their business a study, and with such success that their trade is co-extensive with the capacity of their factories, and their establishment and reputation may well be considered an honor and pride to the city.

HENRY F. BLOUNT.—Manufacturer of Extra Point Steel Plows.—505 to 509 Main St,

Among the most prominent manufacturing establishments of Evansville or its environs, the house of Henry F. Blount occupies a position entitling it to especial consideration in this work. The plant of this concern is located on Main Street, Nos. 503-5-7-9, and was established in 1854. In 1867 it passed into the hands of the present proprietor. The grounds upon which the works are situated are ample in extent. and the buildings are divided into three opreative departments, 75x150 feet in size, employing forty hands, most of whom are skilled mechanics. A forty-horse power engine furnishes the motive power for driving the machinery, much of which is of the finest and most improved character, adapted and designed for special purposes. The product of this extensive establishment is Blount's "True Blue" extra point steel plows, which seem indestructible, and are so highly tempered as to be adapted to any variety or conformation of soil. The demand for these plows, from Central Indiana to the Gulf, owing to superior merit, recognized by awards and first premiums at the State Fairs of Louisiana, Texas and Kentucky, has led to a large trade. The average weekly wages amount to $500, and the capital invested in the business to $100,000. From 10,000 to 12,000 plows are turned out annually and shipped all over the South and Southwest. Otto F. Jacobi is bookkeeper; J. S. Winn and Charles De Graff salesmen. Mr. Blount is a native of Richmond, Ontario County, New York. He commenced the struggle of life, to use his own words, "as soon as I was able to handle a fleece of wool. My father was a woolen manufacturer." Mr. Blount possesses intellectual abilities of no ordinary character. as was evidenced by his letters to the Journal of this city from Europe and Mexico, which countries he visited a few years ago. He is a gentleman of courteous manners and fine presence, resembling much the portraits of the great novelist, Charles Dickens. Both from the extent of his operations and the character of his products he has achieved a conspicuous place among others in a cotemperaneous line of business. With undoubted advantages and facilities, Mr. Blount offers inducements to the trade that cannot be surpassed, and which buyers will find largely to their interest to consider.

JOS. J. HOFFHERR—General Blacksmithing and Wagon Maker, No. 128 & 130 Indiana St.

Evansville is especially indebted to the class of men who by their labor, energy and talent have risen above the position the world gave them, and who by the talents named have carved out of fortune's uncertainties a certainty of their own. Our city has been exceedingly fortunate in her men of this class and in none more so than Jos. J. Hoffherr, the gentleman who heads this article. For twenty years before making his residence in this city was he a citizen of the county and when he determined to wrestle with fortune and her fickle ways, he came to the capital of his county, when by his own energy, perseverance and correct business habits and without other capital he started in business for himself. In 1871, then but twenty-five years of age, he embarked in his present business. Since which time he has persistently combatted fortune and finally won from her a proper and just reward. Employing five hands in his business, to whom he pays an average weekly salary of $55.00, he has been enabled to so extend his business as to have no further fears of success. His shop has all the necessary machinery for the prosecution of his business, and which, large as it is, will have eventually to be enlarged. The shop is already 26x75, and the lumberyard attached 50x160 feet. Mr. Hoffherr has many advantages in blacksmithing and wagon making, not possessed by many others, a large practical experience backed by the best of material are two very important items in his favor. He is a member of the city council and is accredited with being among the number on the democratic side, whose sound practical views are always looked up to He will be re-elected to his present office, although he has no desire to again fill the position. The emoluments of the office are not such as to tempt a man of sterling worth and sense from his legitimate business. His majority, when elected, was the largest ever given a democrat, and such has been his official record that no doubt exists, but this will be further increased.

C. DECKER & SONS—Manufacturers of Beauchamp's Patent Wheels, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes and Wagon Material, Nos. 428, 430 & 432 Main Street.

The name of Decker in our midst is as familiar almost as the a b c of the alphabet. It is one of the oldest and most prominent of our old families, and its members have always held responsible positions, both in public offices and private institutions, and has always carried with it all that belongs to an honest and upright citizen. Not only are they among our oldest citizens, but are among our oldest business firms. The one which heads the article was established in 1837, and for 27 years their establishment was on Third street, between Main and Sycamore. In 1864 they removed to the present spacious quarters at the corner of Fifth and Main streets. Their business,

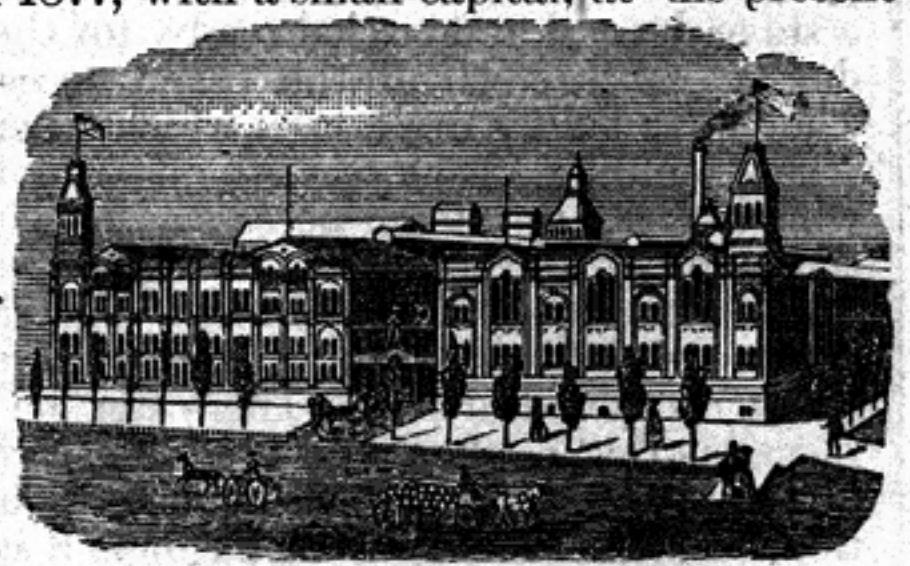
which was small at first, has increased so that now it aggregates in amount about $35,000. They have never endeavored to extend the trade throughout foreign territory, but have confined it to a circle so that they easily watch it and keep it well in hand. The firm of C. Decker & Sons consists of Christian Decker, John G. and Fred. G. Decker. They employ about 15 hands with an average monthly payroll of $600. Their present factory is complete in every particular, the motive power being a forty horse engine, and compares most favorably with any similar establishment in the county. The building has a frontage of 112x150 feet in depth. The Deckers originally came from Hesse-Darmstadt and were a very prominent family in that duchy, as they are here. The head of the firm left there in 1835, having in 1834 worked on the first railway passenger coach built in Germany, the same was seen in the "Prater," which is the park where the great exposition of 1873 was erected at Vienna, Austria. In 1837 he located in Evansville, when the present business was established, and has the credit of making the first carriage in the county. It is to such men as the Deckers and others of like stamp that has given Evansville her prosperous foothold among the commercial cities of the country.

FRED LEDERER.—Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Importer of Wines.

Sole Agent Ph. Best Milwaukee Beer.—No. 331 Main, and Cor. Fourth and Main Sts.

One of the best known and deservedly popular liquor establishments in the city is that of Fred Lederer. Mr. Lederer commenced business for himself in 1877, with a small capital, at his present location, which is a three-story brick building, 140 x 18 feet, where he carries a finely selected stock of foreign and domestic wines and liquors, brandies, etc., making a specialty of pure and fine wines; French, Rhine and native. His present stock is valued at about $17,000, and his trade, which extends through the city and surrounding counties, will reach $35,000 annually. Mr. Lederer is a native of Bavaria, and a gentleman of enterprise, energy and business ability. His establishment enjoys a high degree of popularity, which has been earned by just and honorable dealings. He has merited and is in every way worthy of the patronage bestowed on him. This establishment is probably the largest one of the kind in the city. At his sample room, No. 331 Main, the finest and purest liquors will always be found. Mr. Lederer is also sole agent in this city for Ph. Best Milwaukee Lager and Export Beer; this beer has obtained popular favor wherever it has been introduced, for its sparkling clearness and excellent qualities. It has met in competition with the largest and best known establishments of the world, and from the best judges has obtained the highest meed of honor. This beer took the prize at Philadelphia and a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. Progressive, enterprising and liberal, Mr. Lederer offers to the patrons of his house pronounced inducements in prices and quality of his stock. No house in the city occupies a more enviable position for integrity, or stands higher in commercial circles and in the estimation of the universal public.

SOUTH SIDE BREWERY.



EMPIRE BREWERY.

C. A. MUELLER & CO.—General Commission Merchants and Miller's Agents,

Also, Dealers in Lime, Salt, Cement, Hay, Corn and Oats, Nos. 224 & 226 Upper Water St.

The very great prominence which Evansville's commission merchants have gained for faithfulness to their patrons interests has had the effect of bringing only a No. 1 business men to engage in that line of commerce. It is a well established fact that not only do this class of merchants make Evansville a splendid market, but it also evidences that their past commercial lives are the means through which they obtain and hold their already large business. Although it is scarcely a year since the firm under notice was organized, yet such was the reputation of its founder, Mr. C. A. Mueller, who for the past twelve or fifteen years was connected with the houses of Start & Co., and Allis & Co., that he had but little difficulty in establishing his persent business, which in point of magnitude compares most favorably with the houses that have a standing of very much longer date. The firm was organized in April, 1879, and on January 1st, 1880, with ample capital they succeeded in but little over eight months, of doing a commission business of over $100,000. No greater testimonial of the character of the house, the confidence which it had and still enjoys could be better and more effectively presented than the above fact. Their facilities for handling the produce entrusted to their care are unequalled. Representing as they do some of the most prominent brands of flour made in the "pocket," it is scarcely to be wondered at, that their success has been so pronounced. Mr. Mueller from a long and watchful experience knows the best trade, and as the business is immediately under his watchful supervision, it is no more than fair to presume that his success will be greater than those less fortunately situated. Their stores, Nos. 224 & 226 Water Street, are commodeous and their situation on the levee gives an increased advantage over those not so favorably situated. No firm in the city has juster reason for a pardonable pride in success, character, energy and skill than have C. A. Mueller & Co.

J. W. WILTSHIRE & CO.—Manufacturers of Tight Barrel Staves.—E. & T. H. Depot.

Prominent among the industries and commercial pursuits of Evansville may be considered the stave business. This enterprise from the quality of timber easily accessible, is perhaps carried on in Evansville to a greater extent than in any of her sister cities, and a large amount of capital has been invested in it. The business is that of preparing staves ready dressed and circled for making barrels, avoiding the bulk and space necessary for carrying empty barrels. The staves are shipped closely packed in cars, enabling the shipper to load 10,000 in a car. When received by the consignee, he has staves to put together 500 barrels, easily and quickly done by any cooper, whereas 120 would be a car load of barrels. It is a very important branch of industry of especial benefit, both for convenience and economy to the large houses in Chicago and other Western cities using in the prosecution of their business a vast number of barrels through the year. The establishment under consideration in this article was started December 1st, 1879, with ample capital, carrying stock to the amount of $30,000. All machinery of the latest and most approved designs have been adopted, and the business bids fair to be one of the most successful. Mr. Wiltshire, the Manager, has certainly had a long experience at the business, having been engaged in it since his twelfth year. The works are furnished with power by an engine of forty-horse power. The Buck machine. for dressing staves, is really a wonderful affair, almost seeming to be a thing animate. A piece of rough timber, cut of course to the proper length, is put into this machine and comes out a stave dressed and circled ready for the barrel; the capacity of this machine is 10,000 staves per day or 500 barrels; all the other necessary heading and stave machinery is in use by this firm. They have built a dry house, which is perfect in its way, and one of only two in the United States. It is a building 72x30 feet. the floor of this house is composed of 13,000 feet of ordinary gas pipe, which carries the steam necessary for drying the staves; it will hold 80,000 staves, and dry them thoroughly in seven days. The firm occupy one acre of ground in the prosecution of their business. The shop proper is 60x40 feet. This is as large as any similar concern in the country. Messrs. James W. Wiltshire, John H. Krapkie, John Gilbert and C. R. Bement, President of Merchants Bank, compose the firm. There can be no overrating the importance to a city of such establishments as this, as they tend to give her reputation and importance elsewhere. Messrs. Wiltshire & Co. employ twenty skilled hands, and are prosecuting their business with energy and determination, resolved to make their business a success for themselves and a credit to the city.

JOHN ALBECKER—Apollo Theater and Saloon, No. 408 Upper Third St.

In a detailed review of Evansville as a commercial and manufacturing center, with elaborate comments upon her various institutions worthy of mention, there are perhaps none more appropriate for special attention, or which affords more interest to our citizens engaged in all branches of business, and the travelers who are called to visit the city in the transaction of business, than our places of amusement. In the last few years much has been done towards building and fitting up suitable places where persons can resort in the evenings for recreation and amusement of innocent and improving character. Among the best efforts in this line the Apollo Theater stands out prominently. This house, which is admitted by judges to be admirably designed and finished, was opened to the public in 1874. After the completion of some important improvements and additions which Mr. Albecker is about making, it will be as complete in construction and arrangement as any house in the Southwest. The stage is 52 feet wide by 29 deep, furnished with traps and other machinery, and is perfectly complete in all details. The seating capacity of the house is about 1,150. Mr. Albecker is determined that this shall be a first class house in every respect, as he contemplates furnishing the citizens with a pleasant, comfortable and elegant temple of amusement the year around, with first-class attractions. His saloon is a model in its way. Mr. Albecker in catering to the public furnishes nothing but pure goods. His whiskies, brandies, wines and other liquors are of the best brands to be had; his saloon is always quiet and orderly—a place where the most fastidious can visit with pleasure and appreciation. His attachees are courteous and attentive, all being under the personal supervision of Mr. Albecker, who is on the alert to see that every habitue of his place is respectfully served and satisfied. He has billiards in a room connected with his saloon for the accommodation of his patrons. He employs forty hands, to whom he pays $1,600 per month in wages. He started with moderate capital, which his business ability, industry, honesty and courteous, genial manners, winning friends on all sides, has increased fully 150 per cent. His yearly business will reach $40,000. He is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Albecker deserves no small share of praise for his efforts to provide first-class places of amusement and recreation of the most reputable and respectable character for our citizens, and he deserves the generous patronage of the public.

WM. M. BELL—Real Estate Agent, Etc., No. 307 Upper Third Street.

In publishing a statistical history of a city and collecting data incident thereto, we find classes of businesses outside of the regular branches, co-relative in fact with the professions, which exercise an important influence in the progress of the city towards prosperity and commercial enterprise. Of these none are more important than real estate agencies. A great portion of the property is entrusted to their talents and ability, either for selling, renting or mortgaging. In pursuance of this business, they necessarily influence the value of realty, fixing the selling or renting prices and while doing this, their assistance is invaluable, lifting the trouble and annoyance attending those matters from the minds of owners and relieving them from much petty care. It is a business requir-

ing energy, industry and sound principles. One of the most successful agencies in this city is that of Mr. Bell, at 307 Upper Third Street. Mr. Bell established himself in the real estate business in 1879. Unlike many others he brought to his assistance when starting, a commercial experience of years. he having been connected with the house of Viele, Stockwell & Co., for some 10 years, and also had the general care of some valuable real estate for a number of years. He possesses all the qualifications necessary for making him a valuable man in the business, activity, prudence, good judgement and keen business tact, the management of estates, the placing of loans upon property, and the collection of rents are the main characteristics of his business. The dual relation sustained in this agency between both the owner, lessor, or mortgagor, and the buyer, tenant and mortgagee, calls for the best of business talent and for the most courteous affable manner, as well as the strictest integrity. The extent and success of Mr. Bell fully attests his popularity, public confidence and possession of qualities peculiarly fitting him for his pursuit, and establishing his reputation for integrity. Close attention to his business, upright and honorable dealing has placed him on a solid basis. In addition to the business classed above, he pays taxes for non-residents, places insurance in reliable and responsible companies at advantageous rates, etc. He has occupied some very important and responsible positions in managing and settling estates committed to his care and his promptness and fidelity merit the confidence reposed in him. He has in every position which he has held proved to be a genial and courteous gentleman of unblemished character and irreproachable reputation.

GOEKE & UFFENKAMP,—Dealers in Groceries, Flour Grain and Feed.

Nos. 1 and 3 Lower Main Street.

This house was established in 1866 by Messrs. Goeke & Strubbe, who were succeeded by the present firm in 1874. From the commencement to the present time they have enjoyed unvarying success. Starting with a limited capital, their trade has grown steadily and their capital has proportionately increased. They occupy the two large store rooms, Nos. 1 and 3, 80x45 feet, carrying a stock of $4,500. Their trade, which is principally local, amounts to $40,000 per annum. They handle grain, and keep a choice stock of flour of best approved brands, feed, and an ample stock and variety of groceries and provisions, embracing every desirable article usually found in a first class grocery and provision store. The members of the firm are Messrs. Adolph Gocke and C. F. Uffenkamp; each of whom is an accomplished thorough business man. They are both natives of Germany, Mr. Goeke coming to this country in 1848, Mr. Uffenkamp in 1870. They use two teams delivering goods to their many customers in all parts of the city. The energy and enterprise with which the business is conducted by these gentlemen entitles them to a place among the enterprising business houses of the city.

F. J. SCHOLZ—Proprietor Evansville Steam Marble Works,

Wholesale Dealer in Ameeican and Italian Marble, Vaults, Mantels, Monuments and Gravestones, Nos. 11 and 13 Third St., between Division and Ingle Sts.

The present firm was started in 1869. In 1871 it was changed to Scholz, Schoenbaum & Harter. In 1871 Mr. Harter retired, and in the fall of that year Mr. Schoenbaum retired, since which time the present efficient firm has had sole proprietorship of the works. The business at first was small, but Mr. Scholz, with his well known energy, has succeeded in so prospering and extending it that it is now one of the largest establishments in Southwestern Indiana. The stock which he carries, and is constantly replenishing. will average $5,000, while his sales will run up to $75,000 a year. He employs twenty-eight hands at an average weekly pay of $280. His trade is located in the southern parts of this State, and in Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. The works are 64x200 feet, and have within them every appliance that mechanical skill has yet produced for the purpose of reducing the massive blocks of stone and marble to the beautiful emblems which are intended to mark the last resting place of death's call. Mr. Scholz is one of the most popular members of our city government, having been elected twice to a seat with the City Fathers, the last time by the largest majority ever given a candidate in his ward. Mr. Scholz was born in Nashville, Ill., of German parentage, and moved here in 1865. He is a practical marble cutter and is deserving of the success that his energy and push has brought to his door.

WM. KOELLING, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, and Sole Agent for the Kindling

Wood Company, Corner Third Avenue and Pennsylvania Street.

The character of our retail groceries have always elicited the praise, not only of their patrons but of strangers visiting our city. The proprietors themselves have learned the knack of capturing the fancy and appetites of those who deal with them, not only from the cleanliness of their stores but from the further fact that they display on their shelves the most tempting appetizers, which the art and ingenuity of man have been capable of devising. One of the most attractive establishments of this kind is the one which heads this notice. Mr. Koelling, since 1872, when he first started in business, under the firm name of Koelling & Herschelman, has caught the popular taste and held it. The firm was dissolved in 1877, Mr. Herschelman retiring, since which time the present firm has been gradually but surely securing a trade that has not only been profitable

but alike pleasing to his patrons. His stock is amply large and is being constantly replenished with such goods as go to make up a first-class family grocery, and his trade is in keeping with his large and varied stock. The building in which his business is conducted is most advantageously situated, and has a front of twenty-five and a depth of seventy-five feet, is three stories high and contains within its walls all that the appetite of man can ask for or the comforts a household can demand. Mr. K is a native of Evansville, and although a comparatively young man, has already established a reputation for business integrity and energy that is second to none in the city. Mr. Koelling is also of the Kindling Wood Co., having wagons that will not only deliver the wood but will call at the residences of our citizens for orders for the same. Orders either by postal or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

ROBERT SMITH, Undertaker and Box Manufacturer, Office and Ware-rooms, 420 Main St.

There is no branch of business more essential to the living than this which takes care of the dead. To know that father, mother, sister, brother, relatives and friends are properly cared for in their last resting place on earth, is at least gratifying, if sad. It makes but little difference whether the deceased has friends or relatives, whether they be rich or poor, it is a fact that all have to pass through the hands of the undertaker as the last of earth. How much more pleasant it is to recollect that the dead was laid away by proper hands. This feeling is known and asserts when the friends of the departed call upon Robert Smith to perform the sad rite of enclosing the last of earth. Mr. Smith's experience in his business long ago put him on the road to success. He started in business in 1865 without means; to-day he has the finest funeral establishment in the pocket city, and which is so arranged, that with his wooden caskets and boxes, he is capable of preparing them from the tree. He has all the needed machinery for his business, which is the largest in the city, his sales the past year amounting to over $9,000. Mr. Smith is of English birth, having come to this country when only ten years of age. He is now as thoroughly Americanized as the best of us. He fought and bled for the home of his adoption in the late rebellion, and is ready to do it again. The factory where his wares are prepared in the rough is at the corner of Line street and Lincoln avenue, is L shaped, 28x254 feet, and contains steam engine (sixteen horse-power), boilers, saws, planers, and all the necessary machinery that goes to make up first-class work. Mr. Smith learned his trade with J. C. Henson & Son; was originally a blacksmith, but that pursuit he had to give up owing to his wounds. Mr. Smith has by prudent management and excellent business foresight amassed a handsome little competancy, so that when he passes through his successor's hands he will leave none of his family behind him dependent on the charity of the world.

VOGES & KREIPKE—Great Western Feed Store and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 200 and 202 East Pennsylvania Street.

Among the various houses engaged in handli g hay, grain and feed in Evansville is that of Messrs. Voges & Kreipke, whose extensive establishment is located at Nos. 200 and 202 East Pennsylvania street, is a double building 70x37½ feet in size. This house was founded in 1877, and first located on Fulton avenue at Vahlberg's old mill. Desiring more convenient quarters and extended facilities they built their present capacious and admirably arranged warehouse, into which they moved in October, 1879, and it is to-day one of the largest establishments of the kind in the city. The business of the house, as has been indicated, is mainly in grain, but they give special attention to other articles of produce, both as independant buyers and upon a commission basis; their transactions annually amounting to $60,000, with a capital employed of from $12,000 to $15,000. This trade not only being largely local but extending to the country around. To those who are engaged in business in Evansville, any commendation of this house would be superflous; to those who reside beyond the local reports of our prominent firms, their past history and general good repute is endorsement enough. They have established the fact pretty conclusively that they have a happy conjunction of both abilities and facilities, enabling them to offer the trade unusual advantages. They employ two assistants and two teams in the prosecution of their business. They give close personal attention to their business and are prompt, energetic and reliable, studying the requirements of their trade and the interests of their customers. Mr. Voges is a native of Brunswick, Germany; he came to this city direct in 1870. Mr. Kreipke is a native of Evansville. Their stock is choice and ample, and the energy and enterprise with which they conduct their business entitles them to recognition as one of the reliable houses of the city.

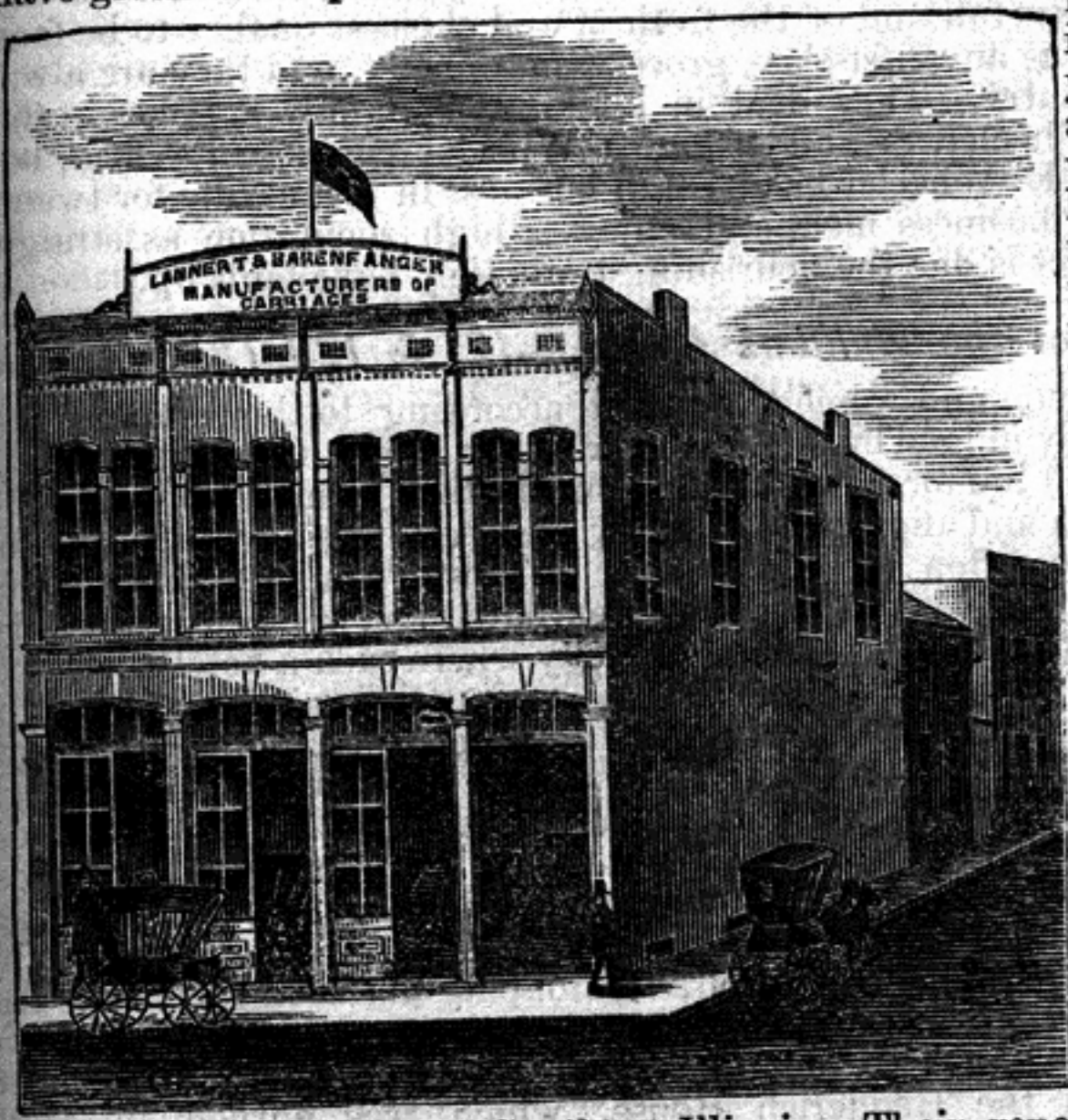
ALBERT RIMROTH—Dry Goods, Groceries and Feed, 301 & 303 East Pennsylvania St.

Among the best known and most deservedly successful merchants in this section Albert Rimroth is prominent. He commenced business in 1851 on a small capital—some $300—which he had previously earned by his own industry, and since that time he has persevered with an energy and determination that could not fail to command success. He now occupies a handsome two-story brick building 40 feet front by 50 deep, fitted up and furnished with an especial view to the requirements of a first-class dry goods and grocery store. Energy and a thorough adaptation to and knowledge of his business has secured him a liberal patronage among the best class of citizens, and a steady and gradual increase in trade has been the gratifying result. His handsome store-room is stocked with a full and complete assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods and a full line of fresh and pure groceries, flour, coffee, sugars, syrups, canned goods, etc. He carries a stock of about $4,000. which he keeps in excellent order and condition, and he is almost daily receiving fresh goods, thus keeping his stock thoroughly replenished with the freshest and best class of arti-

cles. He is doing a business of from $10,000 to $12,000 per year. He has two assistants and gives his own personal attention to the business. Mr. Rimroth is an experienced and excellent buyer and uses the most discriminating taste and superior judgment in the selection of his goods for the different departments of his trade. He has a wagon yard attached to his premises, 40x60 feet. Mr. Rimroth is from near Cologne, Prussia, coming from there direct to Evansville in 1851. He has established an enviable business reputation and is justly entitled to a high position among the leading retailers of the city.

LANNERT & BARENFANGER.—Carriage Builders.

Carriage building in Evansvslle has within the past five years been very rapidly developed, and owing almost entirely to the quality of the work mauufactured. Messrs. Lannert & Barenfanger have given an impetus to this important branch of manufacture that is destined to give them a name for excellent work, second to none in the country. While they have been years in bringing about the present state of affairs as relating to their business, and with it have the proud satisfaction of knowing that it has been honestly and faithfully earned. They never have, since first they started in business in 1876, when they occupied a small shop on Main, between Seventh and Eighth streets, put out indifferent work. They have always made the best, and the result has been that their old quarters were too small to meet the demands made upon it for their increased patronage, and they were compelled to move to their present commodious factory, at the corner of Sycamore and Fifth streets, which they purchased in 1866, where they are now prepared to make every thing that goes on springs, from the sixty-pound sulky to the heavy but graceful family carriage. They carry a stock of about $10,000, and their sales reach over double that amount, and employ twelve hands, to whom they pay a monthly salary of $500. Their trade is principally confined to this city, although they have patrons in Kentucky and Southern Illinois. Their repository is 40x50 feet and two stories high; the blacksmith shop 30x40 feet, with the wood shop attached, which is 20x40 feet, and a trimming shop 30x40. Both gentlemen are of German birth, but early removed to the United States. Mr. Barenfanger learning his trade in Cincinnati. while Mr. Lannert learned his here. Messrs. B. & L. have by earnest application to business, backed by a thorough practical experience and commercial integrity, won for themselves the foremost place among the carriage builders of the State.



A. P. BELL—Manufacturer of Marbelized Iron Mantels and Enameled Grates.

No. 211 Upper Second Street.

A branch of industry that is attracting no inconsiderable amount of attention in this city is that of the manufacture of marbelized mantels. But a few years since an iron mantel was unknown. The wooden mantel of our fathers, by them universally used, has almost been superseded by those manufactured from marble, slate and iron. To-day the crowning act of a party erecting a private dwelling, hotel or fine office is to select a handsome and ornamental mantel to adorn the rooms. There is probably no article manufactured from iron that greater improvements have been made in style and finish than that of mantels, and none that have so rapidly advanced in popular favor as have the marbelized iron mantels. White slate and marble are susceptable of the highest and most exquisite finish, and the same finish and a greater variety are produced by marbelezed iron. The manufacture is not confined to imitating marble and slate, but all the different colors and varieties of wood-graining are successfully re-produced. The only establishment in this city or State confined exclusively to this branch of industry is that of Mr. Bell, located at No. 211 Upper Second street. Mr. Bell is a native of this State, hailing from Rising Sun; removed to this city in 1872, and commenced business in this line with a very limited capital. Though embarking in a comparatively new enterprise, by his perseverence, industry and economy he has succeeded in acquiring a good trade and very materially augmenting his capital. Mr. Bell has received letters patent for an enameled protector grate, an article which he is manufacturing in large numbers, and which meets with general appreciation from all who have them in use, from the fact that under exposure from the most intense heat the enameled fronts retain the gloss unimpaired; besides, being a descending grate, the dust and soot therefrom escapes through the chimney, and not in the room, to the great annoyance of the tidy housekeeper. This last qualification of itself is sufficient to guarantee large sales and render it popular. All the articles manufactured by Mr. Bell are noted for their superiority of design and finish, and by his good business habits and social manners he has won the esteem and confidence of the community.

WHEELER & CO., Staple and Fancy Groceries—The Checkered Front—303 Main St.

Every business venture that evinces in its conduction genuine enterprise and energy is entitled to due consideration in a work of this character. A well located, well arranged family grocery is of especial interest to housekeepers, inspiring them as it does with confidence that they will be furnished with choice fresh articles for family consumption. The establishment of Messrs. Wheeler & Co. is pre-eminently one of this class. This business was started in 1876 with ample capital, and the proprietors being live and energetic men, thoroughly acquainted with their business and its requirements, soon obtained a good paying and growing business. Their location is one of the best in the city, and they have for their customers the best class of citizens. Their business is carried on with untiring diligence and excellent management. A stock is carried of $8,000, and an annual business of $30,000 transacted. Four assistants are employed who are kept busy filling the orders of their numerous customers. Their stock is always full and of the freshest and choicest quality to be found in this market, their prices as reasonable as any first-class grocery in the city, and they are always prepared to fill any order from city or country. They deal in all kinds of family supplies in their line—staple and fancy. Messrs. E. E. Wheeler, Sr., and Charles Wheeler compose the firm, both natives of Vanderburgh county. Mr. E. E. Wheeler has been in business in Evansville for twenty-five years. They are both well-known as business men, and enjoy a high reputation as straightforward, honorable dealers, and to this fact is due the flourishing trade they have built up.

GEORGE I. WILLIAMS,—Proprietor of the Williams House.—121 & 123 Third Avenue.

As the social and moral qualities of men and women are rated according to the company they keep, the pretensions of a city are generally judged by the character of her hotels. Comfortable quarters and generous fare are inducive to good humor, liberality and fair dealing. On the contrary, it is equally true that cramped, gloomy quarters and unpalatable cookery are formidable agents in driviing trade from those points where they are too often the chief characteristics of trade establishments. A good hotel, well kept, most comfortably furnished, thoroughly ventilated and in a central locality, actually amounts to thousands of dollars to the business men of a city where such a hotel is located. All travelers use hotels for their special purpose, shelter sleeping and eating; such an one is the Williams House. It is not only centrally located, but is between the three most important points of arrival and departure, viz: the St. L. & S. E. and E. & T. H. depots, and the steamboat landing. Added to which there is a homelike look and comfort about the house that makes it a most desirable resting place. The rooms are thirty in number, splendidly furnished, and are most thoroughly ventilated. The table is set with the best the market and seasons afford, and is cooked in such a manner as to leave no room for other than congratulations These attractions, backed by an attentive corps of servants, makes it one of the most desirable stopping places in the city. The building is three stories high, 50x48 feet, and enclosed in grounds 75x140 feet. Mr. Williams is a native of Posey county, this State, where for forty-one years he was a most active farmer. In 1869 he removed to this city, where he opened the Hedderich House, which was burned in 1872, when he then removed to his present commodious site. Mr. Williams is not only a popular host, but popular as a citizen, more especially in his Ward, which elected him to sit with the City Fathers, by the largest majority ever given any man in the ward or city. His course in the City Council has been most consistent, and although in the minority has a place on several of the most important committees. So popular is he that his friends have urged his name as the Democratic candidate for Mayor. His service as a councilman shows that he would administer the duties of the office in such a manner as to meet the approval of all parties.

W. F. EPMEIER.—Druggist and Pharmacist.—No. 128 Upper Third Steet.

Of all the branches of business connected with the mercantile industries of Evansville, there are none of more importance than the drug trade; none requiring more ability, closer study, or more thorough preparation. One of the neatest and most attractive establishments in this trade is that of the courteous gentleman, Mr. W. F. Epmeier, at No. 128 Upper Third street, near the corner of Sycamore. He occupies a large and handsome room, which is tastefully fitted up, and presents an attractive appearance; it is in the three-story building, and is 18¾x60 feet in size. He carries a large and well selected stock, as complete as any in the city, averaging $3,500 in value, consisting of pure drugs and medicines, all popular and reliable patent preparations, chemicals, surgical instruments and appliances of the finest quality, toilet and fancy articles, perfumery, druggists' sundries, and all such goods as are to be found in well conducted establishments of this kind, pure wines and liquors for medicinal use, etc. The store is admirably located in the midst of a prosperous district and is doing a fine business, which is rapidly increasing, the annual transactions amounting to $6,000. Mr. Epmeier is a gentleman of energy and ability, possessing every requisite of success in his profession. He is a native of this city, and commenoed the study of his profession in 1866, to which he has studiously and continuously devoted himself. He is a thoroughly skilled, scientific and practical druggist and pharmacist, enjoying a high reputation in this department, he bestows his personal attention on his large and growing prescription trade. Mr. Epmeier started in business in 1866, and since then the number of prescriptions put up by him is 11,997, which will compare most favorably with that of any house in the city. He possesses the confidence and esteem of the medical profession in an eminent degree; this, with his courteous attention to all, and his high standing in the community, has won for him the confidence and patronage of the public.

EVANSVILLE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Rank & Wright, Proprietors,

Corner Main and Third Streets.

The past twenty-five years has shown throughout our vast country great progress in the cause of education. The different States have vied with each other in perfecting their systems, and in procuring the most learned and efficient instructors, providing the most stylish and costly scientific instruments and appliances—to say nothing of the magnificent buildings erected for that purpose. As citizens of this great republic, we take pride in the steadily increasing interest manifested in the cause of education, and the miliions of money freely bestowed for this purpose. In our large cities we find one or more Commercial Colleges, devoted exclusively to giving to those who desire it a thorough business education. To the Commercial College of this city, situated at the corner of Main and Third streets, under the management of Professors G. W. Rank and E. J. Wright, can our citizens point with just pride. Established in 1860, under rules and regulations at that time considered the best for acquiring a thorough and practical business education, the system has met with the full approbation of its patrons. Educators are progressive men of intelligence, having the experience of the best instructors to study, and observant of the changes and wants of to-day, they adopt the best features of instruction of the past and embrace any new plan, principle or theory that is calculated to advance the interest of the pupil. Experience has fully demonstrated that the system adopted by the Commercial Colleges of to-day is the best in use. At this time you will find in the leading business houses, banks, insurance companies, manufacturing establishments, railway offices, steamboats, and every avocation requiring the services of brains. persons having diplomas from such institutions, holding the most important positions in each, Messrs. Rank & Wright assumed the proprietorship of the Evansville Commercial College in 1874. They have very materially improved the course of study in the past two years. The college building is one of the finest structures in the city, centrally located, their rooms measuring 40x110 feet, elegantly furnished throughout with the most modern and comfortable furniture. Messrs. Rank & Wright have each devoted their lives to study and imparting instruction to others. Their system and mode of instruction is as thorough and practical as can be found elsewhere; their success has proven them practical business men and fully competent in the capacity of teachers to impart information to others; their assistants are thorough masters of the special branches to which their attention is devoted; they instruct annually about three hundred students, and from their ample facilities for the accommodation of a larger number of students, and the general satisfaction expressed by their patrons of their excellent method of instruction pursued, a much larger attendance may be expected the ensuing year. To parties at a distance this institution commends itself, while the city offers every inducement as regards society, health and economy to the student while pursuing his studies. The demand for female help of late years in various branches of business has necessitated the opening of special classes in Commercial Colleges for their benefit, to supply which Messrs. Rank & Wright receive and impart instruction in every department and thoroughly qualifiy them for the duties of clerks, telegraph operators, bookeepers. etc. The tuition fee of $40, in advance, entitles the pupil to the regular business course, with privileges of reviews, the same gratis—insuring proficiency in every branch of study. A college journal is issued, containing information as to fees for extra branches, board, books, etc., which will be sent to any on application, and all letters concerning college matters will be promptly answered. To our readers we cordially commend the Evansvile Commercial College as equal in all respects to any in the country.

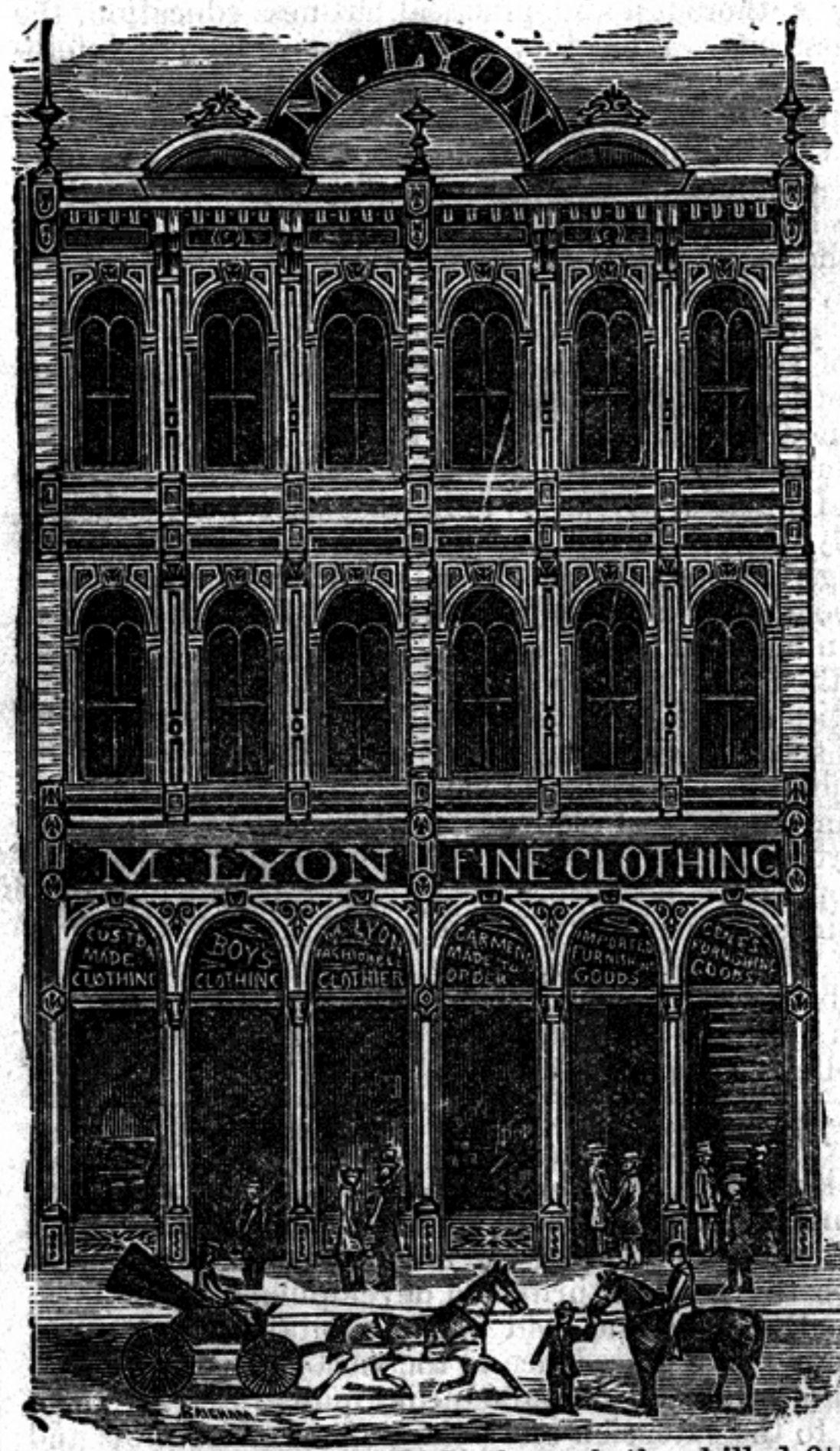
GEO. S. SONNTAG—Wholesale Hardware, 109 Main St.

The publishers and editors of a work of a kindred nature to this, have in the collating and elaborating of the business interests and establishments of a city with special mission to note their progress and prosperity, unusual facilities and data for observing the importance of the different styles or classes of business, as to their bearing on the general thrift and development of the mercantile advantages and inducements which those cities claim and hold out to capitalists in quest of investments. Among these we would unquestionably give precedence to the various business enterprises connected with iron in its manifold commercial and manafacturing industries. Of these there are none that tend in a greater degree to the extension and enlargement of business and mechanical as well as artistic progress, than the Hardware business, or exert more favorable influence in promoting business relations with other States and cities. Among the houses devoted to this branch in Evansville, that of Geo. S. Sonntag & Co. may be justly regarded as the pioneer, having taken the initiatory steps to establish this as an advantageous city for that trade. This house was founded in 1850, the style of the firm for a few years being Babcock & Sonntag. Mr. Babcock retiring, Mr. Sonntag assumed the sole proprietorship. Experience in any pursuit in life is justly regarded, when the ability exists to profit by it, as equal to capital, and when this is found in connection with sound business prmciples, the possessor is entitled to recognition. Mr. Sonntag evidently merits to be ranked with this class—having, in the judgment of his fellow citizens, been found worthy of entire confidence and esteem. As an importer and dealer he has established his reputation for keen judgment and a thorough knowledge of his business and its details. He occupies the handsome four-story brick building, 109 Main street, 180x144 feet. All four floors are called into requisition to accommodate his large stock. The first is stocked with shelf goods and light articles—the upper with the bulkier and heavier. He keeps everything in the line of edge and hand tools—penknives, razors, shears, mechanics' tools, etc.; house goods, viz: locks, bolts, window fastenings, hinges, etc.; mechanics' and artists' instruments for mathematical, architec-

tural, engineering and mechanical measuring and drawing; shelf and general hardware—comprising a great many articles of utility—chains, rings, nuts, nails, scales, etc. His goods are all of the very best quality, and from the most approved manufactories. His business extends through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas. The relation of bare facts in connection with a house of this character, as to its growth and importance, is argument enough, without comment on our part, to direct attention of business men to it, and to the high position held by its proprietor for sterling qualities, entitling him to the respect and confidence of the public.

M. LYON.—Wholesale and Retail Clothing and Gents' Underwear.—110 & 112 Main St.

Within the past decade a most important change has been effected in the clothing business of Evansville. In former days the only ready-made clothing kept for sale was purchased in the East.



The inconvenience attending delay and misfits, the advantages of procuring a wardrobe complete at a moment's notice, the ability to manufacture and supply clothing equally as good and much cheaper, led to steps which have finally reached the mammoth establishment now under notice. M. Lyon is the pioneer clothier of this section of the Southwest, having commenced business in this city in 1857. Starting with moderate capital, he has, by indomitable energy, backed by a superior knowledge of his business, and of the requirements of the local taste as well as that of the surrounding country, been enabled to place himself, as first in rank as well as business in the branch of trade which he represents. He has steadily advanced his business capital and enterprise until now his is the leading clothing house in the West. This has been accomplished in a great measure by a liberal use of printers' ink, in which the proprietor is a great believer, and which, with other aids mentioned above, has given him an annual business of over $150,000, that twenty years ago did not exceed $12,000 or $15,000. One great and commendable benefit resulting from Mr. Lyon's success is the employment he has opened up for the poorer classes, for it is through it that about thirty-five hands are afforded a permanent source of occupation, while the prices paid for their labor insures the services of experienced and undoubted ability. His store, which is one of the most elegant in the city, has a frontage of 40 feet with a depth of 130 feet, and is four stories high. Within its capacious walls can be found every quality, style and quantity of clothing, made of cloths of our domestics, mills to the most expensive products of English, Irish, Scotch and French manufactures. In addition to the ready made clothing with which his warerooms abound, are full lines of piece goods and trimmings, from which through the skilled fittings of some of the finest cutters in the West, clothing to order is made, embracing every variety of suits, from business to evening wear. The pride with which Mr. Lyon views his present establishment and success is pardonably commendable. He has been the founder of his own fortune, and has always sustained through his mercantile life a character for commercial integrity that has no superior.

JOHN J. ROACH:—Dealer in Lubricating and Illuminating Oils, Syrups, Vinegars, Etc.

No. 11 Main Street.

The above firm succeeded J. S. Tobitt & Co. in May of the present year, who started the enterprise in 1878, the first of the kind (exclusively) ever started in this city. There is no enterprise ever undertaken in our State which deserves more of the support and aid of our citizens than this one. The consumption of petroleum has grown to an enormous extent, and has made the article a staple in the markets all over the country. The importance of obtaining pure illuminating oils of the essential fire test is one that will be readily appreciated by all who are compelled to use the article. This fact alone caused the adoption of the above enterprise in this city, and in no more capable and trustworthy hands could it have fallen. Mr. Roach is one of our oldest merchants,

having started the first wholesale hat house in this city seventeen years ago, and the same energy and commercial integrity that he brought to that business has been continued in this. Carrying a stock of about $3,000, and which from the extent of his business ($100,000 a year) is necessarily daily renewing. The enterprise has received the unqualified endorsement of our merchants as well as those of the adjoining States of Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. Occupying the fire-proof building No. 11 Main street, which has a frontage of twenty-five feet, with a depth of 150, Mr. R. is prepared with his stock to meet the demands of his patrons in a manner at once prompt and satisfactory. The guarantee of all oils sold from this establishment may be surely relied on, and it is to this fact Evansville is unusually fortunate in having among her industries so important a branch of commerce, and especially so in having a gentleman at the head of it in whom the utmost confidence is placed.

PHILLIP C. HELDER—Manufacturer of Tinware,

And Dealer in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, No. 211 Upper Second St.

Mr. P. C. Helder, who had formerly been engaged in the house of Messrs. Blemker, Tillman & Co., in the same line of business described above, in August, 1879, commenced business on his own account. Though lately established, from his extended acquaintance in the city and with buyers from a distance, his experience and business qualifications will soon place him in the front rank. The house, No. 211 Upper Second street, is centrally located, in which can be found a full stock of coal and wood cooking stoves, parlor and heating stoves of every variety of styles and and makes. The department for tinware and house-furnishing goods wil be found supplied with all the leading and most desirable articles. Mr. Helder employs four hands, to whom is paid forty to fifty dollars weekly, who are constantly engaged in keeping full his stock of tinware, and to answer the demands for outside building and jobbing work. Mr. Helder is by birth a German, but from his residence has become thoroughly identified with the interests of the city, and regards with much satisfaction any move made or act performed to add to its prosperity, Known as one of the most progressive men of the Sixth Ward, his friends elected him to the City Council, which position he now occupies, being the youngest member in that body.

FARMERS' HOUSE, WM. PROCTOR, Proprietor, Cor. First and Pine Sts.

Evansville can lay juster claims to the home-like qualities of her hotels than most any other city on the continent, and we mean just what we have written. It is true that their tables are not covered with the same delicacies that other hotels in the larger cities of the country display, nor is the plain but well-cooked and wholesome food given names that would cause the raw material to wonder at its greatness. The Farmers' House, the holsterie under discussion, ranks among the first of our hotels for all that can add to the comfort of man. There is here no diamond shirt-fronted host or clerk to confer an honor on you by allowing you to register your name and diffidently ask for quarters, but whole-souled, warm-hearted, genial gentlemen, who will put themselves to inconvenience to make your stay with them pleasant. The Farmers' House is most pleasantly situated on the thoroughfare leading to and from the principal points of arrival and departure. It It is almost a new building, and consequently free from many of the ills that travelers are usually subject to in older houses. It has twenty rooms, which for excellence of furnishing and cleanliness cannot be excelled by any house in the country. Besides having a splendid corps of assistants, its tables are furnished with such excellent fare so well prepared as to leave nothing to be wished for in this respect. The building has a frontage of 50 feet by a depth of 120 feet, and so arranged as to give the best possible light and ventilation. Mr. Proctor is one of our most popular of hotel hosts. A native of Kentucky, he has all those well-known qualities of a Kentuckian for hospitality, which eminently qualifies him for the duties in which he is engaged. His reputation as host of the St. Cloud Hotel is a sufficient guarantee that his guests will receive every attention at his and his assistants hands.

H. B. BANKS & CO.—Dry Goods and Notions, No. 408 Fourth Street.

Among the number of fine stores and plentifully stocked establishments in this section of the city, the dry goods and notion store of Banks & Co. is deserving of remark. The store room occupied by this firm is a handsome one, neatly fitted up and filled with as complete, varied and choice a stock of goods in their line as can be found in this part of the city. Their stock is frequently replenished with all the latest novelties in handsome dress fabrics and unique designs in notions. Established last year, the firm have already built up a handsome trade, determined not to be kept in the back ground, but by applying all their energies and business talents resolved to acquire a position second to none. They started with but a moderate capital which shows, in the short time they have been in business, a gratifying increase, animating them to renewed efforts. They attend to their own business themselves, entrusting their affairs and customers to no assistants. Rents being comparatively low in this section, employing no runners or clerks, their expenses are thereby lighter than those of others in more prominent localities, enabling them to offer inducements which can hardly be duplicated in the city. They occupy a two-story brick building 16½x21 feet, carrying a stock amounting to about $5,000, and transact an annual business of fully $15,000. Mr. Banks was born in Norton Stewart, Orange county, Indiana, in 1851; moved to Rockport, Indiana, when young; came to this place in 1873. He began clerking when twelve years of age. He is a gentleman of high character, great energy, and will rank well in the business community.

CURNICK & MOLL.—Dealers in Boots and Shoes, 121 Main Street.

There is no branch of business which requires a higher degree of enterprise and business capacity than the boot and shoe trade, and in this connectipn we desire to call attention to the excellent establishment of Messrs. Curnick & Moll, whose fashionable emporium is located at No. 121 Main street. They occupy a room 25x75 feet in size, where they keep a choice and most desirable stock of boots, shoes and slippers for men's, women's, misses' and children's wear of all styles and grades, from the fine and costly hand made to the coarser qualities. Although this business was started so late as 1874, it has already won its way as the first class establishment in the boot and shoe trade in the city. They handle none but the very best quality of goods, and their full and well assorted stock being bought directly from Eastern markets enables them to compete with any cotemporaries, in price and style, to the decided advantage of the customer. They carry a stock of $6,000, and transact an annual business of $20.000. They are prepared to fill large or small orders, and country dealers will find it to their interest to give their goods a trial. S. N. Curnick and J. E. Moll compose the firm; a thorough knowledge on the part of both insures goods that will compare favorably if not surpass in quality those of any house in Indiana, while the liberal and prompt way in which the establishment is conducted bespeaks an unusual share of popularity. Mr. Moll is a native Evansvillian; Mr. Curnick is an Englishman and came here in 1858. Their trade extends through the city and surrounding country. As a firm this house is so well established for their strict adherence to truthful representation and reliability for business honor, that any comment from us would be unnecessary to strengthen their well deserved popularity.

J. W. NEXSEN & CO.—Insurance Agent, 214 Upper First St.

Of the many incorporated companies throughout the United States, there is no class that occupies a more prominent position, or that have proven more beneficial than those of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies. No prudent merchant or manufacturer with his store-houses or factories filled with stock, no owner of the humble dwelling or stately mansion, no owner of steam vessel or sailing craft, but will procure policies of insurance to indemnify him against loss by fire or the unavoidable dangers of sea, lake or river. Before procuring such policy it is essential to know: First, that the company issuing the policy is sound and prompt in paying just losses; secondly, that when the policy is received through the hands of an agent (as the great majority are) the agent is reliable and experienced. The insurance business of the city of Evansville is one of large proportions, and of the many agencies here established, "The Old Reliable Insurance Agency" of J. W. Nexsen & Co. stands prominently in front. Mr. Nexsen, a native of New York, first commenced business in this line at Memphis, Tenn., in 1856. The agency in this city was established in 1858. A quarter of a century devoted to this business has qualified him in a most eminent degree to conduct his business in a successful manner, to his own advantage, to the satisfaction of his host of friends, and to the interests of the following first-class companies which are repressnted by the agency, viz: Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford; Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford; National Insurance Company, of Hartford; Pennsylvania Insurance Company, of Philadelphia; Howard Insurance Company, of New York: Commercial Union Insurance Company, of London; Amazon Insurance Company, of Cincinnati; Commercial Fire Insurance Company, of N. Y., having assets of $20,500,771. He is assisted by Mr. S. Sorenson, one of the most experienced and best posted men in regard to risks in the city, and other solicitors regularly employed. The companies securing such talent and able management can confidently look for frequent dalies, prompt and large footings to monthly reports, and the assurance that their business will be promptly attended to, and in case of loss meet with speedy and fair settlement.

VAUGHN'S STEAM LAUNDRY, MRS. M. G. VAUGHN, Proprietress, No. 214 Locust St.

This establishment, which is one of the largest and most complete in the State, was started in 1871, by Mrs. Vaughn, with moderate capital, but ample skill, industry and energy to meet all requirements of the business at that time, and the possession of which qualities have materially increased. The business is systematically conducted in the different departments, each being in the hands of skillful and accomplished employes, assisted by labor-saving machinery of the most approved style and design, including one six horse-power engine and one large and complete cylinder washing machine, and a variety of other appliances and apparatus, especially adapted to work of this description. There is nothing which is so essential to the peace of mind of the average man or woman as the artistic, smooth laundering of their linen and household goods. So many parties embark in the business with no proper conception of what constitutes good work, and only succeed in ruining themselves and bringing the business into disrepute. But a thorough painstaking establishment soon becomes known and popular, and is as much as any other business a convenience and comfort, Such an establishment is that of Mrs. Vaughn—clean, tidy and systematic, the work done here when once seen speaks for itself, and needs no comment. Specimens of her work that have fallen under our observation are as tastefully and beautifully laundried as it is possible to do, really looking as fresh, smooth and clean as if new—not plastered over and lumpy with starch, fouled with iron stains or streaked with dirt washed in instead of washed out, but clean and inviting looking. This establishment does a business of $5,000 per year, employing in busy times twelve to fifteen hands. The building is a two-story brick, 25x75 feet. It is the oldest, most reliable and most extensive in the city.

HERMAN FENDRICH—Wholesale and Retail Tobacco and Cigars, No. 105 Main St.

The tobacco business in this country must, from its magnitude, be justly regarded as an interest of the utmost importance, and conducive, especially through the middle tier of States, in no small degree to industrial and commercial thrift. Thousands of operators are employed and a revenue of millions paid to the general government. Among those houses that have been largely instrumental in promoting the interests of this branch of trade, and who are known wherever in this country tobacco is manufactured and sold, the Fendrich Bros. rank prominently, Louisville gave the Finzer Bros. a name famous in the trade. Baltimore more than duplicated her pretensions with the Fendrich Bros. —"*The Five.*" More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the house of Fendrich & Bros. was established in Baltimore, from whence they branched out into different States. Wherever they established themselves they soon took position as an enterprising, energetic addition to the community favored by their advent. The brothers established the following houses: In Baltimore in 1849, title Joseph Fendrich & Bros.; in Columbia, Pa., in 1855, title John Fendrich; in Evansville in 1356, title Fendrich Bros.; in Dallas, Texas, in 1877, title Francis Fendrich. In September, 1876 Herman Fendrich, the present proprietor, assumed sole charge of the Evansville house. Beginning at the original start, in a moderate way, Herman Fendrich, contending with difficulties incident to new enterprises, gradually increased the resources of the house, extending its operations, and eventually acquired a position in the community that few men attain, and that few have so richly merited. A man of comprehensive views, large capabilities, marked benevolence and integrity, Herman Fendrich is universally esteemed and respected. The factory from which a large portion of his stock is brought is in Columbia, Pa., where they employ 150 hands making cigars. Mr. Fendrich occupies a three-story building, 18¾x80 feet, employing six assistants. A large business is transacted, extending through the South, Southwest and North. He wholesales and retails cigars of their own and foreign manufacture, and has at all times one of the best selected stocks in Evansville. In connection with choice cigars, the best brands of chewing and smoking tobaccos are kept in stock, and a very handsome line of meerschaum and other pipes, cigarettes, cigar-holders, and smokers' articles generally. Mr. Fendrich gives his business his personal attention, and by his uniform fair dealing makes many friends, not only among dealers, but with citizens generally. He is from Germany; came to America in 1832, residing some years in Baltimore, and came to Evansville in 1857.

McGREW & BURTIS—Eagle Family Grocery, 412 and 414 Upper Fourth St.

One of the most enterprising firms which it is our pleasure to mention in connection with the industries and business of Evansville is that of McGrew & Burtis, dealers in family and fancy groceries, located on Fourth street. This concern was started in January, 1879, with a moderate capital; but energy and a thorough adaptation to the business soon gave them a liberal patronage and gradual increase in trade. They carry a full stock, which they keep in excellent condition, and they are almost daily receiving fresh goods, thus keeping their stock replenished with the freshest and best class of articles for home and table use—keeping the best grades of family flour, the the choicest teas, coffees, sugars, syrups, canned goods, etc. Their storerooms, two in number, are each 17x50 feet in size. They employ three hands, besides giving their own personal attention to the business. They keep a delivery wagon and deliver goods to any part of the city free of charge. The individual members of the firm are G. G. McGrew and J. T. Burtis, the former from Gibson county, Indiana, and the latter a native of this county. These gentlemen have established an enviable business reputation, and assumed a high position among the retail dealers of this city, to which they are justly entitled.

HINDE, VERHOEFF & CO.—Grain Dealers and Proprietors of Elevator.

Office Cor. Water and Main Streets.

Evansville, from her geographical position, centrally located on one of the great rivers, carrying the produce and manufactured articles from the northern and western tier of States to the Gulf States, and her proximity to the cereal producing counties of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, makes her one of the leading grain markets of the West, and her facilities for transportation will enable her in the near future to become the great granary of the Ohio Valley, and the distributing point for the cereal product of the Southwest. The means provided in this city for the handling and shipping of grain in bulk in the last few years have been materially improved by the building of the Evansville Elevator, where grain is received, stored, graded and prepared for shipment by boat or rail to any point. And no one could rank higher in all the essential requisites for carrying on the business than Messrs. Hinde, Verhoeff & Co., lessees of the Evansville Elevator. This firm was established in 1877, and is the only firm having public elevator facilities in the city. Since its organization the business has rapidly increased. They have a covered area of 50x150 feet, with room for storing 150.000 bushels of grain. With enlarged capacity and increased facilities the business promises a large increase. The present business amounts to about $2,000,000 per annum.

a capital of $50,000 being employed, and 1,500,000 bushels of grain receipts are handled, requiring the services of twenty-five employes in the elevator and yard and traveling. They use the latest improved methods in elevator equipments, which, added to the excellent location of the establishment upon the banks of the Ohio river, and immediately on the track of the N., C. & St. L. railroad, with a switch running directly into the elevator, connecting it with all the lines running into the city, gives them facilities for receiving and discharging freight equal to any house in the West. Added to this, Mr. Hinde being the agent for the Continental Line for the territory south of the O. & M. R. R., representing the B. & O., O. & M. and M. & C. railroads, gives the firm unusual advantages in freights. Their trade extends through Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, receiving large consignments from the Western and Southwestern States, from all of which the trade of this institution is rapidly increasing and its name and reputation for solidity and promptness is extending, never failing to give satisfaction to their consignors. The members of this firm are Chas. T. Hinde and J. C. Verhoeff, both native Kentuckians. Mr. Hinde was formerly proprietor of the wharfboat at Cairo, and since 1872 a member of the firm of Verhoeff, Hinde & Straton, of Louisville, Ky., grain dealers and elevator proprietors. Mr. Verhoeff was formerly commander of the steamer Peytona and barges, of the Ohio & New Orleans Transportation Co. For energy, ability and enterprise this firm has no superior. Their business is conducted upon a solid basis of mercantile integrity. It is the representative house in its line in this city. with a reputation reflecting honor upon itself and credit to the city. It is unnecessary for us to add any comment further than to say that all goods consigned to them will be handled to the best advantage of the consignor. which have the full benefit of their large order trade, making liberal advances when required.

MRS. S. E. ELLISON—Millinery and Dress Making, No. 323 First St., Opera House Building

There is no more important branch of commercial industry than that of Millinery and Dress Making. While the grocer and dry goods merchant are important factors in administering to the necessities and demands of the community, there is no one pursuit that conduces so much to the comfort and to which the elegant and presentable appearance of the female portion of society is so much indebted. This elegant and complete establishment, which ranks as the leading one of its kind in Evansville, was founded in March, 1875, by Mrs. Ellison. She occupies one of the first floors of the elegant Opera House building, corner of First and Locust streets, 22x95 feet, which is filled with as large and carefully selected stock and assortment of seasonable millinery goods, consisting of ribbons, laces, flowers, feathers, hats, bonnets, trimming silks and velvets, as can be found in any city outside of the great Eastern marts, and transacts a large and satisfactory annual business—principally local—and extending into the neighboring towns of this State and Kentucky. The business of Mrs. Ellison embraces two distinct departments, namely: Millinery and Dress Making, in both of which she controls the trade among the *elite* and fashionable families of the city. Mrs. Ellison has proven herself one of the most reliable and enterprising ladies of Evansville, and has been correspondingly successful. She commenced business on a small capital, possessing ability, talents and taste, which peculiarly fitted her for the business she has chosen. She has been in a high degree successful. The work coming from her establishment is noted for its elegance, perfect taste and superior workmanship and finish. She gives employment to from fifteen to twenty hands. Mrs. Ellison is a lady of refinement and rare natural talents, and enjoys in a pre-eminent degree the respect, esteem and confidence of all who do business with her. She is a native of Christian county, Kentucky; began business in 1863 in Paducah in that State. Deserving the position she has attained by honorable business habits and merit, she is justly entitled to the public patronage.

A. & L. UHL.—Manufacturers of Stoneware, Stone Pumps, Sewer Pipe, Stone Flues, etc.

The senior partner of the above styled firm is a native of Germany. Having learned his business in the old country, he left after attaining his majority, arriving in the United States and this city in the early part of 1848. Mr. Uhl was first employed as journeyman in this city by Mr. Reuben Hart. In the latter part of 1848 he associated with himself Mr. Henry Henn, and with their combined cash capital of $40 in gold, commenced business. On the completion of their small but necessary kiln and sheds, their reputations was the balance of the capital invested for future business. Thus commencing and conducting business in a small way the superior quality of their manufactures at once attracted the attention of buyers, the demand for the same being equal to their ability to supply. This firm having continued for two years, Mr. Henn disposed of his interest to Mr. Louis Daum. During the next three years, business operations were conducted by the new firm, gradually increasing in extent and quality of their articles, when Mr. Uhl retired from the firm. In February, 1854, securing the property fronting on Sycamore, Ninth and Main streets, the present proprietors, August and Louis Uhl, first erected their kiln and shop. The building is 20x50 feet, two stories high. With limited facilities they commenced at this locality. Their business has steadily increased, demanding the purchase of a six horse-power engine to furnish motive power, and furnishing employment to fourteen operatives, to whom is disbursed $400 monthly. The average amount of stock on hand is about $2,000, with sales from $10,000 to $12,000 annually. With their additional improvements they are enabled to double the amount of their production, which from the signs of the times is likely to be realized in the near future. In this connection must not be omitted the special attention given to the manufacture of the "Great Western Stone Pump," an article introduced twenty-five years since, which, by its merits, has gained the confidence of the public, and meets with ready sales wherever presented.

T. C. BRIDWELL & CO.—Druggists and Pharmacists.—Cor. Main and Third Streets.

A well-ordered, well-conducted and neatly arranged drug store is one of the essential features in connection with the business of all cities. The establishment under consideration was purchased by the present proprietors from Leich & Maghee in 1866. At this time other parties were associated with Mr. Bridwell in the business, but since then he has purchased their interest. His trade under his competent management and unquestioned business ability has increased fully 100 per cent., and his capital at least 50 per cent., showing what energy, attention to business and a thorough knowledge of business will accomplish. He occupies the old and well-known store, corner of Main and Third streets, a neat and attractive three-story brick building, where he keeps on hand a choice stock of pure drugs and medicines, patent medicines, perfumeries, fancy goods, and a great variety of articles of taste and luxury, such as toilet articles, will be found in the handsome cases of the establishment; druggists' sundries, and in fact everything pertaining to a well regulated establishment of this kind. Mr. Bridwell is an experienced pharmacist, and pays particular attention to compounding physicians' prescriptions in a careful and accurate manner, using only the purest and best ingredients. He enjoys the utmost confidence of the leading physicians, and his prescription business is a large item in his trade. In addition to his other business he keeps natural mineral waters—Blue Lick, Saratoga and Bethesda—for which he has a very large sale both at wholesale and retail, on draught. He carries a stock of about $7,000, and his trade will amount to $25,000. He employs four assistants, all competent to fill the positions they occupy. Mr. Bridwell was born in Sciota county, Ohio, in 1841, and commenced the study of his profession in Ironton, Ohio, in 1857. Energetic and reliable, practically and theoretically conversant with all the details of his business, moderate and liberal in his prices, he has made himself a reputation and assumed a poiition worthy of record among the enterprising business men of Evansville. Mr. Bridwell's business abilities have so far been recognized by his fellow citizens as to subject him to their preferences as a suitable person to represent their interests in positions of public trust and confidence, he having been several times elected to fill positions of honor, reflecting the esteem in which he is held. He is at present Mayor of this city.

JAY B. STREEBY,—Fruits, Fine Confections, Nuts, Cigars, etc.—No. 229 Main Street.

There is as much ingenuity and artful invention prostituted in the preparation and manufacture of articles of luxury for domestic consumption as in any other branch of trade. The confectioner is particularly liable to this imputation in most cities; seeking as they do to cheapen the cost of their productions by the admixture of deleterious ingredients and adulterations, these adulterative articles being much cheaper than genuine extracts and sugars. Hence an honest, reliable confectioner, who keeps in stock none but pure, first class goods, is entitled to recognition and patronage. Such an establishment is that of Mr. Streeby, who has established a reputation for his goods second to no house in the city. Mr. Streeby is a native of Owensboro, Ky.; he was for three years with the firm of Scott & Beard; coming to Evansville he was connected for five years with the widely known house of Parsons & Scoville, where he acquired that experience and business knowledge so essential to success. By economy and industry he was enabled to accumulate sufficient means to start in business for himself in 1876, with moderate capital but plenty of pluck and energy. He now controls a flourishing and steadily increasing business, carrying a large and complete stock of choice foreign and domestic confectionary, fruits, nuts, and the best brands of cigars in the market, varying in value from $3,000 to $4,000. His annual trade will average over $12,000, and is yearly increasing. His store is in a two-story building, 18x45 feet. Enterprising and liberal, he has secured the patronage and esteem of the besttclass of citizens; courteous, genial and attentive to all customers, no matter of what circumstances in life, he has achieved for his store and himself a wide-spread popularity and successful business.

FISCHER'S HOTEL AND SALOON.—Albert Fischer Proprietor.

Nos. 419 and 421 Fourth Street, between Locust and Walnut.

In a review of Evansville as a commercial and manufacturing centre, there is, perhaps, no line of houses more appropriate for special mention or affording more interest to those engaged in all branches of business, who are called on to visit the city, than the accommodations for the traveling public. As a railroad centre and as a central point on the river between the North and the South, Evansville commands a position that essentially calls for first class hotel accommodations of good capacity and able management. In this regard this city will be found capable of maintaining a reputation equal to any other of the same size in the possession of hostelries unsurpassed in their appointments and the excellence of their management. In support of these assertions it is only necessary to refer to Fischer's Hotel, on Fourth street, this being one of the leading houses of the city, thoroughly fitted up and arranged for the comfort and convenience of guests. It is centrally located, being about midway between the E. & T. H. Railway depot and the Levee, and easily accessible from either; it is about three blocks from the Post Office, and two from the city building and County Court House, and but a short distance from the street railroad. The house is a three-story building—40x60 feet in size—containing seventeen rooms, with a capacity for entertaining fifty guests. The rooms are well ventilated and lighted, and equipped in such a manner as to best conduce to the comfort of the most particular parties. The dining room is large and airy, being 20x60 feet, and capable of seating fifty persons, while the table is at all seasons of the year supplied with the best the market affords, the bill of fare being complete in every respect, pre-

senting a list of dishes that must meet the approval of the most particular; this most important feature is presided over by Mrs. Fischer, who understands thoroughly how to cater to the wants of the public, and how dishes should be dished. The saloon is constantly supplied with the very best of liquors, wines and fresh beer, always on tap, and the best brands of cigars; this is justly one of the most popular bars in the city. Mr. Fischer began the hotel business on the corner of Fourth and Walnut in 1867, with moderate capital, which his energy, enterprise and industry has largely increased. In 1870 he moved to his present location, where he has better facilities and more commodious quarters; his annual business amounts to $15,000. He is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to this country in 1859; Mrs. Fischer is a native of Evansville. This house possesses many advantages, and being admirably conducted is well worthy of the patronage of the public.

E. S. BABCOCK & SON.—Commission Merchants and Dealers in Grain and Pork.

Sole Agents for Lake Salt. Nos. 18 and 20 Sycamore Street.

The above firm is the oldest established commission house in the city, the head of it having commenced business here in 1838, when he started with a capital of $1,000. In 1871 the new firm of E. S. Babcock & Son was made by the addition of Oliver Babcock, since which time their success, though not commensurate with the energy and capital they have in the business, is yet sufficiently great to cause them to be numbered among our merchant princes. They carry an average stock of about $10,000, and do a business whose gross sales will reach $350,000 annually. The firm not only represent one of the oldest and most aristocratic families, but bear the same relative position in our business community. Mr. E. S. Babcock, added to ripe experience, has all the other qualities which tend so largely to make the successful merchant. The junior of the concern has acquired, through splendid opportunities, a quiet and vigorous mind, the same qualifications, and to their united abilities is due their present prosperity. The mere fact that they control the entire quantity of lake salt in this market and are the general agents for this portion of the country shows their business abilities and the confidence placed in them by the salt manufacturers of the Great Lakes country. The agency of the Michigan Salt Association was acquired about ten months since, and the sales already made will reach beyond 40,000 barrels, an average of over 4,000 barrels per month.

A. W. BENTZ—Boston Bakery, No. 525 Main St.

One of the most enterprising and thorough-going business men in that section of the city is Mr. Bentz, baker and dealer in confectionery. His is the leading establishment in that section, and meritoriously enjoys the patronage of the best class of citizens. The store he occupies is in a prominent business locality. He opened here in 1876, and since that time has received a very encouraging support. He started with small capital, which his energy, industry and practical ability soon increased, and secured him a remunerative and steadily growing trade. He carries a stock amounting to over $2,000, embracing every desirable article, fresh and pure, in his line for family consumption, and transacts an annual business of from $8,000 to $10,000. He employs three hands—competent, practical men, well up in their trade. His cracker machines and ovens are the best of their kind. He produces and furnishes to his large custom, from select flour, the choicest bread, cakes, rolls, crackers, etc., in the market, and besides giving him credit for keeping one of the best and most attractive stores in the city, we are satisfied that he possesses the proper business qualifications, tact and energy to succeed. His courteous attention and prompt habits are such as must continue to add to his many friends and customers. He occupies a two-story building, 16x144 feet in size. He is constantly in receipt of fresh supplies, and his prices will be found as low as any establishment in the city. Special attention is paid to producing his Boston bread—the finest in the city. He will also make choice cakes to order. Mr. Bentz has worked in New York City, Boston, Chicago, and in fact in many parts of the country. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, and came to this country in 1851. His business is rapidly growing, and his enterprising spirit will always assure him a high position among the business men of Evansville.

HUDSPETH, CURTIS & CO.—Jobbers and Retailers of Dry Goods,

Nos. 125 and 127 Main St.

The first in rank and in point of prominence is the jobbing and retail Dry Goods trade of this city. This trade, considered as a branch of commerce, is the most important of any now existing within the city's limits. It controls an immense amount of capital, employs a small army of people and distributes a greater amount of commodities than any other branch of mercantile pursuits. The prominent retail trade of this city is confined to Main street on the squares between First nnd Second streets—our dry goods stores are among the handsomest business edifices of the city, that of Hudspeth, Curtis & Co., taking especial rank. The building, most admirably adapted to the business, hac a front of 40 feet and a depth of 145 feet, and is three stories high. A cursory glance through its various departments is hardly sufficient to give a correct idea of their contents and the seemingly endless variety there displayed. Here one sees articles composed of cotton, wool, silk and flax; foreign and domestic goods—some bulky and others compressed and tiny in their manufactured state. Here the eye rests on innummerable samples, variformed and variegated—silks, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, lindseys, tickings, checks, plaids, alpacas, ginghams, prints, muslins, drills, and every variety and pattern of dress goods, together

with endless designs of laces, bonnet trimmings, ribbons, braids, and numerous manufactures assimilating in character. Here are goods the product of every quarter of the globe. Goods from England, from Ireland, from France and from Germany; costly cashmere shawls and osnaburgs; delicate woven laces and bright-colored prints side by side. In short, what we can see in this dry goods palace would fill a volume, for of themselves alone they present to the eye a busy map of life, to be met with nowhere else in this section of country. The house under notice was first organized in 1855, under the firm name of Hudspeth, Adams & Co. On the decease of Mr. Adams, in 1871, it was succeeded by Hudspeth, Miller & Co., and in 1866 the present style was adopted. Commencing in 1865, with a capital of about $30,000, the firm has, through the financial ability of its head, Mr. J. B. Hudspeth, despite the pinching period of financial distress since that succeeded in nearly trebling its capital stock, and from a business of $75,000 to $80,000 a year have acquired one that will aggregate the handsome sum of $250,000. It requires the constant services of twenty-one employes to assist in the various duties of the business, nearly all of whom have grown up in it. The individual members of the firm are J. B. and J. M. Hudspeth and F. A. Curtis. The two H's have the management of the business at this point, while Mr. Curtis is the resident buyer for the house in New York, where his ready, practical knowledge of the trade has brought him a large custom outside of his own house, and where he is enabled at all times to take advantage of the dry goods market. It is to this fact that the house has been enabled at all times to lay down goods to our citizens both in qualitv, quantity and price that no similar house in in this section of country can lay claim to. All the members of the firm are natives of Indiana, Warrick county being the place of their birth. The Messrs. Hudspeth are the pioneer dry goods men of this portion of the State, having commenced the business in 1848, in Boonville, and are known, as is their partner, Mr. Curtis, among our most sabstantial merchants. An unsullied integrity in all commercial dealings has given them a commercial reputation that is the peer of any in the country, and any assurance in reference to their business has the guarantee of good faith and honesty stamped all over it.

J. C. MENDENHALL, Druggist and Pharmacist—Depot Drug Store—

Corner Fulton Avenue and Ohio Street.

The very popular and well-conducted establishment of this enterprising gentleman was founded in 1876 with small capital. A high order of capability and adaptability for his profession and the possession of qualifications naturally attracting friends and consequently business, soon put him on the high road to success, and his increase in trade has been gratifyingly large. His average stock will amount to $2,000, and his yearly business to $8,000. He has conducted his business with energy and with an enterprising spirit, enlarged his stock and manifested commendable pride in the tasteful manner in which he keeps his room and displays the numerous and attractive articles at all times to be found in his stock. His assortment of drugs, chemicals, patent and proprietory medicines are of the freshest and purest quality obtainable, and his stock of toilet, fancy articles, instruments and druggists' sundries will compare favorably with that of any similar establishment in the city. In the prescription department of his businss, Mr. Mendenhall enjoys a high reputation and possesses the highest qualifications as a Pharmacist. He is entitled to and does possess the entire confidence of the medical profession. His knowledge and practical experience, coupled with natural qualities, renders him in an unusual degree fit to meet the requirements of his vocation. His attaches are capable, pains-taking gentlemen, worthy of their employer's confidence, and give his business their careful attention. Mr. Mendenhall is a native of Greensburg, Ind. He commenced the study of his profession in 1873. Prompt, reliable and energetic he has built up a trade the result of his own industry and enterprise, and is deserving of the most flattering success and will always be found fully up to the times in all respects.

GUST. HEDDERICH.—Staple and Fancy Grocer, 403 Main Street.

There are few men now engaged in business in this city who have been longer associated with its commercial interests than the Hedderich family, and very few families who have exerted a more powerful influence in its government and progress from its village and town condition to its present proud and eminent position among the prosperous, enterprising and thriving cities of the country. Mr. Gust. Hedderich started his business in 1853 with but slender capital. For nearly thirty years, through all the vicissitudes of trade, he has maintained the even tenor of his way—having started when the population of Evansville was but a small fractional part of its present proportions. His industry, close application and strict integrity have been rewarded by the esteem of his fellow-citizens and by a large and constantly increasing trade. Mr. Hedderich's business room is a three-story brick building 18¾x85 feet in size, situated on Main street, the principal business thoroughfare of the city. There is no house in this trade which carries a more ample stock, nor any whose judgment, facilities and experience in groceries surpasses that of his establishment for supplying customers with first-class goods or more reasonable prices. His stock of flour, coffees, teas, sugars and syrups are of prime quality and condition. He also deals in pork, and makes a specialty of fresh produce. Mr. Hedderich does an annual trade of from $15,000 to $25,000. He was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, and came to this country in 1837. The length of time this establishment has been engaged in business and the well-known honorable basis upon which all its transactions have been conducted, has won for its proprietor a reputation to which nothing further could be added or required.

VRYDAGH & CLARK.—Architects and Superintendents, No. 301½ Main Street.

In collecting material for and compiling a work of this character, it is well to include historical matter and facts regarding the resources and institutions of the city and its environs, and embrace notices of a number of the fine public and private buildings. A handsome, well-proportioned building is pleasant to the eye of most every person, and when taking a view of such a one as the Odd Fellows' Hall, or the Opera House in Terre Haute, and buildings of this class with their fine proportions, elegant solidity, perfect architectual design, and the effect of their commanding appearance is upon us, we are naturally curious to know who furnished the plans from which they were erected. The buildings mentioned evidence that such perfect results could only be achieved by those possessing the greatest talent and highest ability in the profession of architecture. Such talent and ability is possessed by Messrs. Vrydagh & Clark, and to those who have given the subject of architecture consideration, a visit to their office would entertain and instruct. There are colored lithographs of many beautiful edifices, some completed, others designs for buildings to be erected. Among them their plan for the Memorial building for the Centennial Exposition, which was one of ten plans receiving premiums for superior excellence in design, and for remodelling the Patent Office building in Washington City, for which there were thirteen competitors, their design being accepted. This eminent firm perhaps has, during the last eight years, designed and superintended a larger number of prominent buildings than any others in this business. We may note among them, Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute; Asbury University, Greencastle; High School, this city; Odd Fellows' Hall, Opera House, Terre Haute; Lewis' Block, Viele building, Macky & Nisbet and Vickery Bros'. stores, St. George Hotel, residence Judge Asa Iglehart, residence E. Bœtticher, Esq., Court House, Posey County, Mt. Vernon, and many others, which we have not space to mention. These gentlemen commenced to work at their profession in this city in 1871, with a branch office in Terre Haute. They are kept very busy, but having the ability and devotion to their profession which characterizes the true artist, they are willing to furnish plans at any time. Messrs. Josse A. Vrydagh, a graduate of School of Echols, Paris, France, and L. S. Clark, of Cincinnati, compose the firm. Their system of ventilation for asylums, prisons, etc., is as near perfect as possible; it is done by exhaust. Persons interested in this subject would do well to examine into the merits of their system. All work done by these gentlemen may be said to be such as to tax man's caliber, and maintain the excellent reputation they have secured for merit and capacity, fully demonstrating the abilities of the men who can carry them through successfully, and giving substantial living proof of the possession of a high standard of professional acquirements.

J. W. KEEGAN.—Family Grocery, 427 Main Street.

This name has long been familiar to the homes and tables of the citizens of the Crescent City, and is certainly entitled to creditable mention among the leading grocery houses of the City of Evansville. This business was established by Mr. Keegan in 1866 with medium capital, which has since been handsomely increased. He occupies as a store a three-story brick building, 60x24 feet in size, which is amply stocked with first-class, fresh and pure groceries—staple and fancy—and provisions, choice family flour, the best in the market; fine coffees, teas, sugars, syrups, canned goods, tobacco, nails, lime, seeds, cement, salt, notions, and hundreds of other articles for household use. The facilities of Mr. Keegan are not surpassed by any house in the city for first quality goods and low prices, and families can have their purchases delivered, without extra charge, right at their doors, no matter in what part of the city. The stock carried, which is carefully selected and frequently replenished, amounts to about $4,000, and annual business transacted to about $30,000. Mr. Keegan is a native of this country; came to this city a number of years ago, where he soon became identified with the general business and activities associated with its growth and development. His excellent management and long experience—having been in the business since 1859—has secured liberal and deserved patronage.

FRED RIECHMANN.—Family Grocery. Wines and Liquors—No. 616 Main Street.

Among the first class family groceries of Evansville, we wish to call attention to that of Fred Riechmann. This model establishment was started in 1865, on the corner of Sixth and Main, with small capital, but natural ability and enterprise soon built up a flourishing trade; prudence and good judgment in buying soon attracted custom, and his business assumed very gratifying proportions, exceeding $12,000 per year. The firm was originally Smith & Riechmann, which was dissolved in 1869; in 1878 Mr. Reichmann moved to his present location in a building built by himself, which is 19¾x70 feet, and two stories high. He retails foreign and domestic staple and fancy groceries of the purest and freshest quality, and in these goods can offer special inducements. He attends personally to his business, giving to it his entire time and energy, which is the only sure method of doing business. His store is recognized as reliable, where purchasers not only get the worth of their money but are supplied with first class goods. His stock is ample, and is being constantly replenished; his assortment of coffees, teas, sugars, syrups, canned goods, etc. cannot be surpassed in the city. There is no establishment in the city more worthy of liberal patronage. Mr. Reichman is a native of Minden, Prussia, coming to this country in 1860. His stock of wines and liquors, with fresh beer always on tap, is as good as can be had in the city. He has achieved a notable success in his business, of which he is in every way worthy, having accomplished it by his own unaided and well directed efforts. He is entitled by his enterprise and energy to the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, and his experience and sound principles are sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his stock.

A GUGENHEIM & CO.—Dealers in Fancy and Plain Furniture,

Nos. 124 and 126 Second St., Cor. Sycamore.

Evansville, owing to her proximity to extensive lumber districts, has been for some years recognized as one of the greatest furniture marts in the country. Situated upon a great artery of commercial life—the Ohio River, with its many tributary streams coursing to the mighty Mississippi—its various lines of railways connecting with all points of the compass, make her a focal point for a large and growing trade. The progress of her furniture factories has been rapid and sure, for as civilization and refinement increased among the people, they turned their desires towards more artistic and luxurious comforts The rude furniture of the pioneers gave way, as needs it must, to the decorative and costly fashions of the present day. The rapid increase of population created demand; demand increased the factories, and rivalry began, which has caused a development of the industry wholesome to the public. In selecting only representative institutions of Evansville in their respective lines of business, the house of a Gugenheim & Co. must head the list in their special business as dealers in fancy and plain furniture, and the only legitimate, first-class retail establishment in the city. The foundation of the business of this house was made by S. Meyer & Co., in 1856, with moderate capital. Energy, business adaptability and industry soon built up a handsome and profitable trade. Mr. Meyer dying in 1875, the firm title was changed to A. Gugenheim & Co., the members of the firm being A. and Solomon Gugenheim. They carry an average stock of $25,000, and their annual business transactions amount to over $75,000. At their warerooms, on the corner of Second and Sycamore streets, will be found the most extensive and varied display of fine and plain furniture in Evansville—from the most elaborate and costly to the plainer and less expensive. In parlor, bed-room, dining-room and library sets, in all styles and prices, they excel, and offer special inducements. Their display of fine upholstered goods is really unequalled outside of New York or Philadelphia, and in this class they enjoy a widespread and merited reputation. All of their stock is remarkable for excellent and artistic workmanship, exquisite finish and liberal price. Their warerooms are in an elegant and commodious four-story building 40x110 feet, fitted especially for their business, every floor being adapted for its respective department, each connected by an elevator. The trade of the firm is local and extends through Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Texas and other Western and Southern States. Mr. A. Gugenheim is a native of Bavaria, coming to this country in 1855. Prompt, reliable and energetic, they have achieved a remarkable success, retaining the high consideration of the trade and the cordial esteem of the public. In their business policy and characteristics they are liberal, enterprising and honorable, commanding the respect of the community and inspiring a degree of confidence that few houses are fortunate in acquiring.

GEO. H. START & CO.—General Commission Merchants,

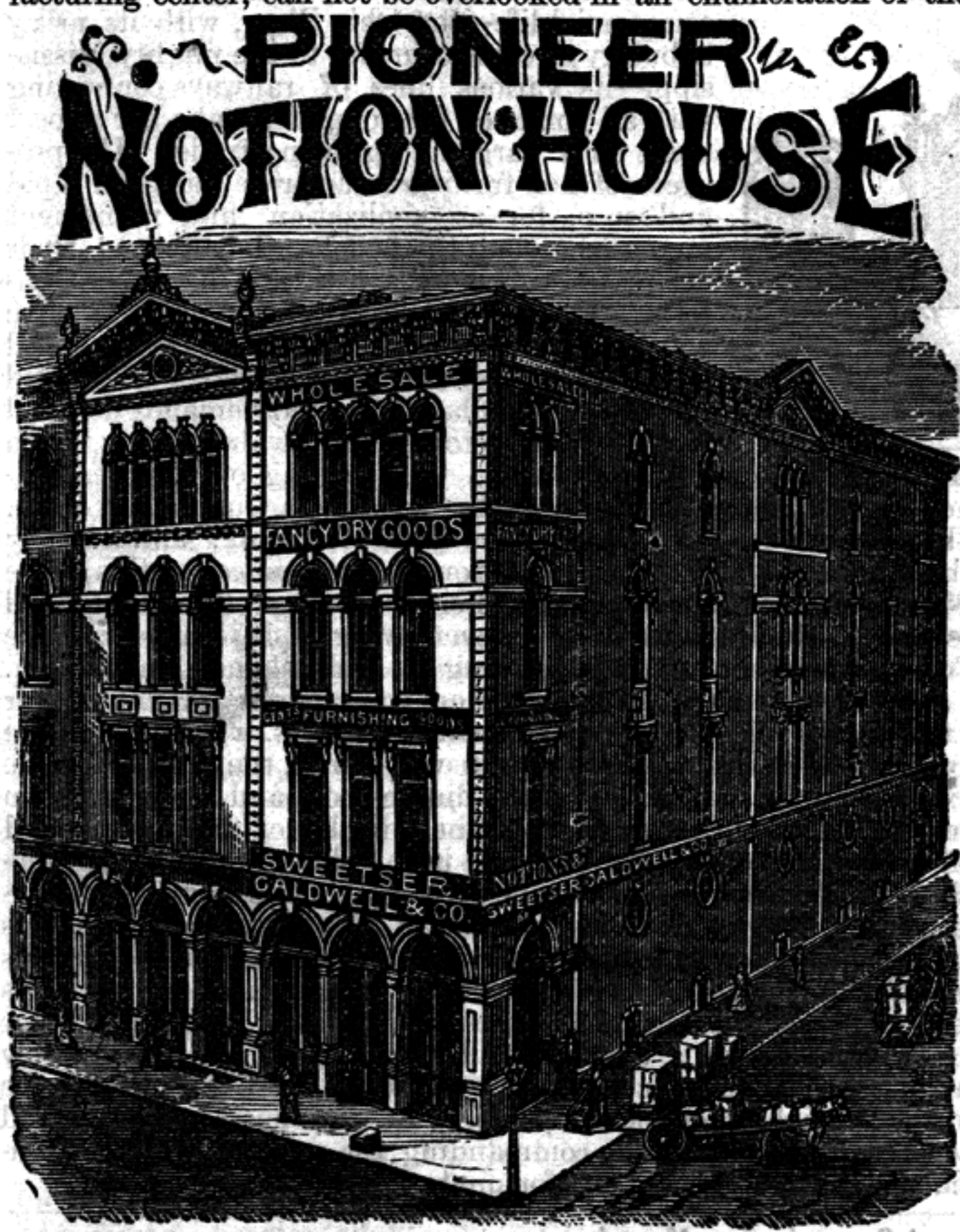
Agents for the Kanawha Salt Co., Loftus & Rand Powder Co., and Cypress Mill Sheetings and Yarns. Cor. Vine and Water Sts.

No firm in the country stands higher in commercial life than does Geo. H. Start & Co.; nor has any firm any better or greater advantages. The very great abundance of agricultural products raised and made in the counties surrounding, not only in this State, but in Illinois and Kentucky as well, and for which Evansville is the great central market, makes the commission business not only a very lucrative one, but one of enormous proportions. Mr. Geo. H. Start, one of the pioneer merchants of this section of country, and founder of the present firm, has no superior as a business man, and no man stands higher in either social or commercial life. He, in connection with Mr. L. M. Baird, opened a commission house under the firm name of Baird & Start in 1863, and so remained until 1874, when a dissolution took place, Mr. B. retaining the old stand and Mr. Start occupying the large brick tobacco warehouse on Water street, since burned, when he removed to his present most eligible location. In 1879 Mr. Lewis Ruffner, Jr., for many years one of our largest and most successful merchants, but who retired from business here in '74, was admitted as a partner. Mr. Ruffner brings the most substantial qualifications to the new concern—splendid business qualifications, a large and successful experience, and an influence excelled in possession by none. The firm as it stands to-day is one of the strongest in the country. Carrying a stock of about $30,000, their annual sales will exceed $300,000. They are also agents for the Kanawha Salt Company, Loftus & Rand Powder Company, and the Cypress Mill Sheetings and Yarns; also for a majority of our most justly celebrated flouring mills. The large trade which they enjoy extends over a great portion of the South, from Charleston, S. C., to Galveston, Texas, and almost the entire trade of the Tennessee River. Not only is the firm one of most substantial character, but it is progressive. There is no enterprise that will tend to advance the business interests of the city that Messrs. Start & Co. are not found in the front rank of promoters and subscribers, for which alone they are justly entitled to their present commercial prosperity.

SWEETSER, CALDWELL & CO.—Wholesale Jobbing Dry Goods and Notions,

Corner First and Sycamore Streets.

The many advantages possessed by the City of Evansville as a commercial as well as a manufacturing center, can not be overlooked in an enumeration of the principal mercantile points in the country, with direct reference to the facilities and claims presented by each. With all requisite facilities, unsurpassed by those of her sister cities, Evansville has grown to be an important commercial metropolis, and purchasers from neighboring cities and States are rapidly becoming convinced of and conceding the fact that many important articles and industrial products can be purchased here as low as in the great Eastern cities, at a material saving of time, freight and other incidental expenses worthy of consideration. In connection with the Dry Goods and Notion trade the house of Sweetser, Caldwell & Co. must be mentioned as the most prominent, not only in this city but in the West and Southwest. It is one of pioneer institutions of this city, established back in the year 1862. From a moderate capital and business at the outset, this firm by hard work, economical habits, business sagacity and honorable dealing have acquired a position among the leading commercial houses of the country, and present a splendid example of what a lifetime of industry and careful business diligence can accomplish. Conducted with every advantage to be derived from an enterprising and stainless business policy, the success of this house has increased with each succeeding year until at the present time it stands at the head of all similar establishments in the West. Their store, which is one of the largest in Evansville, is also one of the handsomest. With a frontage of 30 feet on First street it runs back 145 feet in depth on Sycamore, occupying four floors and a basement, connected by an hydraulic elevator. It is one of the most complete and spacious edifices in the city. The first floor, having a height of 19 feet 6 inches, is so arranged and fitted up as to make it the most elegant, well ventilated and lighted salesroom in the West. Their business is divided into two departments—Dry Goods and Notions departments—each stocked with the largest respective line of goods to be found in the West, and their large purchases from manufacturers direct, enables them to duplicate New York or Philadelphia bills and save Western merchants an important percentage on their invoices. They employ ten assistants, some of whom are kept traveling through Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Arkansas, Missouri, and other Western and Southern States where their trade is located. Carrying an average stock of $75,000, they transact an annual business of from $250,000 to $300,000. Henry M. Sweetser is a native of Hartford, Conn., Frank D. Caldwell of Evansville. Closely identified with the progress and commercial advancement of this city, enterprising, progressive and in the first degree honorable and liberal in their dealings, the firm of Sweetser, Caldwell & Co. occupy a position equally honorable to themselves and the community in which their house originated.



MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.—Corner Main and First Streets.

Perhaps no financial institution in Evansville has been more intimately connected with the interests of the community, or had a more uniformly successful and prosperous career—as it doubtlessly commands the largest line of deposits and does the most extensive discounting business commensurate with its capital. This bank was incorporated under the National Banking act in 1865, with a capital stock of $350,000, and during its entire career has been regarded as one of the best managed monetary concerns in the State. It was first located on the Southwest corner of Main and First streets. The first Board of Directors were Messrs. C. R. Bement, Richard Raleigh, W. J. Dallam, J. G. Venneman, W. W. Morgan, John A. Reitz, Morris Ranger and Isaac Keen. Mr.

Bement, President; John D. Roach, Cashier. In 1873 the bank was removed into the building at present occupied, a structure erected expressly for its use, designed and built under the supervision of the eminent architect, David Brown, of New Haven. Conn., at a cost of $70,000. It is one of the handsomest and most imposing edifices in the city, both architecturally and with reference to the interior arrangement and appointments, which are exceptionally convenient, attractive and substantial. Among the Officers and Directors at the present time will be found names closely identified with the history of Evansville in her progress in prosperity, her business interests and manufacturing and commercial resources and advancement: C. R. Bement, President; John Gilbert, Vice President; G. W. Bement, Chas. Denby and G. W. Bement, Jr.; H. L. Meadows, Cashier. Some idea can be gained of the success of the management from the facts that since its establishment over $475,000 have been paid in dividends, and that the surplus now on hand amounts to over $100,000, with an average line of deposits of $250,000. A general banking business is conducted in loans, discounts, collections and exchange on all important points. In New York their correspondant is the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank. Cincinnati, Merchants' National Bank; in Chicago, the Fifth National Bank; in St. Louis, the Bank of Commerce. Mr. P. Walter Raleigh, Teller for the last thirteen years. Conducted upon a policy that involves the highest commercial code, the Merchants' National Bank is entitled to the prosperity achieved, while conserving at the same time the public confidence, esteem and consideration.

HENRY KOCH.—Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware, 411 Third Avenue.

This well-known house dates its origin back to 1861, when the firm was Koch & Schunter and their place of business on First street. In 1871 they were burned out, and each partner started in business for himself—Mr. Koch moving to his present quarters, which are quite large and ample for the business. He manufactures all kinds of tin, copper and sheet-iron ware, and is prepared to do roofing, spouting, guttering, repairing and job work to order in this line. He also keeps a large and complete stock of cooking and heating stoves. The average stock carried will amount to $1,000, on which a business of $15,000 per annum is done. Four hands are employed, to whom is paid the highest wages for skilled labor. The quality of work turned out by this establishment is unsurpassed by any cotemporaneous concern in the city. Mr. Koch, being a practical workman, oversees all work done in his establishment, and will not allow inferior work to leave the shop. Mr. Koch was born in Germany, and came to Evansville in 1844, since which time he has been prominently identified with her business interests and material welfare and prosperity. At the last municipal election he was elected to Council from the Third Ward by a flattering majority, and since his election has filled that responsible position with great credit to himself and to the universal satisfaction of his constituency of all classes and political views. He is also one of the Trustees of Oak Hill Cemetery.

EVANSVILLE BUGGY COMPANY.—Manufacturers of Beauchamp's Im'd Side-Bar Buggy.

705, 707 and 709 Main St.

So far as the carriage and buggy manufacturing business of Evansville is concerned, we have never as yet had the least fear of comparing its status for excellence with that of any city in the West. The vehicles constructed here will be found the equal of any manufactured, combining elegance with strength and durability. Among the new comers to our lively city, who have seen the advantages which Evansville affords as a manufacturing point, is the firm above mentioned, whose specialty is the side-bar buggy. Mr. Wm. Beauchamp, the manager and one of the proprietors, has had an experience in carriage making for over thirty years. This backed by a fair capital of $15,000, is likely to make the present enterprise one of the most succcessful in the city. The company is manufacturing, under their own patent, an improved side-bar buggy, for which is claimed pre-eminence over all others. A short description of its advantages may not be out of place here.

This novel improvement for style, comfort and durability has the following advantages over other side-bed and side-spring buggies: It is constructed with two side springs extending from hind axle to head-block over front axle, the rear ends being secured to axle by couplings which hold the springs *perfectly* secure, the front end being secured at the head-block by a flat brass composition box, which works on a pivot coupling that follows the motion of the springs as they move up or down, allowing them to work perfectly *free and easy*, without rattling or strain. The gearing is so constructed that the old-style coupling-poles and stay-irons are entirely dispensed with, and superceded by side-bars from hind to front axles, secured to head-block and running parallel with the springs, which adds very materially to the beauty and finish of the work. The advantages also which this gives are, the hind wheel being drawn by the side-bars, which holds the gear in a perfectly square position, insuring perfect running and true tracking; it also leaves no work for the springs to perform except their carrying capacity, which is so constructed as to admit of the lightest buggies carrying double and even triple the weight of ordinary similar vehicles. Experience has shown that (with our streets humped or hollowed at every crossing) these buggies are the easiest for riding purposes of any yet made. The company are ready to give a five years' guarantee on their work in case of breakage or decay of any part that should only be made in a workmanlike manner. They intend increasing their manufacturing facilities so that they can keep pace with their orders. Parties desiring a strong, light, durable and elegant pleasure or business vehicle cannot do better than to purchase one or this company's make.

WM. H. P. STODDARD.—Wholesale Druggist—No. 17 Main Street.

In endeavoring to preserve some record of our commercial firms by historical notes, our object in introducing this department of our work is attributed more to a desire to gather together remembrances of such interesting nature, rather than to seek opportunity for personal compliment. But it is quite admissable for us to say that the house of Wm. H. P. Stoddard, wholesale druggist, belongs to that class of enterprising business firms which have given the city her reputation abroad. The business was first started in 1838 by A. C. Hallock, who continued under that style until 1847, when Mr. Stoddard was admitted and the firm name changed to Hallock & Stoddard. These gentlemen continued the business until 1856, when Mr. Hallock withdrew and the style of the firm changed to Stoddard & Thompson for two years, after which Mr. Stoddard became sole proprietor. The building occupied by Mr. Stoddard is a three-story brick, 20 feet front by 75 feet deep, where will be found a large and very select stock of drugs and druggists' sundries, amounting on an average to about $15,000. The trade of this firm is located in Indiana, Southern Illinois, Kentucky and Tenessee, and will amount to from $35,000 to $40,000 per annum. This is the oldest establishment of the kind in Southwestern Indiana, and has for years controled the best trade in the city. Mr. S. is a native of New York City, but came to Evansville in 1847, and may appropriately be classed among our most prosperous and enterprising merchants. In addition to his stock of drugs, he also deals extensively in photographic stock, of which he carries a complete assortment, and supplies the demand of the Western photographers.

JOHN J. MARLETT.—Real Estate Dealer and Agent.

The depression in realties which has held such an unwonted grip on all lands all over the country for the past ten years is gradually assuming a more favorable outlook, as may be evidenced from the fact that sales of real estate in this city for the past year are nearly 46 per cent. larger than in any one year in the past decade, they having reached over $1,000,000. This is owing in a great degree to the energy of our real estate dealers as well as the better times. Chiefest among the firms who have contributed to the brighter prospects is that which heads this article. It was owing chiefly to Mr. Marlett's first large cash sale that inaugurated the better era, since which time sales have gradually improved. Mr. M. commenced business in 1873 with small capital but a thorough knowledge of the business, and has since gradually but surely laid the foundation of one of the best businesses in the city. Being a native of Evansville, has been for once an exception in his favor. He is the agent of some of the best property in the county, both city, suburban and township lands, besides having for sale or rent large property in this and adjoining States, reaching as far as Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Texas. Mr. Marlett is prepared at all times to furnish parties desiring to invest with such information as may be most accurately relied on, besides placing and disposing of mortgages on most desirable property. Mr. M. is the present Treasurer of the city, and his popularity and business qualifications may be judged of from the fact that he was nominated and elected despite the strongest opposition. His references are the equal of any man in the county, including the best and wealthiest business talent that our city possesses, as may be judged from a few of the names presented: Mr. D. J. Mackey, Samuel Bayard, President Evansville National Bank, Hons. FredW. Cook and Wm. Heilman, and all others of our citizens of worth. Parties from abroad desiring to invest in Evansville property can find no better or more reliable medium than through the firm above noticed.

EVANS & VERWAYNE.—Dry Goods and Notions.—No. 211 Main Street.

Evansville is one of the dry goods centres of the Southwest, and claims with justice the largest number of strictly first class dry goods houses of any city, outside of Cincinnati, St. Louis, or Chicago. Among this list stands in prominent position the popular firm of Evans & Verwayne. This house was established in the early part of this year, locating themselves at No. 211 Main street, the prominent business thoroughfare of the city. Its members had previously been connected with some of the largest and most successful wholesale houses in the city — Mr. Evans with Jaquess, French & Co., Hudspeth, Smith & Co., and Jaquess, Hudspeth & Co.; Mr. Verwayne with John S. Hopkins & Co., H. Feldman & Co., and Brommelhaus & Co.—giving them an experience valued in mercantile ethics equal to capital. They have adopted the sound business principle to sell only goods of merit, and give all patrons the best possible value for their money, whether a spool of thread or an expensive silk dress. The firm started as dealers in dry goods and notions exclusively, in which they opened one of the finest assortments of their special trade ever seen in Evansville. The building occupied by them is a handsome four-story brick edifice 18¾x145 feet in dimensions, which is filled from end to end with as large, varied and attractive line of goods as could be desired, and the stock is kept supplied with frequent invoices of all the latest novelties and newest patterns. The tasteful manner in which the goods are displayed, the perfect neatnesss and systematic arrangement of everything in the establishment, is worthy of praise, and an additional incentive for purchasers to deal with them. They carry an average stock of $30,000, their annual transactions amounting to from $75,000 to $90,000. Eight assistants are employed, whose courteous and gentlemanly treatment of all patrons of the establishment adds much to its popularity. Dealing in every possible style, quality and pattern of dry goods, notions, hosiery, etc., this house from the long experience of its proprietors is prepared to offer advantages to buyers hard to duplicate in the city, and an assortment to select from unequaled. Mr. Evans is a native of Jackson county, West Virginia; Mr. Verwayne of Germany. Possessed of no ordinary ability, as well as a high sense of personal rectitude, their success is regarded as well deserved, entitling them fairly to occupy the prominent and enviable position they have gained in the esteem of commercial circles.

PARSONS & SCOVILLE, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 217 Main St.

If any evidence were wanting in this progressive age of what can be accomplished by business energy, ability and application, supplemented by zeal and integrity, they surely could be brought forward in this enterprising, active city in numbers. A clear and well-established example of this is afforded by the history of this widely and favorably known house, which has become one of the business landmarks of the city. These gentlemen started in the grocery business in 1865, with comparatively moderate capital, carrying on business for some time at No. 75 Main street, removing afterwards to their present commodious quarters in the large brick building, 18x150 feet, No. 217 Main street, where they have transacted a flourishing and steadily increasing business. From the moderate beginning above mentioned their business has grown to be the largest in the retail and one of the largest in the wholesale line in the city. They carry a very large and complete stock of choice family groceries—flour, coffees, teas, sugars, syrups, spices, fish, soaps, cheese, fruits, wooden and willow ware, canned goods, goods in glass, etc.—in fact, every article usually found in a first class, well regulated establishment of this description. The extensive building occupied by them is a hive of industry and activity. There are three floors, connected by an elevator, besides a large and specially arranged warehouse on Third street, 40x120 feet, used for storage purposes for the more bulky and weighty packages. All of the three floors in the main building are packed full of goods—the upper for packing goods. All of the business operations of this house are under the direct supervision of the proprietors, enabling them to guarantee the purity and good quality of all the goods they put on the market, and has given their goods a reputation second to none. The greatest care and attention is bestowed an every department, making their house one of the most prominent of our flourishing business houses. Some idea of the extent of their business may be gained from the fact that they give employment to about ten persons in various capacities, their pay-roll amounting to $500 per month. Their original capital has been increased more than 400 per cent.; the annual business transacted $250,000 to $300,000. The secret of the large trade of this house lies in the advantnges afforded customers in procuring the very best first-class goods to be obtained in foreign and domestic markets. Their trade is both local and extends in every direction from the city within a radius of 100 miles. Byron Parsons and Charles E. Scoville compose the firm—both natives of the Empire State. Mr. Parsons' native place is Ellisburg, N. Y., and Mr. Scoville's Watertown, N. Y. All orders to this firm will receive prompt attention, and all kinds of country produce bought for cash or exchanged for goods. The members of this enterprising house are active, energetic business men, who have achieved by merit and square dealing the highest position for mercantile integrity and intelligenee, and are worthy representatives of the commercial interests of Evansville.

A. CRAWFORD & CO.—Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters.—314 Upper First Street.

There is no more useful branch of industry in our city than that of plumbing and gas fitting, and none that is more deserving of extended mention in a work like this. Prominent among the firms engaged in this business is the one which heads this article. In 1866 the business was started in a small way by the present proprietors, who, having a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the trade soon established themselves on a firm basis, their business increasing largely each year. The building occupied by this firm is 30x70 feet, two stories high, and is the largest establishment of the kind in the city. They keep a full line of gas fixtures, iron, stone and lead pipe, and water fixtures in general, and are also the patentees of the "Star Combined Jet and Spray Hose Pipe," which is kept for sale at all first class plumbing establishments. They employ six hands, to whom they pay weekly wages to the amount of $75. Mr. A. Crawford is a native of Scotland, where upon the banks of the Clyde he acquired a practical and operative knowledge of the business in all its departments, he moved to this country some years ago and settled in Cincinnati, where he continued his trade with the well-known firm of J. B. & T. Gibson, until he came here in 1866. As a desirable firm with which to establish pleasant and profitable relations, A. Crawford & Co. are not only highly esteemed but fully entitled to the prosperity that has attended an honorable career.

PETER MOLL.—Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Etc.

616, 618 and 620 Cherry St.

Desirably located in a prosperous section of the city, the dry goods and grocery house of Mr. Peter Moll is worthy of notice in a work devoted to the business interests of the city of Evansville. This house was established in 1869 by the present proprietor, with moderate means and in a comparatively small way; but since starting his trade has steadily increased, and now he transacts an annual business of from $20,000 to $25,000. He occupies the two-story brick building on the corner of Seventh and Cherry streets, and has three departments. In one he has as large and complete a stook of groceries as is found in the city, and the other two are occupied by a full line of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc. In the rear of his establishment he has a large and commodious wagon-yard, 70x90 feet. In addition to his other business he conducts a first-class boarding house. The amount of stock he carries at present amounts to from $8,000 to $9,000. Mr. Moll was born in Bavaria, and came to this country in 1850. From 1850 to 1860 he farmed, and then started in the mercantile business, and since has done as large and flourishing a business as any establishment of its kind in the city. Any dealings our readers may have with Mr. Moll will be invariably satisfactory.

LEICH & LEMCKE.—Wholesale Druggists.—No. 209 First Street.

In presenting for the consideration of our readers, both at home and abroad, historical and descriptive reviews of the great industries and commercial enterprises of Evansville, it is necessary and important to select representative institutions and establishments, and consider more particularly those whose success has made them conspicuous, and gained for the proprietors positions prominent in the mercantile history of the city, the character of business men being often measured by their success, reflecting in a certain ratio the credit and reputation of the community of which they are members. The drug trade of this, or, in fact, any city, is one of the most important integers or factor in the general make up, and exercises an influence not out-measured by any other branch of trade. Twenty-four years ago, in 1856, and it might be said in the infancy of the commerce of Evansville, the firm of Leich, Carlstedt & Co. was established, with but moderate capital; afterward the title of the firm was changed to Leich, Lemcke & Co. With regard to so well known a house but little can be said that is not already known of its importance as a mercantile industry, and a detailed description is therefore unnecessary, beyond giving the plain facts connected with this, the largest and with one exception the oldest drug house in Southwestern Indiana. The extent of their business, which extends through Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri and other Western and Southern States, attests fully the success they have won and the high standard of business ability, integrity and energy with which they have conducted their business. The original capital has been increased to over $50,000; they carry an average stock of from $35,000 to $40,000, and transact an annual business of from $250,000 to $300,000. Seven assistants are employed in the prosecution of their business. Charles Leich, born in Prussia in 1833, and Alexander Lemcke, born in Hamburg in 1834, are the members of the firm. Mr. Leich came to this country in 1848, Mr. Lemcke in 1853; August Leich is book-keeper; August Carlstedt and E. A. Kruse salesmen. The business premises occupied by the firm are located at 209 First street, and consist of a large four-story brick building, with a frontage of 25 feet by 150 feet in depth, admirably situated and adapted for their trade. The departments are numerous, and embrace paints, oils, dye stuffs, varnishes, American and foreign chemicals, proprietory and patent medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, with a large and complete assortment of drugs and druggists' sundries. Their facilities for doing business and their superior qualifications for its management are unsurpassed by any house in the West, while their experience and business sagacity can not be excelled. Both members of the firm give their personal attention to the entire business, ensuring all customers and correspondents fair dealing, accuracy in filling orders and prompt attention. They rank deservedly high among the successful merchants of Evansville, and have built up one of the strongest and best mercantile houses in the State. Their establishment is both an honor to themselves and a credit to Evansville.

CAVENDER & JONES.—Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable and Undertaking.

408, 410 and 412 Second St.

We wish, in recording the various enterprises of the city to call attention to the livery stable of Messrs. Cavender & Jones. This stable was started in 1876, with only moderate capital, but by close application to the wants of their patrons they have succeeded in building up a fine and prosperous business. Their stable is a fine, commodious and well-ventilated building—probably the largest in the city, covering ground 75x144 feet, two stories high, having a capacity for stabling sixty five head of stock. Every arrangement necessary for systematically conducting the business is taken advantage of. They have some twelve head of stock—all reliable, speedy animals—and a full line of carriages, barrouches, phaetons, buggies, etc., for hire and sale. A business of some $15,000 to $20,000 is transacted annually, five hands being employed, to whom is paid the highest wages paid in the city, as the firm will employ none but the very best first class hands. Their facilities for buying and selling stock, buggies and carriages are unequaled, either on commission or exchange. They are prepared to supply carriages for persons wishing conveyances for parties, weddings, etc., at reasonable rates. Special attention is given to training and breaking, the greatest care and judgment being exercised with all untrained stock intrusted to their management. The success and popularity of this well-known stable is due to the fact that they aim to treat parties in the most liberal and courteous manner, giving satisfaction in every respect, attending to their business promptly. In the undertaking business Mr. A. Johann is a partner. They are prepared to attend promptly to business in this line, having a large and complete stock of caskets, burial cases and coffins of all kinds and qualities. Their facilities in connection with their livery business gives them advantages possessed by no other establishment in the city.

HENRY STOCKFLETH.—Family Grocery.—132 Sixth St.

A striking example of progress, and of what energy, knowledge of business and fair dealing may accomplish is afforded by the history of this well-known house, which has become one of the business land marks of this city. Mr. Stockfleth was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1839, and started in business in Evansville in 1854 in a small way; by attention, his business has grown to be as large as any other establishment of its size in the city, his sales amounting to $20,000 per year, and he carries a stock of from $4,000 to $5,000. The building occupied by Mr. Stockfleth is in a populous portion of the city, on the corner of Sycamore and Sixth streets, and is 29x75 feet (lot 145), three stories high. The success which has attended this gentleman since he has been engaged in his present business is an evidence that his establishment will always be ranked among the leading concerns of the kind in the city.

SAMUEL ORR & CO.—Iron, Steel, Tin Plate, &c., 14 and 16 Sycamore St.

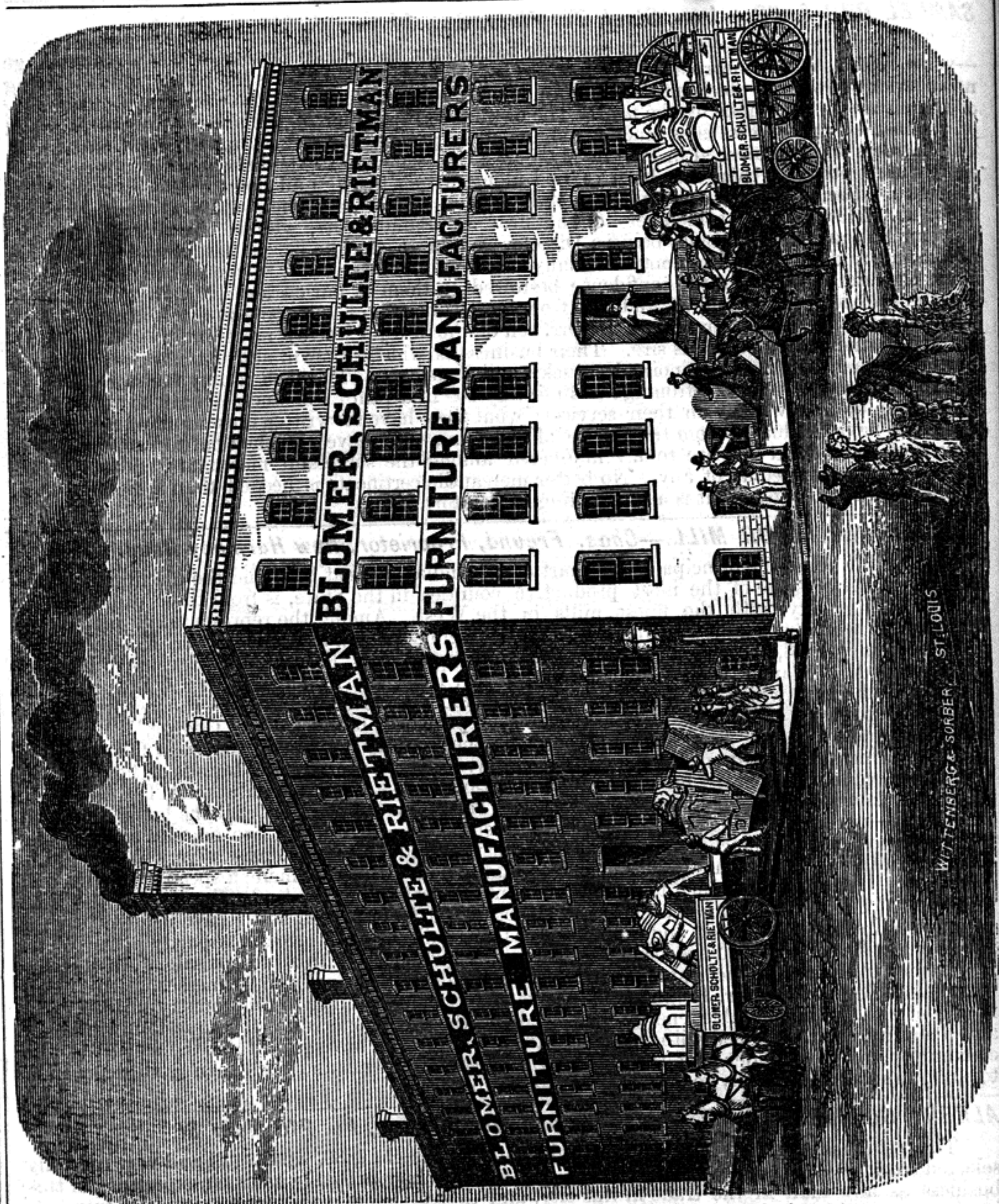
This well-known house traces its existence back to the days when Evansville was a mere village —years before she was incorporated. Founded by its present head, it has the advantage of having no superior anywhere—not from the magnitude of its business, but from the character and standing of the members who make up the firm. The commercial standing of the firm we are justly proud of, its business and success is as much a monument of pride to the city as anything we have in it. The business was commenced in 1835 by Mr. Sam'l Orr, the head of the firm, and the integrity and energy brought to it then has been carried along with it through all the forty-seven years of its existence. Their present stock will aggregate about $25,000, and their sales will annually reach $200,000. The individual members of the firm are Samuel Orr, who is also President of the German National Bank, besides being a Director and large stockholder in the Evansville National Bank, and a director and promoter of many other public enterprises, to the association of whose name they are indebted for the confidence bestowed on them by our citizens; Mr. James Davidson, also the book-keeper of the firm, and who from long association has become as much identified with it as the stock itself, and Mr. James L. Orr, son of the head, a worthy representative of the integrity and business abilities of his sire. Their business is widely known, and extends over the territory of Southern Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. The firm occupy the stores Nos. 14 and 16 Sycamore street, with frontage of 40 feet by 100 in depth. Romances delight to tell of firms whose employes grow grey in their services; what they have so written is exemplified here. And those who have graduated from the service of the firm, and have branched out to battle with the current of commercial life, are to-day numbered among the successful merchants, and their commercial repute is the equal of any. No better mercantile certificate is needed than a diploma from this house. Health spared, it is a sure ending in comfort.

BUNKER HILL FLOUR MILL.—Chas. Freund, Proprietor, New Harmony Road.

Evansville being the principal grain mart of the Indiana wheat belt, and the distributing point for the product of some of the most productive counties in the State, is from these causes a flour manufacturing city, with the finest mills in the West. Among the representative mills is the Bunker Hill, which was built in 1874, the firm then being Freund & Klamer. Mr. Klamer retired from the firm in 1878, Mr Freund becoming sole proprietor. Mr. Freund had, previous to his association with Mr. Klamer, been in business with Mr. Deig, the firm being Dieg & Freund. The capacity of the mill, which has four run of stone, is 150 barrels of flour daily—the yearly business amounting to from $150,000 to $200,000. The principal brands—"St. George," "Fancy," "Family" and "Monitor"—are known throughout the country as among the finest flour made in Indiana—which necessarily means the entire country, for there are no finer brands of flour known than those made in this State, having not only a national but a foreign reputation. Ten hands are employed, to whom $75 is paid weekly in wages, The mill is supplied with all the latest improved machinery—purifiers, bolting machinery, bran dusters, etc.—driven by two engines aggregating 120 horse power. The machinery generally is unsurpassed for completeness by any similar establishment in this section. The grades of choice family flour which are made a specialty at this mill have given it a reputation which it zealously maintains, extending the trade throughout the East and West. The mill building is a four-story structure, 50x60 feet, and, as we have before stated, is as fully and perfectly equipped and appointed as any mill of even greater capacity in the West. Large quantities of mill feed are also manufactured, which meets with a prompt sale. An elevator is attached to the mill to facilitate operations. The trade is principally in Tennessee, Boston, Baltimore and New York. Mr. Freund is a native of Germany, coming to this country in 1854. He is a gentleman of indomitable energy, possessed of those characteristics of unquestionable honor and liberality, which coupled with his well known enterprise, have gained him the respect of the community and the confidence of the trade. Such establishments and such men give reputation to a city, and add materially to her progress and prosperity.

ALBERT GLEAVES.—China, Glassware and Queensware, No. 210 Main St.

This establishment was opened for trade early in March, 1880, with a full and very carefully selected stock of China and Glassware. Mr. Gleaves has had probably as much experience in this business as any man in the trade in this city, and that systematic thorough manner of transacting business which long continued practice has so rooted into his life that it seems a part of his character; combined with this, he possesses that rare good taste which experience only cultivates and refines. His trade is increasing and his annual business will amply compensate for the risks attending his venture into the uncertain waves of mercantile life. His stock is ample, consisting of fine French China from celebrated firms, creamy-looking English ware from the famous potteries of England, beautiful chamber sets from well-known manufactures, and glass, stone and earthenware from all quarters. He employs an ample staff of assistants, superintending personally all transactions of his house, thereby ensuring courteous treatment of his customers and fair dealing. Scrupulously correct himself in all dealings, and prompt in meeting all engagements, he exacts the same from all attaches of his establishment. Mr. Gleaves was connected with the firm of J. M. Warren & Co. for eleven years. He is a native of Willigham, Cambridgeshire, England, and came to this country in 1868. Progressive, prompt, reliable and thoroughly conversant with his business and its details, he is entitled to a high position in commercial circles and merits signal prosperity in his business operations.



BLOMER, SCHULTE & RIETMAN.—Manufacturers of Furniture, Chairs, etc.,
No. 108 *Upper First Street.*

Within the last decade the manufacture of furniture and cabinet making has greatly advanced in Evansville, both in extent of production and improved facilities, while in point of taste the progress has been fully commensurate with the wide spread reputation of her manufactures. The Southern demand, which is proverbially fastidious in the choice of furniture, is dependant on Evansville for a large portion of their supply. With the increased demand there has been a corresponding improvement of taste in design, and no where can there be exhibited finer displays than can be seen in the cabinet warerooms of Evansville. In this special line of industrial manufacturing enterprise, there is no house in the city better known, or more entitled to recognition in a work recounting for public information, the resources and manufacturing facilities of Evansville than Blomer, Schulte & Rietman. Established in 1860 with moderate capital, this firm is composed of the following members, each of whom takes an active personal interest and supervision in some department of this business: Frank Blomer, Chas. Schulte and Henry Rietman. Enterprise, ability,

a thoroughly comprehensive knowledge of their trade and industrial courage, are elements that win in any of the active pursuits of life. Possessing these qualifications in a superior degree, Blomer, Schulte & Rietman—all practical men, either in the operation of business subdivisions of the concern—have succeeded in building up a trade equal to any in the West, and steadily increasing year by year. The firm are large manufacturers and extensive dealers in all kinds, styles and qualities of Parlor, Bed-room, Dining-room, Library and Kitchen Furniture, from the highly ornamented, decorative and costly set to the plainer and cheaper articles; Chairs of all styles, kinds and prices, in which department they have no superiors, if they can be equaled. The Factory is located on the corner of Second avenue, Ohio street and First avenue, near the banks of the Ohio river and contignous to the depot of the E. & St. L. Railroad. It consists of an extensive four-story brick building 60x160 feet in dimensions, the grounds covering an area of three and a half acres. Here are employed 180 skilled mechanics, one engine and boiler of eighty horse-power, and other necessary machinery. All of the machinery being of the most perfect character, designed and originally applied for the special use to which it is adapted. The members of the firm are all natives of Germany, and have had long experience in their trade. F. L. Blomer is book-keeper; W. P. Keeney, J. J. Oldridge and F. A. Loesch salesmen; all gentlemen of superior qualifications in their departments. With a reputation extending all through Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas—and in fact throughout the whole West and South—for elegance and durability and superior finish of their goods, they have established an annual trade amounting to from $150,000 to $175,000, carrying an average stock of $40,000. With so useful a place among the general industries, and a trade so large and productive of such satisfactory results, the firm of Blomer, Schulte & Rietman exert no small influence upon general prosperity and commercial enterprise, and are justly classed in their line among the leading houses of the West. They have also in connection with this business a Saw Mill, with probably the largest capacity in this section, doing a business of about $250,000 per year, making an aggregate business of at least $400,000 yearly.

VANDERBURGH BREWERY.—John Hartmetz, Proprietor.—Babytown.

Next in importance to the production of the iron and lumber works of Evansville, which have given her such wide celebrity as a manufacturing point, growing yearly in importance the manufacture of lager beer comes, in justice to the amount of capital invested and enterprise engaged. Prominent in this industry is the brewery of Mr. Hartmetz, which from a comparatively small beginning in 1877 is becoming one of the best known and most reliable establishments in the city. The grounds connected with the brewery cover an area of six acres, the appurtenant buildings about one acre; the brewery building proper is 40x100 feet. This spacious building is supplied with the most perfect and complete machinery, appurtenances and appliances known at the present day for the satisfactory production of this invigorating beverage, including one sixteen-horse power engine. The cellars, vaults, ice houses and refrigerators are admirably constructed and arranged, and all the appointments in every department are first class. The average stock carried is ample, and the annual business transacted is from $25,000 to $30,000. Over 3,000 barrels of beer are manufactured annually at this establishment, and the demand is fully equal to the supply. Mr. Hartmetz is a practical brewer of many years experience, having been connected with establishments in Louisville, Ky., for nine years before coming to this city. He manufactures a high grade of beer, which is very deservedly popular with dealers and consumers throughout the city and the neighboring towns, and his trade is large and satisfactory. Conversant with all the details of the business, Mr. Hartmetz uses only the very best materials and employs six skilled and competent workmen. From these facts it is not surprising that he has been successful. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, coming to this country in 1859. A wide awake, enterprising and reliable business man, and stands deservedly high in the community.

MRS. NITZER.—Fruits, Confectionery and Toys.—No. 409 Main Street.

There are few establishments in a city of more importance than those dealing in fresh fruits and fine confections. The store of Mrs. Nitzer is pre-eminently of this kind. She carries an ample stock, embracing every variey of choice confections and foreign and domestic fruits, fresh and sound. Mrs. Nitzer has had rare opportunities for acquainting herself with her trade and its requirements, having been engaged in the business for the last twelve years and accustomed to catering for all kinds of people and all kinds of tastes; she is well fitted to be a good judge of what her custom requires, and the quality and condition of the goods she handles. She started in 1878 with moderate capital, but her stirring character, energy, superior judgment and square dealing soon built up her trade, and she now has an annual business of $3,000. She also deals in children's toys, her stock of which is carefully selected and comprises some of the finest manufactured toys of French and American make. Her business place is 18x60 feet, well stocked with the best of everything in her line. She is an attractive and courteous lady of character and ability; her stock is always fresh and desirable, and her prices corresponding to the times, liberal and reasonable. Her ice cream parlor is neat and attractive, and handsomely furnished. In the winter season she deals in oysters, which she furnishes most palatably prepared and served in appetizing style. Her many customers and friends have been gained by the excellence of her goods and courteous treatment they receive at her store. Mrs. Nitzer is a native of Weisbaden, Prussia; she came to this country in 1854; she is in every way worthy of patronage, keeping a first class store in all respects.

EVANSVILLE HOMINY MILLS AND MALT HOUSE—Chas. Schaum, Proprietor.

Cor. Water St. and Seventh Avenue.

Pursuing a special branch of trade in the conversion of grain and the manufacture of some among the most useful commodities—hominy and malt—and conducting a business of considerable magnitude and importance with reference to the industrial prosperity of the city, the establishment of Mr. Schaum can not with propriety be ommitted from a work whose object is to describe in detail, for public information at home and abroad, the growth in prosperity of the city and her manifest facilities as a commercial and manufacturing point, and her claims therefor. This business was established by Mr. Schaum in 1858, and from its very foundation has been successful and been considered an important addition to the manufacturing enterprises of the city. Finding after some years of increasing trade and enlarging consumption that his facilities were too limited and that he was cramped for space, Mr. Schaum in 1872 erected, at a cost of $60,000, the massive and imposing building which he now occupies. It is not only one of the largest edifices in Evansville, but as an architectural effort one of the most commanding. It is a brick structure five stories high, 120 feet square. Two of the stories are subterranean, which are used for sprouting and malting purposes. The style of architecture is the ancient castellated order, which is successfully carried out, with serrated fire walls and towers at either end with central projections—2,500,000 brick being used in its construction. It is probably one of the largest buildings for the purpose in the country, and for adapability in design, perfection of appointments and completeness of detail the equal of any. It is equipped with all the necessary machinery of the most modern and best approved designs—including elevators, dryers, hominy mill, meal mills, kiln and malting machinery, driven by an engine of sixty horse-power. The mechanical arrangement of the machinery is excellent for facilitating and perfecting the product of concern, All requisite conveniences are supplied—shoots, scales, bins, etc. The capacity for storage is fully 300,000 bushels of grain. Not run up to its productive capacity, there are turned out 50,000 bushels of malt yearly, and 120 barrels of hominy, grit and meal daily. Eight hands are given employment. The average amount of stook carried is from $30,000 to $40,000; the annual business transactions from $100,000 to $125,000. Mr. Schaum in his process of manufacture carefully retains all of the healthful and nutritious qualities of the grain, which is a great desideratum to the consumers, his patrons. His trade is local and extends throughout Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and other Western and Southern States. Miss L. Wolflin, a neice of Mr. Schaum, is the competent and accomplished book-keeper. Mr. Schaum is a native of Berlin, Prussia, coming to this country in 1849. Before embarking in this business he worked for four and a half years at the pottery trade. In establishing and conducting his business, which is a most important one to the city, he has brought into its management great business ability, energy and no small measure of enterprise. A man of high character, in every way honorable and reliable, he fully merits the esteem in which he is held, and the largest success in his enterprise.

AUGUST RASENBERGER.—Grocery and Feed Store, No. 330 West Franklin St.

This establishment, started in 1875 with small capital, has built up a trade not only satisfactory to the proprietors, but a just subject of pride, as it has been done by close attention to business, energy, high individual honor and square liberal dealing. With the thrift characteristic of his nationality, Mr. Rasenberger, unaided, has to-day, by his own exertions, as attractive and well-selected a stock of family and staple groceries as will be found in Evansville—the best makes of flour, coffees, sugars, syrups, spices, and such articles as are generally to be found in a well conducted grocery establishment; feed of all kinds, in prime condition and at the lowest market prices. His business room is ample, 20x76 feet, two stories high, with an admirable cellar, all well arranged and adapted to his business. He is an experienced man in his business, having been formerly with S. W. Litttle & Co. He is a prudent buyer, thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of his trade, and he labors to please his customers in every way. He carries an average stock of $3,000 which is replenished by weekly invoices, and his yearly transactions will amount to $20,000. Two assistants are employed and two wagons and teams are necessary in delivering goods to customers. Altogether it is one of the most flourishing concerns in the city, and in its commercial position holds equal rank with any similar establishment in the city. Mr. Rasenberger is a native of Prussia, coming to this country in 1860. His facilities for conducting his business are first-class both in extent and quality. He is an active business man, giving promise of greatly extending his trade. For square, upright dealing, liberal principles and enterprise no house stands higher.

GEORGE MILLER & CO.—Retatil Boot and Shoe Dealers, No. 208 Main St.

This is the oldest established retail boot and shoe house in the city, its head and founder having commenced the business in 1853. Like many of our self-made merchants, he started without capital, but a quiet perseverance and a determination to succeed has placed him, and through him his firm, on the topmost rounds of the ladder of success. In 1863, on Main street, the firm as it then stood commenced the sale of ready-made goods; and in 1870 so great had been their success that they were compelled to remove to their present place of business, No. 208 Main street, where, in their elegant store, 19x150 feet and three stories, they carry a stock of $25,000 worth of goods, made by the best manufacturers of the country, and where they enjoy the satisfaction of doing the largest retail boot and shoe business done in the State, their sales reaching over $75,000. The individual members of the firm are George Miller, who now, on account of ill health, does but little more than give a supervision to the business; Peter Marker, the purchasing man of the firm, and F. W. Herrenbruck, the book-keeper and cashier. The younger members of the firm are active, live and energetic buisiness men, and have pushed the business to its present limits. They are natives of Germany, but have with characteristic promptness allied themselves with the country and city of their adoption.

W. A. FRITSCH.—Druggist and Pharmacist.—621, Corner Third Avenue & Illinois St.

As an important factor in the growth and general progress of this city, the drug trade has played no insignificant part, as can be illustrated by the detailed history of the above house, which was established in 1867, the proprietor having at that time but little to bear him out in his venture, but a good education, an experience of some years as a drug clerk and a good share of energy and pluck, backed by brains and business talents. The stock and fixtures when he started were small; now he carries a stock of $5,000 for the requirements of his trade, and attracts an annual business of over $8,000. Through untiring energy which brought increasing trade, the house now occupies a deserved position in the very front rank, being the largest as well as the oldest establishment of the kind in that part of the city called Lamasco, The business premises occupied by Mr. Fritsch and owned by him are located on the corner of Third avenue and Illinois street, and consist of a large two-story brick edifice, 22x75 feet in extent, admirably situated and adapted for the trade. His stock is large and complete, embracing drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines, surgical instruments and appliances of the best quality, and a handsome and elegant assortment of toilet and fancy articles, perfumery, druggists' sundries, and all such goods as are to be found in well regulated establishments of this kind, in great variety, handsomly displayed in numerous show cases, counters and shelving. Mr. Fritsch is a thoroughly skilled, scientific and practical druggist. In the prescription department of his business he enjoys a high reputation and possesses the highest qualifications as a pharmacist; his knowledge and practical experience enable him to fully meet all the requirements of his profession. He possesses the confidence and esteem of the medical profession, of which he is in every way worthy, as he gives his most careful attention to this branch of his business. Prompt, reliable and courteous to all, he is deserving of the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and he will always be found fully up to the times in all respects. Mr. Fritsch was born in the town of Gollnow, Prussia, and came to this country in 1862. He has achieved a position for business vigor and intellectual qualities that give his undertakings great weight, and his establishment stands, in its resources, magnitude of its trade and thorough business management, among the foremost in the trade of this city, justly esteemed for liberality, integrity and thrift, which invariably bring solid and lasting success.

EICHEL & LOWENTHAL.—Pressed Brick Manufacturers.—Office No. 123½ Main Street.

In the advantages possessed by a city, there are certainly none of more importance than the establishments connected with the building interest; none of such vital importance to the community at large, being not only necessities to the construction of residences and other buildings, but the main instruments in beautifying and adorning these buildings. Messrs. Eichel & Lowenthal in their line of manufacture stand at the head in this city, not only for the extent of their business, but also for the quality of their mauufacture—pressed building, paving and gutter brick. Their extensive works are situated on the corner of First and Morgan avenues, occupying an area comprising twenty-seven acres; the office is at No. 123½ Main street. The manufacture of brick of late years is becoming an important element in the industries of the city, and many improvements have been made therein. This firm originated their business in 1877, with ample capital for their purposes. As can well be imagined, their business, handled with consumate ability, prudence and thorough energy, prospered from the start, having increased 300 per cent. They carry but little stock, as their brick is not only hauled away as soon as fit for use, but in fact ordered ahead of the supply; and notwithstanding the past depression in business of all branches, and particularly in building, their annual sales will reach from $40,000 to $50,000. The output of this concern is 35,000 finished brick every twenty-four hours. These yards are the most extensive in this section; they have three of the largest permanent kilns, 50x77 feet each; their clay shed is worthy of especal mention, on account of its large proportions and perfection, being 150 feet square. An engine of twenty-horse power is employed, with a boiler twenty-five feet in length; thirty-five hands are given constant employment, requiring an outlay of $400 weekly in wages. These works are noted for the very superior quality of brick produced from their machine. The machine used by them—"The Niagara," of which they have the exclusive right—is the only one in this section that can

or chips on coal, and always keeps coal red-hot for broiling; then it heats the air that passes to main fire in fire-place, thereby saving as has been tried about *one-third* of fuel, which makes the difference in hot and cold air, in favor of hot air. Thousands of dollars have been spent to get hot air to feed the fire, but never successfully, until this hearth was constructed. The Reducing Rings are useful by using large and small vessels and to have them fit; then on back of stove there is a Portable Shelf, similar to the one in front, only larger. The stove is of good weight, and will last with any reasonable care from fifteen to twenty years; it is made of the very best of Charcoal Iron, and by the very best of workmen, smooth and nice castings, well mounted and fitted, of plain design, easy kept clean, with nickel-plated door-knobs. This stove is warranted up to the times in every way, for cooking, baking, drawing, and against cracking. No stove can excel it. The castings made at this foundry are remarkable for their smoothness, and for this reason command a better price than ordinary castings. Furniture for stoves of the best designs and material furnished with stoves. Messrs. H. E. Blemker, Wm. Tillman and M. Gorman compose the firm. Messrs. B. and T. are natives of Germany, coming to this country at an early age. Mr. Gorman is an Evansvillian. Their trade extends through Southern Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, and all the Southern States. Mr. Blemker's undoubted business ability has been so highly appreciated by his fellow-citizens that he has been called on to serve them for two terms in the City Council, being, it is said, the only Democrat who can carry the First ward. This firm has made for itself an honorable record in the mercantile community, and built up a business which will compare favorably with any similar establishment in the Southwest.

E. ANDEL.—Wholesale and Retail Saddlery, No. 326 Main St.

Mr. Andel engaged in this branch of manufacturing industry at No. 326 Main street in 1878. Starting with limited money and with the intention of disposing of no article not manufacured in his own establishment from the best material possible to obtain and by the most expert workmen in his branch of business, he has by strict attention to business and the uniform excellence and superior quality of his work steadily increased his trade, until he finds it necessary to employ seven persons of experience to enable him to supply the demand upon him from the city and surrounding country. The superior quality and finish of his sets of single and double harness created a demand at home and abroad from those desiring a nobby set or one to adorn the already fine looking animal. Mr. Andel is a native of this city; learned his trade with Messrs. Topf & Long; carries a stock of some $2,000, his sales the past year amounting to $10,000. From his long residence he has acquired a very extensive acquaintance in the city and vicinity, and the reputation of an enterprising and business man. An increased business and more prominent position will surely follow his commendable efforts.

CHARLES F. ARTES.—Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc., 120 Main Street.

The prominence which has been given to the trade in articles of adornment for the person as well as of elegant objects of *vertu* for household use and display in this city in the past few years is something remarkable. Any merchant or manufacturer who can produce something that will please the eye and at the same time render it of use to his fellow-citizen, is a public benefactor. This is true in any branch of business, but more especially so in the jewelry busines. Mr. Artes, the gentleman whose name heads this article, comes often under the head of a public benefactor. He has been the means of laying before the citizens and the surrounding section of country some of the most elegant works of art in clocks, silverware and jewelry that the eye has delightedly rested on, and he has met with corresponding reward. In 1868 he entered the firm of Bittrolff & Co., and so remained for seven years, when he withdrew from it and opened for himself his present handsome establishment, where he carries a stock of between $7,000 and $10,000, and does an annual business of over $20,000. Mr. Artes employs two assistants, to whom he hopes to impart the same thorough and practical knowledge of the business that he himself possesses. Mr. A. is a native of Germany, but is by education and adoption as thoroughly Americanized as the best of native citizens. Mr. Artes is justly entitled to his present success, it having been gained by a strict attention to business, an agreeable manner and a commercial honesty second to none in our midst.

GEORGE C. SMITH & CO.—Booksellers, Stationers and General News Agents, No. 129 Main Street.

In 1866, with a very small capital, the above firm commenced business in a small way. Being possessed of an unusual amount of energy and business push, they have succeeded in building up for themselves a large and lucrative trade in this city and surrounding country, and are, therefore, deserving of special mention at our hands. The store is situated at No. 129 Main street, and is a two-story building 17½x40 feet, in which they have a stock of books, stationery, etc., valued at $7,000, on which they do an annual business of $25,000. Besides their stock of books, etc., this firm are agents for the Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and Indianapolis daily papers. The individual members of the firm are George C. Smith and Jonas Smith, who were both born in Massachusetts and came here in 1857, and have, therefore, been identified with Evansville and her industrial growth for over twenty years. They have in their employ five hands, to whom is paid wages according to their merits. The general characteristics of this house for financial solvency, thorough conception of the business in which they are engaged, together with a high standard of personal and commercial honor, would reflect credit upon any community and make the untarnished record of nearly fifteen years a source of private and public satisfaction.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.—Music and Musical Instruments.

For nearly the past quarter of a century the firm of Warren & Co. has been familiar with the music loving people of Evansville. It is the oldest house engaged in that line of business, the original house having been started in 1860, under the firm title of Healey & Warren. In 1861 he retired from this firm, and in 1862 entered into partnership with Mr. Thos. Conyngton, under the firm title of Warren & Conyngton. In 1873 Mr. Conyngton retired, since which time the firm has been carried on under the present style. He occupies the spacious three-story building corner of Main and First streets, 18x75 feet in extent, using all three of the floors in the prosecution of his business. He is a gentleman of unquestioned business talent and integrity, whose long experience in musical matters gives him unusual advantages. Besides this, Mr. Warren is himself a musician of rare and acknowledged accomplishments, belonging to a family famed for musical talent and culture, his father before him having been a musician of pronounced ability and skill. Not only were his talents bent in the direction of instrumental music, but in this connection he developed at an early age a genius for invention and construction, building unaided the first melodeon ever constructed in Indiana, fashioning every part himself. He is the exclusive agent for Steinway's world renowned and the Shoemaker gold string pianos, and several makes of organs, Schoninger, Packard, etc. He has at all times on exhibition a large stock of pianos, from the elegant parlor grand to the less pretentious styles. The amount of stock kept on hand is valued at about $20,000, and an annual business is transacted of $40,000. In addition to the large number of pianos and organs to be found at this establishment, he keeps every description of musical instruments known to the trade, and the largest line of general musical merchandise in Southern Indiana. Mr. Warren is a native Indianian; he has been in business in some capacity ever since he was a boy—he commenced tuning pianos at eleven years of age. If experience and devotion, inspired by genuine love for one's pursuit, are tests by which success is judged, Mr. Warren surely merits the highest mead. He is a genial and accomplished gentleman, richly deserving the success which has crowned his efforts to excel, and the future prospects of his establishment are flattering in the extreme. Mr. Warren is the leader of Warren's Crescent City band, which has a reputation extending over the whole country, having taken premiums at several competitive exhibitions for superiority of execution and perfection of artistic skill. It deservedly ranks among the leading bands of the country.

N. GROSS—Clothier, Nos. 202 and 204 Main Street.

The handsomest store on Main street is occupied by the above firm. Mr. Gross has since 1858 been numbered among our most prominent business men, not only in commercial standing, but in his business and for the habits that enter so largely in making the successful merchant. For nineteen years he occupied a house one square nearer the river than his present elegant quarters, to which place he removed in 1877. Some idea of the increase of his trade may be gained from the following figures: Evansville, when he first started in business, was but a comparatively small place, and his sales and stock were in keeping with her limits. To-day she has metropolitan proportions, and his stock ranks accordingly, having kept pace with her growth. In 1858, and for years after, his business amounted to only a few thousand dollars; to-day it will average $60,000, backed by a stock of $30,000, and necessitates the employment of from fifteen to twenty employes. His trade, built up as it has been to its present proportions, is local, and extends through the neighboring States of Kentucky, Tennessee. Illinois and others. The very fact that his judgment and taste in the selection of his stock from which he manufactures his goods has given him an enviable reputation enjoyed by no other establishment in the city. A look through his magnificent store, which is 38x90 feet, and three stories high, will give a better idea of the energy that has produced such wonderful results. Mr. Gross, despite some very heavy losses by fire, has a firmer standing to-day not only in our midst, but in other and larger cities, than many who are constantly parading the ficticious excellence of their wares before a too credulous public.

JOHN HASSLER.—Manufacturer of Candies, Etc., 308 Upper First St.

In publishing a detailed exhibit of the industries of Evansville it is essential that we make mention of this very important branch of her manufactures. Prominent among those engaged in the manufacture of candies of all kinds is the firm whose name heads this article, and one altogether deserving of copious mention at our hands. Mr. Hassler began his business in 1870, with a small capital, and since that time increased at least 100 per cent. When started the business was small, but by his energy, knowledge of his bnsiness and fair dealing he has increased it from year to year until now, on a stock of about $1,000, he does an annual business of $10,000. The building occupied is four stories high, 20x70 feet, with cellar, and he uses the whole building. Mr. Hassler is a native of Evansville, and is a gentleman well worthy the confidence of buyers. We cordially recommend him to those of our readers who are in need of candies, fruits, toys, nuts, etc.

COOK & RICE—CITY BREWERY, F. W. COOK, Sole Proprietor, Brewers and Bottlers of *Lager and Cook & Rice's Export Beer.*

Evansville is more indebted to the brewers for gratuitous advertising than to any other single industry within her borders. This is especially so in the manufacture of Export Beer, which has such extended sale throughout the country—from Washington to the Mississippi river, and from the Ohio to the Gulf—all of which has been accomplished within a year. When Mr. Cook finally determined to add the manufacture of export beer to his brewing establishment his most extravagant hopes could not have induced him to believe in the present success of the enterprise, although his well-known energy and liberality were criterians that pointed most certainly to an advantageous and prosperous business. The prime fact which lead to his unprecedented success in the manufacture of export, lays in the reputation which his lager beer had already obtained. In any other than mercantile life his start in business, and as carried on to the present time, would furnish material for a most interesting book, and we will, as far as capable, endeavor to give a close synopsis of it. In 1837 Messrs. Rice & Kroener (Mr. Rice being the step-father of the present head of the City Brewery) purchased property in Lamasco near the terminus of, at that time, the Wabash & Erie Canal, and here they established a brewery now known as the "Old Brewery," the first built in this city. It was here that Mr. Cook learned those rudiments of the brewing business, which by study and watchful care have been of such immense advantage to him, and which have been the means of making his name all over the Southern country as familiar as household words. In 1853 Mr. Cook, with Mr. Louis Rice, brother of Mr. Cook's step-father, built the City Brewery with a cash capital of $330, each of the gentlemen investing an equal amount. The site on which the brewery was built was then a cornfield. In the division of labor of the firm the brewing fell to the lot of Mr. Rice, while Mr. Cook took charge of the financial and business portion of it. There was no change in the firm until 1857, when Mr. Louis Rice sold his interest to Mr. Cook's step-father for $3.500, a splendid profit in five years on the $165 invested. The new firm immediately commenced the building of a larger beer cellar, and in 1858 made the first lager in Southern Indiana. In addition to the cellar, they added what was considered at that time, an extensive malt house. For over a quarter of a century has the firm name not only held but increased the reputation which was in great part the capital on which it started. It is hard to realize that the insignificant sum of $330 in 1853 has so flourished until now in 1880 it is a blooming flower of over $200,000. Some idea may be formed of its extent, value and increase over that which characterized it in 1853 by the following statement: It then had only a capacity of 100 barrels a week, and the building in which the brewings were made could have been put in the stable now used on the premises. To-day it has a capacity of over 1,000 barrels, and will, during the present year, be still further increased. The Malt House, situated on Main street, has a frontage of 50 feet by 150 feet in depth, with a malting capacity of 35,000 bushels, not quite half the amount used annually in the establishment. The sprouting cellars underneath are of the same dimensions and capacity. On the ground floor and in rear of this establishment are the steeping tubs, capable of holding 200 bushels each. Near them is the kiln, 30x30 feet, having a capacity of 400 bushels every thirty-six hours. Then comes the brewery building proper, which is L shaped, having a front of 75 feet on Seventh street, with a depth and rearage of 150 feet each. In the building is located not only the offices, four in number, hop, and engine roooms, but the fermenting and sub-cellars. The latter have a capacity of 6,000 barrels. The brewery, with its ice houses, malt house, stable and offices, cover the square bounded by Main, Sycamore, Seventh and Eighth streets. The contemplated improvements to be made during the coming summer of 1880 will make this establishment from being third in capacity in the State *first*. The pride of the entire establishment and the one which is first in the affections of the proprietor is the Export Beer warehouse. Here the busy hands of over twenty-five employes are kept constantly engaged in making, bottling and shipping this most celebrated of all brewers' beverages. It occupies the building on Main street, having a front of 70 feet by 150 in depth, and is two stories high. The wonderful curative powers of this beer has made the demand for it far beyond the capacity of production. The proprietor points with just pride to the extraordinary success of the enterprise, not only because it stands first in the ranks of export beers, but from the many wonderful beneficial results that have been derived from it. He is almost daily in receipt of testimonials from all parts of the country praising its virtues, not only as a most delicious and palatable table drink, but its health-giving and preserving qualities. The management of this portion of his large interest is under the practical and experienced supervision of Mr. Fred K. Kroener, who for over an average lifetime has made the bottling of beer a specialty. This enterprise was begun in March, 1879, and to-day, little more than a twelve-month, the sales have reached the unprecedented figures of $106,578. No enterprise in this or any other city can point to a similar case of success. In connection with the above a slight history of the man whose genius, energy and business talents have brought brewing interests and the name of Evansville so prominently before the country, will not be out of place. Hon. Fred W. Cook, the founder of this most extensive interest, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1831. Shortly after his parents moved to Port Deposit, Md., at which place they remained for a space of three years, when they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1836 came to this city, (his father having died in the meantime and his mother marrying Mr. Jacob Rice). From the day that he entered in business, in 1853, he has always held and maintained the confidence of this people, so much so, that in 1856, when but twenty-five years of age, he was elected Councilman from the Fifth ward, and again from the Eighth ward in 1863 and 1864, but resigned during the latter year, having been elected to represent

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.—Music and Musical Instruments.

For nearly the past quarter of a century the firm of Warren & Co. has been familiar with the music loving people of Evansville. It is the oldest house engaged in that line of business, the original house having been started in 1860, under the firm title of Healey & Warren. In 1861 he retired from this firm, and in 1862 entered into partnership with Mr. Thos. Conyngton, under the firm title of Warren & Conyngton. In 1873 Mr. Conyngton retired, since which time the firm has been carried on under the present style. He occupies the spacious three-story building corner of Main and First streets, 18x75 feet in extent, using all three of the floors in the prosecution of his business. He is a gentleman of unquestioned business talent and integrity, whose long experience in musical matters gives him unusual advantages. Besides this, Mr. Warren is himself a musician of rare and acknowledged accomplishments, belonging to a family famed for musical talent and culture, his father before him having been a musician of pronounced ability and skill. Not only were his talents bent in the direction of instrumental music, but in this connection he developed at an early age a genius for invention and construction, building unaided the first melodeon ever constructed in Indiana, fashioning every part himself. He is the exclusive agent for Steinway's world renowned and the Shoemaker gold string pianos, and several makes of organs, Schoninger, Packard, etc. He has at all times on exhibition a large stock of pianos, from the elegant parlor grand to the less pretentious styles. The amount of stock kept on hand is valued at about $20,000, and an annual business is transacted of $40,000. In addition to the large number of pianos and organs to be found at this establishment, he keeps every description of musical instruments known to the trade, and the largest line of general musical merchandise in Southern Indiana. Mr. Warren is a native Indianian; he has been in business in some capacity ever since he was a boy—he commenced tuning pianos at eleven years of age. If experience and devotion, inspired by genuine love for one's pursuit, are tests by which success is judged, Mr. Warren surely merits the highest mead. He is a genial and accomplished gentleman, richly deserving the success which has crowned his efforts to excel, and the future prospects of his establishment are flattering in the extreme. Mr. Warren is the leader of Warren's Crescent City band, which has a reputation extending over the whole country, having taken premiums at several competitive exhibitions for superiority of execution and perfection of artistic skill. It deservedly ranks among the leading bands of the country.

N. GROSS—Clothier, Nos. 202 and 204 Main Street.

The handsomest store on Main street is occupied by the above firm. Mr. Gross has since 1858 been numbered among our most prominent business men, not only in commercial standing, but in his business and for the habits that enter so largely in making the successful merchant. For nineteen years he occupied a house one square nearer the river than his present elegant quarters, to which place he removed in 1877. Some idea of the increase of his trade may be gained from the following figures: Evansville, when he first started in business, was but a comparatively small place, and his sales and stock were in keeping with her limits. To-day she has metropolitan proportions, and his stock ranks accordingly, having kept pace with her growth. In 1858, and for years after, his business amounted to only a few thousand dollars; to-day it will average $60,000, backed by a stock of $30,000, and necessitates the employment of from fifteen to twenty employes. His trade, built up as it has been to its present proportions, is local, and extends through the neighboring States of Kentucky, Tennessee. Illinois and others. The very fact that his judgment and taste in the selection of his stock from which he manufactures his goods has given him an enviable reputation enjoyed by no other establishment in the city. A look through his magnificent store, which is 38x90 feet, and three stories high, will give a better idea of the energy that has produced such wonderful results. Mr. Gross, despite some very heavy losses by fire, has a firmer standing to-day not only in our midst, but in other and larger cities, than many who are constantly parading the ficticious excellence of their wares before a too credulous public.

JOHN HASSLER.—Manufacturer of Candies, Etc., 308 Upper First St.

In publishing a detailed exhibit of the industries of Evansville it is essential that we make mention of this very important branch of her manufactures. Prominent among those engaged in the manufacture of candies of all kinds is the firm whose name heads this article, and one altogether deserving of copious mention at our hands. Mr. Hassler began his business in 1870, with a small capital, and since that time increased at least 100 per cent. When started the business was small, but by his energy, knowledge of his bnsiness and fair dealing he has increased it from year to year until now, on a stock of about $1,000, he does an annual business of $10,000. The building occupied is four stories high, 20x70 feet, with cellar, and he uses the whole building. Mr. Hassler is a native of Evansville, and is a gentleman well worthy the confidence of buyers. We cordially recommend him to those of our readers who are in need of candies, fruits, toys, nuts, etc.

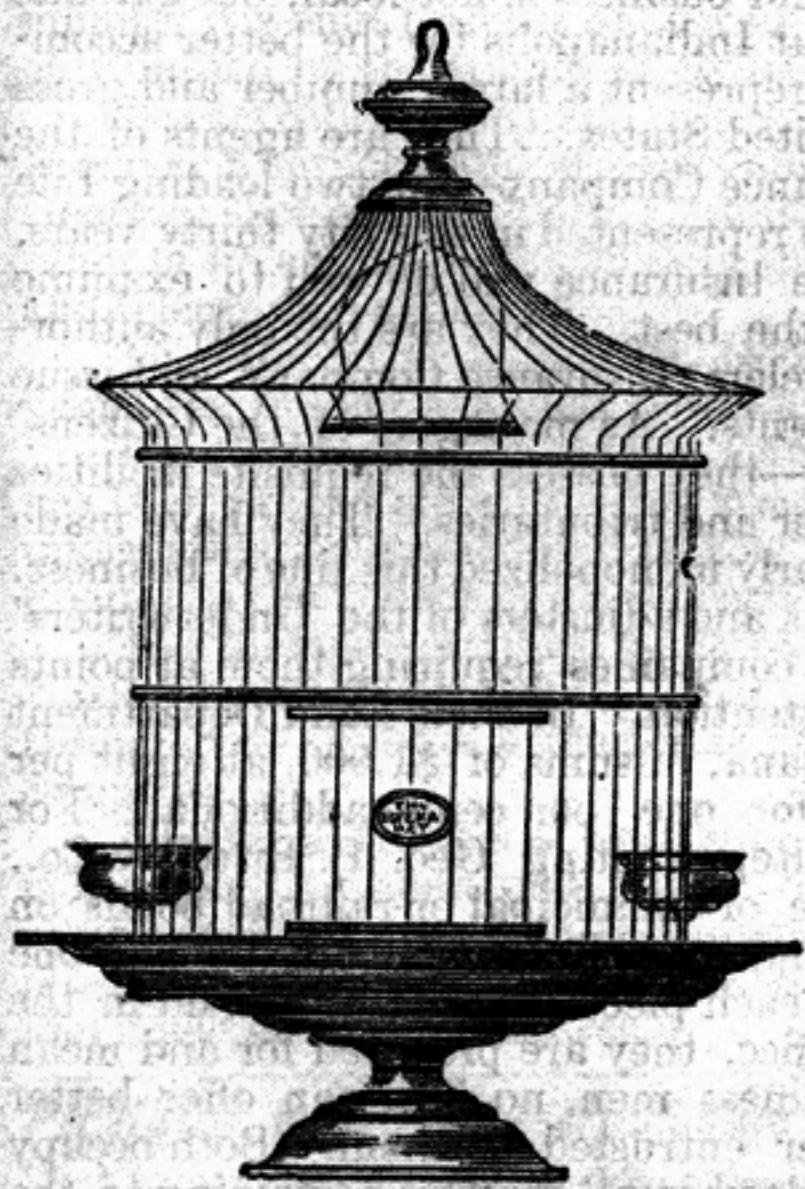
COOK & RICE—CITY BREWERY, F. W. COOK, Sole Proprietor, Brewers and Bottlers of *Lager and Cook & Rice's Export Beer.*

Evansville is more indebted to the brewers for gratuitous advertising than to any other single industry within her borders. This is especially so in the manufacture of Export Beer, which has such extended sale throughout the country—from Washington to the Mississippi river, and from the Ohio to the Gulf—all of which has been accomplished within a year. When Mr. Cook finally determined to add the manufacture of export beer to his brewing establishment his most extravagant hopes could not have induced him to believe in the present success of the enterprise, although his well-known energy and liberality were criterians that pointed most certainly to an advantageous and prosperous business. The prime fact which lead to his unprecedented success in the manufacture of export, lays in the reputation which his lager beer had already obtained. In any other than mercantile life his start in business, and as carried on to the present time, would furnish material for a most interesting book, and we will, as far as capable, endeavor to give a close synopsis of it. In 1837 Messrs. Rice & Kroener (Mr. Rice being the step-father of the present head of the City Brewery) purchased property in Lamasco near the terminus of, at that time, the Wabash & Erie Canal, and here they established a brewery now known as the "Old Brewery," the first built in this city. It was here that Mr. Cook learned those rudiments of the brewing business, which by study and watchful care have been of such immense advantage to him, and which have been the means of making his name all over the Southern country as familiar as household words. In 1853 Mr. Cook, with Mr. Louis Rice, brother of Mr. Cook's step-father, built the City Brewery with a cash capital of $330, each of the gentlemen investing an equal amount. The site on which the brewery was built was then a cornfield. In the division of labor of the firm the brewing fell to the lot of Mr. Rice, while Mr. Cook took charge of the financial and business portion of it. There was no change in the firm until 1857, when Mr. Louis Rice sold his interest to Mr. Cook's step-father for $3.500, a splendid profit in five years on the $165 invested. The new firm immediately commenced the building of a larger beer cellar, and in 1858 made the first lager in Southern Indiana. In addition to the cellar, they added what was considered at that time, an extensive malt house. For over a quarter of a century has the firm name not only held but increased the reputation which was in great part the capital on which it started. It is hard to realize that the insignificant sum of $330 in 1853 has so flourished until now in 1880 it is a blooming flower of over $200,000. Some idea may be formed of its extent, value and increase over that which characterized it in 1853 by the following statement: It then had only a capacity of 100 barrels a week, and the building in which the brewings were made could have been put in the stable now used on the premises. To-day it has a capacity of over 1,000 barrels, and will, during the present year, be still further increased. The Malt House, situated on Main street, has a frontage of 50 feet by 150 feet in depth, with a malting capacity of 35,000 bushels, not quite half the amount used annually in the establishment. The sprouting cellars underneath are of the same dimensions and capacity. On the ground floor and in rear of this establishment are the steeping tubs, capable of holding 200 bushels each. Near them is the kiln, 30x30 feet, having a capacity of 400 bushels every thirty-six hours. Then comes the brewery building proper, which is L shaped, having a front of 75 feet on Seventh street, with a depth and rearage of 150 feet each. In the building is located not only the offices, four in number, hop, and engine roooms, but the fermenting and sub-cellars. The latter have a capacity of 6,000 barrels. The brewery, with its ice houses, malt house, stable and offices, cover the square bounded by Main, Sycamore, Seventh and Eighth streets. The contemplated improvements to be made during the coming summer of 1880 will make this establishment from being third in capacity in the State *first*. The pride of the entire establishment and the one which is first in the affections of the proprietor is the Export Beer warehouse. Here the busy hands of over twenty-five employes are kept constantly engaged in making, bottling and shipping this most celebrated of all brewers' beverages. It occupies the building on Main street, having a front of 70 feet by 150 in depth, and is two stories high. The wonderful curative powers of this beer has made the demand for it far beyond the capacity of production. The proprietor points with just pride to the extraordinary success of the enterprise, not only because it stands first in the ranks of export beers, but from the many wonderful beneficial results that have been derived from it. He is almost daily in receipt of testimonials from all parts of the country praising its virtues, not only as a most delicious and palatable table drink, but its health-giving and preserving qualities. The management of this portion of his large interest is under the practical and experienced supervision of Mr. Fred K. Kroener, who for over an average lifetime has made the bottling of beer a specialty. This enterprise was begun in March, 1879, and to-day, little more than a twelve-month, the sales have reached the unprecedented figures of $106,578. No enterprise in this or any other city can point to a similar case of success. In connection with the above a slight history of the man whose genius, energy and business talents have brought brewing interests and the name of Evansville so prominently before the country, will not be out of place. Hon. Fred W. Cook, the founder of this most extensive interest, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1831. Shortly after his parents moved to Port Deposit, Md., at which place they remained for a space of three years, when they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1836 came to this city, (his father having died in the meantime and his mother marrying Mr. Jacob Rice). From the day that he entered in business, in 1853, he has always held and maintained the confidence of this people, so much so, that in 1856, when but twenty-five years of age, he was elected Councilman from the Fifth ward, and again from the Eighth ward in 1863 and 1864, but resigned during the latter year, having been elected to represent

the people of Vanderburgh county in the State Councils. He was again elected a member of the City Council in 1867. No man's record in either City or State Councils is better or brighter for sound practical views in the protection of his constituents' interests than is his; no man's record for business integrity and energy stands better than his in this city, and no man enters more willingly —both with time and money—in all things that tends to promote Evansville's interests than does he. No enterprise is too great for him to lend a willing and helping hand, both in capital and attention. These characteristics of the man have made him sought after in almost every enterprise that tends to the city's good. Mr. Cook, in his business, has been remarkably fortunate in the character of men that he has drawn around him to assist in the business of his vast establishment. Not only are they popular themselves but are thoroughly conversant with the business and the vast interests committed to their care. Mr. Mike Dausman for over fifteen years has been the most prominent and efficient of these. It is as much due to his watchful care and attention as to any other single factor that the City Brewery has gained its present deservedly popular reputation. Always at his post, courteous in his treatment of all alike, he has made many substantial friends, not only for himself but the interest which he so faithfully represents. He, with Mr. Charles Yaeger, have charge of the books of the establishment, and to their credit it is most justly claimed no others could so well fill their places. Fred Cook, Jr., who has already occupied a position in the brewery, but vacated it to complete his college studies, will again enter it during this present year. The foreman of the brewery, Mr. Frank Wagner, is a practical and experienced brewer, and through his management and assistance are the brewings of the City Brewery in great part indebted for their celebrated character. A more popular corps of traveling agents cannot be found in any establishment of the country than those employed here. Mr. W. C. Chase has charge of the entire Southern territory, while Messrs. Wm. Walters and Philip Puder have charge of territories of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and the nearer portions of Tennessee. Through them the sales have reached over $322,973.00 as follows: Keg Beer, $216,495 00; Export Beer, 106,578 00. The present capacity of the brewery is taxed to its utmost extent to supply the demand made upon it. Although Mr. Cook is sole proprietor of the establishment yet he still continues the business under the old established firm name, *Cook & Rice*, because the name is too closely identified with the history and growth of the City Brewery and of Evansville, which it would indeed be wrong to wipe out.

R. H. KELLOGG, Wholesale and Retail Hardware, No. 215 Main Street.

The special branch of commercial industry pursued by Mr. Kellogg, is one of such importance, and withal so condusive and necessary to the industrial advantages of the community as to be deserving of special mention in this work. Of late years, there are no branches of business, that have so steadily increased in importance and have added so many improvements and acquired such perfection as the hardware trade. It has had the benefit not only of experience, but that of the best mechanical and scientific skill. It may be classed almost with the fine arts, for to such perfection have the manufacturers of different articles coming under the generic term of hardware, brought the results of their ingenuity that they justly merit a position among artistic productions. Among the many firms engaged in this line of trade in the city, none occupy a more substantial position than Mr. R. H. Kellogg and none are carrying forward a more promising and growing business. This house was established in 1878, with medium capital; thorough knowledge of his business, attention to his custom and fair dealing, soon made their effect visible, and his trade increased fully 75 per cent. in the past two years. His place of business is 18 by 120 feet in size, barely sufficient to contain his ample and complete stock, consisting of every variety of foreign and domestic hardware, saws, shovels, spades, harvest and agricultural tools, builders' and machinists' supplies, cabinet hardware, chains, anvils, carpenter tools, etc. He also keeps in stock a carefully selected assortment of breech and muzzle loading guns, pistols and sportsmen's goods, ammunition, etc. He makes a specialty of fine cutlery razors, knives scissors, etc., and in this branch he can offer special inducements. The yearly trade of his house will reach $25,000 and it is steadily growing in all departments. This establishment will compare most favorably, both in quality of goods kept in stock and amount of business done, with any in the retail hardware trade in the city, to which Mr. Kellogg's trade is not confined, as the known excellence of his goods and his square liberal dealing, have extended his business into this and the adjoining counties in Indiana and Kentucky. His house stands in the front rank and he is prepared to give the best rates on all the goods he handles. Mr. Kellogg is a native of Madison, Ind. Having an experience of eighteen years in his business and conducting it in its various details of management, upon principles of sound mercantile integrity, he justly merits the credit, reputation and confidence which he has acquired.



CHARLES F. SCHMIDT.—Music and Musical Instruments.—111 Main Street.

No history of the Industries of Evansville would be complete without frequent reference to the trade in which this house is engaged and in which it has achieved so prominent a position. Established in the year 1872 by P. J. Dittoe, who successfully carried on the business until 1876, when he was succeeded by the present proprietor, Chas. F. Schmidt, under whose careful management, business energy and push, together with a thorough knowledge of the business and the demands of the trade, this store has rapidly gained a prominence which cannot be overlooked by the careful buyer of music and musical instruments. The store is located at No. 111 Main street, the principal thoroughfare of the city. Here we find a spacious and elegantly fitted up store, 144 feet long by 19 feet wide, four stories high, which gives ample display to the large and splendid stock of pianos, organs and other musicl instruments to be seen at Mr. Schmidt's repository. He is sole agent for the leading piano makers of the country, including Chickering, Weber, Linderman & Son, Chase and Emmerson; also for the following well-known organs: Mason & Hamlin, New England, Palace and George Woods. Mr. Schmidt also keeps on hand and has for sale an extensive stock of beautiful small and medium sized instruments, such as guitars, violins, double-base, half-base and three-quarter base violins, and his stock of sheet music cannot be excelled by any house in Southern Indiana. His average stock on hand amounts to $9,000 and over, and his annual business reaches over $15,000. Three salesmen are kept constantly employed, and they are all thoroughly familiar with the music business, each of them having had a long experience. Mr. Schmidt is a native of this city, and has long been closely identified with the commercial and industrial growth of Evansville. He was for eight years connected with the Merchants National bank, a position he held with honor to himself, always having the esteem of those connected with him. He occupies a high position in the trade, and commands the respect of the community. His business operations are based upon a policy of honorable as well as liberal dealing, and he can offer advantages to the trade, and those desiring any thing in his line that make it a most desirable house with which to establish business relations. Mr. Schmidt is also leader of Schmidt's Silver Cornet Band, consisting of seventeen musicians. They are always ready to make engagements on the most liberal terms, and those desiring the services of a good band will do well to see him.

DREW & BENNETT.—Insurance Agents, 217 First St,

This firm, composed of Cyrus K. Drew and Henry S. Bennett, as agents of the most prominent insurance companies of the country, stand in the front rank of their profession, and are doing the largest business of any agency in the city. Their reputation and business is not local, but extends throughout this and adjoining States, requiring a branch office at Indianapolis for the better accommodation of their patrons. Of Fire Insurance Companies they represent a larger number and gross assets than any combination controlled by any firm in the United States. They are agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—the two leading Life Insurance Companies of the world. These companies have been represented in this city thirty years, and receive an annual income of $60,000. Persons desiring Life Insurance will do well to examine these organizations, and, as the "best is the cheapest," select the best. They are the only authorized agents in this city to issue yearly policies in the Travelers Insurance Company, and issue accident tickets in common with all insurance and railroad agents. As managers of the Citizens' Fire and Marine Insurance Company—the only local company—they possess the requisite facilities for reinsurance and cover any desired amount on the Ohio River and tributaries. They have made flat-boat business a specialty, and for the past ten years have nearly monopolized this line of business. Applications will meet with prompt attention. As special agents and adjusters of the Underwriters' Agency, of New York, they offer their services as adjusters to companies requiring them at points contiguous. Notice by telegraph of loss will have immediate attention. In their Land Department they will make loans on improved property in the cities of Indiana, in sums of $1,000, at eight per cent., with privilege of ten years, or return on option for one per cent. additional. For loans outside of Evansville address the Indianapolis office. Representing Geo. P. Bissell & Co., the leading New England bankers, they can negotiate the sale of municipal or railroad bonds on favorable terms. As Real Estate Agents they offer for sale in Indianapolis and Evansville over one million dollars worth of choice dwelling and business property, each piece in good order and in the hands of good tenants. With competent assistants in each office, they are prepared for and mean *business*. Being widely known as prompt and honorable business men, no firm can offer better inducements or guarantee in the accomplishment of any matter entrusted to them. Both occupy high social positions, and take active part by word and deed in all matters pertaining to the interests of the city.

KECK, MILLER & CO.—Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, &c., 207 Main St.

In preparing a history of the institutions, establishments and noteworthy enterprises of a city it is frequently done by comparison; but we often meet in our business with a house so far in advance of its particular branch of trade as to merit special attention, rendering comparison impossible, except to make it the standard. Such is the position, Keck, Miller & Co. occupy in Evansville in the retail dry goods trade. The trade in dry goods is the most important branch of commerce in this country, as it is one of the prime factors in the development of commercial progress, and exercises a larger influence than any other branch of trade. The variety of articles

embraced in the general term dry goods is almost exhaustless; but the materials entering into their construction are principally cotton, wool, flax and silk. The business requires as great an amount of good judgment, executive ability and keen foresight as any of the leading marcantile pursuits. The house under consideration was established in March, 1879, by Andrew Keck, H. F. Miller, H. E. Bacon and Wm. McLaw, under the firm title of Keck, Miller & Co. One of the great essentials to success is experience. which in commercial affairs, as well as professional pursuits, is estimated as equivalent to eapital; and these gentlemen have had unusual advatages and facilites for acquiring valuable experience—Mr. Keck having been with Miller Bros., the well-known house for fifteen years, Messrs. McLean and Bacon with the same house for ten years each; and Mr. Miller, who is a veteran and pioneer in the trade. was formerly a partner in the house of Hudspeth, Miller & Co. They occupy for business purposes a four.story building, 20x150 feet in dimensions, situated in the center of the retail trade. Their store is filled with as varied and complete a stock of dry goods, silk, cotton, woolen and linen fabrics and notions as can be found in any strictly retail establishment west of the Eastern cities. Their second floor is devoted to carpets—foreign and domestic—of every grade and pattern, oil cloths from manufacturers of established reputation, and lace curtains of exquisite fineness and texture, as well as plain varieties. Their stock is ample and the assortment as well selected as can be found to choose from. Their annual trade—which is not only local but extends into Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Western and Southern States—amounts to from $115,000 to $125,000. Nine assistants are employed in the prosecution of their business. The proprietors give their personal attention to all departments of their business. They are careful and expert business men; for energy, enterprise and liberality they have no superiors. This house is doing as much to advance the industrial interests and develop the commercial reputation of this community as any other one concern, and has acquired a position in mercantile circles entitling it to the general esteem, respect and patronage of the public.

R. G. DUN & CO.—The Mercantile Agency, 121 Upper First Street,

GEORGE BARKE, Manager.

It would be almost impossible to write an account of the commercial and industrial history of this city without making frequent reference to the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co. Founded by Lewis Tappan & Co., in New York in 1841, a branch office was opened in Evansville in 1872, and through all the financial and mercantile mutations that have convulsed the whole country during this extended period the institution to which illusion is made, has remained unshaken and practically unchanged, save in its growing range of usefulness and more substantial position.

As a subtle, permeating moral force to restrain evils and correct abuses in the commercial community, it would be hard to overrate the utility of this agency, whose operations in this country are only limited by the bounds of civilization.

The territory which the Evansville office keeps especially reported includes Southern Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri and a greater portion of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida. Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, but is of course connected with every other of its eighty-three offices in the United States and Canadas by daily communication by mail and telegraphic cyphers.

The resident manager, Mr. George Barke, has been in charge of this office for five years, previously occupying a similar position at Louisville, Ky., with the now defunct McKillop agency.

His efficiency as an agency man has never been questioned and his management of this branch has been productive of the best results, both in the increase of business and promptness with which information is obtained and transmitted, as well as a general systematic thoroughness that redounds greatly to the benefit of all concerned.

The premises occupied by the establishment are the whole of the second floor over the Citizens National Bank, Evansville. They are ample in dimensions, and perfectly fitted and furnished throughout. Special attention is paid to the collection of past due claims their system being most complete.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. claim to be the oldest and largest mercantile agency in the world, and it is generally understood that no one has had the temerity to dispute or contradict this assertion; in any event, the position this institution has gained in the esteem of the intelligent business public, is a sufficient guarantee of its necessity and undoubted importance for the protection of commerce and trade and manufactures.

PIERSON & ROCK.—Wholesale Hardware and Cutlery, Manufacturers and Dealers in Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, No. 11 First Street.

Popularly the term hardware is understood to embrace all the unclassified manufactures of iron and steel, including all the appendages of the mechanic arts, from a file to a mill saw; many of the lesser details of ordinary life from a rat trap to a church bell—articles as various in appearance, size and uses as can well be conceived. There are no miscellaneous hardware manufactories in Evansville, but the want is supplied by such establishments as the house which is the subject of this article, in whose stock will be found every article made in the great Eastern and foreign manufactories, and their products are sold at factory prices. Of the firms in this city dealing in hardware and cutlery, none are more prominent or on a firmer basis than the house of Pierson & Rock, who are carrying forward a large business in this line at No. 11 First street. The business was established in 1865 by L. Pierson in a moderate way, which was changed in 1876 to Pierson &

Rock. The enterprise and excellent business capacity of this firm has not only had a marked effect upon the trade, but largely increased their own business. They carry an average stock of $20,000, and transact a yearly trade of over $80,000, which is steadily growing in all departments. Their place of business is 21x145 feet in size, consisting of three floors and basement. This house compares well with any in the line of hardware in the Southwest, and stands in the front rank of business houses in Evansville, not only in regard to the quality of stock and extent of business transacted, but also for energetic, enterprising and systematic business habits. They are prepared to give the best rates on all the goods they handle, and to fill orders from any point for any goods in the hardware line. They deal in general hardware for all purposes—builders, mechanics, architects, etc.—such as saws, forks, shovels, files, locks, edge tools, bolts, springs and spring steel, rasps, nuts, etc. They make a specialty of fine cutlery, scissors, knives, razors, butchers' tools, etc., and in this they can give particular inducements to country buyers. They employ five assistants and two travelers in the prosecution of their extensive business. Their trade is local and extends through Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. Pierson is a native of Indiana, and has resided in Evansville for the last fifteen years. Mr. Rock is a native of Gordonsville, Va., and came here some twelve years ago. Mr. P. was in business in Indianapolis in 1848. Thoroughly acquainted with their business and its requirements, and with facilities of the highest order, ample capital and untarnished career, they have acquired a position in this community that few firms so well deserve. In the advantages offered to the trade, both in price and quality of goods, they compete successfully with any, and as a desirable one with which to establish agreeable and profitable relations, has no superior. Both members of the firm are gentlemen of sterling integrity and worth, noted for their enterprise, business qualifications and unquestionable reliability in all matters pertaining to mercantile ethics as well as to their own commercial transactions.

THE OHIO VALLEY WINE CO.—Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines.

Manufacturers of Mineral Waters, No. 210 Upper First St.

In the war waged by the opponents of alchoholic liquors and their abuse, Wine needs no defence. From the earliest records of antiquity wine has formed no small portion of the world's commerce, and its use general among all of the highest races of civilization. It is almost a proverb that wine-drinking nations are famed for temperate habits, morality of character and thrift. In the palmy days of the Roman Empire Horace in his Odes sang of the inspiration of the juice of the luscious grape, and Byron and Moore in later times indited sonnets to the influence of its sovereignty. In 1875 the Ohio Valley Wine Company was incorporated, with a capital of $25,000, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of wines and champaigne. In 1878 Mr. Albert Bernardin bought a controlling amount of the capital stock, changing in some points the active bnsiness of the company —relinquishing in a great measure the manufacture of champagne, and devoting the business of the concern to the handling of foreign and domestic wines, liquors, etc., and the manufacture of mineral waters. To-day the establishment is acknowledged as the headquarters for the finest and most reputable foreign and domestic wines and liquors and the depot for mineral waters—in which they have built up and developed an immense trade. They occupy the spacious building No. 210 First street, three stories high, with a frontage of 18 feet by 150 in depth. The business is divided into two departments--the wine and salesroom and the mineral water factory. The two first are stocked with as large and complete a stock of wines and liquors as can be found in any city outside of the great Eastern metropolis, being generally recognized as the most extensive and most reliable and important establishments of its kind in the State. Their specialty is fine wines, which they import largely, and their stock for purity and excellence is unrivalled. Their grades of domestic wines and liquors are of the most reliable brands and established reputation. In the mineral water department they rank with if they do not excel any establishment in the country. The apparatus and the appliances are of the most excellent character. They are the invention and design of Mr. Bernardin, and are really most meritorious. He discards the old and unreliable system of generating by pressure, which is open to many objections, among which may be mentioned impurity of gas and ingredients, want of perfect carbonization of water, and adulteration with extraneous matter. Mr. Bernardin's system of generation is mechanical, avoiding all of the above defects. His waters are pure, fresh and perfectly carbonized. The capacity for manufacturing is 500 dozen bottles daily. The average stock carried by the company is from $15,000 to $20,000; the business transacted annually from $35,000 to $40,000. The officers of the company are Ed. Boetticher, President; Chas. Menerhoeff, Secretary, and Alfred Bernardin, Manager. They have one engine of six horse-power and all the necessary machinery for carrying on their business. The high estimation in which the house is held has been secured by the energy, enterprise and reliability of the gentlemen composing the company and the superior quality of the goods they manufacture. Mr. Bernardin is a native of Amage, Department of Haute Saone, France. He came to this country in 1856, commencing his business in 1865 at Portsmouth, Ohio. The success which has attended his enterprise in business, and the prominent position attained by him in commercial circles, starting without means, is an indication of great ability and energy. He is a gentleman highly respected and esteemed by all who know him for his general high-toned character and upright, honorable life.

PRESTON BROS.—Wholesale Grocery and Liquors, and Agents for Hazard Powder Co.

No. 208 Upper First Street.

There is no more important factor in the commercial and industrial growth and prosperity of a city than the grocery trade, and no more unerring index or test by which to judge of its enterprise. Flourishing, prosperous and well established grocery firms indicate the existence of qualifications among her citizens which are the surest evidences of progress and development in commercial affairs. The wholesale grocery trade must always occupy a prominent position in the history and statistics of Evansville, as it conduces in no small degree to the mercantile importance of the community. Among those houses whose long connection with the business, whose extended trade transactions, high standing and marked reputation entitles them to prominent mention in a work devoted exclusively to an elaborate and detailed description of the resources of the city, is that of Messrs. Preston Bros., established in 1838 by Catlin W., George R. and Andrew J. Preston. This may be fairly ranked as the pioneer house of this section. For some years the firm conducted their business on the Wabash, where they built up and controlled a large and prosperous trade. In 1848, seeking more extended facilities and better communica.ions, the house removed their headquarters to Evansville. They soon took a conspicuous place for energy and rapid increase of business. The present members of the firm are Wm. R. Preston, who resides in New York, and Fred. A. Preston, of this city, the managing partner. Mr. Preston since his assumption of the control of the house has manifested the very highest business qualifications, greatest enterprise and energy in pushing the trade forward to the prominent position they now occupy. He possesss a thorough appreciation of the wants and demands of the public, which fact has enabled him to so adjust prices and conduct the business as to draw and control an exceedingly large trade. They carry an average stock as heavy, and do as large an annual business as any cotemporaneous house in the Southwest. Mr. Preston is a true merchant, a representative business man, which class, in these days of shoddy and sham, is growing rare. The ample business premises of this firm are situated on First street, the main thoroughfare of the city, and consist of one large three-story building, with a frontage of 28 feet, by 150 feet in depth. Eight hands are employed in the transaction of their business, and the three floors are filled with as complete and thoroughly selected a stock of staple and fancy groceries and liquors as can be found in the country. The business is conducted upon the highest basis of mercantile integrity, and characterized by energy, ability and liberality. Thorough practical and experienced, they have won an enviable position in the esteem and respect of the trade and the city. By upright, honorable and courteous treatment of all customers and correspondents of the house, they have assumed a leading position in the trade. The attaches of the house are all men of experience and thorough bnsiness habits and training, adding, if possible, to its pronounced reputation, Mr. W. R. Preston is a native of Camden, New York; Mr. Fred. A. Preston of Palestine, Illinois. As a firm, no house is entitled to a higher place; as citizens no gentlemen occupy a more prominent position in the respect and esteem of their fellows. Mr. Fred Preston has been a director in the Evansville National Bank since 1875. Wm. R. Preston was one of the original directors of this bank, which was organized in 1865.

JOSEPH THORBECKE.—Merchant Tailor; Agent for Hall's Safe and Lock Co.

421 Main Street.

Mr. Thorbecke, the subject of this sketch, stands high in this section as an artistic and fashionable merchant tailor. He established his business in 1877, on moderate capital; the great increase in his business shows what can be accomplished by energy and vim. His success has been commensurate with his business activity, thorough knowledge of his trade and faithful attention to and supervision of his custom. He occupies the two-story brick building, No. 421 Main street, 50x 18 feet in size, carrying a full stock of fine foreign and domestic piece goods and gentlemen's furnishing goods in great variety and most fashionable styles. His custom work is his main feature, and his suits, ranging from the finest to ordinary—at reasonable prices—cannot be excelled by any establishment in the city. His stock averages $3,000, and his annual sales will exceed $4,000. Mr. Thorbecke is a practical and experienced cutter, and he attends personally to that department of his trade, guaranteeing perfect fits and the most complete satisfaction. He employs four hands—all thorough workmen—and turns out only the very best garments made in the most workmanlike and fashionable styles. Mr. Thorbecke is the agent in this city for Hall's Safe and Lock Co. This safe, made with welded iron and steel, with solid steel corners, has been demonstrated by the experience of vast numbers of parties using them for years, to be be the most complete safe made. Everything in the construction of these safes is of the best material, and so secured by patent conical steel arbors as to set burglars at defiance; "stripping," "drilling," "welding," or any art of the cracksman is unavailing. For durability they are unequalled; they are essentially fire proof, the strongest tests to which they have been subjected only serving to more firmly establish their reputation; they have taken numerous gold medals against all competitors. Their locks are marvels of ingenuity, and are perfectly burglar proof in the strongest acceptation of the term; simple and durable, they cannot be equalled, being decidedly the best in use; the mechanism is a triumph of genius; their patent unlocking device can be attached to any of their safes, and obviates all trouble and time as well as expense in cutting open or breaking the safe in case any thing goes wrong. They are reasonable in price, and the manufacturers invite the most exhaustive investigation. Mr. Thorbecke sells about fifty of these safes per year. He is a native of Oldenburg, coming to this country in 1860.

RIETMAN & SCHULTE.—Manufacturers of Hard Wood Lumber.

The situation of Evansville with reference to the timber growing districts of Indiana has always conduced to give it importance in the lumber trade, representing at the present time not less than $3,000,000 worth, a trade that has in a large degree added to the industrial prosperity. There are a number of firms engaged in the various branches of the lumber business, employing in the aggregate a vast capital. Some of these establishments are mammoth in their proportions, and are supplied with every requisite facility for the manufacture and handling of lumber in all its various forms. At the very head of these is the firm of Reitman & Schulte; their establishment is one of such vast proportions and of such perfect arrangement, and occupies such a prominent position among the manufacturing interests of Evansville, as to demand prominent mention in a work devoted to the industrial history of the day. This establishment was originally started in 1856 by B. Nune & Co., who were succeeded by the present firm in 1860. In 1864 the mill was destroyed by fire, and a new one immediately erected on the site where the old one stood, when new and improved machinery was introduced and the capacity of the mill largely increased. The plant of the mill occupies about twelve acres of ground. The works are most admirably located, being built on the banks of Pigeon creek, having a large frontage and splendid harbor, in which is anchored at all times millions of feet of the finest stock of lumber that can be found in the great lumber regions of Indiana and Kentucky. From the creek to the mill chutes and tramways are constructed, by means of which the logs from the creek are hoisted rapidly into the mill, which stands like some fabled monster, ready to devour whatever enters its capacious jaws. Three powerful and fine engines are employed to drive the machinery, which consists in part of two sets of double saws, upper and lower—the lower sixty-eight inches in diameter, and the upper ones forty inches; and in addition to this about a dozen smaller ones. They employ from seventy to eighty hands, to whom from $400 to $500 is paid weekly. These mills are indeed in every respect perhaps the most complete and perfectly arranged in southern Indiana, and turn out daily from 60,000 to 80,000 feet of lumber, which is sold in the markets of the Eastern seaboard, in Chicago, and other Northern cities, and West in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Omaha, the annual sales amounting to $325,000. These gentlemen are both natives of Germany, but have been living in this part of the country since 1850 and 1858. As a firm with which to establish desirable relations in connection with its special work, it is universally admitted to be a reliable one in every respect, and can offer inducements to buyers not readily duplicated in this or any other market. Liberal, energetic and just in its business policy, the house of Rietman & Schulte has achieved a signal success without the sacrifice of an honorable position.

S. W. DOUGLASS.—Photographic Artist, 314 Upper First St.

Identified closely with the art industries of Evansville, Mr. Douglass and his work have acquired an enviable celebrity. A native of New York State, he learned his art under some of the best photographers in the United States, and for a number of years carried on his business in that State. In 1870, however, he disposed of his photograph gallery and entered the dry doods business. He soon discovered that the yard-stick was not his *forte*, sold out and again entered photography. In the year 1873 he opened a gallery at No. 313 Second street, where he carried on business until 1877, when he removed to his present quarters, where he has, without any question, as complete facilities for carrying on his business as can be obtained. The rooms he now occupies are fitted up abcording to his own plans and ideas, consequently they are just what is needed. His past experiments and experience have taught him just what was the best and most desirable and his rooms are fitted up accordingly. He always examines carefully into anything new that is ever introduced in photography, and if he considers it practicable and any improvement on what he has hitherto nsed, never fails to adopt it. Acting on this he bought the right for the making of the new permanent prints by the Lambert process, and through this method he has been most successful in obtaining beautiful results in porcelain pictures. There is the most pleasing variety in his pictures; his positions are all characterized by an ease and grace which very few photographers can obtain. We consider that Mr. Douglass' greatest success lies in this—he studies the sitter and aims to give each one such a position as will best suit them, and this he almost seems to know by intuition. He takes a pride and a great pleasure in his work, which materially helps him in the good results he obtains.

APPLE & MANNHEIMER.—Fancy Grocers and Manufacturers of Confectionery.

Nos. 123 and 125 Upper First St.

Evansville is noted for the enterprise and energy of her citizens and for the solidity and solvency of her commercial institutions. One of the special qualifications of her business men is conservatism—the vital principle of certain success. Among the many staunch houses of the city, whose reputation is not only local, but extends throughout the neighboring States, is that of Apple & Mannheimer. The fancy grocery business is in most cities is a line by itself, but Messrs. Apple & Mannheimer, with prudential judgment added to it the important department of confectionery, considering them commercially sympathetic branches or in a measure contingent upon each other. This house was established in 1872, and from the first the energy and business adaptability of these gentlemen assured success, manifesting as they have the highest business qualifications, greatest enterprise and remarkable energy in pushing their business forward to the very prominent position they now occupy. They possess a thorough appreciation of the wants and demands of the trade and this, coupled with their intimate knowledge of the business, enables them to offer marked inducements

to buyers. They occupy for business purposes the double four-story building on the corner of First and Sycamore streets, which is most conveniently located for their trade, being near the levee and within a short distance of the different depots. The entire building is stocked with a complete line of fancy groceries, foreign and domestic fruits, vegetables, meats, pickles, jellies, sauces, nuts, cheese, crackers, teas, spices, cigars and tobacco—everything usually kept in a first-class establishment of this kind. Their manufacturing department is in the third story, where six hands are employed. They manufacture all kinds of confectionery, from the common to the finer grades, and compete with the Eastern factories and those of Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and for quality their manufacture is far superior. The average stock carried will amount to from $15,000 to $20,000; the annual transactions to from $80,000 to $90,000. Their trade is local and extends throughout Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee and other Western and Southern States. Messrs. Alfred Apple and Raphael Mannheimer compose the firm. Both gentlemen are natives of Germany. By judicious management, strict attention to business and undoubted integrity they have succeeded in building up a large and growing business, their house ranking as one of the first in the city in their line. They have won and maintained a position, both as private gentlemen and business men, entitling them to the confidence and consideration of the community, and the fullest success in their business.

J. J. HOFFMAN.—Groceries, Produce, Wine and Beer, No. 230 Indiana St.

This enterprising caterer to the homes and tables of families in this section of the Crescent City is entitled to worthy mention among the best class of grocery houses and the general business interests of the city. Mr. Hoffman is a native of Germany. He came to this city in 1853, embarking in his present business in 1872, as Uphans & Co. In 1877 Uphans retired. Starting with moderate capital, he has managed by industry and good judgment to very largely increase his original investment and stock. He occupies a two-story brick building, 20x70 feet in size, where he is patronized by the best class of citizens in that part of the city. His store will be found stocked at all times with the very best grades of family groceries, staple and fancy, of every description—flour, coffees, teas, sugars, syrups, canned goods, all kinds of produce and feed—in short, every article or class of goods pertaining to a first-class family grocery and provision store, all undeniably of the very best quality, pure and fresh. The best liquors and fresh beer always on tap. Popular and reliable, both as a private gentleman and a dealer, no better verification of the fact can be adduced when we state that Mr. Hoffman has customers who have dealt with him right straight along for eight years. His prices are as low as articles of the same quality can be purchased in the best houses in this line of trade in Evansville. From a moderate beginning, by strict attention to business and a disposition to treat all customers in an impartial as well as courteous manner, his trade has increased to its present satisfactory dimensions, carrying a stock of $2,500 and doing an annual business exceeding $10,000. Well and favorably known in commercial circles, he commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he has dealings.

MILLER & WOOD.—Staple and Fancy Groceries.—No. 501 Fourth St., Cor. Walnut.

This portion of the city is one the most prosperous districts in the entire limits, the centre of a large and growing trade drawn to it not only from the surrounding population, but also from the country districts and out-lying suburbs. The location is one of the most desirable in the city. This establishment was started in 1879 by A. Lane Miller and Isaac Wood, with medium capital, which their enterprise, energy and progressive manner of conducting their business has very largely increased. They occupy an excellent room in a two-story brick building—20x130 feet in size—which they have amply stocked with everything in their line suited to household and table uses—first class groceries and provisions, choice family flour—the best in the market, fine coffees, teas, sugars, syrups, canned goods, glass goods, tobacco, cigars, notions, and hundreds of other articles entering into family consumption; their business, which is flourishing, gives promise of becoming one of the most promising and flourishing in the city. The firm was originally Stock & Wood, Mr. Miller succeeding Mr. Stock. They carry an ample stock sufficient to meet the requirements of their trade, their annual transactions amounting to from $15,000 to $20,000. They employ two assistants, and run their own delivery wagon. Their facilities are not surpassed by any house in the city for first class goods and lowest prices, and families have their purchases delivered without extra charge at their doors, no matter what part of the city. They are both natives of Warrick county; are industrious and energetic merchants, social and genial companions, and upright, honorable gentlemen, deserving the respect, esteem and patronage of the public.

MICHAEL LUTZ.—Groceries and Provisions, Wine and Beer.

Cor. FranklinSt. and Second avenue.

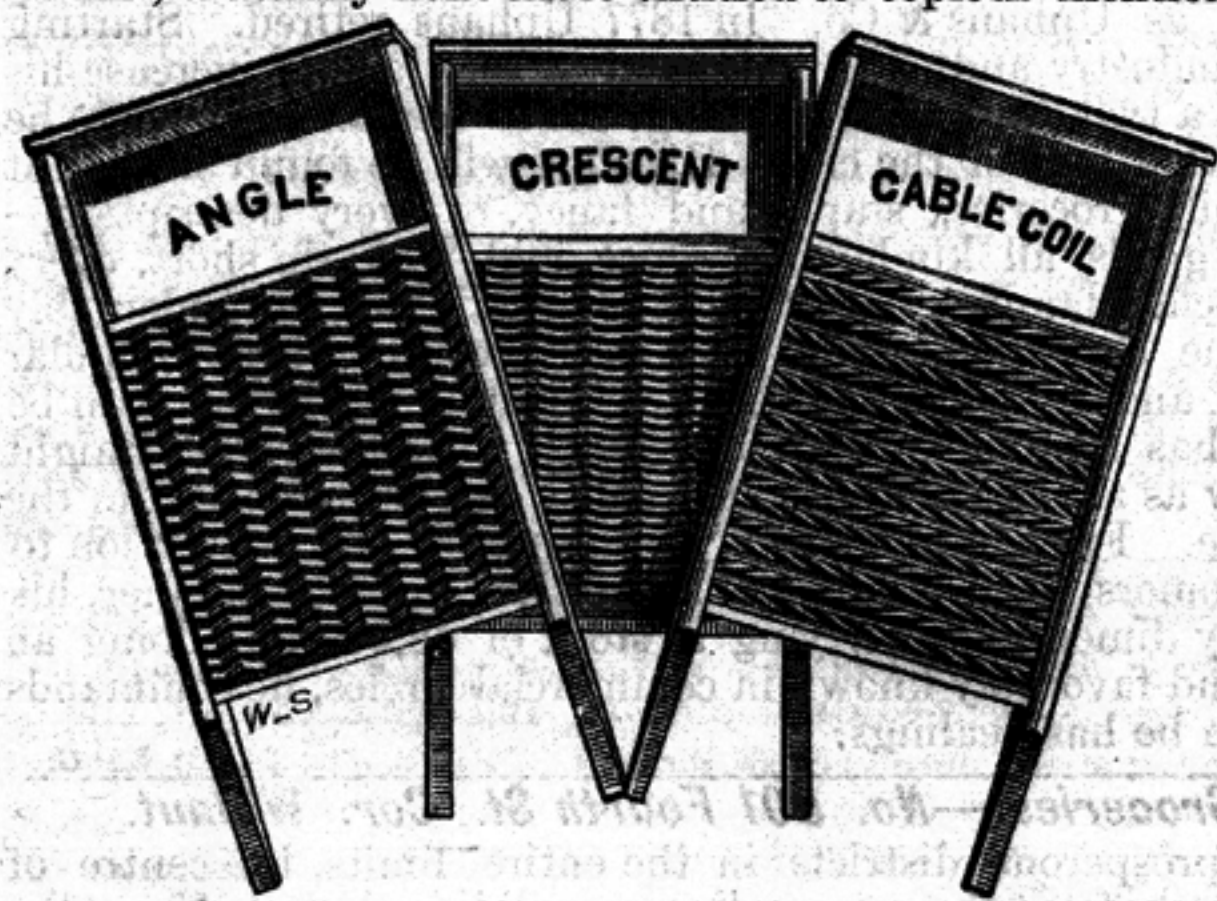
At the above named locality will be found one of the most elegantly fitted up and handsomely arranged family groceries in the city. The genial, popular and enterprising gentleman, Mr. Michael Lutz, will be found with the most complete, varied and admirably selected stock of staple and fancy groceries and general provisions to be found anywhere in the city, everything being new, fresh and clean; good liquors and fresh beer on tap. The building is large and admirably adapted to his business; the store-room is light, commodious and neatly arranged, with a tempting display of appetizing groceries of every conceivable kind, the best brands of flour, the choicest coffees, teas, sugars, syrups, spices, canned goods and goods in glass; in short, every article to be found in a first class establishment of this kind. The shelves are loaded with handsomely put up fruits and

condinments; the store is filled from end to end with as fresh, pure and attractive line of goods as can be procured or desired, and the stock is kept supplied with frequent additions. The tasty manner in which the goods are displayed, the perfect neatness with which everything about the establishment is kept, the system and order, all evidence the handiwork of a man devoted to his business and possessed of a high order of ability to carry it on, and an appreciation of the advantages to be derived from an attractive and pleasant place in which to greet customers. This business was started early in 1870 with medium capital, which his polite, courteous and manly treatment of all patrons, as well as his high character in the community, has increased fully 100 per cent. He carries an average stock of $1,000, and does a satisfactory business each year. He attends personally to his business, thus ensuring prompt attention and liberal dealing to all customers. His wareroom is in a two-story brick, 20x50 feet in size. Mr. Lutz is a native of Rhine Bavaria, Germany, coming to Evansville direct in 1873. He has energy, industry and integrity to recommend him, and he has already secured a position in the community entitling him to the respect and confidence as well as liberal patronage of the public. He has caught the popular taste with his stock of wines, beer and liquors, and won for himself and them a patronage as gratifying as it is profitable

BRINKMEYER & HARPER.—Manufacturers of Zinc Face Wash Boards, Etc.

No. 709 First Avenue,

There is probably no one special branch of our manufacturing industries that has dissiminated more widely a knowledge of Evansnille and her characteristics than the concern which heads this article; certainly none more entitled to copious mention in any work professing to display in its proper light the resources, advantages and development of the "Crescent City." The manufacture of these washboards, under patents held by this firm, was commenced in January, 1878. For a time the works were situated at the old shot works. A short time since an accident, the blowing up of their boiler, caused them to move to the present very eligible site for their business. Here they have two buildings, the largest being 48x120 feet and four stories high, the other one being 30x100 feet, and three stories high. In these buildings they have placed the most improved machinery, much of it being made especially for this firm, and with a capacity for turning out 320 dozen wash boards per day. They give employment to from twenty to twenty-five hands, to pay whom it requires a weekly outlay of from $100 to $160. The importance of this improved washboard may be estimated when we state the fact that they ship to all parts of the country. They manufacture not only the best washboards in the United States, but the demand is constantly in excess of the supply; the prices obtained for their product is higher than any other make. Their principal markets are located in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, besides a large Southern trade, amounting to $125,000 per year. They have in stock 1,500,000 feet of lumber in their yards for manufacturing washboards; theyhave refused an order for 1,000 dozen for the European market; the stock carried will amout to $20,000. The members of the firm are F. W. Brinkmeyer, who is a German by birth, and J. E. Harper, a Kentuckian. They have both been residents of this city for a number of years, and are therefore interested in anything that will advance the interests of the city, and are gentlemen with whom it will pay to establish business relations.



C. MILLER.—Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

In recording any adequate account of the Industries of Evansville, and the progress made during the last quarter of a century in commercial and manufacturing importance, it would be impossible to omit mention of the house of C. Miller. Established by the present owner twenty-five years ago, the resources and trade of this concern have more than kept equal pace with the general prosperity of the "Crescent City of the North." Founded with but a limited capital, but conducted with every advantage to be derived from a stainless business policy, the success of the house increased with each succeeding year, until at the present time it stands on a very solid basis. Two large store rooms are occupied by Mr. Miller to carry on his business, at Nos. 223 and 225 First street. In one of these he has one of the largest stocks of groceries to be found in the city. In the other is piled dry goods and notions, hats, caps, shoes, boots and clothing of all descriptions, both foreign and domestic. These two departments are under the especial management of Mr. Miller himself, assisted by five clerks—four male and one female—to whom are paid the sum of $250 per month. An average stock of about $10,000 is carried, and an annual business of $30,000 to $35,000 done. Mr. Miller is a native of Germany; he moved to this country in 1844 and came direct to this city. He is a man of large acquaintance in business circles, and his reputation as an upright business man is second to none in this city.

HINKLE, NISBET & CO.—Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes.

No. 116 Upper First Street.

Among the many industries that have tended to extend and enlarge the commercial importance of Evansville, perhaps no one has had a more favorable influence upon the mercantile relations of this community than the boot and shoe trade, and certainly no house in that trade exhibits more energy and enterprise than the subject of this article. This house was established January 16, 1874, by Messrs. Minor, Dickey & Hinkle, who were succeeded by Messrs. Dickey & Hinkle, and in 1879 again changed to the present style. Since the existence of the new firm the business has been conducted with ability and liberality. It is, perhaps, the best known boot and shoe house in the city, the members of the firm all being men of unflinching integrity and great liberality, while financial solvency is as widely recognized as is their marked proficiency in the business. The business premises occupied by this house are most conveniently located at No. 116 Upper First street, the leading wholesale business thoroughfare of the city, and are in a large four-story building 25x135 feet in dimensions, where they carry as large and complete a stock of boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers as can be found in any city outside of the great Eastern cities, and do an annual business satisfactory to them in its results. The firm is composed of the following gentlemen: W. B. Hinkle, S. B. and W. F. Nesbit, all men of established popularity and reputation. Courteous and obliging, with every facility and all necessary appointments for the better transaction of their business, they occupy a position acquired by few houses in their line, taking equal rank with any in the West, and entitled to consideration as such, while the principles upon which their business is conducted are alike enterprising and square. As a firm they have done no little to enhance the reputation of Evansville as a commercial centre, having always conserved the public interest in all enterprising measures, they have achieved a place in the esteem of the community as richly deserved as it is justly merited.

L. W. DEUESNER & CO.—Druggists.—Corner Second and Sycamore Streets.

The senior partner of this firm is a thoroughly educated druggist and pharmacist, having devoted twelve years of his life in the establishment of Messrs. Keller & White in studying the details of his business in all its branches. In his practice with Mr. George Theuerkauf he purchased a stock of pure medicines, drugs and chemicals, perfumeries, toilet articles, oils, and all the other articles in their line necessary to secure a full and complete stock, which they opened at their well known stand, corner of Sycamore and Second streets, in 1871. An average stock of about $5,000 is carried, on which capital they have done a very credable business, realizing a gradual increasing trade. Occupying one of the most prominent corners in the city, particular attention is given to preparing and compounding physician's prescriptions, for which their long experience and practical knowledge has so eminently qualified them. The members of this firm are both young; are attentive and energetic, and possess the confidence of the medical fraternity and community. The continued exercise of the business abilities displayed in the past, in the near future will place them on an even plane with the most prominent houses of a similar kind in the city.

BEMUS HOTEL.—E. & M. B. Hall, Proprietors.

As one of the few favorite hotels in the city, conducted jointly on the American and European plan, the Bemus House is deserving of special mention—more particularly on account of its being an old established hotel and consequent identification with the solid and substantial institutions of the "Crescent City." Nearly three years ago Messrs. E. and M. B. Hall assumed control of the house, and infused new life into the business by their wide experience and attractive characteristics. Improvements were introduced, the hotel re-furnished, an excellent bar attached and every modern convenience supplied for the comfort and convenience of the guests. The building is spacious, containing ample and elegant accommodations, and in every way a desirable place to stop or reside permanently. The Messrs. Hall are natives of New Hampshire, which place they left when young men and entered the mercantile business at Saratoga Springs, New York. where they lived for thirty-five years. In 1863 they came to this city, and immediately commenced business. In the various changes that have taken place in the management of this old stand the traveling public have probably never had more careful and assiduous caterers to their comfort than the present proprietors of this house extend.

J. A. BAERD.—Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, 119 Locust St.

One most assuredly deserves reputable notice who will gain, as the proprietor of the establishment situated at 119 Locust street seems to have gained, a high degree of popular favor in work styles and the neatness of his fits in ladies' and gents' boots and shoes. His work is put up *upon honor*, and he has therefore no hesitation in guaranteeing quality of stock, superiority of workmanship and neatness of fits. Devoted exclusively to custom work, his rooms are ample for stock kept on hand, being neat and commodious. He employs five hands, all of them, as well as himself, being workmen of superior skill. He started business in 1877, with a small capital, and has since enjoyed an excellant and increasing business. Mr. Baerd was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country in 1852. He commenced to learn his trade at the age of fifteen years in Germany. He now transacts an annual business of from $3,500 to $5,000. As a citizen Mr. Baerd has gained the esteem and good will of the community, and as a business man in his line he occupies a position among the best.

DR. CHAS. E. PITTMAN.—Surgeon Dentist.—Rooms No. 223 Upper Second Street.

This most promising of our young surgeon-dentists is a graduate from under the tuition of one of the best dentists in the country. Dr. Pittman was a studious, active and careful student of the skill of his preceptor, and has acquired in few years what it took his teacher many more to acqnire. His dental rooms are models of elegance, and what in former times used to be considered a terrible ordeal, placing oneself in the hands of a dentist, has almost now become a pleasure. Dr. Pittman in his business, and when required administers nitrous oxide; which is well known has the superior qualification of not being in the slightest degree dangerous, yet has the better qualification of creating the feeling of insensibility to pain. The doctor has, in addition to a splendid knowledge of dentistry, a manner at once pleasing, courteous and inviting, which added to a great popularity and a very large acquaintance, his success is not to be wondered at.

HODGE & CO.—Wholesale Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

No. 200 Upper Water St.

One of the best-known, the largest and deservedly popular wholesale liquor establishments in the city is that of Hodge & Co., ranking as it does as the representative house in its line, the headquarters for pure and unadulterated wines and liquors for medicinal and family use. This house was established in February, 1863, by Mr. F. T. Hodge, who has conducted the business since with signal ability and success, and the house to-day is the most prominent as well as reliable and extensive one in the trade. They occupy the spacious and commodious three-story brick warehouse, 25x150 feet in depth. The firm constantly carries an average stock of from $20,000 to $25,000, comprising every variety of the choicest foreign wines, brandies, gins, rums, cordials of their own importation, and a full line of pure, unadulterated old rye and bourbon whiskies of the choicest brands, from the most celebrated and reputable distilleries in the country. The stock is selected with great care, especially for their own trade, which is of the best class throughout Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, and other Western and Southern States, besides a large city trade from dealers and druggists. The annual business transacted will amount to from $60,000 to $75,000. Mr. Hodge has been connected with the business interests of this city for the past seventeen years, and has gained an enviable position in the community for ability, sound business principles and honorable enterprise, reflecting the greatest honor upon him and meriting the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is a native of Kentucky, coming to this city in 1863. Aiming to deal in only the best articles, he can be relied upon implicitly by those in want of goods. His representations are always strictly true. His career in this city entitles his house to the prominent position it holds among the solid representative enterprises of the State.

HELFRICH & RECHTEN,—Saw and Planing Millers, and Dealers in all kinds of Rough

And Dressed Lumber.—Saw Mill and Office 503 West Franklin Street; Planing Mill and Office corner Seventh and Ingle Streets.

Fourteen years ago this most extensive mill was started by the present firm on its present site with a portable saw mill, having a sawing capacity of from 12,000 to 14,000 feet daily, while to-day the mill and yard covers acres of ground and has a capacity of 45,000 feet, while their sales reach the handsome figures of $225,000 a year. It requires about forty hands and five teams, at a weekly expense averaging from $250 to $300. Mr. J. Adam Helfrich and John T. Rechten, the present members and original starters of the enterprise, have, by closest attention added to a thorough practical knowledge of the same, placed themselves in the first rank of our manufacturers. The fact is made the more plain when their sales were for the first few years only thousands, while now they are among the hundreds of thousands. Besides the two double saws, each sixty-six and forty-four inches, the mill runs nine smaller ones, and the motive power is furnished by three engines of forty-horse power each. The ground occupied by the mill, which is most conveniently located on Pigeon creek, covers 250x600 feet. Messrs. Helfrich & Rechten are Germans by birth, but have had a long prosperous residence in this country, the former having been here about forty years, and the latter forty-two years. The senior member of the firm has been a popular member of the city government, and the same position is being annually tendered him, but he will have no more of it, finding more pleasure and profit in attending to his own business than that of the citys.

D. BAER.—Manufacturer of Trunks and Valises, No. 21 Main St.

The manufacture of trunks and valises in Evansville is as yet comparatively in its infancy, so far as demand is concerned, although the establishment and manufactory of D. Baer was started in 1863, with a capital stock of $7,000. He has, however, been content with a business that has made him a handsome living. He carries a stock of $5,000, which is fully equal to the safe requirements of his business. Mr. Baer employs nine hands, to whom he pays an average of wages equal to $100 weekly. His works, although not as large as some, more than favorably compare with them, and the products of his manufactory, which he places before the public, will outrank many and are not excelled for durability, workmanship and quality by any similar establishment in the country. His warerooms, on Main street, occupy three stories of a building 25x140 feet, while the box factory on Sumner street is 19x40 feet. Having no knowledge of the business when he first undertook it, he has made a careful study of it for over seventeen years, until at the present time no manufacturer in the States has a better practical knowledge of the business than has Mr. Baer for the trade which depends upon him for such of his wares as they need.

BROSE BROS.—Proprietors Sunnyside Flour Mills.

These mills have been in existence since 1869. In 1878 a new mill was built in the rear of the old one, and the firm name changed as above, since which time a marked increase in the business has been noted, the trade averaging $200,000 per annum. Their works at the corner of Wabash avenue and Ohio street are fitted up with all the latest approved machinery, and are as complete as any in the United States. An eighty horse-power engine furnishes the motive power, and the mills have a capacity of 140 barrels per day. The main building is fifty feet front by sixty feet in depth, four stories high, and eight hands are constantly employed, the monthly pay-roll averaging about $400. They manufacture a superior quality of flour, by the patent process, and the reputation of their brands extends through Southern Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and throughout the Southern States—in fact, wherever their goods have been placed on the market they have been eagerly sought after by the consumer. About 175,000 bushels of wheat are annually consumed by these extensive mills, for which the highest market price is always paid. The members of the firm are both natives of Evansville, and both young gentlemen of experience in the business, and are active, energetic and thoroughly reliable business men. Their mills are a credit to the city, and deserve a prominent position among that class of manufactories in a review of the business interests of Evansville. A telephone communicating with the Board of Trade room and all the principal business houses in the city has been put in their office, which is another evidence of the enterprise and thrift of Brose Brothers.

STEPHEN ENZ.—Manufacturer of Ladies' and Gents' Fine Boots and Shoes.

No. 313 Second St.

Style 8.
GENT'S AMERICAN GAITER. (Patented).
The top is separate in front from the foot.

The above business was first begun in 1877, at No. 127 Third street, by Mr. Enz. His rapidly increasing trade compelled him in 1879 to seek for larger quarters, and in August of that year, he removed to his present location, which he has fitted up in style. Mr. Enz has the reputation, and no doubt deserves it, of being the *bon ton* boot and shoe maker of Evansville, and if we are to judge from the class of trade he has, we should say the reputation was well earned. He employs six hands, all of whom are artists in their various branches, and does a custom trade of over $5,000 per annum. He is the sole manufacturer of the *Evans Patent Button Gaiter*, which is the easiest and most perfect fitting shoe made. Mr. Enz is a native of Germany, but came to this country in 1866. Soon after arriving in this country he moved to Louisville, where he began to learn his trade with one of the fashionable boot and shoe makers of that city. In 1875 he came to this city, and for ten years applied himself to his trade, commenciug business for himself in 1877. He is a gentleman of undoubted ability, whose word is as good as his bond.

TORIAN & BARBOUR.—Wholesale Hats, Caps, Straw Goods and Gloves,

No. 111 Upper First Street.

The present age is a busy and progressive one, with competition in all lines of business; so energetic and vigilant as to require, in most lines, the utmost perseverance and enterprise to gain success and keep pace with the times. But while this is proverbially true, there are instances where unceasing perseverance, long trained experience and consummate knowledge of business rises superior to competition and defies rivalry. The house of Torian & Barbour may be ranked with this class. The origin of this house dates back to 1865, when Mr. A. G. Torian first engaged in the business, who removed to this city from Kentucky. The business was thus successfully conducted for about ten years, until 1874, when Mr. J. W. Barbour became a member, the firm name being changed to Torian & Barbour. The premises occupied by the firm are situated as above and consist of an extensive four story building 25x145 feet in dimensions, which, located in the business center of the city, is most admirably adapted and arranged for their business. They have the largest and most complete stock of hats, caps, straw goods and gloves of all kinds to be found in the city, and are able to offer inducements to the trade in competition with New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati or St. Louis. They keep constantly in stock the best and latest styles from the most popular and reputable manufactures. Their transactions yearly aggregate the average sum of about $100,000, as good a business exhibit as any in Evansville, and comparing with establishments in the large Eastern and Western cities. Five assistants, including travelers, are employed. It is not the province of this work to indulge in excessive praise of any single establishment, but in this instance we feel that we are not deviating from our rule by asserting that while no establishment in the city has achieved a more respectable position commercially, not one has been conducted upon a basis of more conservative, honorable and liberal principles or managed with more enterprising, progressive policy. With such characteristics and qualifications it is only natural that the trade should grow to be as extensive as it is—extending throughout Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee and the neighboring States. Standing at the head of its contemporaries, both in advantages offered to buyers and the general range and superiority of their goods, the house of Torian & Barbour is a fit subject for the esteem and pride of the community.

DENEBEIM BROS.—Notions and Furnishing Goods, No. 227 Main St.

The popular establishment of Denebeim Bros. ranks among the leading enterprises of the kind in the entire city, and merits liberal mention in this work. No house in any part of the city offers greater inducements to the purchasers than this, and no establishment in this part of the city is more widely known or enjoys a better trade. The popularity of the firm is due to the liberal policy and prompt business habits of the proprietors, and the courteous and cordial manner in which every one visiting their store is treated by themselves and their employes, as well as the general excellence of their stock and the complete and choice assortment that is at all times displayed, and the low and popular prices at which their goods are sold. The house was established in 1878 with medium capital, which their energy, enterprise and active business habits has largely increased. They occupy a large and well appointed store, divided and arranged in departments to facilitate the transaction of business, in a two-story building 18x50 feet. It is supplied with a carefully selected stock of notions and furnishing goods of about $15,000 to $18,000 in value. Six attaches are generally employed in the different departments of the store, and the annual business reaches over $40,000. Abram and Louis Denebeim compose the firm. They are natives of Lubowa, Russian Poland, and came to this country in 1870. Since their connection with the business interests of this city, they have shown a spirit of enterprise and liberal square dealing that has won for themselves and their house an enviable reputation among the successful business men of the community. They are courteous gentlemen of experience and ability, and in every way worthy of the patronage of the public.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF EVANSVILLE.—No. 216 Upper Second St.

Among the financial institutions of the City of Evansville the German National Bank occupies a prominent position. Organized in 1870, it was, by act of Congress, in 1873 transferred from Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to Evansville, Ind. The Board of Directors is composed of prominent representatives of the best business men of the city, viz: Samuel Orr, President; John A. Reitz, Vice President; Philip C. Decker, Cashier; Samuel Bayard, Thomas Kerth, Charles Schulte, W. F. Nisbet, Wm. Rahm, Jr., and Edward Bœtticher, all actively engaged in various commercial pursuits and deeply interested in the present and future prosperity of the city. Starting business at the commencement of the late years of financial embarrassment throughout our country, by their judicious and conservative management from that period to the present time, they have pursued an unbroken career of prosperity, and their business steadily increasing. With a capital of $250,000 the circulation of the bank is full; the deposits average about $100,000. The have regularly declared semi-annual cash dividends, and carry a surplus of $50,000. While engaged in a general banking business of discount and deposit, special attention is given to buying and selling on the East and the commercial centers of Europe, their New York City correspondent being the Continental National Bank. In the management of this institution during the trials of the past seven years, the Directors can point with commendable pride to the fact that their losses do not amount to $5,000, and to the successful manipulations of their original United States bonds they have realized a handsome profit to the credit of their surplus account. They are to be congratulated upon their well-merited success.

FRED W. HARNISHFEGER.—Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, 325 Upper First St.

The art of making boots and shoes to fit the feet of the wearers with nicety, and afford no pain or injury to corns, bunions, or ingrowing nails, is one of sufficient importance to demand some attention. The subject of this brief sketch has made this art a study, and by long experience has learned just how to adapt the last to its particular work. Commencing business in 1874, with but a meagre capital so far as cash was concerned, he soon built for himself a reputation which placed him at the very head of the custom boot and shoe makers of Evansville, and in a short time increased his business 200 per cent., his annual business now amounting to about $5,000. From four to five men are kept constantly employed, who are all experts in their particular branch of the business, and who receive the very best of wages for work turned out, the pay-roll amounting to over $3,000 per annum. Mr. Harnishfeger is a native of Germany. He came to this country in 1867, and for a number of years applied himself to his trade at Piqua, Ohio, and in 1869 he moved to this city. Ladies and gentlemen will find it greatly to their comfort to call on Mr. H., who is not only unsurpassed as a skillful maker of fine boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers, but guarantees such fits as shall make pedestrianism a matter of thorough enjoyment and delight, instead of the unutterable torture it frequently becomes.

S. H. HUMPHREY & CO.—Dealers in Corn Meal and Chop Feed, and Manufacturer of *Shingles, Corner Eighth Avenue and Franklin Street.*

But few new firms in this city have better or brighter prospects of success before them than have Humphrey & Co. Added to a very long acquaintance, both with our business men and steamboatmen, and those who travel much on our packet boats, Mr. Humphrey has gained a popularity and practical business experience that will add largely to his success as a merchant and manufacturer. It is barely six months (November, 1879,) since the firm opened their business, but its results have been of the most cheering character. In addition to a large stock of chop feed, etc., which is kept constantly on hand, they have a meal mill which is run by a sixteen horse-power engine, which enables them to guarantee to their customers fresh corn meal every day. In this department of

the business is employed four assistants, who are all practical men. Mr. Humphrey also carries on the manufacturing of shingles on a large scale, having recently put in new machinery and steaming aparatus, he has a capacity for turning out over 30,000 shingles per day. These shingles are made of the best poplar timber, and find a ready sale among home buyers. In this department is employed an additional force of four men. This establishment is one of the busiest places of industry in the city, and will no doubt prove a great benefit to the city and a paying investment to the owner. The mill, which is situated on the corner of Eighth avenue and Franklin street, is 20x80 feet and the grounds 50x125 feet. Mr, Humphrey was for a number of years clerk on a number of our first-class steamboats, and has through his occupation made many valuable friends. As a business man, the founder of this house has done no little to enhance the reputation of Evansville in the diversity of her industries, and no firm enjoys a higher position commercially than does S. H. Humphrey & Co., which, considering the liberal and enterprising spirit that actuates its operations, is as natural as it is justly deserved.

THOMAS KERTH.—Dealer in Leather, Findings and Hides,

Nos. 207 and 209 Upper Fourth Street.

The trade in leather, shoe findings and hides is one of the most important branches of commercial industry in any city, and one upon which the community are as much dependant as any other. It is carried on to a considerable extent in Evansville, forming no inconsiderable item of her annual trade and commerce. This city has gained, from the ability of her merchants, a wide spread celebrity for the quality of leather dealt in, and the reasonable prices at which they sell their goods. One of the principal merchants engaged in this line of business is Mr. Thomas Kerth, and if experience and a thorough knowledge of his business be criterians from which to measure ability and good judgment, he certainly possesses these qualifications in an eminent degree. He embarked is business in 1858, nearly a quarter of a century ago, and from a moderate beginning he has, by intrinsic worth, honorable dealing and meritorious enterprise gradually increase his business until it is probably the leading house in his special line in the city. His business location is central, near the main business thoroughfares, and consists of a large double two-story building, 37x60 feet in size, and a connecting warehouse of two stories 37x75 feet. These spacious buildings are filled with a complete and carefully selected stock of leather—foreign and domestic kip and calf skins, Hemlock and Oak sole leather, green and salted hides, shoemakers' findings, lasts, thread, nails, pegs. inks, awls, etc., shoemakers' tools of all kinds and descriptions of the best make, in short every article usually found in a first-class establishment of this kind, averaging in value from $5,000 to $6,000. This is one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the city. Mr. Kerth and his son William attend personally to the business, insuring fair dealing and courteous and prompt attention to all patrons. Mr. Kerth was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country coming direct to Evansville in 1840. In 1848 he engaged in the butchering business in Cincinnati, Ohio, which he continued for ten years. In 1858 he returned to Evansville and embarked as before stated in his present business. He now transacts an annual business of from $30,000 to $35,000, which compares favorably with any similar establishment in this section. His trade is local and extends to the neighboring towns and States. One of the old residenters, he has achieved a position in commercial and social circles which is a just matter of pride and an evidence of what sound, sterling principles and business energy and enterprise can accomplish. Mr. Kerth has occupied positions of public trust and confidence, having been a Director of the German National Bank from the starting of the bank, and also is a Director in the Street Railroad Company.

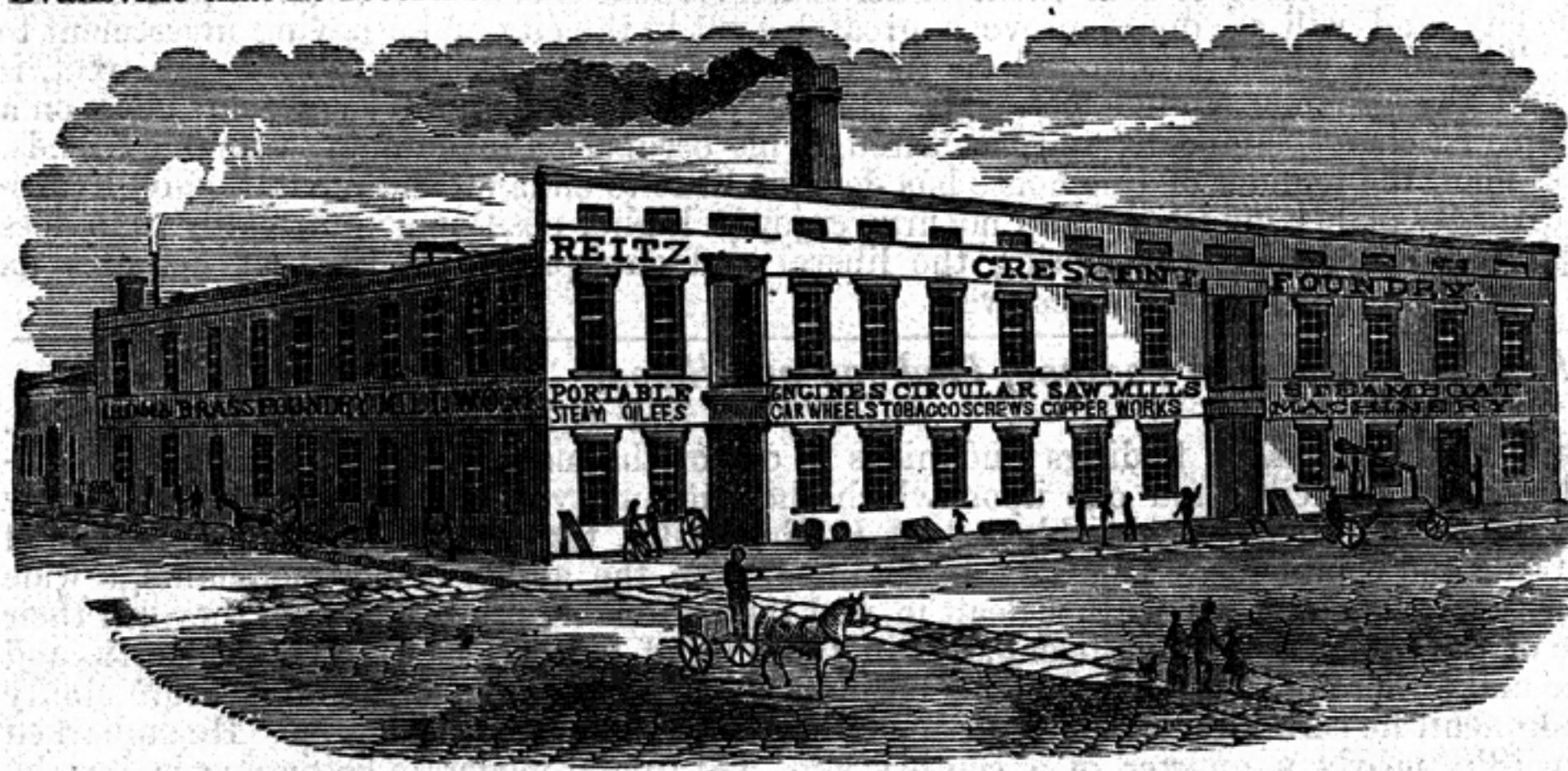
Dr. S. B. LEWIS.—Surgeon-Dentist.—Office 102 Main St., over Archer's Bank.

In all the human anatomy there are no parts of it which can give greater comfort or cause more inconvenience and pain than the teeth. So necessary in themselves as an important part of the great whole, it is surprising that there is no part of the human system that meets with such utter neglect. Five minutes in every day spent in cleansing the teeth is all that is required for one of the greatest comforts of life, and yet how few there are who give even a thought to them. If those who neglect their teeth only knew how ugly they look and how disagreeable the person owning them becomes to friends and family alike, assuredly they would devote some attention to them. A decayed tooth makes an unpleasant breath, and there is nothing that can be more disagreeable than this, and how easily prevented. Would parents for a moment stop to think of the misery they may cause their offspring by neglecting their teeth, they assuredly would give more attention to them. Every person's teeth should at least be examined once every six months—not by any one claiming to be a dentist, but by those who are known to be such and who enjoy the confidence of the public. Such a gentleman and dentist heads this article. Being a regular graduate in the College of Dental Surgery, he has a thorough knowledge of all that pertains to his profession. His rooms are splendidly located over Archer & Co's. bank, and are among the most elegant and commodious in this city. Dr. Lewis has not only been a hard student, but is a constant searcher after any knowledge that will add valuable information practically applied, to his profession. His charges are moderate, and his uniform tenderness toward his patients makes it almost a pleasure to put oneself in his hands. The doctor's success, which has been remarkable, is almost as much due to the latter fact as to his knowledge of his profession. The implements which he uses in the daily prosecution of his business are of the latest and most improved styles, and the material used in either making decayed teeth as sound as new and manufacturing false sets is of the best to be procured, and his work will last as long as life. These facts recommend him most highly to those in need of dental aid.

JOHN A. REITZ & CO.—Steam Engines, Boilers and Machinery.

Cor. Ingle Street and First Aveuue.

The history of this house has been so intimately connected with the development of the trade of Evansville that no record of the industries of this community would be complete that did not take cognizance of the firm of John A. Reitz & Co. Started in 1857, the efforts of the firm from the first have been devoted to the manufacture of steam engines and other machinery. The works were erected and specially adapted in construction for the required purpose, being equipped with the best mechanical appliances that modern improvement could suggest, and such processes adapted for the perfect preparation and finish of their manufacture as would render the product absolutely flawless. In the attainment of this desideratum the firm have met with the most signal success; and the reputation that followed has led to a trade that at the present time is not limited to their own city and State, but extends throughout the South and Southwest. As manufacturers of steam engines, boilers and rolling mill machinery they have no peer in this section; and for strength, durability, perfection of workmanship and finish and economy their work is recognized and appreciated by every thoroughbred engineer and machinist for its matchless superiority. Their plant is ample in extent, covering a large area, and their buildings, two in number, of two stories each, 40x172 feet and 45x115 feet respectively. One forty horse-power engine and boiler is required to drive the machinery, and forty skilled operatives are constantly employed, making a disbursement necessary to this source alone of about $300 per week. The annual business transacted will reach $75,000. Mr. Reitz is a native of Prussia, but since coming here has always made his permanent residence in this city, and within the range of his influence has to an equal extent with any other citizen fostered and conserved in every way the interests of the city. The financial and general business management falls to his care, and he gives his personal supervision to the operative manufacturing departments of the works, for which he is admirably fitted by enlarged experience and his practical ideas as a mechanician. During the existence of this firm they have gained a success so signal and complete as to rank them with the best and most thorough manufacturing enterprises in this or any other city. John A. Reitz, Sr., and F. J. Reitz compose the firm. L. Haney is the book-keeper. Closely identified with the city of Evansville, its development, industrial growth and general prosperity, and promoting these in the highest degree possible, no men have done more to increase her reputation as a manufacturing point. As a firm they are too well and widely known to require commendation here. Their work, enterprise and general usefulness speak for them in terms sufficiently expressive, entitling them to the esteem of this community to whose prosperity their efforts have been so highly conducive.



WM. C. TURNOCK & CO.—Brass Founders and Steam Pipe Fitters, 201 Lower First St.

This is the oldest established brass foundry in the city, and one that is just as necessary as any branch of trade in it. It was established in 1855, but by this firm in 1867, with small capital, which has been gradually increased until now it is on as firm a base as many institution of more pretentious character. The amount of stock carried by them will average from $7,000 to $10,000, and the sales will reach $20,000 annually. They employ eight men, to whom they pay weekly $100. The individual members of the firm are Wm. C. Turnock and Jas. W. McAlpin, both practical and experienced men in the art of steam-fitting and as brass founders. One decided advantage in their favor, outside of thorough knowledge of their business, is the possession of the only four-inch pipe machine in the city. Mr. Turnock, who has great inventive abilities, recently patented the Turnock Hose Nozzle, one of the very best for all purposes yet made. Their works are small, of course, as compared with some in other cities, but are equally as great in the quality of the work turned out from them. The foundry is 20x120 feet, and is furnished with a steam engine of ten horse-power. The head of the firm, Mr. Turnock, was born in Philadelphia in 1835, but has so long been a resident and identified with the interests of the city that he seems more like a native than otherwise.

JACOB MEYERS & BRO.—Planing Millers and Manufacturers of Flooring, Doors, Sash. Blinds, Frames and Builders' Material.

The Southern Planing Mill is the largest of the kind in the State, and not only are its proprietors dealers in all kinds of building material, but they are prominent contractors as well. Many of our finest residences were built by them, and they not only reflect credit on the gentlemen for the architectural beauty, but are evidences of superior workmanship. These gentlemen started in business in the winter of 1867-68 with but small capital, but which has since by most judicious management been increased over 500 per cent. They give constant employment to about sixty hands, to whom they pay average weekly wages amounting to about $500. They carry a very large stock of seasoned lumber, over $20,000, and their yearly sales outside of their contract work exceed $125,000. In their mill they have a double surfacing planer capable of planing over 40,000 feet of lumber a day. The site of their mill and the grounds on which it stands occupies over two-thirds of the square bounded by the Ohio river, Fulton avenue, First and Goodsell street. The main building is 60x140 feet; the warehouse and office 24x60 feet; two stories high, and the power used to run the extensive machinery in their establishment is obtained from an engine of forty-horse power. The Meyers Bros. are natives of Germany, but came to this city in 1851. Ever since they have been residents of this city they have been closely identified with her interests, and have done as much toward her advancement as any of her citizens, either native or adopted.

A. S. BUSH & CO.—Real Estate and Loan Agents.—Office 326½ Upper Third St.

These gentlemen will be found at the above location, where he has opened an office and where he does a general real estate, collection and brokerage business. Although but recently starting in his present business, Mr. Bush's general qualities known integrity, ability and experience in the business of his choice, have already secured him a large business. Mr. Bush is a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, and came to this city in 1842, and for several years was conductor on the E. & T. H. R. R., and also connected with Messrs. P. G. O'Rily and Lowenthal & Co., and in 1875 started in his present business, and his ability and energy have been manifested in an eminent degree in placing and keeping the affairs of several large estates in perfect order. He is an active, energetic and reliable man. In addition to renting and selling property in all parts of the city and country, Mr. Bush devotes special attention to the management of estates and collecting rents, paying taxes for non-residents, placing insurance in reliable companies at advantageous rates, and every description of the real estate and general agency business. He has in every position occupied by him proven to be a genial, affable and courteous gentleman of unblemished character, undoubted ability and irreproachable reputation. Mr. Bush is also agent for all lands on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co., and cheap homes in East Missouri and Arkansas. Mr. Bush solicits a share of the public patronage, confident that he can give entire satisfaction to all, and for reference apply to any of our largest real estate owners or any of our prominent merchants or bankers.

EVANSVILLE PAPER MILL.—FERDINAND FUNKE, Proprtetor, Cor. Ohio and Seventh Sts.

The importance of a work of this character can hardly be overated in its compilation of the business industries of this city, especially when we remember that in many obscure streets great manufactures are in operation, turning out valuable and curious articles of which even our own citizens are entirely ignorant. The manufacture of wrapping paper is extensively carried on in this way by Ferdinand Funke at the above location. This was the first establishment of its kind started in Evansville, and ever since its inception its business has been such as to fully realize the most sanguine expectations of its projector. The factory buildings cover an area of 60x75 feet, and are furnished with the most complete and perfect machinery of ever description required in this line of business, including a thirty-six inch paper machine. Enough hands are employed in this mill to run it smoothly; besides, the proprietor being a practical paper maker, works constantly in the mill. This mill has a capacity to turn out 2,000 pounds of superior brown wrapping paper daily. Two engines supply the motive power. Mr. Funke is a native of Russia, but came to this city in 1851. For eight years he applied himself to the trade of gunsmith, and in 1859 started the above mill. He is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, and stands deservedly high in the esteem and confidence of the community, and is justly entitled to a prominent position among the representative, self-made men of the Crescent City.

W. H. BONIFACE.—Merchandise Broker.—Office No. 29 Main Street.

Scarcely to be classed under the Industries of Evansville, and yet intimately connected with them by association and mutual benefit, the business of Mr. W. H. Boniface, merchandise broker, demands recognition in this work. There are but few who recognize the magnitude and importance of this system, and it can only be properly appreciated by singling out and describing the representative party in this business in Evansville. It is of prime necessity that manufacturers and importers holding large stocks should be enabled to present their goods to dealers for inspection; the system of traveling, though much in vogue, is expensive, and for many reasons unreliable. Proper representatives of business tact and integrity obviates many of the difficulties in the way, enabling the producer and importer to keep steadily before the trade, his line of goods in sample, giving grade, quality, quantity and price, with the constantly fluctuating changes in quotations, market prices, supplies in the market, etc. The convenience of this system of brokerage applies

as well to the dealer or buyer as to the producer or seller. It enables him to inspect stocks of goods by sample, doing away with trips to Eastern and Southern marts, letter writing or telegraphing, or what is more vexatious, waiting for the periodical drummer. Goods can be selected, price, quality and quantity ascertained, supplies ordered and received through the agency or the broker, and this, too, in a much more satisfactory manner. He keeps himself thoroughly posted as to change in prices of the staples he handles, Mr. Boniface, through his connections, furnishing daily quotations as before mentioned in this article. Mr. W. H. Boniface may be justly classed as the representative broker in this city, not alone for extent of trade, valuable experience and energy, but for commercial standing, public confidence and ability, qualifications which are sure guarantors of merit and success. He originated his business in 1873, and has built up a trade as gratifying for its extent and increase, to him personally, as it has proven convenient and beneficial to the grocers and dealers of the city. He handles coffees, sugar, rice, oils, soaps, starch fruits, flour—in fact, everything which would properly enter into his business, as vending by sample. He represents the leading manufacturers and importers of the North, East and South, operating only for staunch houses of undoubted reliability and unquestioned commercial standing. His transactions will amount to fully $1,000,000 aunually. He sells for houses in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Portland, Me., Cincinnati, St. Louis, Savannah, New Orleans, Charleston, and many other points. There are no staples which we can call to memory that Mr. Boniface is not at all times prepared to exhibit by sample and give lowest quotations for. As an evidence of the confidence reposed in his ability and experience, we can state that he holds the position of Secretary of the Board of Trade of this city. Strictly honorable in all walks of life, he has gained the esteem and regard of the community and the utmost confidence of the merchants. Mr. Boniface is a native of Missouri, coming to this city in 1871. We take pleasure in contributing this voluntary sketch of a gentleman of worth and unusual popularity.

EVANSVILLE, PADUCAH, CAIRO AND MEMPHIS PACKET LINE.

The famous Idlewild is one of the enterprises of Evansville that the citizens are justly proud of. She is celebrated for her extraordinary speed, safety and beauty. She was built at Jeffersonville, by the famous Howards. They built her as their card job, and when finished they were so charmed at their success that they proposed to keep her if the owners would sell her to them. Her record has been one grand brilliant success from the day she was finished to the present time. She made the unprecedented time of fifteen hours and twenty-nine minutes from Cairo to Evansville, a distance of two hundred miles. The Idlewild is commanded by Captain Ben Howard, one of the most popular and experienced Captains on the river. Her clerk is E. R. Thomas, one of the most accomplished, efficient and popular officers on the Ohio. The Idlewild is 225 feet in length with 36 feet beam and five feet depth of hold. Her capacity is 500 tons. She is a neat, symmetrical side-wheeler. Her engines are 22 inches by 6½ feet stroke. The Arkansas Belle is a staunch, faithful steamer, one of the very best boats on the river. She is 200 feet long, 35 feet beam and 5 feet depth of hold. She is also a side-wheeler. Her engines are 18 inches by 5½ feet stroke. Her Captain is John Weed and C. C. Pennington is her clerk. The new boat, the H. T. Dexter, is a perfect model of a light draft, fleet steamer. Her length is 180 feet, beam 33 feet and 5½ feet depth of hold. She is a stern-wheeler, and her engines are 16 inches by 5 feet stroke.

JOHN A. REITZ & SONS.—Manufacturers of Lumber, Mouth of Pigeon Creek.

The mention of the above house in lumber circles carries with it a prestige and confidence that is seldom enjoyed by any firm, and this has been gained by a business career of thirty-five years. Mr. Reitz, Sr., started this business in 1845. His embarkation in the uncertain lottery of business was, like many signally successful concerns, ushered into existence under rather adverse circumstances, and so he began with little capital. Being a man of more than ordinary determination and business ability, he succeeded where many others would have failed, and in time began to prosper. Success begets success. Mr. Reitz found it necessary in course of time to have help in the management of his extensive and growing trade, and so associated with himself his two sons, F. J. Reitz and John A. Reitz, Jr. By close attention to their business and studying the wants of their trade and the handling of only first-class materials, they have built up a business that will amount to $125,000 annually. Their main office is located at their mill. Their mill, 60x110 feet in size, is located at the mouth of Pigeon Creek. The capacity of the mills is 60,000 feet per day. An average of forty-one men are given employment, and to pay them requires an outlay of $450 per week. The mill is supplied with all the latest and most approved machinery that money can buy or human ingenuity devise, while the motive power for driving the machinery is furnished by six engines, aggregating 240 horse-power. They deal in poplar and all kinds of hardwood lumber. Their business is carried on with the greatest precision, and every available means adopted to facilitate their work. The members of the firm are in the prime of business usefulness, and devote their personal energies and qualifications to their business with telling effect. Being energetic business men and conversant with all the details of their business, they are strictly reliable men with whom to found business relations. It is to such enterprising, able and skillful citizens as these that cities are indebted for their positions among manufacturing and progressive marts of the world. Everything they do is done thoroughly and well and bears the impress of master minds. This is one of the oldest, most extensive and best known establishments of the kind in the Southwest, and the high estimation in which the house is held has been secured by the meritorious characteristics of the firm for integrity, reliability and the liberal manner of conducting their business, as well as the superior quality of their product.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.—G. W. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

This handsome structure occupies an admirable site, facing the beautiful Ohio, between Vine and Division streets, in an immediate nearness to the steamboat, railroad aad business centers, and has the best arrangements, not only for the convenience and comfort of guests, but for the excellent, economical and systematic performance of the necessary labor to conduct so extensive an establishment. The St. Cloud is four stories high and L-shaped in construction, giving the advantage of plenty of light and air. It has a front of 75 feet and a depth of 50 and 150 feet. There are in the building thirty-three rooms, besides suites of gentlemen's and ladies' parlors, all furnished with an eye both to the taste and comfort of the guest. The cooking and laundry departments are such as to meet the wishes of even the most fastidious. No inland hotel in the country is better prepared or furnishes a table that for cleanliness, excellence of its cooking, and the season's luxuries than is the St. Cloud. A still greater advantage it has in having at its head Mr. G. W. Anderson, who for over a fifth of a century has been catering to the public, and whose qualifications as a host are excelled by none in the land; frank, genial and with true ideas of hospitality, he gives to the hotel more varied and greater advantages than can be enjoyed elsewhere. He is backed in his efforts at entertainment by a splendid corps of clerks and servants, who vie with the proprietor in making the hotel a place of most pleasant resort. Situated as it is, immediately facing the river, it has the advantage, even in the hottest weather, of enjoying the breeze which is continually and steadily blowing from the water. It has this advantage over any hotel in the city, and its comfort is correspondingly greater. The weary traveler can find no more pleasant caravansary than the St. Cloud, presided over as it is by mine host Anderson. Will S. Shipe is the head clerk, of whom too much cannot be said in his favor. He is courteous and obliging to the patrons of the house, and is always ready to answer questions and give information to those in search.

JACOB LENNERT.—Cigars and Tobacco.—Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

Mr. Lennert is one of our best known business men, having for years been in the liquor business, where he made many and steadfast friends. In changing to his present business he has carried with him that popularity which he so justly earned in his previous occupation. Although entirely a retail business, he has the best seleted stock in the market, such as he knows will please his numerous patrons, and although having only started the sale of cigars and tobacco in November of last year, he has succeeded in securing a trade that must eventually prove of most remunerative character. Mr. Lennert has all the elements of success to back him in his business, popularity and the thorough confidence of his customers. He is German born, but a resident of this country for thirty-three years. His stock of cigars, chewing and smoking tobaccos and smokers' articles generally will compare favorably with that of any establishment in this section. He carries an average stock of $1,000, and transacts an annual business of $4,000 to $5,000. He is a courteous gentleman, gifted with a high degree of ability, energy and industry; his business is conducted with liberality, integrity and enterprise, and his establishment ranks as one of the representative institutions of the city.

J. LAWTON,—Wholesale and Retail Hardware.—No. 431 Main Street.

In a work embodying the various industries of the city, its business facilities and prominent features, for the general information of the public, at home and abroad, which will elicit present and future interest, it is only proper that the representative house in their respective lines with their facilities for transacting business, should be clearly set forth. The hardware trade, especially in competent hands, is no unimportant factor in the general mercantile progress of this city, and an element that has conduced largely to her reputation as a commercial point. In connection with this trade, the house of Mr. John Lawton is worthy of special mention, both from the extent of his transactions, his noteworthy and unusual experience in his business, and his high standing in other respects. This business was established by Mr. Lawton in 1868 with medium capital, possessed of undaunted pluck, systematic business habits and a high order of ability, his enterprise may be said to have been a success from the start, and ever since its existence it has been conducted with energy, ability and liberality without interruption, regardless of general commercial derangements, financial panics or social upheavals. He occupies a large two-story building, No. 431 Main street, 25x75 feet in dimensions, stocked with as large and complete an assortment of heavy and shelf hardware as can be found in Southern Indiana, consisting of every variety of foreign and domestic goods worthy of handling, cutleries, saws, shovels, spades, harvest and agricultural implements, builders', machinists', artists', railway and cabinet hardware, chains, anvils, nails, etc. He makes a specialty of fine cutlery, razors, scissors, knives, etc.; and in this line he can give particular inducements to buyers. This house compares with any in the West, and stands in the front rank of business houses in Evansville. His trade is located in this city, surrounding country and neighboring States, and he is prepared at all times to fill orders from any point for any goods in the hardware line. Experience in mercantile ethics is equal to capital, and in this qualification Mr. Lawton has no peer in this section and few in any other. A native of the famous cutlery city of Sheffield, Eng-

land, he may be said to have been born and grown up in the business. His father was a manufacturer of razors, and from his early youth he has himself been engaged in cutlery manufacture, thereby having a thorough practical knowledge of his business, its requirements, and the quality of the goods he handles. In addition, since coming to this country in 1840, he has been continuously engaged in the business, five years in New Orleans and twenty-five in Cincinnati before coming to Evansville. From all this it would seem that there could be but few establishments offering equal advantages to purchasers. The general characteristics of this house for reliability in representations, financial solvency, thorough conception of business, with a high standard of personal and commercial honor would reflect credit upon any community, and make the untarnished record of forty years a source of private and public pride and satisfaction.

FRANK M. HUNTON.—Landscape and Portait Photographic Artist,

No. 606 Main Street, Up Stairs.

Mr. Hunton commenced the study of his profession in his twenty-first year of age. Finishing his education, he became interested in the study of photography, and after investigating it and finding that he had both the inclination, taste and knowledge for it, adopted it as a profession. At once he took a leading position as an artist of true merit, and he has maintained it ever since. He opened rooms here in 1880, with fair capital and a very complete and perfect assortment of photographic instruments, appendages and stock. From the start he has been successful and secured by his evident merit in and knowledge of his profession a large and increasing trade. His thorough and practical education has been greatly in his favor giving him the business idea of proving that as good and faithfully correct pictures could be taken from the landscape as from personal sittings. This branch of his art he has made a specialty, as the many photos of public and private buildings and views from his studio will evidence. The cuts of the public school buildings and others in this work are in the main due to his efficiency and skill, the photograph having first to be taken correctly to the minutest detail, for the photo-lithographer to work from. His portrait photography is remarkable for its faithfulness to nature, elegant finish and pleasing variety. His positions are characterized by ease and grace and his results invariably satisfactory. He is an artist in the fullest sense of the word, thoroughly understanding position and light in their effect. Taking pride and pleasure in his art, his success is not to be wondered at. Mr. Hunton is a native of Clairmont, N. H. He came to Evansville in 1878.

BEN DOLL & CO.—Ready Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

No. 119 Main Street.

There is no branch of business repuiring more energy, executive ability and mercantile knowledge than the clothing trade. As a distinct line of commercial industry in this country there are few pursuits in which more capital is invested or more persons are employed—thousands of both men and women through it gain their livelihood. One of the largest houses in the city devoted to the clothing trade in Southern Indiana, is the mammoth clothing establishment of Ben Doll & Co., composed of D. B. Doll and John Tyer. This firm occupies the large two-story building, No. 119 Main street, 20x120 feet in size, which is filled with a complete stock of coats, pants, vests and overcoats—one of the best assortments of ready made clothing in the West; also a fine line of gents furnishing goods—a place for a man to attire himself in a gentlemanly manner and at the same time secure the full value of his money. This establishment can not be outdone by any in the city. They employ four assistants in addition to the services of the members of the firm, and their sales will amount to over $30,000 per annum. The average amount of stock carried is about $10,000. This firm began business in September, 1879, and since then their large and rapidly increasing trade is sufficient and stronger evidence in their favor than any we can offer. In the various departments this house has already acquired a reputation not excelled in this section for excellence, cheapness and variety, and in style, make and quality, as well as all points that are essential in a perfect fitting well made suit, they are unsurpassed, their general character being an ample guarantee of satisfaction in every respect. The house, in all appointments and facilities, is regarded as among the most enterprising and extensive in the city. All the transactions of this firm are characterized by liberality and square-dealing, and they are justly entitled to the high position they have achieved for themselves by the exercise of integrity and the commercial ability which they have displayed.

JOHN H. ROELKER & CO. AND THE ROELKER PLOW COMPANY.—Foundry, Stove Manufacturers and Steel Plow Works, 512 & 514 Main Street and 513 & 515 Sycamore Street.

There is probably no branch of the general manufacturing interests of Evansville which has given her a more widely spread reputation or more generally conceded superiority, than the fabrication of many useful articles of iron. In some of these staple productions, viz.: stoves, hollow-ware and steel plows, the Evansville manufacturers not only successfully compete with the large Eastern and Northern iron marts, but creditably take the lead, which fact has concentrated attention from abroad upon these specialties, extended their use and attracted large and constantly increasing patronage. Among the most enterprising and signally successful of these establishments are those of J. H. Roelker & Co., manufacturers of all kinds of cooking and heating stoves, hollow-ware, tin-ware, house furnishing goods, steel plows, etc. In this concern there are two distinct departments, the foundry and plow works, each superior in its extent and the quality of its production. This firm, which is the representative one of Evansville in their particular lines, was established in 1854 by John H. Roelker, at first on a comparatively small scale and with moderate means, but native energy, ability and strong business qualifications have so increased the business as to periodically necessitate the enlargement of their facilities and amount of capital invested. Their trade, which extends over a great portion of the Southern and Western States and Territories, especially in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, amounts to many thousands of dollars and is yearly extending. The firm at present consists of the following gentlemen, all thorough and practical in their places: J. H. Roelker, J. W. Roelker and J. H. Monnig. In stoves, a reputation has been established second to no enterprise in the country. They have substantiated the following claims for their products: economy in the consumption of fuel, perfect draft, superior excellence of material used in construction, ensuring durability, perfect fitting of joints, simplicity of construction, smoothness of castings, and beauty of design and finish. The present line of stoves they manufacture consists of fifteen different styles of cooking stoves and thirty different styles of heating stoves, comprising 130 different sizes. Their capacity is about sixty stoves per day. Popularity of their stoves has compelled them to add additional building, enlarging their present capacity. The grounds are 150x312 feet, and three buildings are neccessary —150x300 feet, four stories high, one moulding room and one L shaped building covering all the remaining ground.

PLOW WORKS.

This department is under the management of Wm. H. Roelker, son of the senior partner. In 1873 the Roelkers bought out the Urie Brothers, who owned and controled some of the most useful and desirable patents in plows. With their accustomed enterprise and business energy and push they have largely extended this trade and won for their plows the foremost reputation in the market, no plow holding equal popularity for shape and effective execution with Roelker's "Famous." The wonderful growth in wealth and population of this country is the only fair index of the growth of these works, and though the Messrs. Roelker, when taking hold of them justly expected a large degree of success to result from their well directed energy and skill, yet they scarcely anticipated that it would become what it now is—one of the largest and most successful plow works in the West, employing a large force of men, aided by the best approved modern machinery and appliances to perfect and cheapen the productions and render their plows uniform in every part. These works have a present capacity for turning out 100 plows daily. The sale of such a large number of plows, with the lively competition which prevails, is a sure indication of a large measure of merit. The building occupied by this department is 40x135 feet, four stories high, and extensive additions are in contemplation, enlarging the present capacity. Their claims for their plows, which have been abundantly verified, is their shape, combining light weight with the greatest strength, non-liability to choke, being self-cleaners, simplicity, convenience and durability of construction, quality of material used in their manufacture and finish. Extra points are furnished with each plow. The products of this concern embraces all styles of steel plows for old and new ground, straight and bow cutters, rolling coulters, etc. One hundred and thirty-two hands are employed by the Messrs. Roelker in their different departments. Mr. J. H. Roelker, the senior member and founder of the house, is a native of Germany, coming to this country in 1832. The sons are natives of this city. With the accustomed thrift of the German people, they have built up a business which is not only a matter of gratification to themselves but a credit to the city. Gentlemen of sterling integrity and worth, noted for enterprise, business qualifications and unquestioned reliability in all walks of life, they have attained a commercial position as gratifying as it is merited.

J. B. BUEHNER & CO.—Manufacturers of Wood, Cane and Upholstered Chairs, No. 215 First Avenue.

Among the several firms in Evansville engaged in the manufacture of chairs, perhaps none will outrank, with reference to extent, general appointments and magnitude, as well as variety of stock, the enterprise of Messrs. Buehner & Co. This widely known house was established in 1867 under the present firm title. In 1869 the style of the firm was changed to Buehner, Mesker & Co. In 1877 the original and present title was again adopted. This house has from the first maintained a high position in the trade for the superior excellence of their products and for liberality, energy and integrity. Their factory is L shaped, has a frontage on First avenue of 141 feet with a depth of 81 feet, the lumber yard occupying the balance of the square bounded by the avenue and Bond street. The first floor of the factory is used for cutting and dressing the rough lumber, and on the

end nearest Bond street and adjoining, is the engine room separated from the factory by a heavy iron fire-proof door. On the second floor the material prepared below for common chairs is put together, and on the third floor the finer chairs are made, while in the fourth story the painting and ornamenting is done. In the warehouse, four stories high with a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 85 feet, the rooms are systematically planned for the storage of the wares manufacturered. The fourth floor is used for common wooden chairs, the third floor for cane chairs, the second floor, on which is the office, is used for the storage of their finest chairs, while the first floor is used for packing and shipping purposes. The amount of lumber used by this firm in their business is nearly a million of feet annually, and is of walnut, maple, oak, beech, poplar and hickory. Their trade extends through Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Texas. An engine of twenty-five horse-power is employed to drive the machinery, which is of the most complete discription, comprising saws, tenant and morticing machines, turning machines, planing machines, etc. Fifty skilled expert workmen are employed, requiring an outlay of some $300 per week. Raw material and stock to the amount of $15,000 is carried, and an annual business of $40,000 transacted. J. B. Buehner, manager, George Venneman, book-keeper, and B. Hoetscher, foreman, compose the firm. Mr. Buehner was born in Germany; came to this country in 1846; he worked for some years in Cincinnati, and came to this city in 1856. In his thorough and detailed knowledge of everything pertaining to his business, he has few equals. Prompt, reliable and liberal, with an activity and industry that knows no obstacle, he has made his house a favorite one with those who have appreciated the advantages to be derived in dealing with them, in prices and conscientious and honest dealing. With all their facilities, natural and acquired, it is a natural sequence that the trade of this firm has embraced so large an extent of not only their own State but the whole South. The result of a busines policy based upon principles of sound probity, such as none who looks for success can safely ignore.

L. LOEWENTHAL & CO.—Wholesale Clothiers, 120 Upper First St.

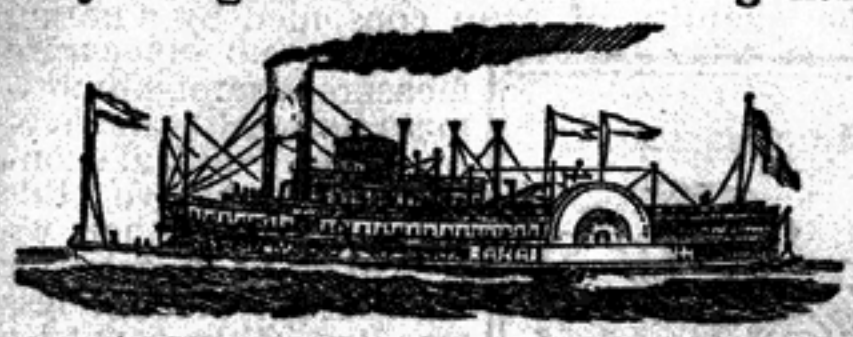
In recording any adequate account of the Industries of Evansville, and the progress made during the past quarter of a century in commercial and manufacturing importance, it would be impossible to omit mention of the house of L. Loewenthal & Co. Established by the present proprietors as a retail clothing store in 1852, the resources and trade of this concern have more than kept equal pace with the general prosperity of the Crescent City. Founded with but a limited capital, but conducted with every advantage to be derived from a stainless business policy, the success of the house increased with each succeeding year, until at the present time it stands at the head of all similar establishments in Southern Indiana. With the rapid enlargements of its operations it became necessary to establish a branch house in New York for the manufactury of all kinds of clothing, where a large force of skilled and other labor find employment. The individual members of this "Palace of Clothing" are Lepold Loewenthal, Herman Loewenthal and August Brentano, with Mr. Joseph Brentano as book-keeper. The building occupied by this firm is situated on Upper First street, right in the heart of the commercial trade of the city. It is a large and commodious building, being 30 feet wide by 150 feet in length, four stories high. In this building is placed the stock, which will average during the year about $80,000; doing a business that has reached an average of $350,000 annually, scattered over Indiana, Illinois and the Southern States. With a staff of 226 employes—108 of whom are females—this house affords facilities for buyers unequalled in the West, both from the advantages derived from its great resources and its enterprise in importing and enlarging connections. Conducing in so high a degree to the substantial benefit of the community, and identified so closely with the growth and commercial well-being of this city, the house of L. Loewenthal & Co. occupies a place in the general consideration, that redounds no little to the establishment of a reputation for Evansville in keeping with its real merits.

PFISTNER, RITT & CO.—Tannery, Franklin Street.

For many years the tanners of this city have enjoyed the reputation of making the very best leather obtainable in the country. As a branch of industry peculiarly successful in Evansville, those engaged in it are more than ordinarily entitled to consideration in the compilation of a work bearing solely upon the resources and advantages of this city as a commercial, manufacturing and producing center. Among those who have done no little to establish the leather trade upon its present admirable foundation, the house of Pfistner, Ritt & Co. is one of the most widely known. The business was started in 1872 by Michael Pfistner and Louis Ritt, who had been in business before—Mr. Ritt having been in the firm of Jocob Reitz & Co., and Mr. Pfistner with Anthony Reis. They, however, with their united capital, determined to embark in the business for themselves. Their efforts, though backed by very little money, were sustained by rare judgment, natural talent and unwavering integrity; with these, year after year their business has increased, until now the trade of the firm will average $60,000 per annum. The tannery is located on Franklin street near the bridge, and occupies an area of ground equal to one whole square. Nine hands are employed here, and a steam engine of fifteen horse-power, with every improved modern appliance necessary in the manufacturing of leather. They turn out large quantities of harness, skirting, bridle and upper leathers, and splits. The trade of this firm extends over Southern Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and others of the Southern States. With a business policy of the most liberal kind, it is right that Pfistner, Ritt & Co. should hold the high position accorded to them in commercial and manufacturing circles, and continued prosperity so well deserved.

BINGHAM & PAGE.—Steamboat Agents. Office on Wharfboat.

As a shipping point, Evansville is the most prominent on the Ohio River below Louisville, not only in regard to the amount of general merchandise, manufactures and produce passing over her levee, but in the facilities and accommodations rendered to all river craft. The city has furnished and keeps in good repair the levee, and individual efforts has supplied first-class and commodious wharfboats for the protection of all freights and the accommodation of steamers. The firm heading this article, composed of John W. Bingham and W. A. Page, succeeded Messrs. J. E. Rankin & Co. in 1878. They have two A. No. 1 wharfboats, valued at $14,000; employ seven assistants at a monthly expense of $400. They are the agents of the following lines of steamers, in which are the finest and fleetest boats that pass this port, viz.:



Southern Transportation Co., terminal points being Cincinnati and New Orleans, composed of the steamers R. R. Springer, Guiding Star, Charles Morgan, Golden Crown, Golden Rule, Thomas Sherlock, Paris C. Brown, Golden City, Mary Houston, U. P. Schenck and Will Kyle, the largest boats that navigate the Ohio, with capacity of 1,200 to 1,800 tons each.

Memphis Packet Co., consisting of the steamers Andy Baum, Cons. Millar, J. D. Parker, Virgie Lee, J. W. Gaff and Vint Shinkle, making regular trips between Cincinnati and Memphis.

Pittsburgh and St. Louis Line, with steamers Alice, Wyoming, Fannie Tatum, Dakota, J. L. Rhodes, Carrier and Cherokee.

Huntington and St. Louis Line, with steamers Pittsburgh, Clifton, Eldorado and Granite State.

Evansville and Nashville Packet, Boliver H. Cooke.

Tennessee River Packet Co., Silver Cloud.

Green and Barren River Packet Co., Bowling Green.

Evansville and Cannelton Packet, Dick Johnson.

Louisville and Nashville Transfer Co., with steamers Maggie Smith and Sunbeam.

Each of the firm are fully conversant with the wants of the shipping and traveling public and will, on application by mail, telegraph or in person, be ever ready to offer the lowest rates of freights and fares and expedite business.

HERRMANN FURNITURE FACTORY.—H. Herrmann Proprietor; C. Hasse Manager.

Cor. Eleventh avenue and Vermont street.

The disposition evidenced of late years by the manufacturers of Evansville to assume a foremost position in the different lines of articles manufactured in this city, especially in staples, not in the quality of goods manufactured, the range in styles, and perfection of machinery and appliances for manufacturing, but also for the complete and workmanlike manner in which the goods are put together, their finish and the adaptibility and quality of materials used in construction. In no other establshment in the city are these claims better substantiated or their reputation more satisfactorily verificd than by the Herrmann Furniture Company. The Evansville factory is but one of many branch factories established by H. Herrmann, the main house and office being in New York; and we can here state that, including all the branches, this is the largest establishment of the kind in the world. The capital employed is about $1,500,000, and in all 3,000 skilled mechanics are employed. To convey an idea of the magnitude of the enterprise we give a list of the different factories and branches:

Principal office, 178 Mott street, New York. Factories—174 to 194 Mott street, 191 to 195 Chrystie street, 376 Broome street, New York; 213 and 215 South Pennsylvania street, 303 to 309 South Tenuessee street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Water street, Booneville, Mo.; 1 Bridge avenue, Nashville, Tenn.; Eleventh avenue and Vermont street, Evansville, Ind. Saw Mills—Ashby, Montgomery County, Ind.; Parkersburgh, Ind.; Brick Chapel, Ind.; Booneville, Mo.; Belize, Brit. Hond.; Nashville, Tenn.; Evansville, Ind. Branches—115 Margaretta street, Philadelphia, Penn.; 528 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.; 21 Dod street, Limehouse, E. London, Eng.; 36 Fulton street, Boston, Mass.

The Evansville branch was established in 1879 under the management of C. Hasse, a gentleman of rare mechanical talents and business qualifications, and the success already resultant from his managerial capacity have been most gratifying and extensive enough to warrant and necessitate extensive additions. The grounds occupied by the different buildings cover an area of 750x1200 feet. The drying house, which is by odds the largest in the world, is 450x45 feet. The most complete machinery and labor-saving appliances are employed in this saw mill and factory, being probably the best equipped concern in the West. Two hundred and fifty hands are employed, requiring a weekly outlay of $1,500. Seventy-five thousand dollars is carried in stock, and the annual business transactions will reach $500,000. Five engines, aggregating 125 horse-power, furnish the requisite motive power. The trade of this mammoth business is in the Eastern cities. England, France, and other foreign countries, where the product of the establishment has an unrivalled reputation. Mr. Herrman, the proprietor, is a native of Germany, but he has been in business in this country about twelve years. Mr Hasse is also a German by birth. The success of this enterprise is largely due to thc business qualifications, energy and attention of those in charge.

A. MELZER & CO., Indiana Soap Works—Manufacturers of Staple Soap and Lard Oil,

Corner Third Avenue and Oregon Street.

The manufacture of soap is almost universal, and has been so as far back as the memory of man runneth, or history, either sacred or secular. Says an eminent chemist: "The quantity of soap consumed by a nation would be no inaccurate measure whereby to estimate its wealth and civilization. Political economists will not give it this rank, but whether we regard it as a joke or earnest, it is not the less true that of the countries equal in population, we may declare with positive certainty that the wealthiest and most highly civilized is that which consumes the greatest weight of soap." No matter, then, which horn of the dilemma we take, one thing is established, that but few branches of our manufactures have grown more rapidly with the prosperity of the city than that of soap, and we are positively assured that there is now more of the valuable article of household use made here in one month than there was fifteen months ago in a whole year. Up to within the past ten years we were greatly dependent upon the Eastern manufactories for our supplies, but our own manufacturers supply not only our own market in laundry soap, to the exclusion in great part of other competitors, but have a large surplus for exportation. This firm and its predecessor were the first to make the present great inroads on the foreign article. Commencing business in 1871, under the firm name of A. Melzer & Co., with a portion of their present factory, they at once established the fact that they and Evansville could produce the household necessity equal in quality with that of any other city. Mr. Melzer, Sr., the then head of the house, died in the spring of '75, and the following year, under the present firm, the factory was enlarged to four times its original size, and its boiling capacity still more so, without being able to keep pace with the increase in the demand for its products, especially its principal brand, a specialty benzine soap. It is somewhat difficult to estimate raw material, but it is fully equal to the capacity of the works. The manufactured stock is but light, as the demand for it leaves the warerooms at all times empty. The inadequacy of the building to the boiling capacity is readily apparent, as but one hundred boxes can be manufactured per day, which in many instances is sold before manufactured, while the demand is still greater. The members of the firm are A. and Charles Melzer, the latter superintending the factory, while the former is actively engaged with the office and general out-door business. The head of the firm is a constant student of all that pertains to the business, and it is thus that the soaps of the factory are indebted to the reputation they enjoy. Besides every machine applicable to their business, they will shortly put in a steam-power soap cutter, an invention of the firm, and the only machine of the kind in existence. Their popular brand of benzine soap is also covered by letters patent. The factory is the largest of the kind in the State, and for cleanliness and convenience has no superior and few if any equals either East or West. The power used in the factory comes from two engines of at present sufficient power. The main building, which is of brick, is three stories high, and has a front of 30 feet and a depth of 105 feet, and is most splendidly adapted both in situation, light and air. The Messrs. Melzer cannot help but be practical soap-makers, as it may be truly said of them they were born in the business. Being gentlemen of education, observing, and having a pride in their undertaking, it is no wonder that success has perched permanently on their bower. One character of toilet soap, together with their benzine soap, will be the specialties of the factory.

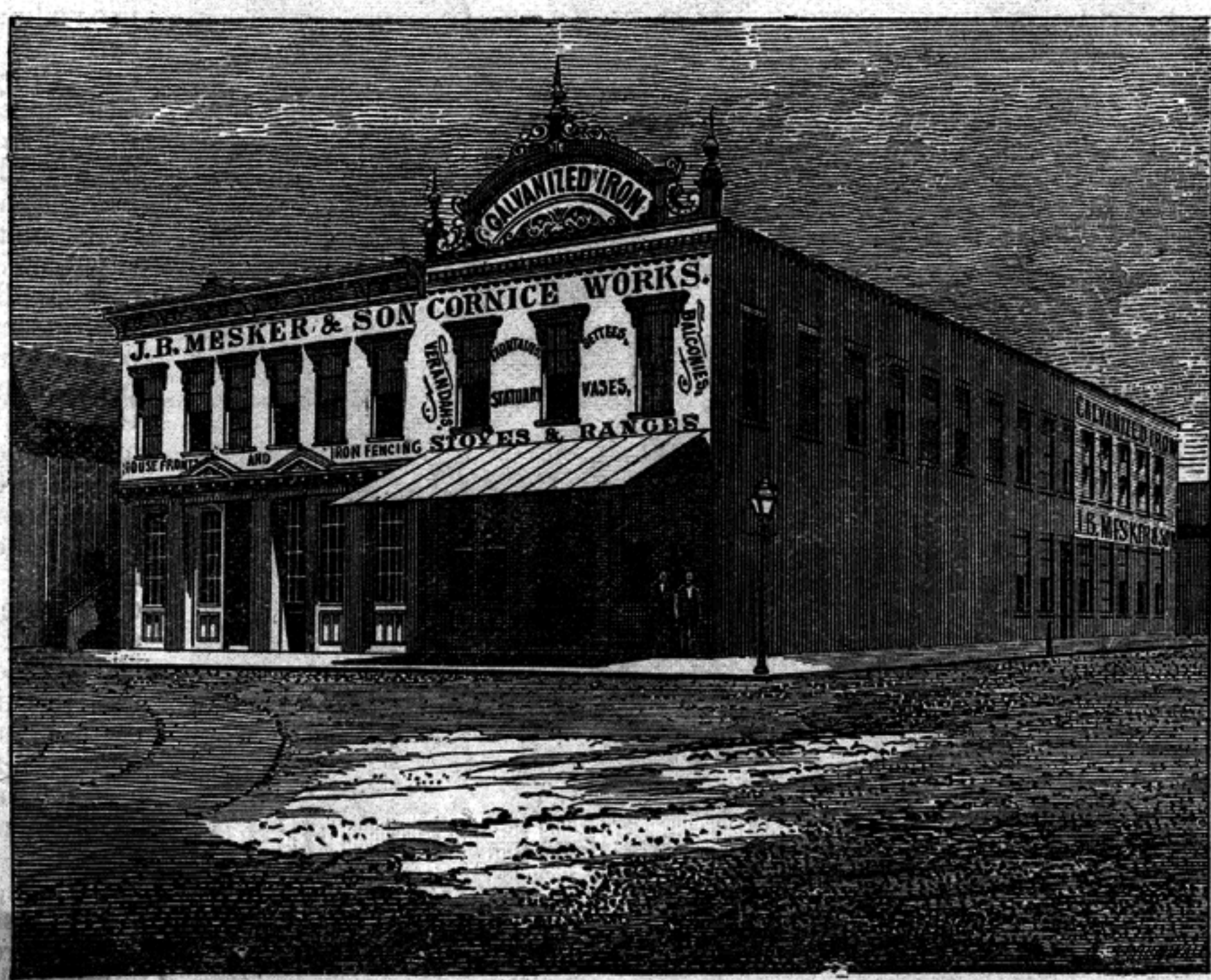
F. SUESS.—Optician, No. 317 First St., Three Doors Below Opera House.

It is rare to find one engaged in a business of this kind as thoroughly adapted to its requirements in every particular as Mr. F. Suess. Though having been a resident of Evansville but a few years, he has already established a reputation of being the best optician and most capable dealer in philosophical instruments in this city. A native of Austria, he acquired his profession under the best scientific masters of his vocation in Vienna and Europe, and since his residence in America, fourteen years, has devoted himself entirely to the attainment of perfection in his chosen profession, with the most signal success. His wide experience as an optician has been followed by a reputation that places him in correspondence with the most distinguished men from all sections of the country, who desire to avail themselves of his marked proficiency. Upon every point relating to the eye and its diseases and defects he is thoroughly posted, and by a merely superficial observation gauges the strength of the organ in any case, and selects lenses of the appropriate power. At his present location will be found a large and carefully selected stock of spectacles and every variety of rare scientific and philosophical instruments, the work of the best makers in this country and Europe. Those at a distance may be assured that any orders by mail, or inquiries, will receive prompt and intelligent responses; and, further, that any business placed in the hands of Mr. Suess will result in the most satisfactory manner, and a continued appreciation of his unquestioned abilities.

J. B. MESKER & SONS.—Galvanized Iron Cornices.

Window Caps, Tin and Metal Roofing, Stoves, Ranges, Mantels and Grates. Corner Fourth and Division Streets, and No. 16 Division Street. Branch House No. 1119 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. The Largest Establishment in the West.

It always affords us a keen sense of delight to be able in our sketches here and there to chronicle the triumph and success of manufacturers or commercial men. Wherever we observe such progress, we must confess it flatters our own pride for whatever trade advancements one firm makes is of direct importance to the whole city. Such is the case when we speak of the Architectural Iron works of J. B. Mesker & Sons, manufacturers of iron railing, house fronts, elevators, galvalized iron cornice, guttering, window caps, spouting, etc. Their establishment dates its organization away back in 1850, and is therefore one of the pioneer institutions of the "Crescent City", and the first to introduce the celebrated iron cornices into this city, and has always held the foremost rank in its line in the West, and is to-day doing a larger business than any house of the kind in the West. Great perfection has been attained in their kind of work, and it has taken precedence over all other materials, and now graces some of the finest buildings in this and other large cities. It is cheaper because it is more durable, and safer because it will not burn. Beside the manufacture of iron cornices, this firm is largely engaged in the manufacture of iron fencing, etc., in which they with justifiable pride defy competition; this special branch of

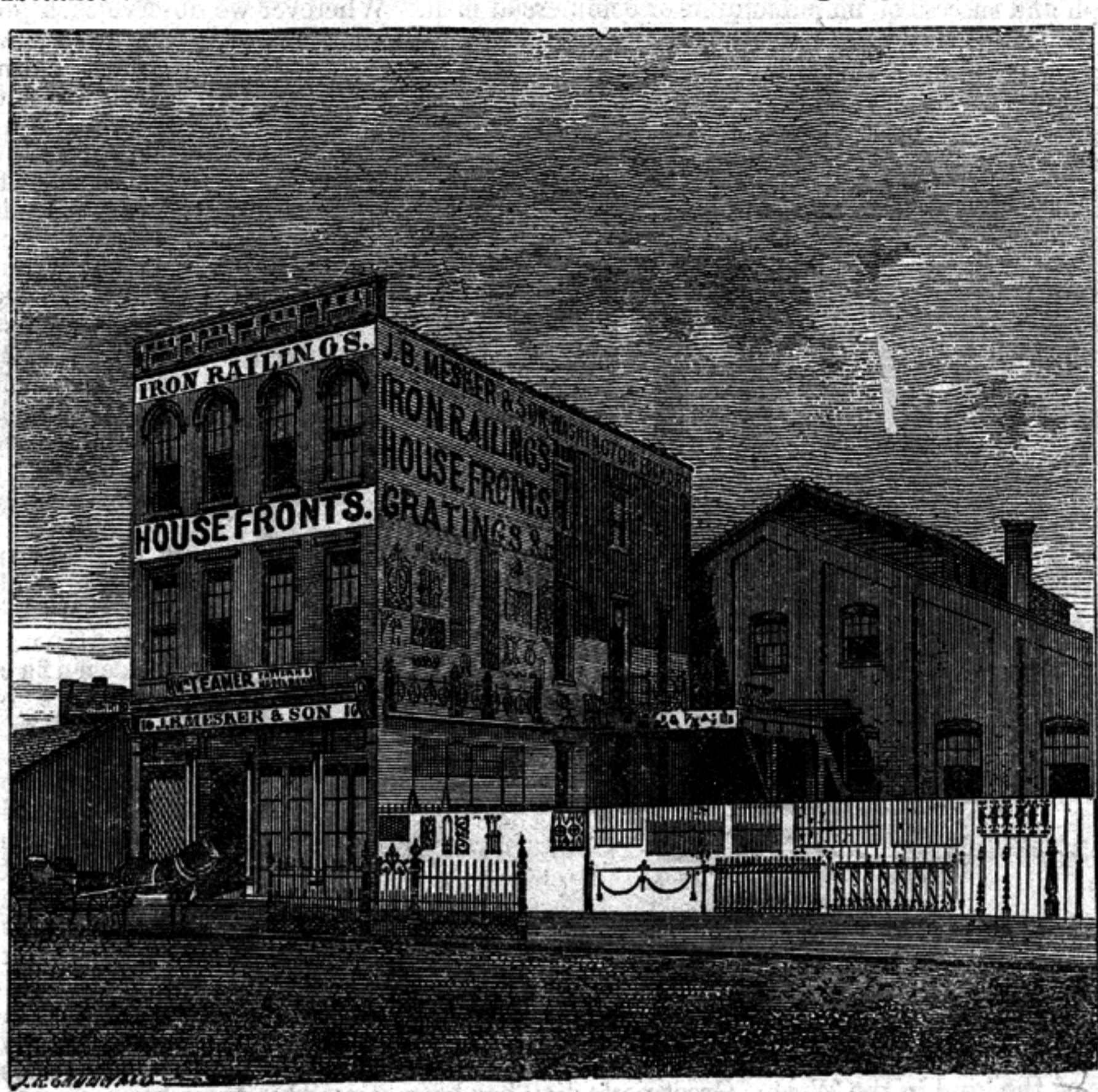


their trade includes many very beautiful designs for fences that cannot be obtained in any othe market, and they are of a very superior character both as regards the construction and decorativ arrangement of the patterns, no expense being spared to obtain beautiful and tasteful pattern The galvanized iron cornice works, where are manufactured galvanized iron cornice, window ca moldings, dormer windows, stoves, ranges, mantels, grates, tin and metal roofing, guttering, spo ing, etc., are located on the corner of Fourth and Division streets; it is two stories high, and cove an area of 60x150 feet. The foundry where are manufactured iron railing, verandas, balconies, house fronts, window shutters, grating, bolts, and all kinds of cast, wrought and sheet metal work used in the erection of buildings, and every description of heavy iron work, is located at No. 16 Division street, is three stories high, and covers an area of 75x150 feet. The branch house is located at No. 1119 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., is two stories high, and covers an area of 100x150 feet; it is supplied with the most modern and approved machinery and appliances for manufacturing purposes, the firm always being quick to adopt any new feature in the way of machinery looking toward improvement. Some of the most skilled workmen are employed in the three departments, and the goods turned out cannot be surpassed in point of excellence of material, manufacture and finish. The galvanized iron works are in charge of G. L. Mesker; the foundry in charge of J. H. Mesker; the St. Lous branch house in charge of B. T. and F. S. Mesker. They are young men of excellent business ability. We can cordially recommend this firm as one of the most energetic and reliable institutions in the trade, being in all respects a desirable one with which to establish permanent relations.

J. B. MESKER & SONS.—Architectural Iron Works,

Iron Railing, Verandas, Balconies, House Fronts, Bank Vaults, Jail Work, Stairs, Shutters, Gratings, Etc. No. 16 Division Street, Cor. Fourth and Division Streets. Branch House, No. 1119 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The love of beauty is one of the chief elementary impulses to man's progress; and iron, as a substance out of which countless ornamental devices are wrought, plays as large a part in the advancement of his moral nature as it enacts physical preservation and well being, and is far more capable of serving the multitudinous purposes of artists than are the so-called precious metals. Beside, iron is a cheaper substance than those, and in this respect far more available for the purposes of beauty—adorning more house holds, more public buildings, parlors, parks, streets of cities, in brackets, balconies, statuary, fountains, settees, posts, mouldings and turrets than could all the other precious metals combined, to say nothing of its ten thousand other uses. In the United States the use of iron for architectural purposes has been carried to a great extent, and of late years it has come into such common use that this house is making a specialty of iron fences, railings, etc., and are making them as cheap as wood. A visit to their works will repay one.



H. A. Mattison. *R. C. Wilkinson*

MATTISON & WILKINSON,

Attorneys at Law

309 UPPER THIRD STREET,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

CHARLES L. WEDDING,

Attorney & Counselor at Law

No. 329 UPPER THIRD STREET

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Will practice in State and Federal Courts.

ROBERT D. RICHARDSON,

Attorney at Law

306 UPPER THIRD STREET,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

J. A. COLEMAN,

Attorney at Law

312 UPPER THIRD STREET,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

SAM'L E. SMITH,

Attorney at Law

No. 328 THIRD STREET,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

S. B. VANCE,

Attorney at Law

Room No. 1,

325 UPPER THIRD STREET,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

ASA & J. E. IGLEHART,

Attorneys at Law

317 UPPER THIRD STREET,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

W. FREDERICK SMITH,

Attorney at Law

Formerly County Attorney,

Office 303½ UPPER THIRD STREET,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

W. M. Blakey. *Phil W. Frey*

BLAKEY & FREY,

Attorneys at Law

303½ UPPER THIRD STREET,

EVANSVILLE, IND

C. Denby. *D. B. Kumler*

DENBY & KUMLER,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law

310 UPPER THIRD STREET,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

THOS. J. MOONEY,

Attorney at Law

And Notary Public,

No. 224 LOCUST STREET,

Bet. Second and Third, EVANSVILLE, IND.

C. C. TENNEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hats, Caps and Furs,

STRAW GOODS, UMBRELLAS, VALISES,
CANES and CARRIAGE ROBES,

No. 117 Main Street,

See page 73] EVANSVILLE, IND.

THOS. E. GARVIN,

Attorney at Law

AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,

314 Upper Third Street,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

H. J. SCHLÆPFER,

Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines

AND TOILET ARTICLES,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

J. W. Wartmann. *C. H. McCarer*

Law and Collection Office of

WARTMANN & McCARER,

Nos. 13, 14 & 16

United States Court Building.

Correspondents in every organized county of the United States and Canada, who will promptly attend to Collections and legal business of all kinds.

JAMES W. REID. MERRITT J. REID

REID BROTHERS,

ARCHITECTS

Merchants' Bank Building,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

CHAS. F. GOULD. AUG. PFÆFFLIN

GOULD & PFÆFFLIN,

Attorneys at Law, Real Estate Agents,

And Notaries Public.

Abstracts of Titles furnished, Collections promptly made.

Mr. PFÆFFLIN will give particular attention to disputed Surveys, and make Plans and Specifications for Buildings, Roads, Bridges, Ditches, etc.

326½ Upper Third Street,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Levi Igleheart. Wm. T. Igleheart. Asa Igleheart.

Established 1855.

IGLEHEART BROTHERS,

MILLERS and DEALERS in

Grain, Flour and Feed

No. 418 LOCUST STREET,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

JAMES M. SHACKELFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

315 UPPER THIRD STREET,

EVANSVILLE.

HATS

CAPS | P. M. GILBERT | FURS

EVANSVILLE, IND.

128 MAIN ST. **128 MAIN ST.**

B. NIEHAUS, JR., & CO

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Excelsior CORNICE Works

Manufacturers of and Contractors for

GALVANIZED IRON, IRON FRONTS, CORNICES, DORMER WINDOWS, WINDOW CAPS, AND SILLS, TIN ROOFING AND GUTTERING.

Also, Manufacturers of

All kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

STOVES, COOKING RANGES & HEATING FURNACES

The facilities enjoyed by us are such as to give Builders and others needing such work as is covered by the above card the Lowest Possible Prices, and work that will stand the test of any guarantee.

No. 410 Upper Fourth Street,

EVANSVILLE, IND.

THE LEVYTYPE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call the attention of all desiring

ENGRAVINGS & ILLUSTRATIONS

Of any kind, to their facilities for the execution of artistic and accurate Printing Plates from Photographs, Models, Drawings, Sketches, etc.

These Plates are produced DIRECTLY in hard type metal, mounted ready for the press.

Send stamp for specimen, estimates, etc.

LEVYTYPE CO., *Photo-Engravers.*

S. E. Corner Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Excelsior STOVE Works

Established in 1865.

BLEMKER, TILLMAN & CO

Manufacturers of all kinds of

COOKING & HEATING

STOVES

HOLLOW WARE AND TIN WARE,

MANTELS, GRATES,

And Dealers in Tinners' Stock

Office and Salesroom:

No. 213 Upper Second Street,

See Page 147]

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE

RAILROAD.

The Direct and Popular Route

—TO—

Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis

AND ALL EASTERN POINTS.

CHICAGO,

BLOOMINGTON, PEORIA, SPRINGFIELD, BURLINGTON, QUINCY, KEOKUK, and all Points North and Northwest.

Close Connections with both Daily Trains FROM ST. LOUIS for all Points West.

TRAINS LEAVE EVANSVILLE:

A. M., DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, with PARLOR CAR FOR INDIANAPOLIS.

P. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS DAILY, with WOODRUFF'S Elegant SLEEPER attached.

F. HEAKES, General Ticket Agent. J. E. MARTIN, Superintendent.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.